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THE DAUGHTER OF TYRCONNELL. A TALE OF THE REIGN OF JAMES THE FIRST.

BY MRS. J. SADLIER.

When Mary came in sight of the little bookstall, where she expected to find her friends, her heart throbbed audibly against her bosom. The small fabric rested in deep shade-not a glimpse of light was visible, and though she could not have wished it otherwise, she began to fear, though she knew not why. When, however, in answer to her low tap, the door was opened, and she entered the little back room, her fears were dissipated, and she deemed her trials well night past, for she found her friend Arabella and also the Spaniard attired for the journey. But her trials were not yet past, for Hereford too was of the party, looking so sad and so dispirited, that Mary could have wept for very sympathy. The cheerful salutation of the Spaniard, and the soft 'welcome' of Arabella were but little heeded, for Mary saw but the marquis, pale and sorrowful, and her own heart shared his feelings but too well. Going up to him at once, she placed her hand within his, and said in a low voice- Alfred! why are you here? - why have you subjected yourself, and I will add, me, too, to another and a greater trial? Alas! I would that you had not come hither.' A silent pressure of her hand was the only answer. Hereford could not speak without betraying the excessive emotion of his soul, and that he chose not to do.

Don Pedro took upon himself the direction of all the arrangements for the journey, and informed Mary that her cousins were already on board a ship a good way down the river. 'She is, however, to lie to,' said he, ' until we come, and as the wind seems freshening just now, the captain must needs be impatient, so that we had better hasten our departure. Mary replied in a faint voice that she was ready to set out on the instant, while Hereford smote his forehead with his hand as he turned away, muttering- Happy, thrice happy Pedro, to journey in such company.' Mezara appeared not to notice the exclamation, but offered his arm to Mary. The latter arose, and drawing her thick veil around her face, bade a kind farewell to Hester and her good husband, leaving a friendly and respectful message for the priest, whose ministry had so often consoled and strengthened her, and then taking the offered arm of Don Pedro, they left rowers being two of Hereford's most trusted and have been the jealous promptings of Mezara's heart, he was too noble to give way to them, besides be really loved the high-souled young Englishman, and could not but pity his disappointed

'Mary!' whispered Hereford, as he drew her a few paces from the river's edge- Mary, is it, indeed, true that we part here? Alas! the living throbbing anguish of my heart too surely proves to me that I do not dream-that it is reality-cold and stern. And yet, dear one, though my bleeding heart would fain accuse you of cruelty, my reason acquits you of the charge, and my unhappy fate condemns me to admire you - nay, love you all the more for that high half so precious in her eyes as the approval of heroism of virtue-of Christian virtue, which is her brother in whose affection she found a pure far, far beyond my own reach. Even now I would entreat-I would kneel here on the cold known. In truth, Mary had much cause to be dewy earth to entreat a revocal of you hard sentence, but that I know-and bitterly feel -- that being tounded on supernatural motives, it may not be recalled. Oh, Mary, God who seeth the secrets of all hearts knoweth and seeth that losing you is to me worse than death itself. Can it—can it be that I shall see you no more—do we indeed part now?

Although herself little less afflicted, Mary strove to throw a certain firmness into her voice as she replied, 'Part! yes, Alfred, we are about to part-but oh, in mercy, good heaven, grant that we may meet in a happier world-grant that it be not forever!' Involuntary her voice rose as she concluded, and a deep murmur from claim within her own soul, in pious gratitude, the water seemed to echo the last words. 'Forever!' repeated Hereford mournfully, 'torever,' and wringing her hand he wildly exclaimed, of our mother!' and I dare not venture to press her even once to this bursting heart! Oh, misery! what a fate is muce? At that moment Don Pedro came of encouragement and congratulation were sent forward, reminding Mary that the night was her from all the Catholic courts. At Rome her waning fast-he would have taken her hand to almost unprecedented conduct excited so much lead her away, but Hereford, dashing in between admiration that Urban the Eightic, who then filled almost carried her to the water's edge, then as own hand, expressing his entire approval of the around her face, she spoke not again during the he lifted her into the boat, surely even she could course she had so consistently followed, and ride, while Hugh and Pedro exchanged a mean-

not resent it as too great a liberty that he held thanking her in the name and on behalf of the ling glance, and they, too, sank into silent reflect inhabitants of Tralee, we begin leave most reher for one instant to his heart. 'Forever,' he murmured again in her ear, then withdrew his Pedro had to follow hun several yards to obtain a parting shake-hands.

The boat pushed off, but Mary still sat alone where Hereford had placed her in the boat-she purposely kept aloof from the others till she should have attained some degree of composure, while they delicately abstained from intruding on her sorrow. Folding her mantle around her, the sorrowing girl wept tor some time unrestrained as busy memory conjured up all that she resigned in Hereford. In him were united almost all the qualities of mind and heart which she could have desired in a husband, together with personal attractions which rendered him at court the cynosure of neighboring eyes' and then how truly and fervently he loved her Alas! for Mary's heart, the burden of her sorrow would have been intolerable had it not been lightened by the consciousness of having discharged her duty. After a short indulgence of this natural sorrow she endeavored to make it an acceptable offering to God, and the effort was blessed,-she speedily learned to mourn for Hereford's blighted affection rather than her own.

In the course of an hour Mary was seated on board the ship between her two cousins, apparently engrossed by their affectionate details of various events which had occurred in Ireland, again. and especially in Tyrconnell, within the past few years. They were fine, high-spirited young men although both looked pale and haggard, O'Rourke more especially, and Mary's heart swelled with gratitude to Heaven, that they had been wrested from the pangs of the oppressor. They, on their part, seemed as though they could never weary of gazing on their beautiful cousin, nor of pourng out before her the lively gratitude which filled their hearts. To Don Pedro, too, they were profuse in their acknowledgments, and Mary's heart swelled as the words rose to her hips-'There is yet another to whom ye owe your warmest thanks, but he is far away ! She repressed the words with a heavy sigh, and turned to converse with Arabella.

A few days more and Mary O'Donnell was folded in the arms of her brother-his voice welcomed her to Brussels, and he it was who pre-sented her to Isahella. That princess, who was the avowed protectress of all persecuted Cathothe house. Hereford had nothing for it but to hics, come whence they might, was well prepared follow with Arabella, while Mary's attendant to receive the noble girl, and greeted her with kept as near as possible to her mistress. In almost maternal tenderness, congratulating her silence and without molestation they reached the on the distinguished triumph she had attained .ferry, where a boat awaited their coming, the Mary seized the first opportunity of presenting her cousins to the Infanta, who expressed herself tried domestics. When Pedro would have much pleased with their manners and appearance your escape to those here present? Next to handed Mary into the boat, she turned her head although she could only converse with them by wistfully, and the marquis coming eagerly for- Tyrconnell's interpretation. Arabella, too, was ward, seized her hand, exclaiming, 'One mo- in turn presented, and when the princess had ment-oh, yet one moment!' Whatever might kindly welcomed each she turned again to Don Pedro, who was well known to her, observing in Spanish, 'After all, Signor Mezara, this is the most pleasing part of our duty-in fact the power of consoling the afflicted, and of extending protection to the oppressed of every land, is the true balm for the numerous cares and trials of a

Henceforward Mary O'Donnell was the favored attendant of the Spanish princess, who took pleasure in publicly testifying her unqualified admiration of the firmness and devotion displayed by one so young. Again Mary had become the darling of the court, but neither the homage of the courtiers nor the favor of the sovereign was and unfailing solace for all the sorrows she had proud of her brother, for when all the joung nobles of the court were assembled, not one, even of the stately Spaniards, had a mien so high and noble as the landless Lord of Tyrconnell. Yet Hugh was gentle as a child in the hands of those be loved, and Mary was not slow in acquiring a powerful influence over his mind. The truth was that the earl regarded his sister with veneration as well as love, while Mary, as she marked the play of his fine features, and the perfect symmetry of his noble form, could well imagine that such might their father have beenthen when she saw the exquisite tenderness of his nature, and his unaffected piety, she would ex-Yes, he is the worthy son of Roderick O'Donnell, and doth truly inherit the endearing virtues

The story of Mary's beroism was quickly spread abroad throughout Europe, and addresses

Universal Church for her undeviating fidelity wader such grievous temptations. The Pontifi conarm and rushed away. Even his friend was at cluded by giving her his paternal blessing, havthe moment forgotten, and the generous-hearted) ing previously congratulated her on her sate arrival at the hospitable and religious court of the Infanta.

This letter was indeed consoling to Mary's heart, the wounds of which had been a few days before torn open again by a letter which James had addressed to Isabella, reproaching her with having given shelter to a runaway girl, whom he described as the most ungrateful and the most perverse of all human beings, charging her, amongst other delinquencies, with having cruelly and unfeelingly described her aged grandmother, who had been truly a mother to her. He wound up by demanding that she should be sent back, as being a royal ward. To this precious epistle Isabella returned a brief and almost contemptuous answer, intimating in few words that she entirely approved of the course adopted by the young princess of Tyrconnell, and was happy that she had chosen her court as an asylum from religious persecution. To his modest request the Intanta gave a stern denial, adding, for the comfort of her brother sovereign, that the brother of Mary—the young Earl of Tyrconnell—was also her guest, and would remain so till a change suited his convenience. This answer James was obliged to pocket in silence, for neither Isabella nor her young protege was troubled by him

But amid all the praises which were so lavishly bestowed on Mary, still and ever she said within herself- Alas! they know not the real sacrifice which I have made—they know not the nature or extent of the greatest of all the temptations which assailed me.' She, however, studiously avoided speaking of Hereford even to those who had known him, and this very silence gave Don Pedro cause to hope that she was endea-English friend was concerned. Gradually he made Tyrconnell acquainted with his passion, and had the satisfaction of seeing that the prospect | nell mader her final renunciation of the world, of such a union gave Hugh the most lively pleasure. Never dreaming that his sister had already bestowed her love on one who every way deserved it, he entered heart and soul into the views of to change it, and he therefore yielded his consent his friend, and at every opportunity spoke to Mary on the subject. This was a fresh trial to been long taken, but she deferred making her Mary, yet it was long before she could deter- vows until she had succeeded in tearing from her ship's most devoted children. mine to confess to her brother the hoarded se- heart the love which had been so closely entwin-

cret of her heart. One day when they were all on their way to visit a celebrated convent in the neighborhood of Brussells, O'Rourke and O'Donnell being of the party, Arabella incautiously said to the latter-Know ye that ye are not solely indebted for Don Pedro ye owe gratitude to a young English nobleman—a firm friend of the Lady Mary?— An eager inquiry from O'Donnell brought ont from Don Pedro an account of the whole affair, in which he generously gave the chief part of the whole affair to Hereford. Mary turned aside to conceal her features from observation, and Tyrconnell expressed a wish to know more of this noble Saxon. Mezara then related the origin of his acquaintance with Hereford, and told all that he himself knew of that nobleman's family and connextons. Hugh had evidently been prepossessed in Hereford's favor, but when, in the course of his narrative, Don Pedro stated that he had been an aspirant for the Lady Mary's hand, and gave Tyrconnell to understand that he was the identical lord pitched upon by the king to be her husband, an entire revolution took place in the earl's mind, and he angrily exclaimed- Ha, ha, with all his nobleness, this English churl coveted the dowry of my sister, and did conceive a loving regard for the broad domains of Kildare—out upon him; let him marry my grandmother an' he likes it, no Englishman shail ved a daughter or sister of Tyrconnell!

'Nay, nay, friend Hugh,' interposed Mezara, with a warmth that did him honor, ' thou dost not know Hereford or thou wouldst have a different opinion. I tell thee that he is one of the noblest, and best, and bravest of men, and, Hugh O'Donnell, he is not unworthy of even thy sister, all peerless as she is both in beauty and in virtue. Nay, nay, I cannot hear Hereford so lightly spoken of - were he a Catholic, even I could scarcely desire to see them separated.' This latter exclamation seemed rather a soliloguy, for he spoke in an under tone.

Hugh was about to speak with restored calmness when Mary, leaning across in the carriage laid a hand on Pedro's arm, and said, while her cheek glowed with unwonted color, and her deep blue eyes sparkled with a brighter lustre, 'Thanks, Mezara, thanks-thou hast done what Alfred would have done in thine absence, and ye have truly congenial souls.' The flush passed instantly away from her face, and the unusual animation them, threw his arm around her slender form and the Pontifical Chair, wrote her a letter with his from her eyes, and drawing her veil closely

tion, leaving the conversation to Arabella and the two young lords.

On reaching the convent the party scattered themselves around the buildings, examining them in their architectural details, and Hugh O'Donnell found himself alone with his sister under the shade of a projecting piazza. Suddenly he stopt and looked inquiringly into Mary's face.

'Now tell me, my sweet sister, without fear or restraint, do you love this Saxon? Within the last hour the vivid hopes which I hed cherished for my friend have been considerably diminished, and I have learned to fear that an unhappy affection lies hidden within your heart. Speak to me, then, with the confidence due to a brother, and to a brother who loves you as he does his own soul.' There was a touching earnestness in the young man's tone which Mary could not resist, and she told, in faltering accents the story of her ill-starred love, concluding, however, with an assurance that she now considered it her sacred duty to overcome that hopeless passion. Tyrconnell eagerly caught at this.

'Then I may still hope for Mezara - may I not, Mary?'

'Alas! no, my brother,' said Mary, with mournful emphasis, 'I have loved Lord Hereford as I never can love mortal man, and since conscience forbade me to become his wife, that heart, of which perhaps too much was given to him, must now revert exclusively to that God who deserves and who demands our entire affection. Let this terminate the subject of Mezara's suit-but oh! tell him, Hugh-tell him that were my heart free to choose, on him would my choice fall. He knows, I am sure he does, that Hereford's love was not unrequited, but glance as lightly as may be over this weakness of mine-1 have no fears in committing the matter to the tenderest and kindest of brothers.' Hugh had barely time to murmur his assent when some voring to forget all of the past in which his of the others made their appearance, and the convesation became general.

Ere many mouths had passed Mary O'Donand consecrated herself entirely to God by entering a convent. Her brother, though he regretted her decision, was much too pious to seek with a tolerable grace. Mary's resolution had ed around it, being of opinion that it is but a criminal mockery to take monastic rows while the heart and soul are filled with human affection. At length she found rest and solace after all her trials and all her sorrows; in the bosom of religion her life flowed calmly away into the deep ocean of eternity, and her earth-weary soul was lost in the divine essence of seraphic love.

THE END.

ADDRESS TO THE RIGHT REV. DR. MORIARTY.

On Wednesday evening a deputation, representing the feelings of respect and affection which the Catholic gentry, merchants, and traders of Tralee entertain for their excellent bishop, proceeded to Killaraey, and presented to his lordship the address, which, with his singularly eloquent reply, we subjoin.

At one o'clock his lordship received the deputation at his new palace, adjoining the cathedral, and commanding a view of the numerous architectural gems which surround that noble building, as it were the centre-stone of a great ring set in diamonds.

The following were the gentlemen of the deputation :- Messrs. Henry Donovan, Chairman of the Tralee Town Commissioners; William J. Nelligan, M. J. Power, M. R. Reidy, P. Hayes, M.D. Lyons, Crosbie O'Callaghan, and D. M. Hennessy.

The following clergymen attended his Lordship, as a mark of respect to the deputation, into the object of whose mission they entered with a warm interest :- Rev. William Horgan, Adm., Killarney ; Rev. A. S. Griffin, C.C., Killarney ; Rev. Dr. O'Connor, C.C., Killarney; and the good Abbot of the Presentation Monastery, Killarney, the Rev. A. L. Gavnor.

Mr. Donovan-We have been deputed, my Lord, on the part of the Catholics of Tralee, to convey their unaltered regard for your person and reverence for your sacred office. The address, which it is my high privilege to read for your Lordship, contains but a portion of the names of those who wished to convey to your Lordship the expression of those feelings, the parchment on which they are engrossed being insufficient to hold the entire list, which shall, however, be sent to your Lordship. A glance at those names, however, will show your Lordship that they fairly represent the bone and sinew, and the public virtues of the Catholics of Tralee. Mr. Donovan then proceeded to read the following address:-To the Right Rev. David Moriarty, Bishop of Kerry. My Lord-On behalf of the Roman Catholic the world that the people of Trales are not

specifully to approach your Lordship with sentiments of deep reneration for the sacred office you fill, and profound respect for your person and character. We feel deeply pained at the unseemly and disrespectful clainor with which your Lordship's speech at the late county meeting was received, and feel it a duty we owe to your Lordship and to ourselves to remove from this community the obloquy which has been in consequence east upon it, and to disavow all participation in or countenance of such conduct by the great majority of the meeting. We beg most decidedly to assure your lordship that the conduct we reprobate emanated not from the well-judging and sensible portion of the meeting, but from a minority, composed of the violent and unreflecting, who appeared to consider that clamor and disrespectful interruptions were their only mode of argument against views from which they desired to dissent. We need scarcely remind your lordship that it is easy for a few unreasoning and illjudging persons to interfere with and mar the harmony or efficiency of a public meeting, and we deeply regret that at the late meeting your lordship should have been subjected to insult by a minority composed of such persons. We feel satisfied your lordship will remember that the chief part of the uproar and confusion at the late meeting proceeded from the gallery, where some very young persons were assembled, and who are, generally speaking, when under the influence of excited feelings, easily misted. Nevertheless, we feel that a great indignity has been put upon your lordship, and, at the same time, that we desire to vindicate the character of the great majority of the people of our town from any connection with, or participation in, the conduct of those who evinced such disrespect, we most respectfully and sincerely apologise for the insult offered to your lordship. In conclusion, we beg to express our high respect for, and appreciation of, your lordship's private and public character - our gratifude for the signal services rendered by you to religion since your acceptance of the See of Kerryour attachment to the sacred office you so worthily fill -to express a hope that what has occurred may be forgotten-and that the paternal and kindly relations which have bitherto so happuly existed between your lordship and the people of Tralee may long continue. Wishing your lordship a long and happy life, we remain your lord-

(Here follow the names.)

REPLY. My Dear Friends-II I had doubted for a moment the kind dispositions in my regard of the neople of Tralce, or it there had been the least change in those relations, filial and paternal, which h ve existed between us since the commencement of my epi-copacy, I should feel in receiving and answering your address very deep emotion. But, as I needed no assurance to convince me of their unaltered affection and of their sincere respect for my episcopal office, I consider that on the present occasion we are discharging a duty which we owe, not to each other, but to the nublic outside this diocese, who might misjudge the import of the scene to which your address refers. On that occasion I could not feel the least movement of anger towards those who had offended. The freedom of expression allowed at our public meetings is one of our most cherished liberties, and if it sometimes degenerate into licence, it were childish in the aggrieved to complain or feel resentment. We cannot expect that amongst masses of people, of whom some are uneducated, all will be found to observe the strict rules of decorum. These rules are sometimes violated in the highest assemblies of the state, and history records some violation of them even in the most venerable assemblies of the Church. If on the part of a few individuals there was premeditated malice, I can assure them that my heart was more quick to pardon than they were to offend. Though nearing the close of half a century of life, I have rarely had opportunities of practising that forgiveness of injury of which I must so often preach. Of the wrong recently done me I have made but one record, by placing the offenders on the list of those of whom I shall make every morning in prayer and in the Holy Sacrifice a most special remembrance. But if I was not angry I was sorrowful. I grieved because I saw the people of Tralee accused before the Catholic world of irreverence and disregard of ecclesiastical authority. and of complicity with a few who were guilty of a deliberately organised resistance to my pastoral teaching. I grieved because I saw them ac-cused before the whole civilised world of ingratitude to those who led them in the day of their starvation, and of having, almost alone in this land, replied by a surly snarl and a vulger, howl, to the meek but imperative demand of Christian. charity. This address, signed by almost every Catholic householder of Tralee, and which would

have been as cheerfully signed by every Protest-

ant of the town if my office had not given git, a

specially religious character-will, I trust, satisfy

The second section of the second second section of the second second section is a second seco

guilty. I knew that they were not. Of the he complained—and it would appear from other foundly interested in the future of a people whose time that I have been your bishop, three years inspired narratives of the same story, that some were spent amongst you as the immediate pastor simple minded disciples joined in the complaint were spent amongst you as the immediate pastor simple minded disciples joined in the complaint wishes them well, and is ready to endow them with of your parish. Nowhere else did I meet with that it was so much abstracted from home change handsome slice of territory when they prove themmore doculity-with more loving obedience Nowhere else did I observe more fervent faithmore practical piety. Nowhere else had I more cordial co-operation in everything I undertook for God's glory One proof will suffice. For the public buildings, educational, religious, a single shilling would be subtracted from the and charitable, which I commenced in Tralee, and which have been happily completed by your hundreds of pounds might be added thereto.present worthy pastor, I calculate that a sum of Their only object is to keep up hatred and to £30,000 has been subscribed and expended with- prevent the growth of friendly feeling between in the short space of eight years. I may add England and Ireland; and I am firmly convinced that the employment thus afforded to the laborers that, having such a purpose in view, they would and artisans of your town was no small induce- deem it more disastrous to see relief come at the ment to undertake these works, which many present moment from England to the Irish poor, blamed as extravagant, and which would have than to see it go hence to England. When overtaxed charity less generous than yours. I there was lately question of a memorial to the am sure, my dear friends, that no change has illustrious dead-which is surely one of the luxcome over you, and I sincerely hope that your uries, not of the needs, of charity—we heard no disavowal of all participation in, and counte- voice raised to advocate the higher claims of the nance of, the conduct of a few unreasoning and poor. No; but we heard again, and for the ill-judging persons will,' to use still your own same purpose, the jarring sound of discord over words, 'remove from your community the oblo- that grave where frishmen should only whisper quy that has been cast upon it,' and fully repair words of peace. One other observation I will the scandal given by what you call a violent make, my dear friends, in a spirit of solemn and and unreflecting minority. It were a gratifica- serious warning to the unwise of whom you comtion to me to be able to offer you any apology plain. Among the unseemly interruptions of the for the part I have taken in the occurrences you meeting to which you refer, we heard succh cries now deplore. I regret I cannot. It is true that as 'He put down the Phoenix Boys' 'What after having addressed you in the manner usually about the Brotherhood?' Now, I will tell you adopted by Bishops, I might have abstained from something about the Brotherhood, of which there attending a public meeting where the dignity of was question. A short time ago a document apmy office was imperilled; but when I saw that peared in America, signed by the Secretary of opposition was evoked by some local journal, and the Brotherhood of St. Patrick, with a request then formally announced by one whose ability that it should be largely circulated in Ireland, ofand character would win support for a worse fering five hundred dollars reward for every Irish cause, I could not allow the civil functionaries landlord's head, promising wealth and welcome to and gentry of this county to carry out alone the whoever should bring such a prize, canonising the benches of the Cortes. For these reasons Spain work to which I had exhorted ah; nor could I assassin Beckhain as a patriot, and telling us that deny myself the honor of sharing the insults they such are the men that Ireland wants. Soon after might receive in so honorable and so holy a cause. a document appears, signed by the officials of the Much as I regret what occurred in my presence, Brotherhood in Ireland, telling the people that, I should regret it more had it occurred in my in order to get leases, they should rise in large absence. Although the present occasion may masses, and go demand them at the landford's seem to demand only an interchange of kind ex- house. Then we see a letter of congratulation pressions on your part and mine, I cannot let it from the party who abroad advised assassmation pass without addressing, through you, to those to the party who at home advised tumult and sewho may need them, some words of salutary dition. Now, it is clear that the Brotherhood warning. It seems to me that one of the most had its abettors, or its associates as discouraging symptoms of the present state of that meeting. It was they who stared the caulour country is the extreme facility with which dron, and threw into it deception is practised on the public mind, I gnorant or interested men, who assume to teach in fask, will you, who exercise a just influence the press or on the platform, need only pronounce by your virtue and intelligence, allow the less the sacred names of 'liberty,' of 'nationality,' of wary among your fellow-citizens to be led by such protection of the poor"-and forthwith the most wivisers? Oh! never lend your sanction to those visionary theories are accredited with the mul- popular feelings, or opinions, or movements, titude, the most delusive and impracticable which are manifestly at variance with the meek, schemes are accepted as certain remedies for the the peaceful, the loving, the forgiving maxims of country's wants. When men are thus deceived the Gospel. In conclusion, let me ask you, dear and blindfolded, they are easily and unconsciously friends, to do for me with your people what you led in the path of mischiel. This is effected— have done to-day for them. Convey to them the unimportant geographical unit of Europe. She has I adopt the words of one of our ablest divines assurance of my unchanging affection. If I have -a professor of theology in the College of May- said or written what may seem hard, it is for the nooth- By habituating the ignorant and unre- reason St. Paul assigns, when writing severely to flecting classes to a sullen and morbid hatred of those he tenderly loved—'That I might not she has never morally succumbed, and against whom the existing state of things to a longing and look- come to you again in sorrow, for if I make you through good and evil, her people have waged an the existing state of things to a longing and nook- come to you again in sorrow, for it make you unrelenting war of arms or of opinion. Ireland is sorrowful, who can make me glad? I wrote to stretched on the bed of torture, her energies wasting, ing for wholesale agraran charges, of access to unsparing and toming the ears of those classes to unsparing and you, having confidence that my Joy is the Joy of ber name nearly forgotten, but inspired to the last unceasing abuse of every government, denounce that ye should be grieved, but that by the hopes and the batted which gave life to ber ing it alike for the worst intentions in the good ye might know the love which I have more abun- calamitous struggles and her periodic revivals. Will n effects, or the evil it leaves unredressed; by dantly towards you. If any have grieved me, he not this Ireland be justified in claiming the considern effects, or the evil it leaves unredressed; by duntly towards you. If any nave grieved me, he atton of a Congress assembled to consider the affairs trafficking in the strong religious faith and feet- hath not grieved me but in part (for you were trafficking in the strong religious faith and feet- hath not grieved me but in part (for you were of Europe? Into that council she, unacknowledged, ing of the people, representing as a battle for re- all equally offended.) To him that is such a one can send no representative. But it is possible for ligion what is but a struggle of political factions this rebuke is sufficient that is given by many. — her to stand at the doors, and make her cry of agony ngion what is not a struggle of pointed factions of local and I will then ask you with the Apostle, Rather to heard within. She may be rejected, but she will not -nay, often a shabby contention of local and I will then ask you with the Apostie, Rather to have appeared in vain before the gaze of Europe.—
even personal antipathies, in one word, by the forgive and comfort such, and confirm your challes the personal antipathies, in one word, by the propagation of those principles and ideas whose rity towards them.' I ferrently pray the Alpropagation of those principles and the masses, mighty God to bless you and all your fellow- cution. It will be necessary to draw up a memorial practical tensency is to engenue in the masses, and ever to keep you in His grace and addressed to the Congress, and backed by a million not only a cold estrangement from the supreme citizens, and ever to keep you in His grace and or half million of names. The memorial should in powers, but a habitual jealousy, a rancorous ha- peace. tred of them, a complete and driftless unsettling of the popular mind, a sour and sulky discontent which nothing can satisfy and reasoning only eloquent address, said that, expressing, as that irritates.' These words of the Rev. Dr. Mur- deputation did, on the present occasion, the feelray describe more forcibly and accurately than any language of mine could do, the character and tendency of much of the writings and speaking that is popular amongst us. Teaching such as this is far more dangerous and deceptive than that which panders to power. Tacitus made the same observation in a state of society divided and discontented like our own-ambitionem scripturis facile adversers; obtrectatio et livor pronis auribus accipiunter, and he gives the reason - that the opprobrum of servility attaches to adulation, but malignity wears the mask of lineriv -- ma'ignitati falsa species libertatis incst. Hence it happens that whoever shouts with the londest and most enduring voice against authority becomes the trusted friend and guide of the people, while he who speaks one word of mo- in peace. - Wexford People. derate counsel, or who breathes but one accent of peace or of conciliation between the upper and lower classes of society, is denounced as a mand the active consideration of a complex body retraitor and a tune-server. Thus the country is presenting the several political interests that threaten depirted of that efficient help which only mode- to remain in unsuspended conflict, until the strong rate men can give. No reform of really existing abuses is effected or attempted—no development of our liberties is asked or desired. Men are made to think that it is not by honest labor bas added to its embarrassments within the last two and intelligent industry they are to win their way | months. Revolutionary Greece remains without a to wealth or to improve their country's condition | ruler, and having got rid of King Log, longs for the to wealth or to improve their country's condition by radical changes in their civil state, by seeking one day an alliance with the despotism of the Continent are unselfishly auxious to gratify the unitional desire," and have no end of candidates France, and next day an alliance with the demo for the vacant throne. One of these might be sitting cracy of America. In connecting these obser- in Athens this moment, ruling the pickpocket popuvations with the recent occurrences in Tralee, lation with a rod of Silesian iron, if certain obstacles vations with the recent occurrences in Tralee, lation with a rod of Silesian iron, if certain obstacles vations with the recent occurrences in Tralee, lation with a rod of Silesian iron, if certain obstacles vations with a rod of Silesian iron, if certain obstacles vations with a rod of Silesian iron, if certain obstacles vations with a rod of Silesian iron, if certain obstacles vations with the recent occurrences in Tralee, lation with a rod of Silesian iron, if certain obstacles vations with the recent occurrences in Tralee, lation with a rod of Silesian iron, if certain obstacles vations with the recent occurrences in Tralee, lation with a rod of Silesian iron, if certain obstacles vations with the recent occurrences in Tralee, lation with a rod of Silesian iron, if certain obstacles vations with the recent occurrences in Tralee, lation with a rod of Silesian iron, if certain obstacles vations with the recent occurrences in the form of the form of the recent occurrences. wish to fix blame on any individuals known to is one of the curiosities of civilisation that a people me. The most prominent actors in such sounes, cannot elect the rulers whom they approve. So it is even those who seem to lead, are frequently the however; and the calamity in one sense, has proved a blessing to Greece. She has escaped the English or the dupes of their deception. But with re-gard to those who were the real originators of that the idea of a federal republic is distanteful to the opposition we recently encountered, by gene- the population, who have inherited an antique pasrating the state of feeling whence it sprung, I sion for ornament, colour, and parade Europe must should hope none amongst you are so simple as find them a king, if it had to full back upon the black to magne for a moment that they are influ- Mr. Spooner. To discover a ruler for Greece, who enced by a sincere desire to relieve the destitute shall be neither obnexious nor dangerous to any of amongst ourselves. This is an old pretence, the the powers that be, is one of the urgencies that call hypocrisy of which was unmasked long ago. for a European Congress. It is announced in the hypocrisy of which was unmasked long ago.—
Gazette that England is prepared to cede the Ionian
When a certain person, of no enviable name or Islands to Greece in the event of that country selectprince a various of three hundred pence worth of ing a proper and approved personage to succeed the process of the subject is fully precious of a three bundred on the Saviour's feet, ejected Otho. Her Majesty, of course, feels pro-

this, ' not because he cared for the poor.' The same is true now. The secret and unseen fomenters of mischief amongst us know right well that, by the movement in which I took part, not charities of home, but that in worse days many 'The adder's fork and blind-worm's sting.'

Mr. Donovan, who had read the address, in thanking his Lordship for his affectionate and ings embodied in the address, it was not for them to enter into the large question touched on by His Lordship, or to give expression to an opinion on any subject outside the scope of the address.

His Lordship-Of course. The deputation then withdrew.

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE

We record, with regret, the death of Father Thos Warren, C.C. of Enniscorthy, which took place at about tour o'clock on Thursday evening. His pure and earnest nature, animated by zeal, and guided by high theological attainments, won him the respectant love of his whole flock. When we were in Ennis love of his whole flock. niscorthy last week we saw that his illness was the source of deep anxiety in every quarter. May be rest

IRELAND AND A EUROPEAN CONGRESS. - There is no small likelihood that a European Congress will as semble before many months. Twenty difficulties de-

name is a word of reproach on all stock exchanges of Europe. She - that is the Palmerston. Government rily. But the Holy Spirit told us that he said selves deserving of it. To ordinary politicians there this that he said selves deserving of it. To ordinary politicians there this the begins he gared for the poor. The seems no difficulty in bringing about this arrangement. It is an act as simple as that of a thief, who steals your watch to-night, and restores it by deputy in the morning. Austria, however, has doubts as tothe morality of the transaction, and objects to the renunciation of the Protectorate. England, she insists, is bound to retain it in the interests of the European equilibrium. This final phrase covers a multitude of Avatrian apprehensions. The Empire dreads that in the absence of England, France and Russia would establish maritime stations in the Mediterranean, and cripple her power in the Adriatic. -Those fears may be well founded, or they may not .-It is enough that Austria entertains them, and that the rolling-stone of the Hellenic kingdom is stopped in its career by a pebble. Meanwhile the Ionians cry for deliverance, and England, who is visited after angelic fusbion, by a touch of conscience, is disposed to be rid of them. The difficulties which prevent the cession will recommend themselves to the collective attention of the European Congress. We will not linger over the interminable Danish question although it calls vehemently for redress. More important by far is the reported cession of Gibraltar to Spain. A fictitions value has been long attached to this station, and people believe that its gens com-mend the mouth of the Mediterranean. Mr. Urquhart, to whom we alluded last week, shows that it would be difficult for ships sailing through the Straits to get within range of its artillery lis chief defences face not the sea but the interior, and could be quickly battered down by the converging fire of a dezen rifled cannon. With the exception of a phantasmal prestige, England gains nothing by retaining her hold on Gibraltar, while the garrison is set down for a considerable item in her military expenditure. The Spaniards regard her presence there as a violation of their territory, persisted in opposition to the solemn principles laid down by British statesmen.— It is believed that England is half disposed to quit Gibraltar. Spain appears to be convinced that the days of her occupation have all but expired, and hints to that effect have been whispered in the must anxiously await the assembling of a European Congress. Italy is in the convalsions of civil war, The reaction may be stigmatised as brigandage un-redeemed by a shadow of patriotism, but bad names will not trample it out. The King's triends still hold the mountains, and succeed in inflicting desultory chastisements on the Piedmontese troops. Francis It has not yet renounced his pretensions to the kingdom of the Two Sicilies; nor has the Pope ceased protesting against the approvoked invasion and forcible retention of his provinces. France is there, assuredly, engaged in the Quixotic mission of reconciling Church to the Revolution. She has failed as she must fail. The Italian problem is so beset with difficulties that it will afford even a European Congress a knotty task to unravel. Russia and Montenegro are not on the best of terms. Certain corrections of territorial limit are required to check the rapacity of the Moslem and guarantee the integrity of the brave state with which he was recently in collision. Turkey itself wants parching and mending, if the Powers have any interest in the prolongation of her melancholy existence. These considerations, coupled with the avowed wishes of France and Russia, lead us to believe that a European Congress is not far distant. If it meet its ostensible as well as real object, it must be-" A consideration of the affairs of Europe." Ireland, we need hardly say, forms no a population numbering upwards of five millions.— She has a nationality as old and as conservative as any empire, kingdom, or state on the Continent .-She is held by the strong hand of an enemy to whom clude a temperate and comprehensive statement of independence, and the hope that the prayers of five millions people will not be doomed to rejection. It

would be easy to show : -That Ireland is held by the British government against the will, and to the injury of the overwhelming majority of the population.

That Ireland is cursed by a system of legislation which has been the prolific mother of famine and exhaustive emigration. That Ireland is capable of producing food for six-

teen millions of people, but Is reduced by the opera-tion of the British land laws, to import food for five millions.

That Ireland is burthened with a State church in which she does not believe, but to maintain which she is obliged to yield an enormous revenue. That Ireland is rapidly declining because of her connexion with the British Crown, and that she asks

separation therefrom as her only chance of salvation. May we hope that our Irish contemporaries will discuss this suggestion in the spirit in which we renture to put it forward? May we further remind them it is most important that our name should be kept before Europe, and that our voice should not be wholly swallowed up in the clamar of English opi-

ion! Dublin Universal News.

The Return of Famine - We open our summary of the work's intelligence to day with a subject which is, unfortunately, most orgent—the painful news of the spread of dire misery through every part of Ireland It is not merely in the barren tracts of the West, or the wild coast of the South, that destitution now prevails. It is everywhere, west and east, south and north. Ulster is faring as badly as Munster: the condition of the spinners and weavers of Lisbara is as had as that of the peasants of Skibbereen; and Dublin itself, in the crowded streets where its poorest population is gathered, can show scenes of misery that Connemara could scarcely rival .- Dublin Irish-

MOST MISERABLE. - A very moderate and mildlyspoken newspaper, is the Farmer's Guzette. It says: That the farming classes in this country are worse off this season than they were in what are called the famine years,' is well known to all who have paid the slightest attention to the subject. Their corn crops have proved miserably deficient; their supply of potatoes will hast but a very short time, and the prices they are obtaining for their pigs are low and unremunerative. Nor have those who rely solely on grazing had much to boast of when they balanced their transactions during the past year, for it has been also a very unprofitable season to the grazier; the stock did not fatten; disease has been prevalent to a serious extent, and we fear that considerable loss will yet be felt from the same cause. We must ! speak plainly; for it is not a time to choose smooth phrases when such vital interests are at stake: and we do decidedly say that the state in which a large

parade the streets in abject hunger. 'On Tuesday afternoon about 600 of the unemployed labouring classes, men and women, paraded the streets as on yesterday, carrying a large black flag. Some half a dozen of those who appeared to the police to be the ringleaders were arrested. No rioting has, as yet taken place.' They asked for bread, and they were, arrested. In Lacashire, the interesting working people are fed in their own houses, getting twelve shillings a week for each family. In Trales, the poor are told they can get no food unless they crowd into workhouse which will not hold a twentieth of their number-crowd into the workhouse, and become hopeless paupers for life .-- Ib.

AS THEY ARE IN SLIGO. - A very able and honest contemporary, the Sligo Champion, a provincial newspaper hitherto remarkable for the extreme mode. ration of its tone, and therefore most reliable as a witness in this instance, gives most appalling pictures of the misery prevalent in that and the borderng counties. In town and county it is the same. Last year the destitution there was excessive. Yet, says our honest contemporary, 'we have heard from several highly respectable gentlemen, who heretofore took an active part on behalf of the poor, that the on the subject is fully corroborative of their statement.' - Ib.

So IN ANTRIM AND DOWN .- In Lisburn and other towns they have been obliged to get up relief committees for the families of the poor weavers and others connected with the cotton trade. The destitution in those places is intense; and there, as in every other part of the country, it is grieviously aggravated by the rule (utterly unknown in England) that no families can receive relief of any kind from the poor law authorities, unless they become inmates of the workhouse, trampling all self-respect under foot, and becoming beggars for life. - lb.

penny newspapers (which smothered all reference to irish suffering as long as the genteel trouble of Lancashire required help) now confess that the hunger and poverty in the back streets and crowded tenements of Dublin are, what we knew before, appulling. As far as those penny prints were concerned, the starving poor of Dublin had to endure their piteous misery as best they could, till their English betters had been attended to; and, now, no more appeals coming from England, they, poor devils, get their chance and their turn. Nay, even out of them a penny may still be made; and one cheap morning print, a: least, has sent out its commissioner to describe their woes. Most deplorable, certainly, is the picture which that journal gives of the sufferings of the poor of Dublin: we would hope (if it were not vain to hope it) that they would meet as ready relief as has been given to the natives of Lancashire, who have got nearly forty thousand pounds of our Irish money already .- Ib.

More stull - Another Limerick newspaper, helping out the proof of Irish 'prosperity,' says : - " The distress, as evinced in the Chairman's Court of the county Limerick, has not been equalled since 1858 and 1859. It is appalling A shopkeeper in Kilfinane took out seven r-uine decrees, not one of which was defended! Several ejectment decrees were taken out, and even those were not defended. The misery and destitution of the people has never been surpassed ' This, in such fertile districts as Limerick and Tipperary; what, theu, must be the condition of the other parts of the country?—Ib.

DISTRESS IN DUNDALK .- Dundalk, Monday, January 2.-While the cry of want is set forth through the public press, almost daily, from other parts of Ireland, little has been said of the present precarious condition of hundreds of the families of tradesmen and labourers in this town and its vicinity. Nevertheless, probably few towns in Leinster have more reason to complain of destitution amongst the working population. It appears that pinching hunger has found its way into the homes of hundreds of the people, whose sufferings are not dreamt of by the general public The following extract from the letter of an intelligent eye-witness, which appears in the columns of the Dandalk Democrat, must be read with feelings of the deepest sympathy, by any man having a spark of charity in his heart :- 'A few days ago, while cailing on business at the house of a poor but honest and industrious man who I knew lived comfortably, and supported his family on his own earning, I found him sitting at the fire with his wife -or rather at the fire place-for nothing burned in it save a few wet turf, stated she had horr know of but one way whereby it can be put into exe-from a neighbour, \* • • The man stated that he cution. It will be necessary to draw up a memorial | could get no work for the last fortinght but two days, . The man stated that he at a shilling a-day, and after sending all his own and his wife's clothing to the pawn to procure food for bis starving family, he was reduced to the most exour wrongs, the expression of the national desite for treme poverty. I asked how many children he had, independence, and the hope that the prayers of five and was answered five; the eldest, a boy of nine years of age, was down the quay, trying if he could eard anything carrying water or running on messages. The wife said if I would look into the room I would see the others. 1 old so, and 1 observed in a corner, on the damp floor, with nothing under them but a little straw, and nothing over them but the tatters which covered them during the day, four little children. The two youngest were asleep, and their innocent faces, with want, bore the traces of tears. The two others, returning to their mother, asked in faint voices if she had brought any bread, and when she said no, they nestled closer in each other's arms, whilst their broken sobs would melt the hardest heart. The poor mother burst into tears, and said, See my darling children, who have not broken their fast since I divided three-pence worth of bread amongst them on yesterday morning.' I turned away, regretting that my limited means would not permit me to render as much assistance as I would wish, and I said to myself, 'If the sufferings of the poor prepare not the way to heaven, what can the rich expect? \* This story of the poverty of one family might be told of hundreds at the present moment, and if there be not something done to arrest the progress of the grim spectre of starvation which stalks over the land, there will be tales of misery before the close of the present winter, the like of which has not been heard of for many years.' Many, on reading the above sorrowful tale, will no doubt, say, 'Why not go to the workhouse?' But it is pretty well known that men who have always eat honest bread, the produce of their own, hard carning, have such a horror of the poorhouse that they would almost as soon die outside as euter it. However, a second workhouse would hardly afford shelter to the numerous cases of want and destitution.

Cannow .- At the usual weekly meeting of the guardians of the poor of Carlow Union, on Thursday, last, about forty unemployed able-bodied labouring men presented themselves at the workhouse, with the hope of getting temporary outdoor relief, in their present distress, occasioned by the great scarcity of employment. As the majority of the applicants had families, the number of distressed persons represented by them was very considerable. After the ordinary house business had been disposed of, the board sent for three of the men. When they had entered the board-room, the chairman inquired if they were housekeepers? One of the men, named Mick Molloy, replied that they were, and that he had six children. his wife, and himself to support; he lived in Grnigue, and since the 20th of December, he only carned 2s 6d. The following resolution was drawn up by Mr. Fitz-Maurice, and unanimously adopted: - That numbers of able-bodied men, and many of them with large families, having this day applied for relief at the workhouse, stating they could not obtain employment, and the guardians deeply sympathizing with proportion of the arable and improvable lands of this these poor people, but having no power to relieve country are at present lying is shameful in the extibis class of persons unless in the workhouse, and betreme.' Shameful to whom? To the landlords who ing fully satisfied, both from their own knowledge, and

NEITHER WORK NOR FOOD .- In Trales itself the poor | most of whom would suffer the utmost amount of destitution rather than enter the workhouse, deem it their duty strongly to recommend that the above facts be laid before the influential gentlemen residing in this neighborhood, and also the clergy and inhabitants generally, with the view of having a public meeting convened to consider the best mode of affording employment to those people; and for this purpose W. R. Lecky and Thomas Stoyte, Esqrs., be requested to take the necessary steps to carry out the resolution.'

NEWGASTLE WEST. - Since the ever painfully remembered yers of '47, '48, and '49, so much and such dire distress has not been felt in this district as during the present year. The working classes are fast crowding into the workhouse, and some whose wellfounded distaste for having recourse to this last miserable resource for the relief of themselves and their families, are fast wasting away from the effects of hunger and cold. In this town and neighbourhood shopkeepers are closing up, the occupiers of small lots of land are disposing of their interest before the sheriffs' bailiffs do so, and taking themselves and their families to America. During the blessed season of Christmas I have known tradesmen and their families to go to bed fasting, and others who have to dispose distress is not a whit less intense at present than it of their working implements for the purpose of keenwas at this period last year, and their own knowledge | ing themselves out of the poor's bastile during that season of blessedness and charity. Alas! for those who went to bed fasting, they had no implements to dispose of, having already sold them for less than a fourth of the value .- Limerick Reporter.

KILKENNY. - Graig, January 12. - The farmers are complaining very hard about the low prices of all their produce, together with the deficient crop; shopkeepers pressing for their debts, landlords looking for rents, and no money to be had. Hard times and bad times are all the cry with every one. - Corresvondent of Kilkenny Journal.

The clergy and laity of Mullingar and its vicinity are actively taking steps for the protection of the AND NO BETTER IN DUBLIN. - Our metropolis has small tenant farmers of Westmeath, who, it appears, ts full share of misery and destitution. The morning are threatened with eviction. A second meeting preliminary to a great county meeting, was held in the hall of the Young Men's Society, Mullingar, on Monday, in which all classes of the community were well represented, and measures were taken towards forming a good working committee. The flev. Mr. Mullen, whose experience and knowledge of the county are very great, had no hesitation in saying, that the small farmers were worse off now than in the terrible famine of 47, which desolated the country so fearfully The Rev. Mr Waters expressed his disappointment at the absence of his Protestant fellow-townsmen. 'Perhaps,' said 'he reverend gentleman, they imagined it a purely Catholic movement, because this was the hall of the Catholic Young Men's Society, and had been as such devoted exclusively to Catholic objects. They did not, however, intend to introduce the leaven of sectarianism in any way into the movement. It was simply a matter of convenience for them to meet in that place, and he hoped, when this reached the liberal Protest. ants in the neighbourhood, that they would show their humanity by coming forward to defend a perishing people'-a hope in which we heartily concur.

A meeting for the relief of the distress in Kerry, was held in Trales on the 6th ult. The Municipality of the town, the local gentry, shopkeepers, professional men, and the Catholic and Protestant clergy men at tended, and worked in generous rivalry. The Very Rev. Father Mawe, in moving one of the resolutions supplied some astounding facts as to the intensity of the destitution. In one place he had found a manhis wife and five children sleeping on a bit of rotten straw, with nothing to cover them but an old sheet. and a growing-up daughter sleeping on a table. The entire number of persons totally destitute in the district is set down at one thousand! Important addresses were delivered by the Protestant Rector and other gentlemen, and a sum of nearly £200 subscribed before the meeting separated.

LANCASHIRE AND IRELAND. - The following is the reply of Bishop Gillooly to the circular of the Dublin Relief Committee inviting the Hishop of one of the poorest districts in Ireland, to subscribe for the reliet

of the Lancashire operatives: "Sligo, Dec. 17, 1862.
"To the Honorable Secretaries of the Lancashire

Relief Committee : "Gentlemen - I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the circular which you lately forwarded to me, as Roman Catholic Bishop, on the part of the Laucashire Relief Committee. I regret exceedingly that in reply I must confine myself to express my admiration of the humane exertions of your committee, and to wish the largest amount of success Unhappily, in the present, as in the past year, I am surrounded, and so is every priest in my diocese, with an amount of distress and poverty exceeding a hundred fold our means of relief. A large proportion of the laboring class, and the majority of the small landholders throughout the diocese, are suffering already in tood and clothing. They have sold or must at once sell, in part payment thereof, what they absolutely need for the support of life, and already we are overwhelmed with the appeals of those poor disheartened sufferers, very many of whom, instead of proclaiming, seek to conceal their distress, even from the nearest neighbors, and have no hope of relief except what we can give them or procure for them. Last year we gave, chiefly to this class of poor, all that we had, and we begged for them what we could. In the present year, whilst their distress is equally great and extensive, or very nearly so, we see the streams of charity turned to other quarters; and we find our means, like those of our flocks, greatly diminished. It is therefore unhappily a necessity, as well as a duly for us, to give to these, our own afficted poor, the little we have or can collect at home. They have a first claim of justice and charity upon us; and I do hope that your committee, and all who are interested for the distressed operatives of Lancashire, will not only excuse us for not co-operating in the manner you have suggested, but that they will sympathise with the sufferings which claim our undivided attention and resources at home, and which, at least in this part of Ireland, to which I wish to confine my observations, far excel what is reported to prevait in Lancashire. Let me even express a hope that many of your contributors - those especially who last year refused even to give credence to our reports of distress, and who closed against us in England, and even at home, the sources of charity - will show a concern for the health and lives of the poor of this portion of our famishing, afflicted country, and hasten to share their offerings with them.

"I remain, gentlemen, with much esteem, your faithful servant,

"† L Gillioner." On Wednesday (Jan 7,) poor women and men might be seen in the fields and gardens about Ennis, digging up the already dug potato fields, in the hope of getting a few tubors which might by chance be left in the ground .-- Clare Journal

The Galway American says :- " An old man, whose corn we some time since reported as seized and sold by the bailiff for rent, has since been turned out of his miserable dwelling at Rosscahil. He was eighty years of age, and had a wite nearly as old; they are both without a house to cover them to-day. His father lived to the age of one hundred and seven years on the same farm, which was owned by his ancestors for merations past. This rich London Company will have a heavy account to render hereafter for all the misery and persecution inflicted in their name upon the unfortunate peasantry of Connemara."

The Sligo Champion says :- " We regret to have to state that distress is rapidly on the increase in this town and vicinity. We have heard from soveral highly respectable gentlemen, who heretofore took an active part on behalf of the poor, that the distress is not a whit less intense at present, whether as regards fuel or food, than it was at this period last At the last meeting of the Longford Town Commissioners, Mr. Patrick Farrell handed in the following notice of motion for next meeting :- "That, in consequence of the wretched state the poor of Longford are in at present, an appeal should be made requesting the landlords and landholders of the town and county to show their humanity by opening some works on their property, such as drainage of their land, to give employment to the poor during this ther. You will not also fail to impress upon such very trying season, in order to save themselves and their families from starvation."

्र प्रभव्या अंद्रे भिन्द्र स्टिस्टिनी है.

A correspondent of the Limerick Reporter, writing from Newcastle West, says-" Since the ever painfully remembered years of '47, '48 and '49 so much and such dire distress has not been felt in this district as during the present year. The working classes are fast crowding into the workhouse, and some whose well-founded distasts for having recourse to this last miserable resource for the relief of themselves and their families are fast wasting away from the effects of hunger and cold. In this town and neighborhood shopkeepers are closing up, the occupiers of small lots of land are disposing of their interest before the sherift's bailiffs do so, and taking themselves and their families to America. During the blessed season of Christmas I have known tradesmen and their families to go to bed fasting, and others who had to dispose of their working implements for the purpose of keeping themselves out of the poor's bastile during that season of blessedness and charity. Alas! for those who went to bed fasting they had no implements to dispose of, having already sold them for less than a fourth of the value."

It is hard to speak honestly upon this subject without appearing to be uncharitable and narrow-minded, and impossible so to express yourself that your opponents cannot represent you as such, but still opinion should be expressed, and ultimately justice will be done. The Lancashire operatives, as a class, are not bad nor mean; and I feel sure there is not a man or a woman among them but would blush to receive their ten or twelve shillings from the Relief Committee it they thought one farthing of it diverted from their more unhappy Irish brother. But there is enough for them without receiving this money, smelling of blood, which comes from Kerry or Mayo .-The Manchester Committee receives each day from five to twelve thousand pounds, and so much more than, with all their complete machinery, they can see how to expend, that they have now in bank more than a quarter of a million sterling .- Cor. Morning

On Friday last, a gentleman, who has been long a resident in England, told me that he witnessed more real destitution last week in the county of Cork than could be found in almost the whole of England, and this destitution, a great portion of it, can be found on the property of Lord Fermoy, one of the principal organizers of the Lancashire Relief Fund in the south of Ireland .- Cor. of Tipperary Advo-

The Irish Times referring to the London Times reports on Lancashire, says :- A million of money has been collected for the relief of Lancashire distress, and of that sum half a million remains in hands. We suppose the authority of the London Times on the subject of Lancashire distress is not to be doubted. -We again feel called upon to state that there is very great distress not only in this city, but in various parts of Ireland; that our charities are not supported as they should be, and that it is neither Christian nor politic to neglect our own people.

The Morning News says :- From the statements of the English papers themselves it seems that the distressed ' hands' receive about twelve shillings a week per family, and that, quite irrespective of the £4,000,-000 savings in the Lancashire Banks, there is (according to the London Times) an accumulation of the relief fund quite ample for all claims up to May next.

A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Manchester about the distressed cotton-spinners, says :- But whatever pinch they are put to, a pinch is just what they feel - there is certainly no death nor sickness either from want of necessary food or clothes. You are told to admire their 'patience' or fine spirit under suffering. Why, if abstinence from rioting, which would only cut off their unearned wages, deserves all the praise given, it only shows the people have discernment enough not to make things worse than they are, but you may be certain there is very little of that feeling of broken spirited pauperism which passes for patience in the west of Ireland, and which makes men die of hunger within sight of the droves destined to feed the stranger, or at the doors of granaries boarding grain for exportation. As soon as the people of this district are hungry and have not to eat, you will hear of it by deeds, not words; but it is very far from coming to that yet.'

Mayo. - Died, on St. Stephen's Day, at Glashmar, Thorntill, Westport, an humble poor man, named Patrick Joyce, at the ripe age of 10 k years. He often said he was 40 years of age at the time the French landed in Killala Bay, about which time he got married. He perfectly recollects seeing some of the officers of the Volunteers in 1782. He never left the county of Mayo; and there remain after him a rumber of children and grandchildren. May be rest in peace. - Mayo Telegraph.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION .- In a letter the Lord Bishop of Galway, addressed to the clergy of his

diocese, we read as follows:—

"Rev. dear Sir—The Catholic public will not fail to observe, that while we unhesitatingly concurred in the repeated condemnation by our venerable episcopal brethren of those institutions termed model schools, as dangerous to the purity of Catholic faith and morals, as directly designed to instil religious indifference, and propagate latitudinarian principles - the first step towards infidelity and the subversion of all Christian faith-to trample under foot and bring into atter disrepute the sacred authority of those alone received the divine commission on ' teach all nations' (Matthew 28, xix.) and, ' whom alone the Holy Chost appointed to rule the Church of God' (Acts 29, xxviii.); to create a separation between the pastors and their faithful flocks, and inspire the latter with an unmeaning sense of independence, quite at variance with the teachings of the Church of Christ; still, lest we might be exposed to the charge, however unmerited, of 'exercising dominion over their faith' (2 Gor. 1, xxiii.), we abstain from any formal denunciation of the model school of this city until we had first provided a suitable substitute. We felt the full force of the tacit question which would suggest itself on the part of parents :- 'If we withdraw our children from the model school, where else will he send them?' We can now fearlessly reply - an ample substitute has been provided; and as their bishop, bound to watch over the several members of our flock, and liable to render an account of their souls, we earnestly exhort the Catholic parents of Galway to avail themselves of the advantages now provided for their temporal and spiritual benefit, and at once withdraw their children from the model school. While we feel in justice bound to say that we would not on any account be understood as conveying any censure on the personal conduct of the Catholics of either sex employed in the teaching department of the model school-nor indeed does the consideration of the personal good or bad qualities affect in any way the merits of the case-we cannot too strongly reprobate the principle of placing infant Catholic children under the charge of a Presbyterian mistress, whose presence and teaching, even without the slightest intention on her part, must ever be calculated to instil into their susceptible minds a spirit of religious indifference. Nor can we conceive how any Catholic mother, possessed of a particle of religious faith, of well-regulated feelings of maternal love, or with any regard for their future happinesssince a female without religion is but a moral monster, a pest and scourge of society-could for a moment hesitate to withdraw her infant daughters from

not alone the principles inculeated upon them and fiscation; which, they say, did not savour much of the edifying example they behold, but the very relized for abolition. the edifying example they behold, but the very religious atmosphere they inhale, is redolent of virtue and female purity. But we feel it would be an injustice to the Catholic mothers of Galway to doubt their religious sentiments for a moment, and we will, therefore, refrain from pursuing the subject any furparents as rely on their own edifying instructions and example at home for counteracting any bad exin doing so at present, they cannot perseveringly prevent the seeds of religious indifference sown at the model school from producing their baneful fruits at a future day, when these parents shall have been dead and gone, and passed before the tribunal of a just Judge! Such parents with also hear in mind suling pastors of the Church which they will set before their children, will, as a just judgment, recoil upon themselves from these very children whom they which, unless it receive a timely and salutary check, will throw the entire education of this Catholic cot :bishops of this Catholic country on this vitally important question to the temporal and spirital interests of their flocks eschew all reasoning, scorn all our just remonstrances, solely trusting to brute force and parliamentary majorities. Among other proofs of this, witness their treatment of the unanswerable reply on the part of the bishops to Mr. Cardwell, Chief Secretary, March, 1860 - a system of which the warmest supporters and most zealous abetters, no doubt ' wise in their generation,' who muster strongest on exhibition days, are these offensive, rabid fauntics by whom the country is infested, who, being themselves without faith, are become forgetful, from the excess of religious rancour and auti-Catholic hatred, not only of the first principles of abarity, but of the commonest usages of social urbanity, thus fully realising the description given of them by the inspired Apostle - Without affection, without peace, slanderous, incontinent, unmerciful, without kindness, lovers of pleasure more than of God, having an appearance of godliness, but denying the nower thereof' - (2nd Timothy, iii) Are these the men be-fore whom the Catholics of Galway would wish to see their children paraded? The opening of the schools referred to deprive Catholic parents of every legitimate ground of excuse, and we feel assured we need no further remonstrance in a matter which directly falls within the province of our spiritual duties

to secure their religious compliance.
"† Јоня, Eishop of Galway."

O'CONNELL. - We have reached the eighth day of the new year, and we yet require four hundred pounds to make up the fifth thousand. Amongst the subscriptions we have to acknowledge to-day are ten pounds from our late worthy Lord Mayor, Alderman Moylan, who was yesterday nominated permanent chairman of the statue committee; and five pounds from Geo. Henry Moore, Esq., Moore Hall, a man who may be said to represent the intellect and property of the West. The fifth thousand must be banked before the close of the month; and we even hope that a large portion of the sixth may be in hands before the next month opens. For this purpose parties who have funds in hands should remit them at once .- Dublin Freeman's Journal.

THE GAVAZZI RIOTS IN TRALEE. - The parties charged with having participated in the riots on the occasion of the visit of Gavazzi to Tralee were put en their trial at the Quarter Sessions on Thursday, before C. Coppinger, Esq., Chairman of Kerry. The trial lasted from one to six p.m., when the jury retired, and, after deliberating about three quarters of an hour, returned a verdict of acquittal. The indictment for unlawful assembly and assault on Constable Egan was to come on on Friday, but was postpoued.

Dunain, Jan. 9 .- As a large number of the workng classes of Belfast are employed in cotton-mills, it has been a matter of surprise and congratulation that they have been so little affected by the American war, and that no general cry of destitution has been raised in that quarter, with the exception of the outlying district of Ballymacarrett, in which there is often considerable distress. It appears, however, that in the neighboring town of Lisburn the condition of a large number of the weavers has called for the interposition of the wealthier portion of the inhabitants. A telegram from the Banner of Ulster states that yesterday an influential meeting was held in the Court-house to make arrangements to collect funds for their relief. It was resolved that, while they admired the efforts that had been made to alleviate the distress in Lancashire, many of the cotton-weavers of their own country required prompt and effective assistance. It was also agreed that the destitute state of the weavers should be brought under the notice of the Glasgow firms that had been in the habit or supplying them with work, with the view of obtaining relief for them. At the close of the proceedings Mr. Hugh M Call stated that £250 had been subscribed at the meeting .- Times' Cor.

SAD CASE OF HOMICIDE. - Baltaghadereen, County Mayo, Jan. 13. -- As James Tarpey, a carrier, was returning from the market of this town on the 8th instant, in company with his brother, who was some distance in advance of him, they were overtaken on the road by three men, two of whom passed on, and joined Tarpey's brother, leaving another man named John Carroll with the latter. Not having returned home, search was made for him the next morning, when he was found dead on the road side, at Currina, with a wound on his forehead. An inquest was held on vesterday, and from the evidence produced it apnegred that Carroll suddenly turned on Tarpey, and knocked him down. It was not believed at the time he was much hurt, and was subsequently seen by other men returning from the warket lying near the ditch, but they thought he was drunk, when at the time the unfortunate man was dead, baving died from internal hemorrhage. Carroll was arrested and committed for trial at the next assizes. There was the flocks where it has broken out. We have heard no previous ill-feeling between these men. - Freeman.

A dispatch dated Enniskillen, Jan. 11, says :-About nine o'clock, p. m., on Thursday night about 300 Orangemen, all strangers, from the neighborhood of Magaire's Bridge and Brookborough, accompanied with fifes and drums, marched through Lisbellaw and the adjoining townlands playing several tunes, and about an hour after :eturned in the direction from which they came. They had not, as on other occasions, any banners or other emblems.'

The Protestant Archbishop of Dublin has addressed the following letter to Mrs. Harriet Beecher

Palace, Dublin, Jan. C. Dear Madam, - In acknowledging your letter and pamphlet I take the opportunity of laying before you what I collect to be the prevailing sentiments here on American affairs. Of course, there is a great varie'y of opinion, as may be expected in a country like ours. Some few sympathize with the Northerns, and some with the Southerns, but far the greater portion sympathize with neither completely, but lament that each party should be making so much greater an expenditure of life and property than can be compensated for by any advantage they can dream

of obtaining. Those who are the least favorable to the Northerns are not so from any approbation of slavery, but from not understanding that the war is waged in the cause of abolition. It was waged they say, ostensibly for the restoration of the Union, and, in attestation of this, they refer to the proclamation which announced the confiscation of slaves that were the property of such unholy influences, and place them under the Secessionists, while those who adhered to the

charge of those consecrated spouses of Christ, where Federal cause should be exempt from such con-

Many, who have a great dislike to slavery, yet hold that the Southerns had at least as much right to secede as the Americans had originally to revolt from Great Britain. And there are many who think that, considering the dreadful distress we have suffered from the cotton famine, we have shown great forbearance in withstanding the temptation to recognize the Southern States and break the blockade ternal influences at school that should they succeed | Theu, again, there are some who are provoked at the incessant railing a England and threats of an invasion of Canada which are poured forth in some of the American papers.

There are many, also, who consider that the present state of things cannot continue much longer if that in course of God's providence the example of bave done hitherto, and that a people who shall have disobedience to the authority and injunction of the maintained their independence for two or three years will be recognized by the principal European Powers. Enropean Powers in all similar cases - such as the of the board of Superintendence is, that whenever achools helps to perpetuate and uphold a system and other like cases, the rule practically adopted transportation should be their next sentence. - Cor. seems to have been to recognize the revolters, not at once, but after a reasonable time had been allowed to try in course of time into the hands of a Government | see whether they could maintain their independence, Shannon has communicated the following, his exconverted into a State schoolmaster bostile to our and this without being understood to have procountry and religion, who in their dealings with the hounced any decision either way as to the justice of the cause.

Moreover, there are many who say that the negroes and people of culour are far from being kindly or justly treated in the Northern States. An emancipated slave, at any rate, has not received good training for earning his bread by the wages of labor, and if, in addition to this and his being treated as an outcast, he is excluded, as it is said, from many employments by the refusal of the white labourers to work along with him, he will have gained little by taking refuge in the Northern States.

I have now hild before you the views which I conceive to be most prevalent among us, and for which I am not myself responsible. For the safe and effectual emancipation of slaves, I myself consider there is no plan so good as the gradual one, which was long ago suggested by Bishop Hinds What he recommended was an ad valorem tax upon slaves, the value to be fixed by the owner, with an option to Government to purchase at that price. Thus the slaves would be a burden to the master, and those the mosso who should be the most intelligent and stanly, and, therefore, the best qualified for freedom; and it would be his interest to train his slaves to be free labourers, and to emancipate them, one by one, as speedily as he could with safety. I fear, however, that the time is gone by for trying this experiment in America.

With best wishes for the new year I remain, dear Madam, yours faithfully,

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE. - Some twenty years ago, au Irish earl, of eccentric habits, whose estates had been very much encumbered by the imprudence of his parents, died somewhat suddenly in the prime of his life. For a long time previously he had resided under an assumed name, upon the Continent, occa-sionally visiting England, but leaving the management of his affairs in the hands of an old confident friend and legal adviser of his father's who filled the important and lucrative post of one of the Crown Solicitors for Ireland, and who, during the lifetime of the old carl, had made advances to a very large amount upon the security of certain unentailed property of his in the county of Cork. These estates were, like many others in the sister kingdom at the commencement of this century, in a very unproductive condition; but under the skilful man gement of the Grown Solicitor, were gradually increasing in value, when the untimely death of the peer occurred His lordship had no immediate relations. With a rich and distant cousin, who succeeded him in the title, he had not been upon friendly terms, and his next of kin, two wealthy and aged ladies, had been estranged from him by his irregular habits of life. Under these circumstances, it was not a matter of surprise that he bequeathed the remains of his shattered fortune, with the exception of a few legacies, to the old friend and adviser of his father and himself. This gentleman who, by the death of his brother, soon after succeeded to the baronetage, entered into quiet possession of the estates, and thenceforth devoted the chief part of a large professional income to their improvement. He formed roads and fences, he constructed bridges, he erected handsome farms and commodious cottages, in place of the squalid huts in which the tenantry of the former noble proprie tors had vegetated in old times. He was respected and beleved by the poor, whom he employed and fed : his name was mentioned with commendation in the British House of Commons; and when he died, some five or six years ago, his remains were followed to the grave by almost the whole of the Irish bench and bar. To his son and daughter descended those estates upon which he had expended so much, and of which he had enjoyed the unchallenged ownership. Twenty years after the death of the late earl all dispute as to the validity of the bequest would have been impossible; but, a few months before the expiration of that time, when the old baronet and most of those who were best acquainted with the circumstances are beyond the reach of all earthly inquiry, a bill has been filed by the present peer, now become the next of kin, against the improved and valuable property, on the ground of malversation and misrepresentation, and the exercise of undue influence upon the mind of the late earl. The son of the devisee, whose health had been enfeebled by military service in Canada and the East, survived only a few weeks the shock of deliberate fraud against a parent whom he, with those who knew him best, had so much revered; and his sister, the wife of a reverend baronet in the west of England, succeeded to the whole of the disputed inheritance. - Morning Post.

DESTRUCTIVE DISEASE IN SHEEP .- From several correspondents we learn that a very destructive epidemic now prevails among sheep in several parts of Ireland. By some it is designated a disease in the liver, which soon proves fatal. By others it is described as a species of foot rot; but in any case the malady has already caused serious losses amongst of two instances in Meath where the mortality was considerable. In one of these cases, the owner-a gentleman known as an extensive grazier in that county-informed us this day that he has lost within a few days two hundred sheep. We have also heard of the disease in some parts of the South; but, as our information is not of a positive character, we shall not further refer to it. In some parts of the West the epidemic is said to have been very fatal; and we have been told of one extensive grazier in the county of Galway who has lost a thousand sheep, but this is probably an exaggeration. Sufficient, however, is known for certain to cause the owners of sheep to take all possible steps for the arrest of this destructive disease .- Evening Post.

The Board of Superintendence of the Dublin Prisons, in their annual report just printed, make some important and seasonable remarks on ticket-ofleave men and the Irish convict system. Referring to the number of criminal offenders sentenced to penal servitude, which shows an increase from 42 in 1861 to 78 in 1862, the Board express their gratification that, while the English convict system has been pronounced a failure, the Irish convict system, from its judicious management and effectual supervision, has not only been found free from such alarming evils as prevail in England, but has been of much benefit to the convict desirous of changing his former life. Conceding, however, to the warmest advocates of the ticket-of-leaver system all the advantages believed to be derived from it, it should, nevertheless, be remembered that the Irish system has not yet had time to develope itself, nor has it the same difficulties to contend with as exist in England.

The experience of the Board of Superintendence leads from their youth in vice and crime, cannot possibly be reformed; and that if some more rigorous menot devised, 'garotting' and other acts of personal violence will soon extend to Ircland .-It has often been remarked by those practically conversant with the working of the convict system that the treatment which convicts receive in the Government prisons affords them such advantages as to furnish an inducement to commit crime. In many instances it has been found that criminals, when receiving the sentence of the Court, earnestly supplicate to be consigned to penal servithe Confederates continue to hold their own as they tude. As an instance of this, the report alludes to the conduct of a large number of the paupers who plended 'Guilty' to the charge of setting fire to the South Union Workhouse, and subsequently on Such appears to have been the procedure of the receiving the sentence of the Court. The opinion taught to disobey! Let them bear in mind that revolt of the Angio-American and Spanish-American such characters are convicted of any serious offence, every one who sends his child to the model colonies, of the Haytians and the Relgians. In these, after having been discharged from penal servitude, Dublin Times.

> LORD SHARRON ON FLAX CULTIVATION.-LORD perience of flex growing in the countr of Cork, to the Cork Constitution : - I grew five acres of flax in the year 1849. It was grown on stubble, according to the most approved system. The result in profit was as nearly as possible the same as that of an average crop of oats: but it was evident, in the succeeding crops, that the flax was a more exhausting erop to the land than the out crop would have been. As far as I can judge of the subject, I am disposed to think that flax may be profitably grown by a small fariaer in the quantity perhaps of half an acre, where the weeding &c , &c., can be well done by his own children. This I believe to be the case generally in the North of Ireland. The same might be done here if a proper market were at hand, but I doubt whether flax can be grown to much profit by any farmer who would have to employ paid labor in the cultivation. Moreover, I am disposed to think that on limestone soil (of which most of the best land in this country consists) the flax crop would be too coarse to be of high value, especially where the land is in high condition.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

To the Editor of the Weekly Register.

Sir, - In the Saturday Review of January 10th, under the title of "Dr. Cullen on a Year of Irish History," there is an article distinguished by that rash and immature ability which places a literary assailant so at the mercy of an older head or a more dispassionate judgment. In it I abserve the following remarks: -

"The manners and morals of the people of the sixter country have not on the whole been such during the past year as to reflect any extraordinary credit not be said that our Irish fellow-subjects have of late let their light shine before men with advantage to

their own reputation." will show a frightful increase of what may be called the national crime of Ireland-organised assassina-"These Irish murders are not tion." 

people among whom murder is thus, as it were, do-mesticated are a Roman Catholic people, and, we are assured, a particularly devout and docile Roman Catholic people."

Contrasting with these observations I have noticed the following in an article on "Infanticide" in Meliora, January 1st, 1863:-

"That the Irish female is, even under the most disadvantageous circumstances, chaste beyond the women of many other countries more civilised, wealthier, more highly educated, but of different race, is, we believe, an indisputable fact, to which the reports of the Commissioners of Lodging-houses and the evidence of the police, medical men, city missionary, and Bible-reader, alike bear testimony."

cide, Ireland does not deserve to be pilloried with the sister kingdems."

Again, after some startling statements as to the districts in England, I find very clear evidence that been served upon the pursuer by the defender's infant children in burial-clubs, and that these children almost certainly die. "One child was entered but the case, involving a question of status, will no in mineteen different clubs; another in ten. £20 was received for one child which died of starvation."

. . . In another case it appears that a similar sum was actually received for a murdered child, the murderer being its own father, tried and transported for the offence. The writer justly adds : -

"This sort of murder is anguistionably of all "there are indeed some considerations to be kinds arged, not in justification, but is extenuation; but for the parents who deliberately destroy their offspring for money, all feelings of compassion vanish. Of all the reasons assigned as actuating the Pagun idolator and barbarian, either of antiquity or of modern times, in the practice of infanticide, there is not one so utterly vile and base as this "

For further testimony of a highly interesting kind I refer you to the article itself. I think it would interest, not only myself, but your readers generally, to be better informed of the crimical statistics of Ireland, so as to contrast them with those of other countries. I believe there is no general registration for Ireland as there is for England, which I think is to be regretted. But, imperfect as our information is, I think there is enough to show that the Saturday Review presents not the point but the handle of his wenpon to his adversary when he talks about the national and special characteristics of Ireland.

In the hope that some further information may be elicited, I remain, Sir, yours,

VINDEX.

THE 19TH CENTURY .- We (Tablet) have been requested to publish the following :--

The ringers at Market Weighton Church while ringing the bells on the occasion of the marriage of Lieut. Langdale, in London, on the 8th of January, 1863, received the following notice from the Rev. Joseph Foxley, M.A., late fellow of St. John's Cambridge, Vicar of Market Weighton, and Rural Dean of West Harthill, &d., &c.

It has been thought desirable to perpetuate the existence of so remarkable a production, as posterity may be curious to know what manner of men flourished in Market Weighton in the 19th Century, and as the notice itself appears to furnish materials for a future Local History, some day to be written.

(Copy,)

The Vicarage, Jan. 8th, 1862. [Sic.] To the Leaders of the Ringers in Market Weighton

Church. If I am rightly informed, you have been ringing the bells of God's House this Morning in honour of a Wedding which I presume has taken place in a Popish Mass-House. Now every such Wedding in England is an open act of sin, against Almighty God: and I hereby forbid you all other persons to ring the Church bells to-day or any other day for any such

You must stop instantly or I shall have you severely nunished. And in future you must obtain permission both from me and the Churchwardens before ringing the actual production in the same period by 93,850, for any purpose whatever.

I am, Your faithful Pastor,

JOSEPH FOXLEY, Vicar.

As for the Catholics of England, the change has them to apprehend that the present convict system is been so great that the majority of them (we speak unavailing with the bardened and habitual criminal; lof course merely according to our opinion formed on that professed thieves and burglars, brought up such observation and enquiry as our opportunities have enabled us to use) have not merely withdrawn their support from the great Liberal party by reason thod of dealing with such hardened offenders be of what they deem the misconduct of its leaders and members on certain occasions, but have acquired a decided repugnance for the principles of the Great Liberal Party, and for what is known as Liberalism. They have not joined the actually existing Conservative party, but they brive adopted Conservative opinions and principles, and they object to the actually existing Conservative party that its principles are not thoroughly Conservative, but are minted with Liberalism, and that its policy is not sufficiently consistent with such true Conservative traditions as it still rotnins. These Cutholics are not less devoted than they ever were to true liberty and real progress, to the amendment of imperfections and to the correction of abuses, and to the redress of grievances .-But they have broken with the Liberal party, because they condemn the creed of Liberalism as the enemy of true liberty, and the obstacle to all real Progress. They do not judge the Great Liberal Party solely by the acts and words of Lord Palmerston, but they recognise that over the whole world it is one party, with a common interest, and a common cause. That it everywhere assails the rights, the jurisdiction, and the property of the Church, that it everywhere attacks the sanctity and indissolubility of marriage, and that it everywhere encroaches on the rights of the Family by its pretensions to control education, that it everywhere endangers the stability of the State by recognising no better foundation, or security for authority, than the arbitrary will of the governed, and that under a pretended zeal for 1:berty, it everywhere attempts to substitute Absolutism and Democratic centralisation for legitimate feeedom and rightful independence. - Tablet.

> From the official returns supplied to the English Poor Law Board, it would appear that the distress in Imneashire is steadily disappearing. There is a decrease in the number relieved during the week to the extent of 7,360 persons. The tands in hand on Saturday, January 10, amounted to £386,071-a sum sufficient for the exigencies of the next four months.

The 'Cotton Famine' has not much diminished the practice of dram drinking, if we may judge by a reiurn furnished by the officers of the Inland Revenue. It appears from the statement before us that the six months ending with September, 1861, 890,150 gallons of spirits were 'permitted' into the stocks of the spirit retailers' of Lancashire, but that in the corresponding half-year of 1862 there were 767,541 gais lons so permitted. This of course, does not directly inform us of the quantity consumed; it only shows what, in the estimation of the keenest judges, the retailers themselves were the wants of the district at both periods. The rate per head taken in stock, for the whole population in the six months of 1861 was 29 pints; in 1862 it was 25, or a decrease of 04 of a pint. The provision of two and a half pints of alcohol for half a year's consumption of every individual in the population may strike a man, though he be not a tectorallar, as rather a liberal allowance, especially when it is remembered that six or seven weeks since Lord Derby represented that community as one-eighth paupers and tive-sixths of the remainder as perhaps either living on charity or standing cl se to the verge of pasperism -a reckening which would only leave three persons in 20 in Lancashire any right to indulge in superfluities, whether vicious or otherwise.

ANOTHER BRITISH STRAMER FOR THE CONFEDS-BATES. -- Some few days ago we noticed that the Britannia steamer, a new swift going reasel, intended for the New castle and Leith trade, and been purchased with the view of being sent out to the Confederate States of America. Since that time she has been undergoing alterations, for repairs she required none. Her internal fittings have undergone alterations; her donkey cranes, generally found useful for leading and unloading cargoes, have been removed, and the clear space on deck enlarged. She has been fitted up for a long voyage, but whither she is to proceed is not known. There is little else on board than coals, but with these she is deeply laden, and it is supposed that before she goes far she will take in other cargo. She left Leith on Saturday afterncon, and proceeded to Granston, for the purpose, it Whether as regards bastardy or infanti- is said, of adjusting her compasses. - Edinburgh Scots-

THE YELVERTON CASE .- We understand that noit is a common practice among parents to enter their agents in this case. The petition to the House of Lords can only be lodged when the house is sitting; doubt be taken up early in the session - Elimburgh

> The hondonderry correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, writing on the Emancipation proclamation, says he hears a very general expression of the opinion that the first black outrage will be the signal for European intervention in the interest of his-

> Bishop Colenso .- The Archbishops and Bishops of he Church of England have been summoned to meet at Lumbeth Palace on Wednesday, Feb. 4, to consider the case of the Bishop Colenso in its relation to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

> THE CASE OF MR M-LACGHLIN .-- On Saturday the Judiciary Court at Edinburgh was occupied in hearing the arguments for and against the validity of the sentence of imprisonment passed upon Mr. M'Laughlia, for refusing to give evidence in the Justice of Peace Court, Glasgow. At the close of the arguments, the Court took time to consider their judgment. - Post.

> An important Conference was held at the Clarendon, Liverpool, on Saturday. Its object was to take steps for eliciting the opinion of the people of that town in reference to the American war and slavery. Mr. J. Cropper presided. A resolution was moved to the effect that the emancipation policy of the Federal government was entitled to the generous sympathy and support of free Englishmen, and that a committee should be formed to bring the subject before the people of Liverpool. The resolution was supported by Messrs. Rolitson, Gladstone, C. Wilson and other influential men. It was opposed by Mr. Spence, who has constituted himself the special champion of the South. He sought to resuscitate the argument that slavery could be supported on scripturnl grounds; but the meeting refused to hear him. Eventually the resolution was carried by a large majority, and a committee appointed. - Liverpool paper.

Corron Consumption .- It is calculated that the average weekly consumption of cotton in Great Britain last year was 22,900 bales, as compared with 45,900 bales in 1861, and 48,100 bales in 1860. The average weekly consumption of France last year was 5,200 bales, as compared with 11,000 bales in 1861. and 12,000 bales in 1860. The average weekly con-sumption of the rest of the Continent was reduced last year to 8,300 bales, compared with 18,100 bales in 1861 and 18,600 bales in 1860. An average total is thus arrived at of 36,400 bales per week last year, as compared with 75,000 bales per week in 1861 and 78,700 bales per week in 1860. This shows that the consequences of the American war were not very seriously felt in 1861, while they told with terribie effect last year. It is important to note that the ex port from Great Britain of cotton yarn and cloth in the first 11 months of 1862—for the official returns for the whole year are not yet available-exceeded 000lb., so that the accumulated stocks must have been reduced to that extent, holding out a promise of considerable future activity.

# The True Witness.

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G. E. CLERK, Editor.

TERMS:

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#### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEB. 13, 1863.

Subscribers indebted to this paper over a year are requested to pay up, otherwise their names shall be erased from our list on the 16th inst.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

After a long and stormy passage, the Europa has arrived at Halifax, but brings nothing very interesting in the shape of news. The French and British journals are occupied in discussing the affairs of this Continent, and the probability of an arrangement between North and South-Le Pays pretends that Loui: Napoleon has addressed the authorities at Washington on the subject, proposing terms of accomodation; but as the only terms possible, or conceivable even, comprise the recognition by the Yankees of the independence of the Southern States, and as no other terms would be listened to for a moment by the gallant Southerners-we attach little consequence to these on dits of the European press. "Secession" is now un fait accompli; and the only question to settle is one of boundaries, and of the geographical extent of the Confederate Republic.

The most important event since we last wrote has been the raising of the blockade of Charleston by the Confederate Navy; which sallying out, attacked, and destroyed several of the Yankee cruisers, and drove off the remainder. Thus, virtually and according to the laws of maritime warfare, which the Yankees insist upon applying to others, the blockade has been raised by force, and cannot be legally reimposed till after the expiration of another 60 days' notice to all non-beligerents. There has been skirmshing, but with no important results in the West, and everywhere the Southerners hold their own stoutly against their invaders. As it is now evident that the Yankee Jacobins are unable to save the bosiness, are by no means a match for the Southleston.

TROUBLES OF ANGLICANISM .- Though many an angry storm has the "Church as by Law Established" had to pass: and hitherto these storms it has weathered pretty well, by the simple expedient of throwing overboard the cargo to preserve the hull. In other words, by sacrificing its positive doctrines, it has managed to retain its emoluments, its legal privileges, and the property which, at the epoch of the great apostacy of the XVI. century, it stole from the Catholic Church. Of the latter, the endowments, and the property. the hull as it were, the crew of the Establishment have been always remarkably careful; towards the cargo, or doctrines of which the hull by a popular superstition was supposed to be the guardian or depositary, the same crew have always been equally indifferent, whenever some passing storm seemed to expose the good ship itself to peril. By adherence to this system of tactics the "Church as by Law Established" has maintained its corporate existence to the present day.

But now a new and more formidable danger But now a new and more formidable danger in the other's opinion contradicts, gaineays, and vili-menaces it; one from which no wholesale throw- fies the doctrines of the Church. They have at last, ing overboard of cargo, or doctrines, will deliver it; and indeed by this time the vessel's hold is pretty nigh empty, and cargo, or positive doctrine to throw overboard, there is, strictly speaking none of any consequence left. The vital doctrine of " Baptism" has been tossed to the angry waves long ago: the Sacrament of the Eucharist has shared the same fate: and the late heavy gales consequent upon the appearance of " Essays and Reviews," and Bishop Colenso's "Book on the Pentateuch," have proved fatal to everything in the degmatical line that the Gorham and Denison gales had spared. The hull, however, was apparently sale, and the crew staunch as ever-determined to stand by their shovel hats, and their endowments to the last; when the new storm,

Total E

upon them. We will describe it in the words of the London Times:

There are signs about us that the Established Ohurch is entering upon a different ordeal from any she has yet gone through. It is no doctrinal crisis, no secession, no row, no succession of clerical meetings, no judgment in the Ecclesiastical Courts. It is a perfectly noiseless, quiet, and practical ordeal. It is simply this -that the number of men of education and social position who enter into Orders is becoming less and less every year, and that the void has to be filled up by an inferior class, commonly called 'literates,' who have not been at the Universities. This change is now going on rapidly. It is no longer confined to the Northern diocesses; it has invaded the Midland, and even the Southern .-If it continues to advance in the ratio of the last three or four years, in a very few years' time University men will be the exception in the Church -There could not be a state of things more appalling to the old-fashioned friend of the Establishment .-Imagine the dignitary of the old school, the finished gentleman, the polite scholar, versed in all the arts of life, being told that the day would come when the great mass of clergy would be 'literates;' how he would shudder at the thought! He would pardon a good deal of latitudinarianism, even a good deal of judicious and well-bred scepticism; he would excuse even a little enthusiasm in the scion of a good family; but one thing he would not tolerate,-the absence of the usual guarantees and tests of the gentleman. But so it is. The prospect is now actually before us. More than half the ordinations of the diocess of Lichfield, and nearly balt those of Winchester this time were of 'literates. Things are beginning to look serious. The Established Ohurch depends, perhaps more than any other religious body in the world, upon the social position of its clergy for its influence. Should the clergy as a body, then, lose caste, and should the image of that particular combination which they at present exhibit of professional activity and earnestness, with polish and good education-an image which tells now so powerfully upon the national nind-be lost, it is impossible to tell what might be the ultimate results of such a change.

The above clearly indicates the severity of the tempest which has burst upon the good ship, and menaces to overwhelm it. That which, as the Times truly observes, has all along been the great support of the Establishment-the social piece of ecclesiastical preferment, in the gift of respectability, and literary attainments of its crew -is now in imminent danger of being lost for ever. Anglicanism has all along been the most gentlemanly form of heresy; and, as a general rule, its professors have been scholars and gentlemen. It is this which has chiefly distinguished them from, and given to them their superiority over the dissenting sects; and it is therefore clear that if this, their only claim to respect be withdrawn,-that if the crew, the Bishops and inferior clergy, sink to the social and intellectual level of the Methodists, the Baptists, and other ecclesiastical privateers who even now infest the high seas of heresy, and assert their equality with the regularly commissioned "Establishment"the latter must soon be paid off as no longer seaworthy, and broken up as useless. This is the danger which the Times points out, and from which there is at present, no prospect of escape

How the crew of the storm-tossed ship will act under these difficult circumstances, it is impossible to say. Some of them, the more highminded and consistent, will perhaps take service under the Cross, and enter themselves upon the book of the Catholic Church, which is also the Union, and that the Northerners though smart in Book of Lufe. But the majority will, we suppose, simply retire from active service altogether; erners in the field, great efforts are being made and scorning, as gentlemen, to serve with such a to raise a force of "niggers." The Confederates, set as are now, by the Times' report, enlisting by its intestine strifes, by its unseemly squabbles, if any of these escaped slaves fall into their hands, on board of the "Establishment," or to associate will probably and very properly hang them, as with them as messmates, will leave the vessel to engaged in a servile war, and this will provoke be managed as best she may, by its new officers retaliation from the North, so that the contest and crew; and these we may be pretty well sure will soon degenerate into one of reprisals. A will very soon contrive to run the crank and great naval expedition has started to attack Char- ricketty old craft amongst the breakers, where it will speeddy go to pieces.

> For this catastrophe, the Times hints that the present crew are in a great measure responsible. They, by their incessant squabbles and disorderly behaviour at mess, have contrived to make Her Majesty's Ecclesiastical Service unpopular and disreputable; and so, as a necessary consequence. gentlemen of refinement, of delicate conscience. and of quiet orderly habits, decline entering it. It is true also that, of late years, the pay has been somewhat reduced, and that promotion is neither so brisk nor so certain as it once was; and these considerations have of course had their share in deterring well educated gentlemen from entering the Ecclesiastical Service; but, says the Times, there are other causes at work, which produce the same results:-

"Other causes besides pecuniary ones, perhaps, contribute to this formidable shrinking from the pro-fession of the Church on the part of men of educa-The last twenty years have been eminently prolific of theological strife. The two parties in the Church have been abusing one another virulently, summoving each other before the Ecclesiastical Courts, and charging each other with impudence and dishonesty in retaining Church benefices when each by great perseverance, managed to impress upon a large class the ides that nobody knows what the doctrines of the Church are, and that therefore anybody who takes Orders and subscribes to the Articles and Prayer-Book exposes himself to the worst comments of his next neighbor, who may immediately denounce him as a traitor, a liar, and a hypocrite. It is true that the great mass of clergy in the country make very tolerable neighbors, notwithstanding the hard words which are banded to and fro in party periodicals, and cultivate their spiritual and earthly gardens with as much seconity and benignant cheerfulness as if their reputation had not been blasted and their names made a hissing. See that fine open face, with sunshine in its expression, health in its hue, and genial humor on its lips; the wearer has just left some rose trees which he has been setting, and is proceeding on a visit of inspection to his hot-house, thence to his orchard-house; he gives a look to the peach trees on the way, and ascertains that some eeble-looking unils on the wall are all right. He is a very good sort of man although he has his little What does it signify to him that upon the theory o

him once a week-he is a flagrant impostor and a perjurer, who has sworn to certain doctrines and holds the contrary ones? The elder and settled members of the clerical body no more feel the weight of these charges and counter-charges than they that of their own skins. They regard it as a good old immemorial usage, like the fight of St. George and the Kiug of Egypt in the Ohristmas drama - a usage which does nobody alive any harm, and it is absolutely confined to paper. But young minds are not made quite of the same stuff as older ones; they are apt to lie under the extreme delusion that people really mean what they say; they are serious about things when older minds see the complete nonsense of them. All this accumulation of mutual abuse and censure is now telling upon the minds of younger men, who feel shy of putting themselves within the reach of such comments, and therefore avoid the Church as a profession. And it must be remarked that one reason often confirms another in a calculation. When persons feel the pecuniary obstacle to entering the Church, the controversial one comes in as a strong second; when the controversial one is brought home to them, the pecuniary one steps into the second post."- Times.

And that such must be the case where men look upon "the Church as a profession," and not as a "vocation," or sublime calling to the more immediate service of God, it needs no argument to prove. In England, the "Church as by Law Established" is a "profession," in the same sense that the Army, the Navy, and the Bar, are professions; which men enter with a view to their own personal interests, to the promotion of their fortunes in life, and for the gratification of their peculiar tastes, without the slightest reference to higher or spiritual motives. A young Oxford gentleman takes what are called 'HOLY ORDERS" in the Anglican Church, with the aspirations and objects that his other brothers take, one an appointment in the Navy or to India, and another a Commission in the Army, or a Cadetship at Woolwich. He does so because, a relation or friend; just as his other brothers select the Navy or Army as their respective professions, because the family has interest with the Admiralty, or at the Horse Guards. In this we do not pretend to say that there is anything dishonorable; or that the conduct of the young man who selects the "Church as by Law Established" as his "profession," is a whit more resprehensible than that of his other brothers who severally select the Army, the Navy, the Bar, or the Indian Civil Service, as their professions. But we do say that a Church which is recruited by easy, and not as especially called thereunto by Christ, as to a service which exacts of all its members, self-sacrifice, and the renunciation of earth and all that earth can offer, must necessarily be subject to all the vicissitudes to which other professions are subject; and must expect to be abandoned by the ablest and most enterprising, when it no longer holds out to its members brilliant prospects of high pay, speedy promotion, and advancement in life.

This is the actual condition of Her Majesty's Ecclesiastical Service. It no longer attracts the highly educated, and ambitions by its high prizes for talents and energy; and on the other hand, and by its evident disregard of that for which alone a "Church" should be "established"viz., the preservation of dogmatic truth as delivered to the Fathers-it effectually repels the high minded, and strictly conscientious. Its ranks therefore are, and must be, recruited from an inferior class-trom a class lower, socially, intellectually and morally; and the fate of a Government Department thus served, and thus held in contempt, cannot, we think, long be deferred.

Is not our contemporary the Irish Canadian of Toronto unreasonable, not to say captious? Are not his strictures upon our qualified approbation of the Irish Canadian, as unjust, as they are ridiculous? Wherein we could praise, we freely praised: wherein we were ignorant—we abstained from either praise or consure, of any kind. Of the material execution of our new contemporary, we had sensible evidence before our eyes, as we had also of its excellent selections; and of these we spoke in terms of frankest commendation. But " of its principles," as " we know nothing, so also we said nothing." It is this that the Irish Canadian complains of as unbandsome treatment-as " the cavils of the TRUE Wir-NESS." The very head and front of our offending has this extent—that there, where we could say anything in lavor of our Toronto contemporary, tion of His Grace the Archbishop of New York, used for a variety of reasons by the small traders we we spoke out; and that there, where from ignor- has been pleased to give its unqualified approbaance we were unable to say anything, we held tion of the principles of the Irish Canadian, as our peace.

the Irish Canadian is to be:-

"Devoted to the interests of the Irish people of Canada, and to a more Thorough Development of their National Character."

We have read these words most attentively, and have to the very best of our abilities, but in vain, endeavored to extract from them some positive or definite meaning; and we suspect that, if the truth could be told, not only other writers thereof themselves, are in the same predicament. Dictionary and Grammar in band. English; such as men use towards one another acted very imprudently and inconsistently—to communicating, and revealing, not for witholding or concealing their inward thoughts-and in sheer despair we have cast Grammar and Dictionary to the ground. From the depths of our moral consciousness-even as the German artist endeavored to evolve the idea of a camel from his-have we endeavored, but fruitlessly, to evolve some meaning for the twenty mysterious ditable to the "modern civilization" of the words which stand at the head of the Irish Canadian's Prospectus. Look at them as we would, we could not conceive even of any interpretation that might legitimately be attached to them. "Interests of the Irish People in Canada!" we read-and we asked ourselves wherein can the "Irish people in Canada"-abstraction being made of their religion-have, or be conceived even as having, any interests distinguishable from the interests of the Scotch people, or the Welch people, or the German people, or the English neonle, or any other people in Canada? perhaps, there is some good fat living or other This question, after long and careful study, we from noticing them, it is because not having have abandoned as unanswerable; but if our querulous contemporary will furnish us with an answer, we will gladly publish it.

Again we have hopelessly puzzled, may we say obfuscated ourselves, by repeated but ineffectual efforts to fathom the mystery involved in the projected "More Thorough Development | company. of their National Character." The design may be most landable, and most feasible; but of what that design is we have not any, the most remote conception. If the writer has, will be for the benefit of his readers his contemporaries, and for the benefit of posterity, be pleased to put such men, and from such motives; whose office- it into plain English. The remainder of the bearers enter it as a profession, lucrative and | Prospectus is couched in the following terms :-" Apart from the success of the Irish Canadian in a commercial point of view, it will lay a higher claim to the patronage of the Irish public. Having no personal or interested motives to serve, and the Editorial Department being placed, by a strict supervision of the Managing Directors, beyond the reach of outside influences, it will prove a reliable and earnest exponent of National opinion. To foster and encourage union and harmony among Irishmen on this soil and elsewhere will be its peculiar mission, and humbly to contribute in elevating the National character shall be its highest ambition. Free and untrammeled by the ties of party, it shall always be found on the side of justice and truth, demanding for those whom it professes to serve a fair and equal share of the privileges which should be accorded to all - and

> .From the above utterances we can extract naught to enlighten us as to the part which the Irish Canadian intends to take in those great social and politico-religious questions now violution of which the moral well being of the pre- to imitate the insensate conduct of the cur, who sent and future generations depends. Upon these bit the stone, and not the hand that threw it. great questions, amongst which we include the 1. Where were this trate Editor's burning Question of Education, involving the respective Philippics against the dastard Peel, who from his rights of the State and the Family; the Repre- jaunting car of happy memory overlooked the sentation question, in which is involved the question of the autonomy of Lower Canada; and the unblushing front hed before the world-" There question of the integrity and inviolability of the is no distress in Western Ireland." Echo with property of our Religious Communities—the Irish Canadian must either take some decided attitude, or he must remain neutral. If neutral upon these questions, in which alone we profess to take any interest-we are perfectly indifferent to his future career; if he adopt a position in any degree hostile to the interests of the Catholic we hope that his career may be a swift and disastrous failure; but if he should adopt the Ca- may):tholic side on these questions, and maintain it in his columns, then in that case, we assure him that the TRUE WITNESS will be his sincere friend, and will beartily rejoice in his success.

The Irish Canadian indeed suggests that we ought not to be so very scrupulous; and that, seeing that the N. Y. Metropolitan Record in the laboring class, arises mainly from the fact, that particular-a journal enjoying the public sanc-If we cannot read the riddle of his Prospectus, found" - the TRUE WITNESS might have is it not more honorable on our part to confess indepted a similar course. To this plausible reour inability, and to refrain from all comment, monstrance our reply shall be brief. The N. whether friendly or hostile, than it would be to Y. Metropolitan Record would no doubt, it which we are about to detail-has suddenly come his next clerical neighbor-who, however, dines with the journal. Now in the first place, according for the Irish, "wherever individuals of the Irish Brown's "friend" would wait upon the control

to the terms in which this document is drawn up, race are to be found," is zeal for and attachment to the religion preached by St. Patrick, and hitherto faithfully preserved by his spiritual children through long ages of persecution. Now if these be indeed the principles which it is the design of the Irish Canadian to insist upon, and disseminate, we regret that he did not say so at once and clearly; in which case we should have spoken out as has the N. Y. Metropolitan readers of the above mystic passage, but the Record. But if these be not the characteristic or distinguishing principles of our Toronto contemporary, then we think that, as a Catholic we have diligently essayed to turn it into plain journalist, the editor of the N. Y. Record has when they employ language as the vehicle for say the least—in giving an unqualified approbation to the principles of the Irish Canadian.

> A SNARL FROM SACERDOS. - Such is the elegant heading of a recent article against " Sacerdos" in the courtly Globe. Taken all in all. and as coming from a "modern liberal," is a right choice production, and one every way cre-Globe. " No faith to be kept with heretics"\_ they tell us is a Popish maxim. The Globe has unproved on this, and "No courtesy towards a Popish Priest" is the approved practice of that office. Sir Clodpole is itate because we coglected to notice his first attack. We certainly had no idea that he would deem it a slight, nor had we any intention of offending bun. But if the truth needs must be told, we look in general upon the Globe's attacks on Pope and Popery as part and parcel of his stock-in-trade-the duty means by which he thrives; and if we refrain earned his spors in honorable warfare we object after the most approved rules of ancient chivalry to break a lance with so ignoble an antagonist. His "speciality" is with the bear garden—the bull ring- the cock-pit, or at quarter-staif, and not in the lists, in tilt and " tournie" with courtly

> And in very sooth before we borrowed a conv of that paper to-day from a friend to read "A Snarl," &c., we bad not seen a copy of that paper since October last. We are no reader of the Globe; and for this reason-because we have no faith in the honesty even of its bail intentions. Its "radicalism" is not radicalism from conviction - else would it win our respect at least, if not our admiration. It loves the people only as a stepping-stone to power, and flatters their passions for its own aggrandisement. Even its bluster against Catholicity is not genuine .--The Bank of Bigotry, as times go, pays the best dividend, and its notes are prized by the Globe accordingly. Were it otherwise to morrow, we should see, as we have seen, the Globe how hing down with the Catholic lamb.

Before entering upon the discussion of the particulars of this affair, we would ask Mr. Globe two plain questions.

I. How does it happen that he directs his anger against poor humble Sacerdos, and not against the Mighty Thunderer? The Sparl was begotten of the Times and not Sacerdos. Surely lently agitated in the Province; and upon the so- then to blame Sacerdos and not the Times, were

> dead and dying of Western Ireland; and with mocking and reproachful voice answers-Where?

With apparent candor this Sir Quixote, in his insane battlings for the fair damsels held in thraldom by Giant Famine, admits that if these £4,000,000 in the people's Banks du belong to the starving operatives, then indeed they are inpostors. But the truth is, he says,-(and mark Church, and to the autonomy of Lower Canada, you, gentle reade, 'tis lus assertion only-the ipse dixit of the Globe; value that as you

> "But the truth is, the deposits in the Savings Banks are the property to a very large extent"-(how large exactly, Mr. Editor? that's the question) -" of the small tradesmen whose shops are shut up. The amount" - (part of it, you mean) - "represents the capital upon which these people have been accustorned to trade. \* \* The reason the Li-1000,000 has come to be mentioned"—(by the Times, wind you, first, and Sucerdos ofterwards) -- " as the property of the Savings Banks are institutions especially established for that chars, but which are nevertheless

An ingenious theory certainly! but I sking " the principles which need to be disseminated navelty. John Francis M'Guire, Mayor of Cork. What more would our contemporary have? - wherever individuals of the Irish race are has anticipated it by nearly two months; and yet the Times, seeing the different interpretations given to its words - the wrangling and jarrings they have occasioned, and having this Right Worshipful explanation made for it so oppretend to a spiritual insight which we do not questioned on the subject, reply, that "the prin- portunely to its hands by the Mayor of Cork, possess, and to criticise that which we cannot ciples which, above all others, need to be has not dared as yet to accept this gloss upon its understand? But to convince our contempor- disseminated wherever individuals of the Irish, text. Can it be then that it really meant what ary how alien to our design it is to wrong hun, race are found," by all those who address them, it said, and not what his Worship of Cork, and or to distort his meaning, we here cheerfully re- as public instructors, are principles of fidelity to the three-days Honorable of Toronto would produce in its integrity, all that portion of his the Catholic Church, of inviolable attachment to wish to make it mean? (Query. Could not the Prospectus, which refers to the "principles" the Holy See, and of obedience to the Bishops Globe write to the Times by the next post, to upon which the Irish Canadian is to be con- and Pastors legitimately placed over them. The ask to know what it did really say? and more ducted; omitting those portions only which re- N. Y. Record would no doubt say that the important still - what it did really mean? An tastes, and looks after his poor and is liked by them. late to business, or the pecuniary department of "paramount desideratum," the one thing needful intimation accompanying u-that the Hon. G. the event of an adverse answer, might perhaps msure the desired interpretation).

But there is a gross-confusion in this advocacy of the Globe little creditable to its cause. First we are told that the deposits to a great extent are the small tradesmen's-then this who'e amount is claimed as their capital; and, lastly, with unsparing hand, part is taken back again to demned adopted, no doubt after mature deliberabe given to some of the operatives.

"The deposits in the Savings Banks are the property to a very large extent of the small trades-

men."
"The amount represents the capital upon which these people (still the tradesmen) have been accustomed to trade."

"The English Committees are also aware that many of the work people"-(the operatives this time) "have sums of money in the Savings Banks."

Put these together, Sir Bungler, and mould them into a more consistent form before you allow the mis-shaped bantling to see the light.

bard pressed even here for "distressing cases," and obliged to draw upon imagination to supply couple for many years have labored at the loom -they have a little sum laid up in Bank against a "rainy-day"-the rainy-day arrives at last in shape of a "cotton crisis"-nothing more. They are to be allowed to keep their savings against another rainy-day, and are meanwhile to be supported from the public chest. Well, this is kind -yea, very kind-but hardly a very distressing case, Sir Bungler. What think you! if this had heen a case of Irish distress, and not an English one, would the Globe have deemed it an imposture ? Gracious heavens! Sir Bungler! was it for maudim cases such as these, think you, that the Bishops and Priests of Western Iteland pleaded, and were snubbed therefor by the dustard Peel and more dastardly Toronto Globe ?-Was it for aged couples such as these, owning money in the Banks, that they asked assistance? Or was it not rather for aged couples thrown out upon this wide ungracious world by a pityless leader in our Canadian Israel.

And the poor landlords too, and the mill-owners, and the merchants are all forsooth and by sound rule of logic to be helped from the public charity lest they be ruined by enormous taxes! 'Tis strange! in sooth 'tis passing strange! that in their universal charity, these dear kind Englishmen should ignore distress in Irish hovels, when Lords and Ladies fair, and Merchant Princes are deemed meet objects of their charity.

But we will whip you again, Sir Scrivener, more at our leisure, lest you turn malapert on

and then, Cave Canem !

We have received with authority to publish, a letter from the Reverend M. Cazeau of Quebec, of which the subjoined is a literal translation-giving an explicit contradiction to the slanders circulated against him, with reference to his complicity in the execution of the unfortunate Aylwards. The letter however speaks for itself, and so without further preface we lay it before our

readers :---

"Archbishopric of Quebec.
1st February, 1863.
Dear Sir—I am beyond measure surprised that any one should have dared to place upon my shoulders the responsibility of the execution of the unhappy couple, the Aylwards. Had I possessed the power attributed to me, my sentiments of humanity, and above all, my character of priest, would most cer-tainly have forced me to incline to the side of mercy. Here are the facts.

On the 6th of December last, that is to say two days before the execution, ordered for the 8th, I recoived a letter from my venerable brother and friend, the Rev. Mr. Brennan, parish priest of Belleville, begging of me to exert myself to obtain mercy for the two condemned persons. His Lordship, the Bishop of Tloa, and myself were prepared to wait upon His Excellency the Governor General on this errand of charity; but as the Rev. Mr. Brennan's letter contained no particulars, either of the trial which had taken place, and of which we had never heard, or as to the steps which had been taken to obtain mercy, it was agreed that I should in the first place endeavor to obtain some information from the Hon. Attorney General for Upper Canada, I called upon this gentleman at once, and found him in company with the Hon, Solicitor General Wilson, who had conducted the prosecution on behalf of the Crown. Having stated to these gentlemen the object of my visit, I learnt from them, that, after mature deli-beration the Ministry had decided, prevocably, to refuse all applications for mercy; this decision had been approved of by His Excellency, and that orders had been desputched to proceed with the execution of the sentence. On my return to the Archbishopric I acquainted His Lordship the Administrator, with what I had learnt, and His Lordship agreed with me that it was useless to take any further stops in behalf of the unhappy convicts. As it was impossible to forward a letter by post to the Rev. Mr. Brennan, I telegraphed to him the fruitless result of the mission which he had confided to me.

These are the facts as they occurred, and I give them to you with the most scrupulous exactitude, I flatter myself that my statement will give you full and entire satisfaction.

The above letter is conclusive as to the scandalous injustice that has been done to the amable to any one except their authors and retailers.

To Correspondents .- Sebastian received, and shall appear in our next. How far he explains the extraordinary silence of the fellowcountrymen and coreligionists of the unhappy Aylwards until after their execution, it is not for us to say; neither have we any right to criticise the policy which the well wishers to the contion. That policy evidently consisted in keeping things quiet, and suppressing, as far as possible, all information respecting the circumstances which led to the death of Munro, and the trial of the Aylwards. So successful, in one respect, was this policy, and so strictly was it adhered to, that, not until after the execution of the Aylwards were there, outside of the Executive Council, ten persons in Lower Canada who had so much as heard even of the name of the Aylwards; and until the TRUE WITNESS pub-But the Globe's scribbler finding logic fail lum, lished such details of the tragedy as, after much | closed," it has not as the Globe pretends—been has recourse to the pathetic; and finding himself trouble, it was able to collect, there was literally on account of "the absence of cotton which can nothing known in this section of the Province of a case which, now that its details have been pubtheir place, brings forth the following :- An aged | lished, excites a deep and general excitement .-So careful indeed were the people of Belleville, and the vicinity, to prevent any agitation in Lower Canada upon the subject of the trial and condemnation of the Aylwards, that no copy of any journal containing the most remote allusion thereunto ever reached our eyes, until after the exeaution; and that, even now, the only knowledge we have of the facts of that case, and of the row which led ultimately to the death of Munro, is that derived from an esteemed correspondent, Sarsfield."

But whilst the Lower Canadian press which, if it had been allowed to do so, would gladly have interested itself in behall of the condemned, whilst vet agitation in their behalf might bare had some profitable issue-was thus carefully and studiously kent in profound ignorance, of what was transpiring-a letter upon the subject, apparently from residents in Belleville or the vicinity, was written to, and published by, the Boston Pilot. crow-bar brigade of English birelings-at the and in the United States, where agitation of the suit of an English Bishop hapily-and there left subject, could not, in so far as the Executive of to starve unhoused, unfed, and dying? Proh Canada were concerned, have any the slightest pudor! Sir Oracle! 'twould vex the heart of a influence on the ultimate fate of the Aylwards. Saint to hear such mandlin idle cant and twaddle This convinces us that the reticence of the resifrom the mouth of one who deems himself a dents of Belleville, and their carefully adhered to determination to furnish the Catholic press of Lower Canada with no information of the tragedy that was being enacted in their midst, was the result of a mature deliberation: and that they -who are the best judges of their own business-had reason for fearing that any demand made by the said press for a respite, or a more thorough investigation into the particulars of Munro's death, would have an injurious effect upon the fate of the Aviwards. It will be seen by the Rev. M. Cazeau's letter in another column, that even so late as the 6th of December, the case of the Aylwards had not even so much has been heard of at the Seat of Government. This shows how well and carefully the secret was kept; how effectually all the facts of the case had been suppressed-and all Another Snarl from Sacerdos, and yet another | agitation throughout the Province in behalf of the poor Aylwards rendered impossible-until agitation or petitioning was useless.

As we said before, it is not for us to criticise this policy: though we do believe that, if a different policy had been pursued -that if, though the Canadian instead of the Yankee press, the facts of the case had in the month of November been published to the world-one of two things would have happened. Either the guilt of the Aylwards would have been established beyond bear in mind his kind act and tiberal donation. the possibility of cavil-or their little children would not to day be orphans.

A Port Hope communication received as we were going to press.

THE TORONTO "GLOBE" AND "SACERDOS." -The Globe contains a savage onslaught upon our respected correspondent Sacerdos, for having presumed, on the strength of certain revelations made by the London Times, to express doubts as to the extent and severity of the "Cotton Famine," and consequent amount of suffering amongst the Lancashire operatives. It was our intention to have replied to the Globe; but our correspondent, who is fully competent to the task, has taken up the cudgels so effectually in his own behalf, as to leave us nothing to do in the premises. We may, however, cite the formulag from the poor to provide good contact for them, me taunted editorial of the London Times of the 16th ult., by those better dressed, or the poverty of their clothing"; and he adds that "in some cases the toachers as evicence that the case is not so clear, as the are said to have sent home cuildren from school be-Globe pretends; and that even by the confession of the great organ of the Bruish people, there school with the children of wealthy farmers, but in has been great misconception between the nature

and extent of the late distress in Lancashire, school-room. This is a nice state of things, indeed The Times says :-"We are not yet quite at the end of the truth about the Cotton Famine. There are more elements at work in the case than the public dream of. After all that has been said and written on the subject, every week teaches us that much is still to be learnet. Facts not tolerate them. Every day makes it more eviand figures appear at varience with each other. Mr dent that the Common School system, in this respect, Cobden's description of the sudden, overwhelming calamities and irremediable nature nature of the visitution, though a little strained in itself, was certainly borne out by the results actually before the world. The mills are undoubtedly closed, and the opeatives so recently thriving were thrown out of work. Public benevolence feeds the half-million people who but lately were among the best paid and most prosperous of the working classes. So far things are consistant but when we come to reconcile these facts with the writer by the reports said to have been circulated nnimpeachable figures issued the other day by the respecting him, but which no one who knew him, by famine is meant absolute privation of supply, there are Roman Catholics, the prison at Pentanguishene by famine is meant absolute privation of supply, there are Roman Catholics, the prison at Pentanguishene believed. They were stamped with the charac- is no Cotton Famine at all. There is hardly even a is chiefly filled from the poor of our ciries and towns teristic marks of fulsehood, and can do no injury as dear. Its price is enormously enhance but naither as here has been as a late of the beautiful and the character of the character of the beautiful and the character of the as dear. Its price is enormously enhance, but neither ask has become of all the vaunted advantages of the in the actual nor in the prospective stocks of the ar. Common School System? - Olluwa Tribune.

ticle is there anything like such a deliciency as might be conjectured from the condition of Lancashire."

The Times then goes on to show that on the last day of 1862 there was actually in store, in Liverpool, a stock of cotton amounting to 372,-450 bales—a quantity " larger than the stocks of country and the radio sand and gravet over a 1856 and 1858," and "not very much smaller than the stocks of 1855, 1857, and 1859."— These facts and figures certainly show that the world at large has been much deceived as to the extent of the much talked of " Cotton Famine;" and though there has been distress, and that there have been cases of severe distress, we at over \$4300. The gross expenses of working were believe that there has also been much exaggeration, and that the " business men" of Lancashire, earth. He did not think that the gravel high up in the Cobdens, and hoc genus omne, have made a very good thing indeed out of the temporary suspension of the cotton mills, and the generosity of a British public. One thing at all events is cer- to 802 thousandths. The true way of working there tain-if the London Times may be believed; deposits Dr. Hunt conceived to be my what is willed and that is that, if " numbers of mills have been the hydraulic method generally practiced in Oslicals." it has not as the Globe praterial been formia. In this way, water is brought by canals or alone give employment to those mills." Throughout the autumn and winter, there has been on clay, sand, and gravel, which are cut down and band and in store abundance of cotton to keep the mills a-going, if the mill-owners had deemed cotton spinning a profitable operation; and if the mills have been closed it has been because of some other cause than the "absence of cotton." Indeed, now that the crisis is over, the London Times assures us "there is bardly even a scarcity of material." Evidently therefore all Sacerdo's allegations are fully confirmed by the London Times, who also finds it "a perplexing task" to roconcile the facts, and the cry of famine.

We have been requested to state that the St. Patrick's Society intend celebrating the evening of St. Patrick's Day, 17th March next, by a grand Promenade Concert, in the City Concert Hall. The proceeds of this Concert will be placed to the credit of the Building Fund of the

We beg to draw the attention of our readers to a Lecture to be delivered by Air. Fothergill, tate of Oxford, in Bonaventure Hait, on Monday evening next. The subject being of an interesting pature, we would recommend all to go and hear it .- See Advertiscment.

A CARD. - The Superioress of the Saint Patrick's Asylum in presenting her thanks to the Ladies of the St. Patrick's Congregation, acknowledges the receipt of an ample donation from the Directresses of the Refreshment table, at the Promenade Concert, on Wednesday evening, 28th ult., under the auspices of the Saint Patrick's Society.

## CARD OF THANKS.

The Committee of the St. Patrick's Society would beg leave to tender, on hebalf of the Society, their sincere and most beartfelt thanks :

To the Ladies of the St. Patrick's congression who so largely contributed to the great success of the Society's late Concert, by their liberal and sumptuous donations to the refreshment table, and by their generous and self-sacrificing attendance at the refreshment rooms.

To the ladies, (amateurs and professional) to the Gentlemen of the Tom Moore Club, and of the Glee Club of the Scots Fusilier Guards, and to the Messrs.

tion, cannot express too warmly their thanks to these ladies and gentlemen for baving given their invalu-

able services gratuitously. To Mr. John Lovell, who did all the printing for the Concert, without any pecantary remaneration. The Committee would beg leave to convey to him the assurance that the St Patrick's Society will ever

To the thousands of our fedow citizens of all denominations, who thronged the City Concert Hall on the 28th ultimo, in response to the charitable appeal

of the Society.

It will be pleasing for all to know that the large amount realised at this concert, over \$600 will more than enable the Society to carry on as here:olore its mission of charity. The blessings and prayers of the Irish emigrant, of the forlors orphan, and of the numerous helpless poor of this city, will ever be the reward of all those who directly or indirectly contributed to the brilliant success of the late Concert of the St. Patrick's Society.

THE POOR AND COMMON SCHOOLS .- A COFFESPOR-

THOMAS MCKENNA, President. P. O'MEARA, Rec. Sec.

dent writing to the Toronto Leader on the " Education of the Poer," admits that Carbolics in cities and towns, towns, have schools which the children of their poor will and do frequent, but says that the children of the Pretestant poor do not avail themselves of the Common Schools, and he gives as a reason, "because these children whose parants are too cause they were barefeored." In country sections, he has seen numbers of bareforced children attending cities "such a thing is not tolerated by the middle classes," the poor are driven by taun's from the -the country is burdened with taxes to keep up this huge system of schools, and, for all that the children of the poor, for whose special benefit the system was adopted, if we believe its advocates are excluded from the school-room because of the " poverty of their clothing"-because the middle classes will a gross imposture This correspondent endeavors to find a remedy for the existing state of things, and thinks that the establishment of distinct schools, aided out of the school funds of the city, for the children of the Protestant poor, would meet the difficulty. Something, be says, must be done, for "it is a startling fact that of about ninety young prisoners in the Reformatory Prison, Pentanguishene, two years ago, two thirds were professedly Protestant," 'I think,' he adds, 'that this should teach us that we need schools for the children of our Protestant poor; for

DR. T. STRERY HUNT, F.R.S., ON THE GOLD DE-POSITS OF CANADA .- Dr. Hunt mentioned the first discovery of gold in the Chaudiere Valley by Gen. the department of the Clerk of the Peace, Montreal. Baddeley in 1835, and the subsequent investigations of the Geological Survey, and of others, in 1848-52, which had shown that the sand and gravel over a country and the region southeast to the frontier was gold bearing. He described some of the quartz bads in the slates as giving promising quantities of the precious metal, but said that the attempts as yet made to work the gold had been by washing the sand and gravel. In 1851-52 the Canada Gold Mining Company washed the gravel for about an acre, with an average depth of two feet, on a flat at the junction of the Chaudiere and River du Loup, and got from this about 5000 penny weights of gold, valued a little over \$3500. This amount of gold is equal to one and three quarter grains (4) to the bashel of the banks of the rivers would be so rich as that on the alluvial flats, but it had been shown that ever at fifty feet gold was found throughout the clay and sand. The gold of this region has a finences of S64 aqueducts, sometimes for many miles, and a stream of an inch or two, with a head of sixty or seventy feet, is directed by a hose pipe against the bank of washed into the valleys, uncovering the gold behind. The water performs the work of excavating, transporting, and washing all at once. This method has revolutionized the gold working in California, where several millions of dollars have been expended to constructing these canals, which yield great returns on the money invested, the water being rented to the miners at so much an inch. It is said that two men with a proper jet of water turn over and was a 1000 sushels of earth in a day, and that one-twenty-fifth part of a grain in a bushel will pay for extraction by this hydraulic method. Many of the tributaries of the Chaudiere du Loup and St. Francis River por be readily made available for the purpose of constructing canals with a sufficient head of water. Doctor Hant anticipates that before long the carr mons deposits of gold-bearing earth in Canali: will

We (Montreal Gazette) are informed on what we pears to be good authority, that the following will return to England in the spring if the civil war then comes to a close :-

15th Company Royal Engineers. Two Batteries Royal Artillery. 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards. 2nd Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards. 17th Regiment.

62nd Regiment. The Batteries are to be stationed at Quebec, ready for embarkation; the remainder will embark at Moutreal for Quebec, and be replaced by troops drawn from Upper Canada. The 60th Rifles, now stationed in Quebec, will replace the Guards, and the 47th Regiment the 62nd Regiment now in Kiers in. Mol-

son's College will be vacated in a few weeks, the 16th Regiment quartered there being about 10 to move lowing to the high rent asked for the building. The friends of our inte fellow-citiz a, Mr. Edward Gorman, will be happy to learn by the following, copied from the Louisville Journal, that he is doing good work in the cause of charity and religion: - "Sister Julia, Superior of the St. Vincent Orchen

\$338 from Messes, M. and E. Gormon, and J. Noris as the proceeds given for the benefit of the oridines." The Hamilton Times says :- " We learn that Jos. T. Kerby, who was arrested at Richmond, Virginia, some time ago as a spy, has been bung. The letter conveying the information is from a gentleman who professes to have been present at the execution."

Asylum, thankfully acknowledges the receipt of

Kerny was at one time Sheriff of Broutley I, C. W. in the lumbering displets of the Upper Ottawa bush-work has been considerably retarded, it being almost impossible to get the logs out for the want of snow. After the storm of Thursday night and Friday there will, we think, be little complaint on this head for the semainder of the season. The storm, we suspect, was pretty general, and most probably would not stop short of the North-western forest.

Mr. Clarke, has sold his copper mine, within three miles of Sherbrooke, for \$200,000, to Lord Aylmer. The mine was only discovered a few months since, the richness of the ore taken out while six shafts to ascertain the extent of the copper, was such, as to indicate great value. Sir W. E. Logan has been here this week. He examined the Asont mine, and that recently sold by Mr. Clarke. We believe he will also examine a copper mine at flam, belonging to the British American Land Commony, and which is said to be very rich in Copper. Sher-

SUDDEN DEATH. - On Saturday morning a man named William Blackwood, a pedlar, died suddenly at Point Levi, from exhaustion and from want of sufficient nontishment. Deceased was a resident of Quebec for a number of years past and was known as a quiet, inoffensive citizen. The Coroner held an inquest on the remains yesterday, and a verdict in accordance with the above facts was rendered. The body was brought over in the afternoon for interment

-Quebec Daily News. ANCIENT OCCUPATION .- A contemporary, in the French language, gives the following instance of the manner in which many farms in Lower Canada have remained since their settlement in the possession of the descendants of the original settler: -" Among others may be mentioned the Bureau family of Ancienne Lorette. Louis Bureau, cooper, a native of the parish of St. Sebastien, town of Nautes, in Brittany, France, came to settle at Ancienne Lorette, and obtained the title of a lot of land at that place in 1683. After having occupied the land for 29 years he gave it to his son, Jeen Burcan, by a deed of donation, in 1712. The latter remained on the thrun for 28 years, and transferred it, also by a deed of donation, to his son, Jean Baptiste Bureau, in 1740. After an occupation of 27 years it passed into the lands of his son, also called Jean Baptiste, in 1767. In the year 1796, after a term of 29 years, Louis Bureau, son of Jean Baptiste Bureau, became the owner, and it remained in his possession during 42 years, when it passed into the hands of his son, Jean Bureau, the present proprieter, in 1838.' It will thus be seen that the farm has remained since it first occupation, a period of nearly two centuries, in the possion of the same family. This fact will serve to illustrate the tenneity with which the rural French Canadian population cling to their paternal bomes.

Quebec Chronicle. A CANADIAN MURDERER.-The Detroit Free Press has learned some additional particulars with reference to the arrest of the Canadian murderer, Robert Coulter. It appears that the man is accused of complicity in several murders, the last of which was committed in Smokey Valley, near Hamilton some six or eight months ago. Having fled from the officers of justice, he was arrested at Port Huron Michigan, upon the charge of manshaughter. Some friends of his, however, procured his release upon hubens corpus, the crime of manshaughter not being within the provisions of the extradition treaty. He then enlisted in the 27th regiment, from which he subsequently deserted, coming to detroit in citizen's clothes Being recognized, he was arrested there by a detachment of the Provost Guard, under command of a corporal Banker upon a charge of desertion, and confined in in the barracks. In the meantime the Grand Jury in Canada found an indictment against him for murder, and, upon notice being given of this, a warrant was issued, and he is now in the hands of the United for sale at DALTON'S News Depot, Corner of Crarg States Marshal ready for delivery to the Canadian authorities.

An investigation has been instituted by Government, in the charges preferred against the officials in

TRY IT ONCE AGAIN. - We know men in the who have fell many times from grace and fortune but are now up again. If a cough, sore throat, cold etc., troubles you, try a box of Bryan's Pulmonic wafers, 25 cents a hox; they are a beautiful and useful article.

Sold in Montreal by J M Henry & Sons ; Lymans, Chare & Co., Carter, Kerry & Co., S. J. Lyman & Co Lamplough & Campbell, and at the Medical Hall, and all Medicine Dealers.

#### Married.

At the parish church of St. Francis-Xavier of Shefford, on the 26th day of January last, by the Rev. Charles Bucher, Michael Kelpy, Esq., of North Stukely, to Miss Mary L. Moran, daughter to Charles Moran, Req., of Shellord.

#### Died

in Ingersol, Co Oxford, C. W, on Saturday, 24th alt, after a painful and lingering illness, which she note with Christian patience, Rosalinda, the beloved wife of Wm. Fetherston, a native of the City of Dublin, aged 61 years. May she rest in pence.

At Horton, County of Renfrew, C W., on the 20th Jan., 1863, aged 65 years, Thomas Costello, Esq., J.P. The deceased was a native of the Parish of Liscowell, County Kerry, Ireland. He emigrated to Canada, some 35 years ago, and settled down in the Township of Horton where he resided antil the period of his death. He pursued the occupation of a farmer, in which he was successful - entering the wilderness of the oush of the County of Renfrew at a period schen roads, bridges, stores, mills, and other suc a facilities and accommodations were then and for a long period of years thereafter unl. nown Mr. Costello in religion was a Roman Catholic. and as such gave every support to the Church of his choice; in doing so and being such he was always possessed of a liberal spirit of Christianity, and was always found to exten) the right hand of fellowship to all classes of people and den minations. In days that are past, hundreds of his countrymen emigrating from his partice end and arriving in Renfrew found in him a friend in a stratege land, and in his house a welcome; neither was he louthe in either extending his band, his purse, or his services in furthering their interests in locating them on lands, furnishing them with such means and provisions as lay in his power, for which children unborn will yet bless his memory. .. Carleton Place Herald.

#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Montreal, February 10th, 1863

Fiour - Pollards, \$2 25 to \$2 80; Middlings, \$2 70 to \$3; Fine, \$3 75 to \$4 10; Superfine, No 2, \$4 25 to \$4 30; Superfine, \$1 45; Fancy, \$1 65 to \$4 70; Exten, \$4 95 to \$5 05; Superior Extra, \$515 to \$5 30; Bag Flour, \$2 40 to \$2 45 The market is very quiet.

Ostment per brl of 200 lbs, about \$4 60 to \$4 80. Wheat - Canada Spring, 91c to 94c ex-cars; U. White Winter, nominal, \$1 02 to \$1 03.

Peas per 66 lbs, 70c to 724c. Nominal. Ashos per 112 lbs, Pors, \$6 10 to \$6 20; Pearls £6 to \$6 05

Butter, per lb - There is very little demand, and ales cannot be made except at reduced prices, medium qualities from 104c to 12c; fine, 12je to 134c choice 14c to 15c.

Land per lb, dull 7c to 8c Tatlow per 1b, fair demand; 8c to 81c. Hams per 1b, nominal, 5c to 7c; Shoulders, 24c to

3he; Bacon, 3c to 4c. Pork per brl, Mess \$10 to \$10 50; Thin Mess, \$8 50 to \$9 ; Prime Mess, \$7 to \$7 50 ; Prime, \$7 to \$7 50. Dressed Hogs per 100 lbs, are very irregular prices from \$3 to \$1, according to quality; demond

Seeds-Clover, 63c to the per 1b; Timothy, \$2 to \$2 25 per 45 lbs. - Montreal Witness.



A PUBLIC LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

MONDAY EVENING NEXT, IN THE

## BONAVENTURE HALL,

MR. FOTHERGILL,

LATE OF OXFORD COLLEGE, ENGLAND. SUBJECT:

"Influence of the Church on Socrety, and Government in the Middle Ages. Tickets 25 cents each. No reserved seats. Tickets

to be had at the usual places. Doors open at Seven o'clock P.M.; Lecture at Eight P.M. (By Order,) P. O'MEARA, Rec. Foc.

Feb. 12.

INFORMATION WANTED, OF THOMAS KING, son of JOHN KING, Townland of Graigue, Parish of Killeshon, Queen's County, Any information will be thankfully received by his

uncle, William King, Bethlehem, Northampton Connty, State of Pennsylvania, United States.

## WANTED,

A TEACHER, for the Male department of the Porth Separate School, one who holds a first class certificate, and who can furnish good Testimonials as to character and ability of teaching. Salary, \$300 per annum. Application to be made to the undersigned

WILLIAM WALSH, EDWARD KENNEDY, H S GALLAGHER.

Feb. 7th, 1863.

Jan. 17, 1863.

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## WANTED,

A SITUATION, in the line of ordinary accounts. Address,
D. S. DONNELLY,
True Witness Office. A SITUATION, in the line of Book Keeping, or any

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children a Buoks, Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stumps, and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal. 170 7

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# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE --- FEBRUARY 18,71863

#### FRANCE.

POREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS.—I am sure that the Catholics of England must sympathise with the loss experienced by the Church at Paris in its excellent Archbishop. Indeed, the head of the Catholic Church, being defended by France, the whole Church must feel the death of this emment prelate.

The whole press, without excepting even the most anti-clerical papers, has paid unanimous Interior; who, let it be remembered, is a very old homage to the virtues of Cardinal Morlot. His homage to the virtues of Cardinal Morlot. His inexhaustible goodness of heart, his gentle and conciliatory spirit, his noble firmness, his unwearied devotion to all works of charity and piety, are praised by all men, even those who care least for religious matters.

It is the old story. When God in His inscrutable Providence has deprived us of the good we have possessed, we begin to feel its value. Placed in the most difficult positions, by the conduct alike of the enemies and the indiscreet friends of religion, he contrived, without sacrifice of duty, and by the influence of sound reason and persuasive gentleness, to calm the violence of passion all around him.

When Vicar-General of the Diocese of Dion, he became remarkable by the united firmness and conciliation of his character. In 1856, during the inundation of the Lorre, he was the first person on the scene of danger, and toiled with his and is composed of the lowest classes. Then it is own hands in throwing up a dam against the fury of the flood. It is hardly a metaphor to say in the last years of his life he has himself been, in like manner, a dam against the storms of factions.

Much is now said of his apostolic conduct in the disposition of his revenues. How to save or how to invest were arts which he was unable to vilisation." learn. His revenue, exceptional among French Bishops, was more than twenty thousand francs. Deducting the sum absolutely necessary for the support of his dignity, he spent the whole, either upon the poor or upon religious works. His official salary as a senator was thirty thousand francs. The whole of this he divided between the conferences of St. Vincent de Paul in the city of Paris. It is said to have been his principle never answer every position and to aid, and to accomconsolations, and a gift proportionate to the needs of the petitioner.

When his nephews presented themselves at his hotel to claim the inheritance of their departed uncle, the administrators of the Archbiepiscoout leaving any money behind him. I cannot answer for the exact trath of what is soid, that all the money found in his purse was thirteen which was the property of the Church, without leave france and a-half (11s. 3d.)—Cor. of Weekly of the ecclesiastical authorities. all the money found in his purse was thirteen Register.

Monseigneur Darboy, Bishop of Nancy, has been named Archbishop of Paris. M. Darsoy will, on the 16th of the present month, have com-Philosophy and subsequently that of Dogmatic Theology in the College of Langres. These functions being transferred by the Bishop of the diocess to members of a religious order, M. Darboy quitted the diocess, and came to Paris in 1846, when he was appointed by Archbishop Affre chaplain to the College of Henri IV. and honorary Canon of Notre Dame. Subsequently he was named by Archbishop Sibour honorary to the Pope, who named him Prothonotary Apossucceeded has in the see of Nancy. The new Archbishop is a man of cultivated mind and of extensive crudition. He has edited and pubhighly spoken of. He carried on a long controversy in pamphlets with the Abbe Combalet, who, an eloquent preacher and writer, was supposed to have a tendency to the doctrines of Lamennais.

Paris, Jan. 15 -La France of this evening announces that the Dake of Saxe-Cobarg-Gotha, who had been proposed as a candidate for the Throne of Greece, has declined to accept the nomination.

The same paper says that intelligence received from Constantinople states that the Sultan acts as if he were preparing for war, and that England appears to arge him in that direction

La Nation says :-

" Parisian Journalism and Mr. Lincoln .- The dispatches which arrived yesterday from New York (Mr. Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation of Jan. 1,) ought to destroy the last illusion of those of the Paris journalists who persist in claiming as the policy of the North the abolition of Slavery.

. The Proclamation of President Lincoln gives liberty to the slaves in the Confederate States, that is to say, where he has neither the right nor the power of realizing his promises and he refuses it in the part of the slave States which have recognised the authority of the North, that is to say, where he has the power at least to introduce the principles which are attributed

The Abolition doctrines of President Lincoln and of the Republican Party are therefore a dupery and a lic, and are incapable for the future of deceiving any one who does not voluntarily shut his eyes to the People indeed must be well disposed to deception

on the real motives of the North, in order to deny the evidence which go to show that the liberty of the slaves does not enter into the question. Of the States composing the federation of the

North are found Delaware, Maryland, Missouri, Kentucky and Tennesse, all Slave States, but little disposed toward emancipation.

If, therefore, the Federals had really at heart the

principle of emancipation, they would have commenced at home before ridiculously proclaiming it among others.

We, in France, who have abolished Slavery in our colonies, ought naturally to desire that other countries should imitate us; but while desiring to see the slaves liberated, we have a right to demand that it be accomplished loyally, frankly, prudently, with the intention of rendering them a useful liberty, and not in an underhanded, roundabout fraudulent manner, and in making of these unhappy creatures the present instruments and the future victims of sanguinary de-

According to official statistics there are 515,000 265,000 female. The departments which employ the hand writer the very words of His Holiness. But most men in the cotton manufactories are the Haut. from the version of the Osservatore Romano, which

Rhin, 55,000; the Seine Inferieure, 40,000; Le Nord' 26,000; La Somme, 25,000; L'Orne, 13,000; L'Aisner 12 000 : L'Euro, 11,000 ; Les Vosges, 11,000 : and In ! loire, 10,000. A great proportion of the unemployed cotton spinners may find employment on the numerous lines of railways which are to be constructed this year in France.

TALY

If any one had stated some months since that Francis II. had found a defender in the Ministry of Victor Emmanuel, the person would have been pronounced insane. Our prized testimony is that of no less a person than Ubaldina Peruzzi, Minister of the and long before was a practical business man. Ubulding, in his very long winded circular on 1st January upon brigandage, made the following confessions: first, 'that brigandage has afflicted the Neapolitan population for the last two years.' He concedes it did not exist before! Second, that brigandage is the great scourge of Italy, and paralyses the whole body (leva vigore a tutto il corpo). Then all the telegrams, and 'Own Correspondents' of the English Government have been beguiling us when talking about its rapid extinction, and limited numbers ranging from 50 to 580. He says that 'brigandage stains the national movement which has placed Italy on the road to prosperity and greatness' He asserts that 'united Italy' does not fear brigandage because she 'shines by her own light, and is sprung from the ununimous will of the people.' Then grace having come to tell the truth on the first day of the year, he says 'the blighting weed of brigandage renders sterile the whole soil,' (tatto isterelisco il saoio). This 'nuhappy production,' (seigura produta) of brigandage is derived from the fallen Government, the work of Neapolicans themselves, and not of foreigners! And in fine, this blighting brigandage, composed of the Neapolitan people, overspreading entire soil, sprang up in two years (nata di due anni), did not exist under the Bourbonic Coverument, but was the product of it. Therefore, it flourishes and increases under the Government which 'diffuses light and cultivation, and spreads around the seeds of ci-

The amount of suffering, injustice, and heartless cruelties is everywhere on the increase. The Rei-gious, the Nuns of Umbria and the Marches, who have been cast upon the world by the vileness of these maranding tyrants, have not even received the small pittance they promised of some three or fourpeace a day to keep them from starving. What pen can pertray the suffering in the gaols commed with the innocent and the honest-the noble and the cottier -

The Contemporance, of Florence, says, on the 8th to refuse assistance when it was asked of him, to inst, -"We find from the official list published by the Minister of Public Instruction in Turin, that pany his answer with previous counsel, tender among the professors salaried by the State in the canons, 27 ex-priests, 14 ex-friers, 42 Protestants, 1 Lutheran, 4 Jews, 59 priests suspended a divinis. 16 friars who have deserted from their monasteries, besides more than 400 teachers who have never attend-

ed school or undergone any examination." The Guzette dei Tribunati of the 31st ult. publishes pal funds were obliged to answer that the first the sentence of the Tribunal of Pallanza condemndignitary of the Church of France had died withing to three years' imprisonment and 500 france fine the Rev. Giuseppe Piouta, for having required from a dying man a verbal declaration, in presence of two witnesses, of his repentance for having taken a house

Turin.-The Armonia of the 11th inst. says:-Among the subscribers to Don Passaglia's new journal, La Pace, is the Anglican Rev. Canon Wordsworth, of Westminster-abbey, the very mate who has undertaken to superintend the Protestantispleted his 50th year. He was ordained priest in ing of Italy. Don Passagila sends him a copy, the 1836. He filled for three years the chair of address of which is printed and beers the no. 29— The address of the copy for Mr. Odo Rossell, British charge d'Affaires in Rome, is also printed, and bears the no. 393." Don Passaglia, we presume, hopes to convert both these gentlemen.

Tunin, Jan. 15 .- An official decree was published to-day, appointing the 20th inst. for the termination of the extraordinary powers conferred upon the Prefects of Naples and Palermo.

Roms. - The Pope was advised the other day to discontinue the payment of the debt of Umbriz and the Marches by a distinguished person who was ad-Vicar-General and Inspector of Religious In- mitted to an audience, as inconsistent with the state Archbishop to Rome in 1854, and was presented my rights there, and must, therefore, accept the renonnee the one, or deny the other, and if I am forced have before them in the South, especially when we place after the ceremony of the disgrace of the to bear against the rebel stronghold. It may be, tolic. On the appointment of Bishop Menjin to to discontinue my payment, it will be because the the archiepiscopal see of Bourges, M. Darboy Providence of God no longer gives me the means." There seems, however, little fear of the crais- running dry at present, and the restoration which must, ere long, restore the Marches and Umbris to the Pope, will justify this moble trust in the aid that lished various works, mostly relating to religion, never fails the Church in her worst straits. The and his translation of the Initation of Christ is ages past have given no grander speciacle to the world than the present position of Pius IX.

The Times of last Sammay published a letter from its Turin correspondent, dated January 6th, full of sinister predictions about the important changes to be expected at Rome at an early period.

The Reforms to be inaugurated by the Pope must, according to M. Gallenga, produce disturbances and make things unmanageable; for either the men called to a share in the Government belong to the patriotic party, and these will soon develope tendencies and aspirations at variance with the interest of the Papacy, or, what is far more likely, they are chosen among the out-and-out foes to Liberalism, and their mere appearance in office will call forth a fresh outburst of execuation, greater than even such as the Pontifical Government was hitherto wont to

None know so well how to find a thing as they who hide it, and none can more surely predict troubles than they who intend to make them; but that Mr. Odo Russell, on the part of the English Government, should have invited the Pope to retire to Malta this very Christmas, and should have afterwards told His Holiness that he had reason to believe that His Holiness would very soon find himself forced to profit by the offer, is indeed a piece of news. And it is the Emperor of the French who publishes the news on the authority of an Aminssador of France. It is like an appoundment to the world that France and England are rivals for the bonour of the Pope's company. It is the old question, Which is the better friend—Godlin or Short? And Mr. Odo Russell is charged to tell the Pope to be sure to remember that though he mayn't look it, Codlin is the friend,-not

Short. That there must and will be a crash, and that things will have to be worse before they become better, we still take to be certain. That the interests of England are deeply involved in the Pope's Temporal Sovereignty and Spiritual Independence, has been acknowledged often enough to be considered a fundamental rule of State policy for many a long year .-In the long run, great and perennial interests prevail over temporary expedients, and the diplomatic manceuvres of rival Statesmen. The Pupe is of opinion that for the present he ought to remain in Rome. When he deems the proper time for a temporary absence has arrived, he knows that he will never have a difficulty about finding an asylum. He will al-

ways have plenty of choice.
The Osservatore Romano, of Jap. 7, says that it is not possible to give the very words, or the exact order, of the Holy Father's speech to the French officers on New Years' day. The Pope on these occasions speaks from the effusion of his heart. His words and manner produced a profound impression on the hearers, and no one kept himself sufficiently operatives employed in the cotton manufactories free from the emotion of the moment to be able to rethroughout France, of whom 250,000 are male and produce afterwards with the exactitude of a short-

must be received as the only authentic report, we, find that the Holy Father expressed his gratitude to the French army, which by the will of its august made in his sermon by the officiating clergyman on Sovereign, is here destined to guarantee the free ex-ercise of his jurisdiction to the Vicar of Christ.

The Holy Father spoke of the Revolutionists and the Impious, coveting Rome to make it the capital of I know not what kingdom." No 1 said the Holy Father, it is not true. The very men who proclaim it with their lips do not desire it, and cannot desire t, because their bad intentions are too conflicting. What they really desire is the destruction of this fortress of the Temporal Power, that they the better war against the religion of Jesus Christ. And in the usurped provinces, they are already putting their perverse designs into practice, imprisoning Bishops and Priests, usurping the possessions of the Church exposing to scorn, to penury, and to hunger the spouses of Jesus Christ and multiplying disorders and immorality - Corr. of Tublet.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES -The King of the Two Sicilies has received, on the occasion of the New Year, three addresses from his subjects of more than ordinary importance. One is from the Province of Naples every class, nobles, advocates, medical men, bourgeoisie, Clergy, employees, and ex-officers of the army and navy. The second, similar in scope and intention, is from the fourteen provinces; and the third from the Island of Sicily. The persons signing the acdresses have had the courage to request that their names may be made public, as a protest, in the face of Europe, of their devotion and loyalty, and their dissent from the Government forced on them by the Powers of Europe, who have recognised the Kingdom of Italy. His Majesty received the deputations this morning, and was greatly moved at this most heroic proof of devotion on the part of these his subjects, who, though in the jaws of Piedmont, have dared avow open adherence to the allegiance they never renounced, and that in its darkest hour. The Queen has announced her return as soon as she has completed her visits to several members of her family; Her Majesty's health is greatly restored, and her spirits are much improved since her perfect rest at Augsbourg, which has been in every way of the greatest benefit to her. From Naples the principal news is of a strong demonstration, on the 4th, in front of the Church of Sta Lucin; the Blessed Sacrament was about to be carried to the sick, and on the procession leaving the church it was joined by a number of persons who began to shout, 'Viva Francesco Secondo,' the cry was echoed along the shore, and a large crowd assembled, which required the grenodiers to disperse it. These heroes arrested a number of women who went gaily to prison, escorted by all their friends, saying, 'You may take us to prison, but unless you cut our tongues you shall never prevent us from crying Long live our own Francischiello, who suffers so much for us; we may surely suffer for him.' I have these details from a witness of the scene, who was on the spot at the moment. In the night all the Clergy of Sta Lucia were arrested, and the following day the venerable and pieus Bishop Monsignere Acciardi was consigned to the dangeons of the Concordia for the second time within six months. The day after, Monsignore Fiami and Monsignore Solla were sent to keep bim company, and Colonel Nicoletti was committed to the Viccaria. Baron Cosenza's trial is to come on shorty; a condemnation is provided for already, and he will be sentenced to the galleys. He is rigidly confined in Castel d'Uovo, and even his only sister is denied access to him, The execution of the sentence will depend on whether public opinion is called beforehand to the fact that torture has been applied already to obtain evidence in his case, and that La Marmora ordered Clausi, the Procurator General, to postpone his trial three times, and in the meanwhile spare no means to obtain proofs against an innocent man. Peruzzi, the Minister of Justice, admitted, in conversation, the other day, with an English gentleman in Turin, that to continue the present system tions in cold blood had failed to repress the Reaction, some other means must be tried. A pretty confession for an apostle of regeneration.

The brigandage goes on just as fiercely as ever, and will do so. The older and better class of Sardinian officers are disgusted at the butchery they are required to be actors in, and the dishonor brought on the once glorious flag of Savoy by the wholesale rapine and massacre it has become the symbol of Lavoro di Boja, es the army consider its entire fruitlessness. There are now, according to the report sent in by the Questura of Naples last week, 490 prisoners for supposed political offences in the city, who have been there two years, and regarding whom the police have no information as to how or why they got there! There Englishman than the absurdly frivolous charges alleged in the Manpolitan courts of law. Cases which Mr. Yardley or Mr. Seife would dismiss with a reprimand to Policeman X for noticing them, are, in Naples, the matter of a grave political prosecution, with all the appareil and solemnity of a court of justice going to sit on the weightiest State offences, and such a "ridiculus mus" as is the result-the crimes I mean, not the consequence, for it is no joke to be sentenced to "reclusion," even for five or ten years, for having cried " Viva Francesco Secondo," or carried a letter reflecting on the actual Government. However, there is balm in Gilead; all these infamies are done "in nome di Liberts," and what would man have more?

The garrison of Frascati has been changed from French to Papal troops, and the Zonaves are now quartered there with the Pontifical artillery, who occupy the Villa Sora. Another assassination among Franco-Belge took place the other day by some Italianissimi of Marino—the fourth murder is the corps the last sixteen months. Two young Irishmen have just entered the battalion, but English Catholicity still remains the one Nationality unrepresented. When will some of our Catholic youth remove this reproach, and send out a few stalwart Yorkshiremen, or crack shots from some of the rilla corps in the great towns, to redeem us from the charge of giving nothing but ponnis, shillings, and pence to fight the outtles of our spiritual Sovereign?-Corr. of Tablet.

The Times' correspondent admits the difficulty of consummating the conquest of the Kingdom of Na-

oles; he says :-Since Garibaldi took possession of Naples on the 7th of September, 1860, no less than six or seven Governors, civil and military, have been sent there to fill the same office in different capacities, and every man has proved more or less a failure. Neither a Royal Lieutenancy, with the charge of the administration of the whole kingdom, nor a Prefecture with powers limited to a single province, nor the concentration of all authority in the hands of one man, nor he presence of a prince of the blood, nor the prestige of a conquering hero, has been found of any avail towards propitiating the fidgetty Neapolitans. La Marmora has undeniably achieved a great deal towards the preservation of order and the restoration of public security, but his work is still in a great measure incomplete, and the state of siege has already worn out any popularity which his frank, ley-al, and generous, though somewhat stern and abso-lute character, and his abrupt and trenchant man-ners ever allowed him to win. The decree for severing the civil from the military power has, we are told, already been signed, and whether or not La Marmora will consent to retain the exercise of the latter office, that of Prefect will certainly pass into the hands of a civilian.

PRUSSIA.

the last similar occasion, scarcely any Deputies at-tended the preliminary service of the Evangelical Church. In the White Hall the attendance was also very thin of members of both. Houses, as well as of spectators. The King, of course, was not present. A rumour that he was worse again was current this morning, but I have had no time to verify it. For these two or three days he seems to have been better, for he has received several persons and transacted business. The Ministers were in undress uniform.

That comical old gentleman, Marshal Wrangel, was,

of course, present. M. von Bismark read the speech.
The speech concluded with the announcement that, by order of His Mujesty the King, M. von Bismark declared Parliament opened. The tone of the speech, and especially the first paragraph, is looked upon as conciliatory, but the deputies seemed to listen rather contemptuously to the professions and fair promises and unfounded hopes of the Minister. From the paragraph about the Kreis-ordnung, &c., it was clearly inferred that no liberal reforms were to be looked for, alone, and is signed by thirty thousand persons of but that feudal institutions would be upheld, as far as possible, for the present. The promises of railways, public works, promotion of art and science, &c., are looked upon as sops prepared a la Napoleon. The last paragraph but one is a threat, or at least a warning, to Austria; and the final one, intimating a hope, which is certainly not felt, of the support of both Houses, and of results full of blessings, and tending to the welfare of the country and the honour of the Crown, was qualified, by some of the deputies present, by a German expression equivalent to the English one of bosh. The Chamber meets to-morrow, when, or on the next day at latest, President Grabow will report on the addresses sent by the country to the Chamber, and on the number of signatures they bear. There will be nothing about the Address for a day or two. There are many opinions on that subject, but there seems little chance of any division struck on the head with the back of Colonel Spears among the Liberals who are resolved that, whenever they vote, it shall be in an overpowering majority -a result easy to be obtained when all the different thought it better to leave them as they were. shades of Liberals are disposed to mutual concessions and previous concert.

Scarcely a day passes that one does not hear of newspapers being seized, harassed by the visits of the police, or dragged before the tribunals. When brought to trial they are frequently acquitted, but there is no compensation for the damage done to them by a seizure. The way to escape such loss and annoyance, it here is said, is to be very forbearing towards M. von Bismark individually; and to the prudent observance of this rule is attributed the comparative immunity from such persecution enjoyed by an opposition journal, which is otherwise free enough in its attacks on the system, and on the tendencies of the Government as a whole. The police walk into a newspaper office just before publishing time, seize the whole impression of the journal, and carry it off. The managers leave out what they suppose to be the offending portion, and get another edition printed -Besides the expense, they are probably too late for post, and their provincing subscribers suffer. It sometimes happens that, a day or two afterwards, the police bring back the captured impression, merely saying that the order for its scizure is rescinded. This is, of course, an extremely useful restitution to the disgusted proprietors.

A letter from Kieff, in the Cas, contains the following prinful story :- " Colonel Krusucki, who was condemned to death for having assisted in circulat- he fiddled while Rome was burning, he never called: ing M. Hertzeu's revolutionary journal, the Kolokol, has had his sentence commuted by order of the Emperor into 12 years' mining work in Siberia, with the loss of all his rank and position: This order was carried out by command of Governor-General Wasilczikow, in a public manner. The garrison was mustered on parade, and then the General appeared, was impossible, and that as eight thousand fusilis- surrounded by a numerous staff. Krasucki, in full uniform, and wearing all his orders, was placed upon the pillory, when the executioner cut off all his lace, ornaments, and orders, cut his uniform to pieces, broke his sword over his head, and then twice struck the unfortunate man in the face. As the executioner was about to remove the likeness of the Madonna, which the colonel wore round his neck by a riband he offered opposition, and the military and crowd looking on marmured in a very sudible manner.and no wonder. The secret instructions of Comte | The portrait was accordingly left. His wife, who Maze de la Roche, which found their way to light in | bad determined to see him once more on this occastruction of the diocess. He accompanied the of his finences. "No," said His Holiness, "I hold the pages of the Napoli, are a clear demonstration of sion, lost her reason. The wife of Governor General the disgust shared by every honorable soldier em-the disgust shared by every honorable soldier em-bloved in such a "Layoro di Boja," as the gray dition since the death of her husband, which took complete the canal and to bring our forces effectually Celouel.

## POLAND.

A letter from Warsaw of the 4th gives an account | month to capture the place. of a collision between the Russian and Polish innotionaries, attended with fatal consequences. On the 28th of last month M. Brodowski, a commissary of are thousands detained for shorter periods, who are police, struck a police-sorgeant named Ziobecki, equally innocent, and nothing is more attiking to an The latter drew his sword and wounded the commissary so severely that the military surgeous despair of saving his life. Colonel Zongbousch, the Minister of Police, having heard of the affair, proceeded to the place, and grossly insulted Nobecki. The latter exclaimed "I am a Polish nobleman, and colonel with such violence that he forced the left eye out of its socket. The next day Zlobooki was senthe morning of the 30th.

The Siccle attaches no great value to the measures

decreed by the Emperor of Russia in favor of the Poles, and in fact goes the length of declaring them nothing less than illusory. The remarks run thus :--"The manifesto of the Emperor Alexander, published on the day of his coronation, granted a full and entire amnesty to those who had left the country for political motives. A ukase, dated on the day of the majority of the Cesarewitch, proclaimed the removal of the confiscation which had been decreed against the property of the refugees. Those are two very liberal measures, at least in appearance; but let us soe what they are in reality. The first has never applied to the emigrants in general, but merely to the small number of those to whom the police of St. Petersburg thought they might open the doors of their country: On his return, the exile to whom this favour had been accorded was not at the end of his troubles. It was necessary to submit to a sort of quarantine for three years, before the police under whose surveillance he was placed delivered to him a certificate enabling him to enter the civil or military service, to undertake an industrial, career, or to pursue any course of life whatever. Woe to him who gave the least offence to the police. On the slightest suspicion Siberia was hisfate; that was understood. As to the second of the measures just mentioned-namely, the abolition of the confiscation-it is still more illusory than the first. What can there remain to confiscate after thirty years of permanent confiscation? To be able to restore anything one must possess it. Now, what has become of the property confiscated since 1831? It has been given as entailed estates to generals, colonels, officers, civil and military functionaries, police agents-no one has been forgotten. The booty has been distributed with an unsparing hand, and to restore that property at present to its legitimate owners the present possessors should be perty of the Poles was not given away after their defeat in 1831; some portions of it must still remain? It is precisely those portions which the Emperor consents to restore. There is also another illusion; the few lands reserved have passed under the administration of the military colonies, which have devastated them methodically; everything that it was possible off, or sold; the rest has been ravaged and demolish-BERLIN, Jan. 14. - The opening of the Session of the ed. Houses, gardens, parks, and forests, all those no to nothing.

Prussian Parliament took place to-day, as appointed. longer exist; the fields are lying uncultivated and the plains covered with brushwood. There are public bably some exceptions to that state of things, and among others might be mentioned the lands of Con Potocki, of which the Emperor has made a presen to the Empress. Such is the balance-sheet of mency in Russia.

#### UNITED STATES.

SLAVERY IN MISSOURI. - The bill to appropriate money to aid Missonri in abolishing Slavery, ba after two days' debate in the Senate, been referre back to the Judiciary Committee. It has met the bitter opposition of the Pro-Slavery members. Amon the friends of the principle there is a difference in r gard to means. Some advocate long time and a man gard to means. Some are for immediate abolition, at any reasonable cost. To harmonize these conflicting opinions, the bill has been sent back to the Comm

In the recent skirmish between the forces of Gen. Corcoran and General Pryor, on the Blackwater, the 167th Pennsylvania Regiment absolutely refused t go into action. The correspondent of the World says.

"When ordered forward with the rest, at six o'cloc they remained lying in the road, to avoid the shell passing over them, and refused to stir. Gen Cor coran, on hearing this, rode up to them, accompa nied by Col. Spear, and called for the Colonel. was dangerously wounded, and did not reply. The Lt.-Colonel, Major, Adjutant, or any Captain, were successively called for, without answer. The Ger. eral then said that if any commissioned officer wa there, and would advance the regiment, he should be recommended for the Colonelcy. A Lieutenary name unknown, then rose and endeavored to complete but without effect. The General then appealed them, for the honour of Penosylvania, when an order ly Sergeant sprang up, saying, 'You can draft us but you can't make us fight.' He was immediately sword, and felled. Col. Spent desired to charge them with a company of cavalry, but the General

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE IN WASHINGTON CHY.number over sixty - of Justices of the Peace is Washington city, there recently would not be found one to issue a writ on the plea of a colored man fo one to issue a writton too poet or a colored man for the arrest of a white was had stelen his property; and it is conceded to be impossible for a colored citizen to prosecute in either one of the Courts a claim against a white man. Even their testimony is etcluded from the Courts in plain violation of the laws past last Summer for their protection. And now the President is urged to nominate others of the same stripe with those already in office to fill existing me cancies.

"Manhattan," the New York correspondent of the the Morning Herald, tells the following characteristic anecdote of President Lincoln: -" Fancy a President, sir, calling upon an officer on the bloody field of Antietam to sing him a song. It is a fact that President Lincoln, when he visited the battle-field of Antietam, before the corpses had been buried, called upon an officer, who had been reported to him as a good song-singer, to step out and sing me a song! and then in an open plain, in bearing of the dying and in sight of the sightless dead, the officer sung. for the President of the United States, 'Jim slong' Joser.' What a splendid, but much abused, ruler old Nero was. His tyranny never slaughtered asmany bodies as Lincoln's incompetency, and though out one of his officers to sing 'Jim along Josey.'"

During the past week the President has determined upon calling Gen. M'Ulellan to the command of the army again. Upon the announcement being made in a Cabinet Council there was a great flurry, Sec. Chase at once threatened to resign, as did also the rest of the Radical members of the Cabinet; for this and other reasons the President has determined to make no change for the present. Within two weeks, however, there is scarcely a doubt that the command of the army will be tendered to General M'Ciellan The appointment of General Hooker to the command of the army of the Potomac is merely temporary. It was made against the judgment of the President and even the Secretary of War. His soldierly qualities are not doubted, but his ability to handle such an immense body is seriously questioned by his friends.

Nothing of importance is expected from Vicksburg however, that circumstances may precipitate a battle, but the general impression is that it will require a

Washington, February 8 .-- In compliance with a request of the House of Representatives, another large mass of documents relative to Mexican affairs has communicated to that body. They will probably cover 1000 printed octavo pages, and form a history of events connected with that Republic for the last six months, including the diplomacy of France, England, the United States and Romaro, of Mexico, has so largely eputributed, Mexico. To these papers, Charge d'Affaires that Secre' my Seward officially you have no right to insult me." He then struck the expresses to him his thanks for keeping him so fully advised. In one of the despatches Senor Remaro says that the Mexican Government has treated the tenced to be shot, and the execution took place on French prisoners with so much kindness as to even surprise their own friends. He further informs lit. Seward that there are many desertions from the French army, because they are convinced of the injustice of the war. Romaro does not neglect to advise our government of the danger to the entire American continent in the possible event of French success in Mexico. This faithfui and much respected representative of that Republic, promptly brought to the notice of our government the conduct of Com-Bell at Acapulca and elsewhere on the Pacific coast, showing that that officer had manifested partiality for the French, thus departing from the principle of neutrality, and seriously interfering with the maritime pursuits of the Mexicans. The Navy Department has admitted that the course of Mr. Bell has been such as to warrant the severe charges brought against him by Governor Pesguiro, and promised a remedy against a repetition of the like offence.

The Baton Rouge correspondent of the N. Y. Herald writes:-Great excitement was caused among the soldiers here yesterday evening by the arrival of a negro regiment. The news spread through the camps like wildfire, and produced a sensation which was, to say the least, a refreshing break in the monetony of affairs in this place. There was a sort of triangular war among the soldiers. Some said it was all right-" the niggers had as good a right to be shot as anybody" Others said it was all wrong, and "niggers had no business to be soldiers anybow," and still another class said they had no objection to colored soldiers, but they wanted white officers. They did not want to be compelled to salute and treat a negro as a superior. 'For instance,' argued one of this class. 'I am a lieutenant. Suppose I am detailed for picket duty in company with a detachment from this black regiment under command of a negro captain. Why, of course, the negro, being a captain, and I only a lieutenant, he is my superior officer. I must not only obey him, but I must politely indemnified, and the Russian treasury is not rich touch my cap when I approach him. I must stand enough to do so. But, it will be said, all the pro- while he sits, unless his captainship should condeswhile he sits, unless his captainship should condescendingly ask me to be seated. Negro soldiers are all very well; but let us have white officers, whom we can receive and treat as equals everywhere, and whom we may treat as superiors without humilia-tion.' As far as I can form a judgment, the latter was the prevailing opinion among officers. Among the private soldiers, however, there was a feeling of to steal, carry off, or sell, has been stolen, carried stronger hostility, and some went so far as to threaten to rebel. But thus far these threats have amounted

Wolves in Sheep's Chothing.—We have a class ... Wolves in Sheep's Chothing.—We have a class ... Well'S of professed clergymen here who make loud declaraof professed ciergymen here who make loud declara-tions of loyalty, and whose outward life is marked by an unctions affectation of sanctity, a fierce inculca-tion of fluidaistic severity in Sabbath keeping, and loud professions of temperance, yet who are a disloud processors of the chaplain's uniform in which they array grace to the Worthy, good and true clergymen, who themselves, worthy, good and true clergymen, who have been led by a sense of duty to leave their congregations for the camps, and do great good by their example as well as by their preaching, do not their examples their deep sorrow at being forced nestrate to efficiently act, in brotherhood with miserable advento ometa, who have been for years floating about from place to place, and from occupation to occupation. Washington is the favorite resort of these sham chap-Washing who strut about in bedizened uniforms, with white cravats, and are always ready to act as almonwhite claim is believed that they regard themets, although it is believed that they regard themers, armough it is sometimed they regard memserves as the most need of the N. Y. Commercial.

BLACK TROOPS .- The bill authorising the President to raise an army of black troops has been carried to raise an army House of Congress by a large maincough the state of the state ibe black regiment is to begin immediately at Washington, where the African race is just now in large numbers, and without occupation. The bill now passed is nothing less than a call for help to the passed is hoteling of the North, who, speaking of blacks from the whites of the North, who, speaking of then generally, have bardly had less contempt, if indeed they have not had more contempt for the blacks than the Southerners. - Montreal Herald.

The administration is engaged through eminent council in preparing to bring before the Supreme Court of the United States the important question of the power of the President in times of rebellion to suspend the writ of Habeas Corpus. The administration is determined to settle the question at once, as there are many cases now pending in several State Courts, and additional ones are springing up almost daily.

Ladies Wiggles.—Some wag says—speaking of ladies in their present fashionable rig—that 'you gaze on this curious concern as it wiggles along the streets, and are reminded of soldiers' tents with streamers from the top.' 'Wiggles' is good as describing the present popular gait, though we should not have thought of applying it.—American Paper.

Richmond, Jan. 31 .- The Secretary of State has notified the British and French Consuls of this city that he has received official information of the opening of the blockade off Charleston. We also learn, says the editor of the Dispatch, that a steamer was despatched from Charleston, after the raising of the blockade, to Nassau, to convey to the British nuthorities there the announcement of the fact. It is understood that, official notice being given of the opening of the blockade, it cannot be renewed by the enemy until 60 days previous notice has been given to the nentral maritime governments.

A Chicago correspondent of the New York Times says that the citizens of Illinois and other States on the Upper Mississippi are doing precisely what England is blamed for, - supplying the Confederates with powder and other munitions of war. This information is derived from a Federal General. The Times correspondent, also says : When the full extent and nature of the contraband trade on the Mississippi becomes known, we shall abate some of our indignation against foreign blockade-runners.'

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY

MONTREAL,

Cote Street. No. 19. No. 19 THE RE-OPENING of the Classes will take place

on FIRST SEPTEMBER next: The Programme of Studies will, as hitherto comprise a Commercial and Industrial Course in both the French and English languages.

To the important improvements made by them a few years ago, the gentlemen, the Commissioners, bare been enabled, this year, to add a Gymnusium. For particulars apply to the undersigned, at the

> U. E. ARCHAMBEAULT, Principal.

Montreal, Aug. 27th 1862.

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600,000 MALE or FEMALE AGENTS TO SELL LLOYD'S NEW STEEL PLATE COUNTY COLORED MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, CANADAS, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

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Superior to any \$10 map ever made by Colton or Mitchell, and sells at the low price of fifty cents; 370,000 names are engraved on this map. It is not only a County Map, but it is also a

COUNTY AND RAILROAD MAP

of the United States and Canadas combined in one giving EVERY RAILROAD STATION and distances between.

Guarantee any woman or man \$3 to \$5 per day, and will take back all maps that cannot be sold and refund the money. Send for \$1 worth to try.

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The War Department uses our Map of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, cost \$100,000, on which is marked Antietam Creek, Sharpsburg, Maryland Heights, Williamsport Ferry, Rhorersville, Noland's Ford, and all others on the Potomac, and every other place in Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, or

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Department. Money refunded to any one finding an error in it. Price 50 cents. (From the Tribune Aug. 2.) "Lloyd's Map of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsyl-

vania. This Map is very large; its cost is but 25 cents, and it is the best which can be purchased." LLOYD'S GREAT MAP OF THE MISSISSIPP!

RIVER-From actual Surveys by Capts. Bart and Wm. Bowen, Mississippi River Pilots, of St. Louis, Mo., shows every man's plantation and owner's name from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico-1,350 milesevery sand-bar, island, town, landing, and all places 20 miles back from the river-colored in counties and States. Price, \$1 in sheets. \$2, pocket-form, and \$2.50 on linen with rollers. Ready Sept 20.

Navy Department, Washington, Sept. 17, 1862. J. T. LLOYD - Sir - Send me your Map of the Mis-Sissippi River, with price per hundred copies. Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding the Mississippi squadron, is authorized to purclimse as many as

required for use of that squadron. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy. SARSAPARILLA
FOR FOR TOR TOR TOR TOR

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS DISEASES. From Emery Edes, a well-known merchant of Oxford, Maine.

"I have sold large quantities of your Sarsafar-PLLA, but never yet one bottle which failed of the desired effect and full satisfaction to those who took it. As fast as our people try it, they agree there has been no medicine like it before in our community."

Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Pustules,

ETUPLIORS, FIMPLES, Biotches, Pustules, Ulcers, Sores, and all Diseases of the Skin-From Rev. Robt. Stratton, Bristol, England.
"I only do my duty to you and the public, when I add my testimony to that you publish of the medicinal virtues of your SARSAPARILLA. My daughter, aged ten, had an afflicting humor in her ears, eyes, and hair for years, which we were unable to cure until we tried your SARSAPARILLA. She has been well for some months."

from Mrs. Jane E. Rice, a well-known and much-cateemed lady of Denniscille, Cape May Co., N. J.

"My daughter has suffered for a year past with a scrotulous cruption, which was very troublesome. Nothing afforded any relief until we tried your Sal-Salaellla, which soon completely cured her."

SAPARILLA, which soon completely cured her."

From Charles P. Gage, Esq., of the widely-known from of Gage, Murray & Co., manufacturers of enamelled papers in Nashua, N. II.

"I had for several years a very troublesome humor in my face, which grew constantly worse until it disfigured my features and became an intolerable affliction. I tried almost everything a man could of both advice and medicine, but without any relief whatever, until I took your Sarsaparilla. It immediately made my face worse, as you told me it might for a time; but in a few weeks the new skin began to form under the blotches, and continued until my face is as smooth as anybody's, and I am without any symptoms of the disease that I know of, I enjoy perfect health, and without a doubt owe it to your Sarsaparilla."

Erysipelas—General Debility—Purify the

Erysipelas - General Debility - Purify the Blood.

ETYPIPELES — General Debitty — Furty the Blood.

From Dr. Robt. Sawin, Houston St., N. Y.
Dr. Ayer: I ecidom fail to remove Eruptions and Scrofulous Sores by the persevering use of your Sarsarahlla, and I have just now cured an attack of Malignant Erysipelas with it. No alterative we possess equals the Sarsarahlla you have supplied to the profession as well as to the people."

From J. E. Johnston, E.g., Wakeman, Olio.

"For twelve years I had the yellow Erysipelas on my right arm, during which time I tried all the celebrated physicians I could reach, and took hundreds of dollars worth of medicines. The ulcers were so bad that the cords became visible, and the doctors decided that my arm must be amputated. I began taking your Sarsarahlla. Took two bottles, and some of your Pills. Together they have cured me. I am now as well and scund as anyhody. Being in a public place, my case is known to everybody in this community, and excites the wonder of all."

From Hon. Hany Monro, M. P. P., of Newcastle, C.

From Hos. Henry Monro. M. P. P., of Newcastle, C. W., a leading member of the Capadian Parliament. 'I have used your Saleaparellla in my family, for general debility, and for purifying the blood, with very beneficial results, and feel confidence in commending it to the afflicted."

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Eyes.

Scald Head, Sore Eyes.

From Harvey Sickler, Eeg., the able editor of the Tunckhannock Democrat, Pennsylvania.

"Our only child, about three years of age, was attacked by pimples on his forehead. They rapidly spread until they formed a loathsome and virulent sore, which covered his face, and actually blinded his eyes for some days. Askifful physician applied nitrate of silver and other remedies, without any apparent effect. For fifteen days we guarded his handsleat with them he should tear open the festering and corrupt wound which covered his whole face. Having tried every thing else we had any hope from, we began giving your Saisapanitla, and applying the iodide of potash lotion, as you direct. The sore began to heal when we had given the first bottle, and was well when we had finished the second. The child's eyelashes, which had come out, grew again, and he is now as healthy and fair as any other. The whole neighborhood predicted that the child must die."

Reading, Pa., 6th May, 1861. J. C. AYER, M. D. Dear Sir : I have a long time been afflicted with an eruption which covered my whole body, and suffered dreadfully with it. I tried the best medical advice in our city withou; any relief. Indeed, my disease grew worse in spite of all they could do for me. I was finally advised by one of our leading citizens to try rour Sarsa-I found that it had reached my complaint, and my health improved surprisingly. One single bottle completely cared me, and I am now as free from the complaint as any man in the world. Publish this, and let the afflicted know what you have done for me, and what may be done for their relief.

Yours, with great respect and gratitude, JACOB H. HAIN. The above certificate is known by us to be true, and any statement from Mr. Huin en

tirely reliable. HARVEY BIRCH & BRO.,

Druggists, Reading, Pa B. W. Barn, Esq., the eminent author of this city, states, 6th Jan., 1860: "My wife has been of late years afflicted with a numer which comes out upon her skin in in the autumn and winter, with such insufferable itching as to render life almost insupportable. It has not failed to come upon her in cold weather, nor has any remedial aid been able to hasten its departure before spring, or at all alleviate her sufferings from it. This season it began in October with its usual violence, and by the advice of my physician I gave her your Sarsaparilli. In a week it had brought the humor out upon her skin worse than I had ever seen it before; but it soon began to disappear. The itching has ceased, and the humor is now entirely gone, so that she is com-pletely cured. This remarkable result was undoubtedly produced by your Sansaranilla.
Charles P. Gage, Esq., of the widely-known

Gage, Murray & Co, manufacturers of enamelled papers in Nashua, N. H., writes to Dr.

"I had for several years a very troublesome humor in my face, which grew constantly worse until it disfigured my features and became an intolerable affliction. I tried almost everything a man could of both advice and medicine, but without any relief whatever, until I took your Sarsaparilla. It immediately made my face worse, as you told me it might for a time; but in a few weeks the new skin began to form under the blotches, and continued until my face is as smooth as any body's, and I am without any symptoms of the disease that I know of. I enjoy perfect health, and without a doubt owe to your Sar-

Boston, Jan. 8, 1861. J. C. Ayer, M.D., Lowell-Dear Sir-For a long time I have been afflicted with a humor which broke out in blotches on my face and over my body. It was attended with intolerable itching at times, and was always very uncomfortable. Nothing I could take gave me ruy relief until I tried your Sarsaparilli, which has completely cured me.

EMLY CORMACK. Rheumatism, Gout. Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia Heart Discuse, Neuralgia, when caused by Scripfula in the system, are rapidly cared by this Ext. Sansarantlla.

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possess so many advantages over the other purgatives in the market, and their superior virtues are so universally known, that we need not do more than to assure the public their quality is maintained equal to the best it ever has been, and that they may be depended on to do all that they have ever done.

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A POPULAR LIFE of ST. PATRICK. By an Irish Priest. 16mo cloth 75c., cloth gilt, St. This, it is believed, will supply a great want -a correct and readable Life of St. Patrick. It is written by a Priest who has devoted much time to the study of Irish History and Antiquities, and, judging from his Life of our National Saint he has turned his studies to some account.

About 1st April,

A POPULAR HISTORY of IRELAND, from the Earliest Period to the Emancipation of the Catholics. By Hon. T. D. M'Gee. 12mo., 2 vols., cloth, \$2; half calf or morocco, \$3. TRUE SPIRITUAL CONFERENCES. By Saint Francis of Sales, with an Introduction by Cardinal

Wiseman 12mo., cloth, \$1. NEW INDIAN SKETUHES. By Father De Smet. 18mo., cloth, 50 cents. In May,

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Montreal, Jan. 22, 1863.

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NEAR MONTREAL. I. This Institution is conducted by Religious, priests and brothers, of the Congregation of the Holy Cross.

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v. Every papil coming four another house of education must present a certificate of good conduct, signed by the Superior of that Institution. VI. There will be a course of religious instruction

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The house furnishes a bedstead and straw mattress, and also takes charge of the shoes or boots, provided there be at least two pairs for each pupil. 3rd. By paying a fixed sum of \$24, the House will undertake to furnish all the school necessaries, books

4th. By paying a fixed sum of \$20 the House will furnish the complete bed and bedding, and also take charge of the washing. 5th. The terms for half-board are \$2 per month.

Haif boarders sleep in the House, and are furnished with a bedstead and palliass.

6th. Every month that is commenced must be paid culire without any deduction. 7th. Doctors' Fees and Medecines are of course ex-

tra charges. 8th. Lessons in any of the Fine Arts are also extra Instrumental Music \$1.50 per month.

9th. The cleanliness of the younger pupils will be attended to by the Sisters who have charge of the

10th. Parents who wish to have clothes provided for their children will deposit in the hands of the Treasurer a sum proportionate to what clothing is required. 11th. The parents shall receive every quarter, with

the bill of expenses, a bulletin of the health, conduct, assiduity, and improvement of their children. 12th. Each quarter must be paid in advance, in

JOS. REZE, President.

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The TRI-WEEKLY Union is published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, at \$4 per year, Clergymen supplied at \$3.

The Werkly Union is published every Wednesday morning at \$2.00 per annum. Clergymen supplied at the lowest Glub rates. All Letters should be addressed to the Proprietors of the Ottawa Union, Ottawa, C. W.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that at the NEXT SESSION of the PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE, APPLICATION will be made by the SAINT PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY of MONTREAL for an ACT of INCORPORATION. JAMES O'FARREL.

Secretary.

Montreal, Nov. 28th, 1862. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. M. BERGIN, TAILOR,

No. 79, M'Gill Street, (opposite Dr. Bowman's).

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Besides the above, young ladies will be caught plain and fancy meelework, embroidery, all kinds of erotelet work, mediag artificial flowers, ve., &c. The French and English languages are tangla with equal care. COSTUME.

For Summer - Dark blue dress, with cape of the

same material; a straw hat, trimmed with dark blue

For Winter .- A black or dark blue muntilla ; a black bonnet, trimmed the same as in summer. TERMS FOR BOARDERS.

ribbon; a white dress, with large cape.

1st. The scholastic year is ten months and a mair. 2nd. The terms for Board are, per month, \$5,50. The House furnishes a bedstead, and also takes charge of the shoes, provided there be at least two pairs for each pupil 3rd. The price of the washing, when taken charge

of by the House, is 80 cents per month. 4th. By paying \$1,50 per month, the House will furnish the complete bed and bedding, and also take charge of the washing.
5th. The terms for half-board are \$2.00 per mouth

6th. Doctor's fees and medicines are, of course, extra charges. 7th Lessons in any of the Fine Arts are also extra charges. Instrumental Music, \$1,50 per mouth; uso of Piano, \$1,50 per annum. Drawing lessons, 60 cents per month. Flowers, per lesson, 20 cents.

8th. Parents who wish to have clothes provided

for their children will deposit in the hands of the Lady Superior a sum proportionate to what clothing 9th. The parentsshall receive every quarter, with the bill of expenses, a bulletin of the health, conduct,

assiduity, and improvement of their children.

10th. Every month that is commenced must be paid entire, without any deduction. 11th. Each quarter must be paid in

12th. Parents can see their children on Sundays and Thursdays, except during the offices of the Church. 13th. Each pupil will require to bring, besides their wardrobe, a stand, basic and ewer, a tumbler,

a knife, fork and spoon, table napkins. By paying 50 cents per annum, the House will furnish a stand.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY.

MR. JOSEPH MOFFAT

WILL OPEN an ACADEMY for BOYS on the 20th of JANUARY, at 296 ST. JOSEPH STREET. He will give LESSONS in the different branches which his pupils may desire to be instructed in - Grammar, History, Geography, Writing, Arithmetic, Drawing, and Book-Keeping. He will at the same time Open a NIGHT SCHOOL for MEN, and give Lessons on the PIANO, after his classes. Extra payment will be required for Music, Drawing and Book-Keeping. All at a moderate charge.

2m.

Montreal, Jan. 15, 1863.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

CHANGE OF TERMINUS OF EASTERN TRAINS. ON and AFTER MONDAY, the 26th instant, the

Touins for Quebec, Island Pond, Portland and Boston will ARRIVE at and DEPART from the CITY TERMINUS, instead of POINTE ST. CHARLES. ALL TRAINS will, therefore, run as follows : FROM BONAVENTURE STREET STATION.

EASTERN TRAINS. Intermediate Station, at......

WESTERN TRAINS. Day Express for Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, London, Detroit and the West, at West, at
Mixed Train for Kingston and all Inter- { 10.05 A.M. mediate Stations, st....

Mixed Train for Brockville and Way Sta- } 4.00 P.M. TRAINS will ARRIVE at BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows:-

C. J. BRYDGES.

Managing Director

Montreal, Jan 21st, 1863.

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. FEBRUARY 13, 1863.

AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. Alexandria-Rev. J. J. Chisholm Allumette Islant - Patrick Lynch. Adjala—N. A. Coste.
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Port Dalhousic - O. M'Mahon.
Port Mulgrave, N. S. - Rev. T. Sears
Quebec - M. O'Leary. Rawdon-James Carroll Renfrew - P. Kelly
Russelltown - J. Campion.
Aichmondhill - M. Teefy.
Sarnia - P. M'Dermott.
Sherbrooke - T. Griffith. Sherrington-Rev. J. Graton. South Gloucester-J. Daley. Summerstown-D. M'Donald. St. Andrews-Rev. G. A. Hay.

St. Athanese T. Dunn. St. Ann de la Pocatiere Rev. Mr. Bourrett St. Ann de la Pocatiere—Rev. Mr. Bourre St. Columban—Rev. Mr. Falvay. St. Catherines, C. E.—J. Caughlin. St. John Chrysostom—J M'Gill St. Raphael's—A. D. M'Donald. St. Romudd d' Etchemin—Rev. Mr Sax. St. Mary's-H. O'C. Trainor. Starnesboro - C. M'Gill. Sydenham-M Hayden

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Having been an Auctioneer for the last twelve wears, and having sold in every city and town in lower and Upper Canada, of any importance, he afters himself that he knows how to treat consignees and parchasers, and therefore, respectfully solicits a shares of public parrounge.

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FOR DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES,

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L. DEVANY, Auctioneer.

March 27.

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AT TERREBONNE, NEAR MONTREAL. THE object of this spiendid Institution, is to give to the youth of this country a practical Education in both languages-French and English. The Course of Instruction embraces the following branches, namely:-Writing, Reading, English and French Grammar, Geography, History, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Practical Geometry, Arithmetic, Agriculture, Drawing, Music, &c., &c.

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THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most aptheir new Patented Yoke and other mproved Mountings, and warranted in every parti-cular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimen-

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Price 25 cours per box. NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C. W. General Agents for the Canadas. Feb. 6, 1863.

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COUGH LOZENGES

Are the only certain Remedy ever discovered for COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONGHITIS, ASTEMA, INFLUENZA, DIFFIGULT BREATHING, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,

And all Diseases of the PULMONARY ORGANS generally.

McPHERSON'S Lozenges are the most convenient, pleasant, and efficacious remedy that can be employed for the removal of the above distressing, and if neglected, dangerous symptoms. They give almost instantaneous relief, and when properly persevered with, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure.—
To those who are affected with difficulty of breathing, or redundancy of phlegm, they give speedy relief by promoting free expectoration. For aged persons they are indispensable; and no one whose lungs are in the least degree susceptible of cold ought to be without them. In cases of moist asthma, M'Pherson's Lozenges will at once prevent that soreness which is the result of constant expectoration, and in a dry or nervous asthma, they will promote that degree of expectoration by which the painful coughing may be greatly prevented.

Prepared only by the subscriber whose name is on the label of each box.

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in the above-named Hotel. Visitors will always find his Omnibus in waiting on the arrival of Steamboats and Cars. The Table is always well furnished.

Prices extremely moderate. SERAFINO GIRALDI.

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ZINC, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS CORNER VICTORIA SQUARE AND CRAIG STREET,

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Beer Pumps, Buths. Shower Baths, Tinware, [ces, Refrigerators, Voice Pipe, Hedrante. Water Clusets, Refrigerators, Voice Pipe, Lift & Force Pumps, Water Coolers, Sinks, all sizes. Jobbing Punctua'ly attended to.

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

THOMAS J. WALSH, B.C.L., ADVOCATE,

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

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No. 38, Little St. James Street. Montreal, June 12.

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WILL he found to be the most efficacious, safe and approved remedy ever offered to the public for the immediate relief and speedy cure of COUGHS,

It affords immediate relief in almost every species of cough, whether arising from obstructed perspiration, or nervous irritability. It is more efficacions in promoting perspiration than any antimonial preparation now in use, which has been satisfactorily proved in numberless cases where it has been administered. It is likewise an invaluable medicine in spitting of blood Price 25c. a bottle.

Prepared only by DEVINS & BOLTON,

Dispensing Chemists, Next the Court House, Notre Dame Street,

January 22.

CONVENT,

ESTABLISHED IN HUNTINGDON, C. E., Under the direction of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame.

THIS Institution will be opened for Boarders and Classes on the 2nd of September 1862. The course of Instruction will embrace the French and English languages, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Geo-graphy, and the use of the globes; Ancient and Mo-dern History, Phetoric, an insight into Chemistry and Philosophy, Astronomy, Botany, Geology, Con-chology, Music, Drawing and Painting. Every kind of useful and ornamental Needle-work will also be laught to the pupils. Differences of religion will be no obstacle to admission, provided the pupils conform to the general regulations of the house. No deduction, except for sickness, will be made in the terms which can be known at the Convent, or at the residence of the Rev. L. G. Gagaier in Huntingdon.

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OF THE

CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME. KINGSTON, C. W.

THIS Establishment is conducted by the Sistors of the Congregation, and is well provided with competent and experienced Teachers, who pay strict atten-tion to form the manners and principles of their pupils upon a polite Christian basis, inculcating at the rame time, habits of neatness, order and industry.

The Course of Instruction will embrace all the usual requisites and accomplishments of Female

Education. SCHOLASTIC YEAR

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

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A large and well selected Library will be Open to

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Use of Library during stay, \$2.

The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July. Ayer's Cathartic Pills. July 21st, 1861.

M. O'GORMAN, Successor to the late D. O'Gorman,

# BOAT BUILDER,

SIMOO STREET, KINGSTON. IF An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. ... OARS MADE TO ORDER.

CF SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE

#### TO TEACHERS.

A MALE and FEMALE TEACHER, holding First Class Certificates, are wanted in the Roman Catholic Separate School, PRESCOTT, to whom a competent Salary will pe paid. The School will be opened on the FIETH of

JANUARY, 1863. PATRICK CONLON, JOHN MURPHY, HUGH GALLAGHER, Trustees.

SAUVAGEAU & CO.,

## COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

165 St. Paul Street.

HENRY THOMAS, Esq., | Hon. LCUIS RENAUD VIOTOR HUDON, Esq., | JOSEPH TIFFIN, Esq. Montreal, June 26, 1862.

A CARD.

THE RELIG'()US of the SACRED HEART take pleasure in announcing to the Public, that on the FIRST of MAY next, they purpose taking possession of the House of Mr. A. La Rocque, situated on Lagauchetiere Street, directly opposite Cote Street.-The Classos will be Resumed on MONDAY, the 4th

of MAY. Montreal, Jan. 16, 1863.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that during the NEXT SESSION of the PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE, Application will be made by the SAINT PATRICK'S SOCIETY OF MONTREAL for AN ACT OF IN-CORPORATION.

P. O'MEARA, Recording Secretary, of St. Patrick's Society. Montreal, Oct. 10, 1862.

The Montreal Gazette BOOK AND

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PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, 36 Great St. James Street.

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Having the different sizes of the new SCOTCH CUI and other styles of TYPE, procured expressly for the various kinds of BOOK PRINTING, all CATALOGUES, BY-LAWS, REPORTS, SPRECHES, &c., &c., will be

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#### THOMAS M'KENNA

WOULD beg to intimate to his Customers and the Public, that he has

REMOVED

his Plumbing, Gas and Steam-fitting Establishmen TO THE Premises, 36 and 38 Henry Street.

DETWEEN ST. JOSEPH AND ST. MAURICE STREETS. where he is now prepared to execute all Orders in bis 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 work manlike manuer.

The trade supplied with all kinds of Iron Tubing

on most reasonable terms. Thomas M'Kenna is also prepared to heat churches hospitals, and all kinds of public and private build. ings 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.

at the Lowest Rates of Commission.

### J. M'DONALD & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

36 M'GILL STREET. CONTINUE to SELL PRODUCE and Manufactures



MR. KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, has discovered in one of the common pasture weeds a Remedy that cures EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

From the worst Scrofula down to the common Pimpie He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder in-

mor.) He has now in his possession over two hor. dred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore

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 can-ker 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 in.

mor in the eyes. Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

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

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the

most desperate case of rheumatism. Three or four bottles are warranted to cure sain Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of

scrofula. Directions for Use .-- Adult, one table spoonful per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoon. ful; children from five to eight years, tea spoonful, As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day, Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases

KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT,

TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

For Inflamation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linenrag 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 it

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

the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it n.

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

ren Street, Roxbury Mass. For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces. Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the readers of the Taur Witness with the testinony 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 you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asslum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humor so prevalent among children, of that class so neglected before entering the Asylum; and I have the pleasure or informing you, it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your discovery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by

scrofula and other humors. ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB, Superioress of St. Vincents Asylum.

ANOTHER, Dear Sir-We have much pleasure in informing you of the benefits received by the little orphans in ur 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 atcessary. We feel much pleasure in informing you that he is now perfectly well.

SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH, Hamilton, C. W