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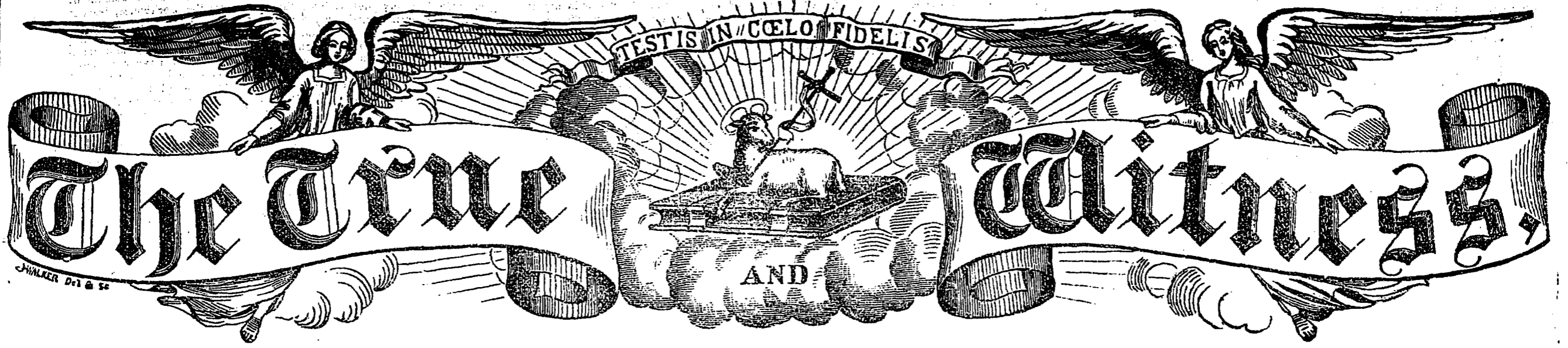
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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No. 27.

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

BY MRS. J. SADLER.

When Mary came in sight of the little book-stall, where she expected to find her friends, her heart throbbed audibly against her bosom.

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.

'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.'

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!'

not resent it as too great a liberty that he held her for one instant to his heart. 'Forever,' he murmured again in her ear, then withdrew his arm and rushed away.

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.

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, and especially in Tyrconnell, within the past few years.

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 presented her to Isabella. That princess, who was the avowed protectress of all persecuted Catholics, came whence they might, was well prepared to receive the noble girl, and greeted her with almost maternal tenderness.

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.

The story of Mary's heroism was quickly spread abroad throughout Europe, and addresses of encouragement and congratulation were sent her from all the Catholic courts.

thanking her in the name and on behalf of the Universal Church for her undeviating fidelity under such grievous temptations.

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.

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.'

One day when they were all on their way to visit a celebrated convent in the neighborhood of Brussels, O'Rourke and O'Donnell being of the party, Arabella incautiously said to the latter—'Know ye that ye are not solely indebted for your escape to those here present?'

'Nay, nay, friend Hugh,' interposed Mezzara, with a warmth that did him honor, 'thou dost not know Hereford or thou wouldst have a different opinion.'

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.

ing glance, and they, too, sank into silent reflection, 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.

'Now tell me, my sweet sister, without fear or restraint, do you love this Saxon? Within the last hour the vivid hopes which I had cherished for my friend have been considerably diminished, and I have learned to fear that an unhappy affection lies hidden within your heart.'

'Then I may still hope for Mezzara—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.'

Ere many months had passed Mary O'Donnell made her final renunciation of the world, and consecrated herself entirely to God by entering a convent. Her brother, though he regretted her decision, was much too pious to seek to change it, and he therefore yielded his consent with a tolerable grace.

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 Killarney, 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. Gaynor.

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.

inhabitants of Tralee, we beg leave most respectfully to approach your Lordship with sentiments of deep veneration for the sacred office you fill, and profound respect for your person and character. We feel deeply pained at the unseemly and disrespectful clamor 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 cast upon it, and to disavow all participation in or countenance of such conduct by the great majority of the meeting.

(Here follow the names.)

My Dear Friends—If I had doubted for a moment the kind dispositions in my regard of the people of Tralee, or if there had been the least change in those relations, filial and paternal, which have existed between us since the commencement of my episcopacy, 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 public 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 organized resistance to my pastoral teaching. I grieved because I saw them accused 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 vulgar 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 Protestant of the town if my office had not given it a specially religious character—will, I trust, satisfy the world that the people of Tralee are not

guilty. I knew that they were not. Of the time that I have been your bishop, three years were spent amongst you as the immediate pastor of your parish. Nowhere else did I meet with more docility—with more loving obedience. Nowhere else did I observe more fervent faith—more 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, and charitable, which I commenced in Tralee, and which have been happily completed by your present worthy pastor, I calculate that a sum of £30,000 has been subscribed and expended within the short space of eight years. I may add that the employment thus afforded to the laborers and artisans of your town was no small inducement to undertake these works, which many blamed as extravagant, and which would have overtaxed charity less generous than yours. I am sure, my dear friends, that no change has come over you, and I sincerely hope that your disavowal of all participation in, and countenance of, the conduct of a few unreasoning and ill-judging persons will, to use still your own words, 'remove from your community the obloquy that has been cast upon it,' and fully repair the scandal given by what you call a 'violent and unreflecting minority.' It were a gratification to me to be able to offer you any apology for the part I have taken in the occurrences you now deplore. I regret I cannot. It is true that after having addressed you in the manner usually adopted by Bishops, I might have abstained from attending a public meeting where the dignity of my office was imperilled; but when I saw that opposition was evoked by one whose ability and character would win support for a worse cause, I could not allow the civil functionaries and gentry of this county to carry out alone the work to which I had exhorted all; nor could I deny myself the honor of sharing the insults they might receive in so honorable and so holy a cause. Much as I regret what occurred in my presence, I should regret it more had it occurred in my absence. Although the present occasion may seem to demand only an interchange of kind expressions on your part and mine, I cannot let it pass without addressing, through you, to those who may need them, some words of salutary warning. It seems to me that one of the most discouraging symptoms of the present state of our country is the extreme facility with which deception is practised on the public mind. Ignorant or interested men, who assume to teach in the press or on the platform, need only pronounce the sacred names of 'liberty,' of 'nationality,' of 'protection of the poor'—and forthwith the most visionary theories are accredited with the multitude, the most delusive and impracticable schemes are accepted as certain remedies for the country's wants. When men are thus deceived and blindfolded, they are easily and unconsciously led in the path of mischief. This is effected—I adopt the words of one of our ablest divines—a professor of theology in the College of Maynooth—'By habituating the ignorant and unreflecting classes to a longing and looking for wholesale agrarian changes; by accustoming the ears of those classes to insidious and unceasing abuse of every government, denouncing it alike for the worst intentions in the good effects, or the evil it leaves unredressed; by trafficking in the strong religious faith and feeling of the people, representing as a battle for religion what is but a struggle of political factions—nay, often a shabby contention of local and even personal antipathies, in one word, by the propagation of those principles and ideas whose practical tendency is to engender in the masses, not only a cold estrangement from the supreme powers, but a habitual jealousy, a rancorous hatred of them, a complete and unflinching unsettling of the popular mind, a sour and sulky discontent which nothing can satisfy and reason only irritates.' These words of the Rev. Dr. Murray 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 scriptoris facile adversari; oblectatio et livor promissis auribus accipiuntur, and he gives the reason—that the opprobrium of servility attaches to adulation, but malignity veils the mask of flattery—malignitati falsis species libertatis inest. Hence it happens that whoever shouts with the loudest and most enduring voice against authority becomes the trusted friend and guide of the people, while he who speaks one word of moderate counsel, or who breathes but one accent of peace or of conciliation between the upper and lower classes of society, is denounced as a traitor and a time-server. Thus the country is deprived of that efficient help which only moderate 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 and intelligent industry they are to win their way to wealth or to improve their country's condition but by radical changes in their civil state, by seeking one day an alliance with the despotism of France, and next day an alliance with the democracy of America. In connecting these observations with the recent occurrences in Tralee, which you so strongly reprobate, I should not wish to fix blame on any individuals known to me. The most prominent actors in such scenes, even those who seem to lead, are frequently the unwitting agents of parties who hide in the dark, or the dupes of their deception. But with regard to those who were the real originators of the opposition we recently encountered, by generating the state of feeling whence it sprung, I should hope none amongst you are so simple as to imagine for a moment that they are influenced by a sincere desire to relieve the destitute amongst ourselves. This is an old pretence, the hypocrisy of which was unmasked long ago.—When a certain person, of an enviable name or character, saw three hundred pence worth of precious ointment poured on the Saviour's feet,

he complained—and it would appear from other inspired narratives of the same story, that some simple-minded disciples joined in the complaint. What it was so much abstracted from home charity. But the Holy Spirit told us that he said this, 'not because he cared for the poor.' The same is true now. The secret and unseen promoters of mischief amongst us know right well that, by the movement in which I took part, not a single shilling would be subtracted from the charities of home, but that in worse days many hundreds of pounds might be added thereto.—Their only object is to keep up hatred and to prevent the growth of friendly feeling between England and Ireland; and I am firmly convinced that, having such a purpose in view, they would deem it more disastrous to see relief come at the present moment from England to the Irish poor, than to see it go hence to England. When there was lately question of a memorial to the illustrious dead—which is surely one of the luxuries, not of the needs, of charity—we heard no voice raised to advocate the higher claims of the poor. No; but we heard again, and for the same purpose, the jarring sound of discord over that grave where Irishmen should only whisper words of peace. One other observation I will make, my dear friends, in a spirit of solemn and serious warning to the unwise of whom you complain. Among the unseemly interruptions of the meeting to which you refer, we heard such cries as 'He put down the Phoenix Boys.' What about the Brotherhood? Now, I will tell you something about the Brotherhood, of which there was question. A short time ago a document appeared in America, signed by the Secretary of the Brotherhood of St. Patrick, with a request that it should be largely circulated in Ireland, offering five hundred dollars reward for every Irish landlord's head, promising wealth and welcome to whoever should bring such a prize, canonising the assassin Beckham as a patriot, and telling us that such are the men that Ireland wants. Soon after a document appears, signed by the officials of the Brotherhood in Ireland, telling the people that, in order to get leases, they should rise in large masses, and go demand them at the landlord's house. Then we see a letter of congratulation from the party who abroad advised assassination to the party who at home advised tumult and sedition. Now, it is clear that the Brotherhood had its abettors, or its agents, or its associates at that meeting. It was they who stirred the cauldron, and threw into it

The adder's fork and blind-worm's sting. I ask, will you, who exercise a just influence by your virtue and intelligence, allow the less wary among your fellow-citizens to be led by such advisers? Oh! never lend your sanction to those popular feelings, or opinions, or movements, which are manifestly at variance with the meek, the peaceful, the loving, the forgiving maxims of the Gospel. In conclusion, let me ask you, dear friends, to do for me with your people what you have done to-day for them. Convey to them the assurance of my unchanging affection. If I have said or written what may seem hard, it is for the reason St. Paul assigns, when writing severely to those he tenderly loved.—That I might not come to you again in sorrow, for if I make you sorrowful, who can make me glad? I wrote to you, having confidence that my joy is the joy of you all—so that ye should be grieved, but that ye might know the love which I have more abundantly towards you. If any have grieved me, he hath not grieved me but in part (for you were all equally offended.) To him that is such a one this rebuke is sufficient that is given by many.—I will then ask you with the Apostle, 'Rather to forgive and comfort such, and confirm your charity towards them.' I fervently pray the Almighty God to bless you and all your fellow-citizens, and ever to keep you in His grace and peace.

Mr. Donoran, who had read the address, in thanking his Lordship for his affectionate and eloquent address, said that, expressing, as that deputation did, on the present occasion, the feelings 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 Thomas Warren, C.C. of Ennisorthy, which took place at about four o'clock on Thursday evening. His pure and earnest nature, animated by zeal, and guided by high theological attainments, won him the respect and love of his whole flock. When we were in Ennisorthy last week we saw that his illness was the source of deep anxiety in every quarter. May he rest in peace.—Westford People. IRELAND AND A EUROPEAN CONGRESS.—There is no small likelihood that a European Congress will assemble before many months. Twenty difficulties demand the active consideration of a complex body representing the general political interests that threaten to remain in unrespected conflict, until the strong hand of aggregate authority reduces them to obedience. The Eastern Question is still unsettled, and is fruitful as ever of disastrous complications and constantly recurring misunderstandings. The problem has added to its embarrassments within the last two months. Revolutionary Greece remains without a ruler, and having got rid of King Log, longs for the government of King Stork. The mendacious royalties of the Continent are unselfishly anxious to gratify the national desire, and have no end of candidates for the vacant throne. One of these might be sitting in Athens this moment, ruling the pickpocket population with a rod of Silenus in iron, if certain obstacles in the form of treaties and protocols, did not intervene between him and the object of his ambition. It is one of the curiosities of civilization that a people cannot elect the rulers whom they approve. So it is here; and the calamity in one sense, has proved a blessing to Greece. She has escaped the English connection and consequent contact with the highest known form of respectable paganism. It appears that the idea of a federal republic is distasteful to the population, who have inherited an antique passion for ornament, colour, and parade. Europe must find them a king, if it had to fall back upon the black diadem of Bonny, or create dynastic pretensions for Mr. Spooner. To discover a ruler for Greece, who shall be neither obnoxious nor dangerous to any of the powers that be, is one of the urgencies that call for a European Congress. It is announced in the Gazette that England is prepared to cede the Ionian Islands to Greece in the event of that country selecting a proper and approved personage to succeed the ejected Otho. Her Majesty, of course, feels pro-

foundly interested in the future of a people whose name is a word of reproach on all stock exchanges of Europe.—She—that is the Palmerston Government—wishes them well, and is ready to endow them with a handsome slice of territory when they prove themselves deserving of it. To ordinary politicians there 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 to the 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 Austrian 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 fashion, 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 fictitious value has been long attached to this station, and people believe that its guns command 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. Its chief defences face not the sea but the interior, and could be quickly battered down by the converging fire of a dozen 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 benches of the Cortes. For these reasons Spain must anxiously await the assembling of a European Congress. Italy is in the convulsions of civil war, the reaction may be stigmatised as brigandage unredeemed by a shadow of patriotism, but bad names will not trample it out. The King's friends still hold the mountains, and succeed in inflicting desultory chastisements on the Piedmontese troops. Francis II. has not yet renounced his pretensions to the kingdom of the Two Sicilies; nor has the Pope ceased protesting against the unprovoked 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 circumscriptions of territorial limits 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 patching 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 meets its ostensible as well as real object, it must be—'A consideration of the affairs of Europe.' Ireland, we need hardly say, forms no unimportant geographical unit of Europe. She has 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 she has never morally succumbed, and against whom through good and evil, her people have waged an unrelenting war of arms or of opinion. Ireland is stretched on the bed of torture, her energies wasting, her name nearly forgotten, but inspired to the last by the hopes and the hatred which gave life to her calamitous struggles and her periodic revivals. Will not this Ireland be justified in claiming the consideration of a Congress assembled to consider the affairs of Europe? Into that council she, unacknowledged, can send no representative. But it is possible for her to stand at the doors, and make her cry of agony heard within. She may be rejected, but she will not have appeared in vain before the gaze of Europe.—If this suggestion is to assume a tangible form, we know of but one way whereby it can be put into execution. It will be necessary to draw up a memorial addressed to the Congress, and backed by a million or half million of names. The memorial should include a temperate and comprehensive statement of our wrongs, the expression of the national desire for 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 sixteen millions of people, but is reduced by the operation 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 venture to put it forward? May we further remind them that it is most important that our name should be kept before Europe, and that our voice should not be wholly swallowed up in the clamor of English opinion? Dublin Universal News. THE RETURN OF FAMINE.—We open our summary of the week's intelligence to day with a subject which is, unfortunately, most urgent—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 being as badly as Munster; the condition of the spinners and weavers of Lisburn is as bad 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 Connaught could scarcely rival.—Dublin Irishman.

MOST MISERABLE.—A very moderate and mildly-spoken newspaper, is the Farmer's Gazette. 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 last 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 proportion of the arable and improvable lands of this country are at present lying is shameful in the extreme.' Shameful to whom? To the landlords who are exterminating the people, and converting that valuable arable land into wild wastes of pasture.—Jb.

NEITHER WORK NOR FOOD.—In Tralee itself the poor parade the streets in abject hunger. On Tuesday afternoon about 600 of the unemployed labouring classes, men and women, paraded the streets, as yesterday, carrying a large black flag. Some half a dozen of those who appeared to the police to be the ring-leaders 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 Tralee, the poor are told they can get no food unless they crowd into a workhouse which will not hold a twentieth of their number—crowd into the workhouse, and become hopeless paupers for life.—Jb.

AS THEY ARE IN SLIGO.—A very able and honest contemporary, the Sligo Champion, a provincial newspaper hitherto remarkable for the extreme moderation 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 bordering 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 distress is not a whit less intense at present than it was at this period last year, and their own knowledge on the subject is fully corroborative of their statement.'—Jb.

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 grievously 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.—Jb.

AND NO BETTER IN DUBLIN.—Our metropolis has its full share of misery and destitution. The morning 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, appalling. As far as those penny prints were concerned, the starving poor of Dublin had to endure their pitiable 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, at 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.—Jb.

MORE STILL.—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 1838 and 1850. It is appalling. A shopkeeper in Killinane took out seventy-nine decrees, not one of which was defended! Several ejection notices 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, then, must be the condition of the other parts of the country?'—Jb.

DISTRESS IN DUNDALK.—Dundalk, Monday, January 12.—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 Dundalk 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 calling 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 earnings, 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, which the poor woman stated she had borrowed from a neighbour. . . . The man stated that he could get no work for the last fortnight but two days, at a shilling a day, and after sending all his own and his wife's clothing to the pawn to procure food for his starving family, he was reduced to the most extreme poverty. I asked how many children he had, and was answered five; the eldest, a boy of nine years of age, was down the quay, trying if he could earn anything carrying water or running on messages. The wife said if I would look into the room I would see the others. I did so, and I 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 earned honest bread, the produce of their own hard earnings, have such a horror of the poorhouse that they would almost as soon die outside as enter it. However, a second workhouse would hardly afford shelter to the numerous cases of want and destitution.

CAUTION.—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 Grinigue, and since the 20th of December, he only earned 2s 6d. The following resolution was drawn up by Mr. Fitzmaurice, 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 these poor people, but having no power to relieve this class of persons unless in the workhouse, and being fully satisfied, both from their own knowledge, and also from inquiries from others, that very great distress exists amongst the laboring poor at present,

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.'

NEWCASTLE WEST.—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 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 sheriff'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 have to dispose of their working implements for the purpose of keeping themselves out of the poor's basket 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.—Correspondent of Kilkenny Journal.

The clergy and laity of Mullingar and its vicinity are actively taking steps for the protection of the small tenanted farmers of Westmeath, who, it appears, 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 Rev. Mr. Malen, 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 the 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 be hoped, when this reached the liberal Protestants 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 Tralee on the 6th ult. The Municipality of the town, the local gentry, shopkeepers, professional men, and the Catholic and Protestant clergymen attended, 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 man, his 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 Bishop of one of the poorest districts in Ireland, to subscribe for the relief 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 Lancashire 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 food 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 duty for us, to give to these, our own afflicted poor, the little we have or can collect at home. They have a first claim of justice and duty 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 sympathize with the sufferers 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 prevail 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 flourishing, afflicted country, and hasten to share their offerings with them.

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

W. L. Gillooly.

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 tubers 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 Rosacuil. He is eighty years of age, and had a wife 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 generations 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 Conemaar.'

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 several 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 year—and our own knowledge on the subject is fully corroborative of their statement.'

The True Witness.

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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 15th 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.

The most important event since we last wrote has been the raising of the blockade of Charleston by the Confederate Navy; which sailing out, attacked, and destroyed several of the Yankee cruisers, and drove off the remainder.

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.

But now a new and more formidable danger menaces it; one from which no wholesale throwing overboard of cargo, or doctrines, will deliver it; and indeed by this time the vessel's hold is pretty high empty, and cargo, or positive doctrine to throw overboard, there is, strictly speaking none of any consequence left.

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

There are signs about us that the Established Church 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 'literate,' who have not been at the Universities. This change is now going on rapidly.

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 respectability, and literary attainments of its crew—is now in imminent danger of being lost forever.

How the crew of the storm-tossed ship will act under these difficult circumstances, it is impossible to say. Some of them, the more high-minded and consistent, will perhaps take service under the Cross, and enter themselves upon the book of the Catholic Church, which is also the Book of Life.

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.

Other causes besides pecuniary ones, perhaps, contribute to this formidable shrinking from the profession of the Church on the part of men of education. The last twenty years have been eminently prolific of theological strife. The two parties in the Church have been abusing one another virulently, denouncing each other before the Ecclesiastical Courts, and charging each other with impudence and dishonesty in retaining Church benefices when each in the other's opinion contradicted, gainsays, and vilifies the doctrines of the Church.

him once a week—he is a flagrant impostor and a perjurer, who has sworn to certain doctrines and holds the contrary ones? The older and settled members of the clerical body no more feel the weight of these charges and counter-charges than they do that of their own skins. They regard it as a good old immemorial usage, like the fight of St. George and the King of Egypt in the Christmas drama—a usage which does nobody any harm, and it is absolutely confined to paper.

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.

This is the actual condition of Her Majesty's Ecclesiastical Service. It no longer attracts the highly educated, and ambitious by its high prizes for talents and energy; and on the other hand, by its intestine strifes, by its unseemly squabbles, 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.

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 censure, of any kind.

What more would our contemporary have?—If we cannot read the riddle of his Prospectus, is it not more honorable on our part to confess our inability, and to refrain from all comment, whether friendly or hostile, than it would be to pretend to a spiritual insight which we do not possess, and to criticise that which we cannot understand? But to convince our contemporary how alien to our design it is to wrong him, or to distort his meaning, we here cheerfully reproduce in its integrity, all that portion of his Prospectus, which refers to the "principles" upon which the Irish Canadian is to be conducted; omitting those portions only which relate to business, or the pecuniary department of the journal. Now in the first place, according

to the terms in which this document is drawn up, 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 readers of the above mystic passage, but the writers thereof themselves, are in the same predicament. Dictionary and Grammar in hand, we have diligently essayed to turn it into plain English; such as men use towards one another when they employ language as the vehicle for communicating, and revealing, not for withholding or concealing their inward thoughts—and in sheer despair we have cast Grammar and Dictionary to the ground.

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 of their National Character."

"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.

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 violently agitated in the Province; and upon the solution of which the moral well being of the present and future generations depends.

The Irish Canadian indeed suggests that we ought not to be so very scrupulous; and that, seeing that the N. Y. Metropolitan Record in particular—a journal enjoying the public sanction of His Grace the Archbishop of New York, has been pleased to give its unqualified approbation of the principles of the Irish Canadian, as "the principles which need to be disseminated wherever individuals of the Irish race are found"—the TRUE WITNESS might have adopted a similar course.

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 Record. But if these be not the characteristic or distinguishing principles of our Toronto contemporary, then we think that, as a Catholic journalist, the editor of the N. Y. Record has acted very imprudently and inconsistently—to 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," it is a right choice production, and one every way creditable to the "modern civilization" of the Globe. "No faith to be kept with heretics"—they tell us is a Popish maxim. The Globe has improved on this, and "No courtesy towards a Popish Priest" is the approved practice of that office. Sir Clodpole is irate because we neglected to notice his first attack. We certainly had no idea that he would deem it a slight, nor had we any intention of offending him.

And in very sooth before we borrowed a copy of that paper to-day from a friend to read "A Snarl," &c., we had not seen a copy of that paper since October last. We are a reader of the Globe; and for this reason—because we have no faith in the honesty even of its bad 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.

Before entering upon the discussion of the particulars of this affair, we would ask Mr. Globe two plain questions. 1. How does it happen that he directs his anger against poor humble Sacerdos, and not against the Mighty Thunderer? The Snarl was begotten of the Times and not Sacerdos. Surely then to blame Sacerdos and not the Times, were to imitate the insensate conduct of the cur, who bit the stone, and not the hand that threw it.

With apparent candor this Sir Quixote, in his insane battlings for the fair damsels held in thrall-dom by Giant Famine, admits that if these £4,000,000 in the people's Banks do belong to the starving operatives, then indeed they are impostors. But the truth is, he says,—(and mark you, gentle reader, 'tis his assertion only—the ipse dixit of the Globe; value that as you may):—

"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 accustomed to trade. . . . The reason the £4,000,000 has come to be mentioned"—(by the Times, mind you, first, and Sacerdos afterwards)—"as the property of the laboring class, arises mainly from the fact, that the Savings Banks are institutions especially established for that class, but which are nevertheless used for a variety of reasons by the small traders we have mentioned."

An ingenious theory certainly! but lacking novelty. John Francis McGuire, Mayor of Cork, 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 opportunely to its hands by the Mayor of Cork, has not dared as yet to accept this gloss upon its text. Can it be then that it really meant what it said, and not what his Worship of Cork, and the three-days Honorable of Toronto would wish to make it mean? (Query. Could not the Globe write to the Times by the next post, to ask to know what it did really say? and more important still—what it did really mean? An intimation accompanying it—that the Hon. G. Brown's "friend" would wait upon the editor in

The event of an adverse answer, might perhaps insure 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 whole amount is claimed as their capital; and, lastly, with unsparing hand, part is taken back again to be given to some of the operatives.

The deposits in the Savings Banks are the property to a very large extent of the small tradesmen.

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.

But the Globe's scribbler finding logic fail him, has recourse to the pathetic; and finding himself hard-pressed even here for "distressing cases," and obliged to draw upon imagination to supply their place, brings forth the following:—An aged 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! it is this had been 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 maudlin cases such as these, think you, that the Bishops and Priests of Western Ireland pleaded, and were snubbed therefor by the dastard Peel and more dastardly Toronto Globe?—Was it for aged couples such as these, owing 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 pitiless crew-bar brigade of English hirelings—at the suit of an English Bishop haply—and there left to starve unhoused, unfed, and dying? Proh pudor! Sir Oracle! 'twould vex the heart of a Saint to hear such maudlin idle cant and twaddle from the mouth of one who deems himself a 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 Scriverener, more at our leisure, lest you turn malapert on our hands.

Another Snarl from Sacerdos, and yet another 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 certainly 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 received a letter from my venerable brother and friend, the Rev. Mr. Brennan, parish priest of Belleville, begging 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 deliberation the Ministry had decided, irrevocably, to refuse all applications for mercy; this decision had been approved of by His Excellency, and that orders had been despatched 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 steps 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.

C. T. CAZEAU.

The above letter is conclusive as to the scandalous injustice that has been done to the amiable writer by the reports said to have been circulated respecting him, but which no one who knew him, believed. They were stamped with the characteristic marks of falsehood, and can do no injury 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 fellow-countrymen 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 condemned adopted, no doubt after mature deliberation. 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 published such details of the tragedy as, after much trouble, it was able to collect, there was literally nothing known in this section of the Province of a case which, now that its details have been published, 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 thereto ever reached our eyes, until after the execution; 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 behalf of the condemned, whilst yet agitation in their behalf might have had some profitable issue—was thus carefully and studiously kept 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*, and in the United States, where agitation of the subject, could not, in so far as the Executive of Canada were concerned, have any the slightest influence on the ultimate fate of the Aylwards. This convinces us that the reticence of the residents 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 Aylwards. 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 as 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 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 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 following from the editorial of the *London Times* of the 16th ult., as evidence that the case is not so clear, as the *Globe* pretends; and that even by the confession of the great organ of the British people, there has been great misconception both of the nature and extent of the late distress in Lancashire. 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 learnt. Facts and figures appear at variance with each other. Mr Cobden's description of the sudden, overwhelming calamities and irremediable nature of the visitation, though a little strained in itself, was certainly borne out by the results actually before the world. The mills are undoubtedly closed, and the operatives 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 consistent but when we come to reconcile these facts with the unimpeachable figures issued the other day by the Liverpool Cotton brokers, the task is perplexing. If by famine is meant absolute privation of supply, there is no Cotton Famine at all. There is hardly even a scarcity of material. Cotton is not so much scarce as dear. Its price is enormously enhanced, but neither in the actual nor in the prospective stocks of the ar-

ticle is there anything like such a deficiency 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 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 believe that there has also been much exaggeration, and that the "business men" of Lancashire, 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 certain—if the *London Times* may be believed; and that is that, if "numbers of mills have been closed," it has not—as the *Globe* pretends—been on account of "the absence of cotton which can alone give employment to those mills." Throughout the autumn and winter, there has been on hand 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 hardly even a scarcity of material." Evidently therefore all *Sacerdos*'s allegations are fully confirmed by the *London Times*, who also finds it "a perplexing task" to reconcile 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 Society.

We beg to draw the attention of our readers to a Lecture to be delivered by Mr. Pothergill, late of Oxford, in Bonaventure Hall, on Monday evening next. The subject being of an interesting nature, we would recommend all to go and hear it.—See Advertisement.

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 behalf of the Society, their sincere and most heartfelt thanks:

To the Ladies of the St. Patrick's congregation 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. Sedgewicks.

The Committee, in acknowledging their co-operation, cannot express too warmly their thanks to these ladies and gentlemen for having given their invaluable services gratuitously.

To Mr. John Lovell, who did all the printing for the Concert, without any pecuniary remuneration. The Committee would beg leave to convey to him the assurance that the St. Patrick's Society will ever bear in mind his kind and liberal donation.

To the thousands of our fellow 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 heretofore its mission of charity. The blessings and prayers of the Irish emigrant, of the forlorn 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.

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

THE POOR AND COMMON SCHOOLS.—A correspondent writing to the *Toronto Leader* on the "Education of the Poor," admits that Catholics in cities and towns, towns, have schools which the children of their poor will not do frequent, but says that the children of the Protestant poor do not avail themselves of the Common Schools, and he gives as a reason, "because these children whose parents are too poor to provide good clothing for them, are taunted by those better dressed, for the poverty of their clothing;" and he adds that "in some cases the teachers are said to have sent home children from school because they were barefooted." In country sections, he has seen numbers of barefooted children attending school with the children of wealthy farmers, but in cities "such a thing is not tolerated by the middle classes," the poor are driven by taunts from the school-room. This is a nice state of things, indeed—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 not tolerate them. Every day makes it more evident that the Common School system, in this respect, 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, he 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 while the majority of the poor in our cities and towns are Roman Catholics, the prison at Pentanguishene is chiefly filled from the poor of our cities and towns whose parents are Protestants." What then would ask has become of all the vaunted advantages of the Common School System?—*Ottawa Tribune*.

Dr. T. STERRY HUNT, F.R.S., ON THE GOLD DEPOSITS OF CANADA.—Dr. Hunt mentioned the first discovery of gold in the Chaudiere Valley by Gen. Badoley in 1855, and the subsequent investigations of the Geological Survey, and of others, in 1848-52, which had shown that the sand and gravel over a great area of Eastern Canada occupying the hill-country and the region southeast to the frontier was gold bearing. He described some of the quartz beds in the states 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 at over \$4300. The gross expenses of working were a little over \$3500. This amount of gold is equal to one and three-quarter grains (1) to the bushel of earth. He did not think that the gravel lies up in the banks of the rivers, but is so rich as that in the alluvial flats, but it had been shown that over fifty feet gold was found throughout the clay and sand. The gold of this region has a fineness of 995 to 992 thousandths. The true way of working these deposits Dr. Hunt conceived to be by what is called the hydraulic method generally practiced in California. In this way, water is brought by canals or 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 clay, sand, and gravel, which are cut down and 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 in constructing these canals, which yield great returns on the money invested, the water being returned to the miners at so much an inch. It is said that two men with a proper jet of water turn over and wash 1000 bushels of earth in a day, and that one-twenty-four part of a grain in a bushel will pay for extracting it by this hydraulic method. Many of the tributaries of the Chaudiere du Loup and St. Francis River may be readily made available for the purpose of constructing canals with a sufficient head of water. Doctor Hunt anticipates that before long the enormous deposits of gold-bearing earth in Canada will be turned to profit.

We (*Montreal Gazette*) are informed on what appears to be good authority, that the following troops 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 Montreal for Quebec, and be replaced by troops drawn from Upper Canada. The 60th Rifles, now stationed in Quebec, will replace the Grenadiers, and the 4th Regiment the 62nd Regiment now in Kingston. Major-General's College will be vacated in a few weeks, the 16th Regiment quartered there being about to move owing to the high rent asked for the building.

The friends of our late fellow-citizen, 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 civilization:—"Miss Julia, Superior of the St. Vincent DePaul Asylum, thankfully acknowledges the receipt of \$338 from Messrs. M. and E. Gorman, and J. N. Davis as the proceeds given for the benefit of the orphanage."

The *Hamilton Times* says:—"We learn that Jos. T. Kirby, who was arrested at Richmond, Virginia, some time ago as a spy, has been hung. The letter conveying the information is from a gentleman who professes to have been present at the execution. Kirby was at one time Sheriff of Bradford, C. W."

In the lumbering districts 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 remainder 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, but the richness of the ore taken out while sinking 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 Assam mine, and that recently sold by Mr. Clarke. We believe he will also examine a copper mine at Ham, belonging to the British American Land Company, and which is said to be very rich in Copper. *Sherbrooke Leader*.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Saturday morning a man named William Blackwood, a pedlar, died suddenly at Point Levi, from exhaustion and from want of sufficient nourishment. 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 Nantes, 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 23 years he gave it to his son, Jenn Bureau, by a deed of donation, in 1712. The latter remained on the farm for 23 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 hands 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 proprietor, in 1838. It will thus be seen that the farm has remained since its first occupation, a period of nearly two centuries, in the possession of the same family. This fact will serve to illustrate the tenacity with which the rural French Canadian population cling to their paternal homes. *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 manslaughter. Some friends of his, however, procured his release upon *habens corpus*, the crime of manslaughter 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 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 States Marshal ready for delivery to the Canadian authorities.

An investigation has been instituted by Government, in the charges preferred against the officials in the department of the Clerk of the Peace, Montreal.

TRY IT ONCE AGAIN.—We know men in the who have felt 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 waters, 25 cents a box; they are a beautiful and useful article.

Sold in Montreal by J. M. Henry & Sons; Lyman, Gure & 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 Kelly, Esq., of North Stokely, to Miss Mary L. Moran, daughter to Charles Moran, Esq., of Shefford.

Died.
In Ingersoll, Co. Oxford, C. W., on Saturday, 24th ult., after a painful and lingering illness, which she bore with Christian patience, Rosalinda, the beloved wife of Wm. Petherston, a native of the City of Dublin, aged 61 years. May she rest in peace.

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 Lisavally, County Kerry, Ireland. He emigrated to Canada, some 35 years ago, and settled down in the Township of Horton where he resided until the period of his death. He pursued the occupation of a farmer, in which he was successful—entering the wilderness of the east of the County of Renfrew at a period when roads, bridges, stores, mills, and other such facilities and accommodations were then and for a long period of years thereafter wanting. 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 ever a true and devoted member of the same, he was always possessed of a liberal spirit of Christianity, and was always found to extend the right hand of fellowship to all classes of people and all nations. In days that are past, hundreds of his countrymen emigrating from his native soil and arriving in Renfrew found in him a friend in a strange land, and in his house a welcome; neither was he loath in extending his hand, 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.
Flour—Pollard, \$2 25 to \$2 80; Middlings, \$2 70 to \$3; Fine, \$3 75 to \$4 10; Superior, No. 2, \$4 25 to \$4 50; Superior, No. 1, \$4 50 to \$4 75; Extra, \$4 95 to \$5 05; Superior Extra, \$5 15 to \$5 30; Bag Flour, \$3 40 to \$3 45. The market is very quiet.
Oatmeal per bbl of 200 lbs, about \$4 60 to \$4 80.
Wheat—Canada Spring, 91c to 94c ex-cars; U.S. White Winter, nominal, \$1 02 to \$1 03.
Peas per 65 lbs, 70c to 72c. Nominal.
Ashes per 112 lbs, Peas, \$6 10 to \$6 20; Pearls, \$6 to \$6 05.
Butter, per lb.—There is very little demand, and sales cannot be made except at reduced prices; medium qualities from 10 1/2c to 12c; fine, 12 1/2c to 13 1/2c choice 14c to 15c.
Lard per lb, dull 7c to 8c.
Tallow per lb, fair demand; 8c to 8 1/2c.
Hams per lb, nominal, 5c to 7c; Shoulders, 2 1/2c to 3c; Bacon, 3c to 4c.
Pork per bbl, 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 \$4, according to quality; demand light.
Seeds—Clover, 6 1/2c to 7c per lb; 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, ON MONDAY EVENING NEXT,

IN THE BONAVENTURE HALL,

BY MR. FOTHERGILL, LATE OF OXFORD COLLEGE, ENGLAND.

SUBJECT: "Influence of the Church on Society, 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. Sec.

Feb. 12.

INFORMATION WANTED, OF THOMAS KING, son of JOHN KING, Townland of Grignon, Parish of Killesnoh, Queen's County, Ireland. Any information will be thankfully received by his uncle, William King, Bethlehem, Northampton County, State of Pennsylvania, United States.

WANTED, A TEACHER, for the Male department of the Perth 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 Trustees.

WILLIAM WALSH, EDWARD KENNEDY, H. S. GALLAGHER, Perth, Co. Lanark, Feb. 7th, 1863.

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

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books, Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books, Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamps, for sale at DALTON'S News Depot, Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal. Jan. 17, 1863.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

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 eminent prelate.

The whole press, without excepting even the most anti-clerical papers, has paid unanimous 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 Dijon, he became remarkable by the united firmness and conciliation of his character. In 1856, during the inundation of the Loire, he was the first person on the scene of danger, and toiled with his 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 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 to refuse assistance when it was asked of him, to answer every position and to aid, and to accompany his answer with precious counsel, tender consolations, 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 Archbishop's episcopal funds were obliged to answer that the first dignitary of the Church of France had died without leaving any money behind him. I cannot answer for the exact truth of what is said, that all the money found in his purse was thirteen francs and a-half (13s. 3d.).—Cor. of Weekly Register.

Monsieur Darboy, Bishop of Nancy, has been named Archbishop of Paris. M. Darboy will, on the 16th of the present month, have completed his 50th year. He was ordained priest in 1836. He filled for three years the chair of Philosophy and subsequently that of Dogmatic Theology in the College of Langres. These functions being transferred by the Bishop of the diocese to members of a religious order, M. Darboy quitted the diocese, and came to Paris in 1846, when he was appointed by Archbishop Adre chaplain to the College of Henri IV. and honorary Canon of Notre Dame. Subsequently he was named by Archbishop Sibour honorary Vicar-General and Inspector of Religious Instruction of the diocese. He accompanied the Archbishop to Rome in 1854, and was presented to the Pope, who named him Prothonotary Apostolic. On the appointment of Bishop Menin to the archiepiscopal see of Bourges, M. Darboy succeeded him in the see of Nancy. The new Archbishop is a man of cultivated mind and of extensive erudition. He has edited and published various works, mostly relating to religion, and his translation of the *Imitation of Christ* is highly spoken of. He carried on a long controversy in pamphlets with the Abbe Combalot, 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 Duke of Saxe-Coburg-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 urge him in that direction.

La Nation says:—

Parisian Journalists 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 Parisian 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 to him. The Abolition doctrines of President Lincoln and of the Republican Party are therefore a dupery and a lie, and are incapable for the future of deceiving any one who does not voluntarily shut his eyes to the truth. People indeed must be well disposed to deception on the real motives of the North, in order to deny the evidence which goes 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 Tennessee, 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 designs.

According to official statistics there are 615,000 operatives employed in the cotton manufactories throughout France, of whom 250,000 are male and 265,000 female. The departments which employ the most men in the cotton manufactories are the Haut-

Rhin, 55,000; the Seine Inferieure, 40,000; Le Nord, 26,000; La Somme, 25,000; L'Orne, 13,000; L'Aisne, 12,000; L'Eure, 11,000; Les Vosges, 11,000; and L. 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.

ITALY.

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 Ubaldo Peruzzi, Minister of the Interior; who, let it be remembered, is a very old official, who had his schooling with Bettino Ricasoli, and long before was a practical business man. Ubaldo, 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 paralyzes 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 500. He says that 'brigandage stinks 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 unanimous 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,' (tutto isterilisce il suolo). This 'unhappy production,' (seguira prodotta) of brigandage is derived from the fallen Government, and is composed of the lowest classes. Then it is the work of Neapolitans themselves, and not of foreigners! And in this, 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 Bourbon Government, 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 civilisation.'

The amount of suffering, injustice, and heartless cruelties is everywhere on the increase. The Religious, the Nuns of Umbria and the Marches, who have been cast upon the world by the violence of these marauding tyrants, have not even received the small pittance they promised of some three or fourpence a day to keep them from starving. What can you portray the suffering in the goals crammed with the innocent and the honest—the noble and the cottier.—Cor. of Tablet.

The Contempimento, of Florence, says, on the 8th inst.—'We find from the official list published by the Minister of Public Instruction in Turin, that among the professors salaried by the State in the kingdom of Italy, there are 2 ex-Monks, 6 ex-canonics, 27 ex-priests, 14 ex-friars, 42 Protestants, 1 Lutheran, 4 Jews, 50 priests suspended a divinis, 16 friars who have deserted from their monasteries, besides more than 400 teachers who have never attended school or undergone any examination.'

The Gazette del Tribunale of the 31st ult. publishes the sentence of the Tribunal of Paltanza condemning to three years' imprisonment and 500 francs fine the Rev. Giuseppe Pionta, for having required from a dying man a verbal declaration in presence of two witnesses, of his repentance for having taken a house which was the property of the Church, without leave of the ecclesiastical authorities.

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 man who has undertaken to superintend the Protestantising of Italy. Don Passaglia sends him a copy, the address of which is printed and bears the no. 29. The address of the copy for Mr. Otto Russell, British charge d'Affaires in Rome, is also printed, and bears the no. 393.' Don Passaglia, we presume, hopes to convert both these gentlemen.

Turin, 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.

Rome.—The Pope was advised the other day to discontinue the payment of the debt of Umbria and the Marches by a distinguished person who was admitted to an audience, as inconsistent with the state of his finances. 'No,' said His Holiness, 'I hold my rights there, and must, therefore, accept the responsibilities attached to them. I shall never renounce the one, or deny the other, and if I am forced to discontinue my payment, it will be because the Providence of God no longer gives me the means.' There seems, however, little fear of the crisis running dry at present, and the restoration which must, ere long, restore the Marches and Umbria to the Pope, will justify this noble trust in the aid that never fails the Church in her worst straits. The ages past have given no grander spectacle to the world than the present position of Pius IX.

The Times of last Saturday published a letter from its Turin correspondent, dated January 6th, full of sinister predictions about the important change 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 develop 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 outbreak of execration, greater than even such as the Pontifical Government was hitherto wont to excite.'

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. Otto 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 Ambassador of France. It is like an announcement to the world that France and England are rivals for the honour of the Pope's company. It is the old question, Which is the better friend—Godin or Short? And Mr. Otto Russell is charged to tell the Pope to be sure to remember that 'though he may not look it, Godin 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 manoeuvres of rival Statesmen. The Pope 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 always have plenty of choice.

The Osservatore Romano, of Jan. 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 Year's 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 free from the emotion of the moment to be able to reproduce afterwards with the exactitude of a shorthand writer the very words of His Holiness. But from the version of the Osservatore Romano, which

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 Sovereign, is here destined to guarantee the free exercise 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! said the Holy Father; it is not true. The very men who proclaim it with their lips do not desire it, and cannot desire it, 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.—Cor. of Tablet.

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 alone, and is signed by thirty thousand persons of 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 addresses 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 Angbrugg, 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 Lucia; 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 grenadiers 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 out our tongues you shall never prevent us from crying Long live our own Emperor!' I have these details from a surety friend for him. I have these details from a witness of the scene, who was with the venerable and aged Bishop Monsignore Aciardi was assigned to the dungeons of the Concordia for the second time within six months. The day after, Monsignore Piani and Monsignore Solla were sent to keep him company, and Colonel Nicoletti was committed to the Viccaria. Baron Cosenza's trial is to come on shortly; 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 Chiassi, 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 was impossible, and that as eight thousand fusiliers 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, and no wonder. The secret instructions of Comte Mazo de la Roche, which found their way to light in the pages of the Napoli, are a clear demonstration of the disgust shared by every honorable soldier employed in such a 'Lavoro di Boja,' as the army have before them in the South, especially when we 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 are thousands detained for shorter periods, who are equally innocent, and nothing is more striking to an Englishman than the absurdly frivolous charges alleged in the Neapolitan courts of law. Cases which Mr. Yardley, Mr. Seife would dismiss with a rejoinder to Policeman X for noticing them, are, in Naples, the matter of a grave political prosecution, with all the apparatus and solemnity of a court of justice going to sit on the weightiest State offences, and such a 'ridiculous muzz' 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 Liberta,' and what would man have more?

The garrison of Frascati has been changed from French to Papal troops, and the Zouaves are now quartered there with the Pontifical artillery, who occupy the Villa Sora. Another assassination among the Franco-Belge took place the other day by some Italianissimi of Marino—the fourth murder is the corps 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 ponnas, shillings, and pence, to fight the battles of our spiritual Sovereign?—Cor. of Tablet.

The Times correspondent admits the difficulty of consummating the conquest of the Kingdom of Naples; 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 Lieutenantcy, 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 the presence of a prince of the blood, nor the prestige of a conquering hero, has been found of any avail towards propitiating the fidgety 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, loyal, and generous, though somewhat stern and absolute character, and his abrupt and trenchant manners 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 no: 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.

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—The opening of the Session of the Prussian Parliament took place to-day, as appointed. In memory, doubtless, of the unpleasant remarks made in his sermon by the officiating clergyman on the last similar occasion, scarcely any Deputies attended 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 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 Majesty 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, 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 soys 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 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 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 expenses, they are probably too late for post, and their provincial 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 seizure is rescinded. This is, of course, an extremely useful restitution to the disgusted proprietors.

RUSSIA.

A letter from Kiel, in the *Cras*, contains the following painful story:—'Colonel Krasnecki, who was condemned to death for having assisted in circulating M. Hertz's revolutionary journal, the *Kotshol*, 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, surrounded by a numerous staff. Krasnecki, 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 ribbon he offered opposition, and the military and crowd looking on murmured in a very audible manner.—The portrait was accordingly left. His wife, who had determined to see him once more on this occasion, lost her reason. The wife of Governor-General Wasilczikow has also been reduced to the same condition since the death of her husband, which took place after the ceremony of the disgrace of the Colonel.'

POLAND.

A letter from Warsaw of the 14th gives an account of a collision between the Russian and Polish functionaries, attended with fatal consequences. On the 25th of last month M. Brodowski, a commissary of police, struck a police-sergeant named Zlobiecki. The latter drew his sword and wounded the commissary so severely that the military surgeons despair of saving his life. Colonel Zougbonsch, the Minister of Police, having heard of the affair, proceeded to the place, and grossly insulted Zlobiecki. The latter exclaimed 'I am a Polish nobleman, and you have no right to insult me!' He then struck the colonel with such violence that he forced the latter's eye out of its socket. The next day Zlobiecki was sentenced to be shot, and the execution took place on the morning of the 30th.

The *Siecle* 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 Oesarewitsch, proclaimed the removal of the confiscation which had been decreed against the property of the refugees. These are two very liberal measures, at least in appearance; but let us see 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. Was to him who gave the least offence to the police. On the slightest suspicion Siberia was his fate; 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 indemnified, and the Russian treasury is not rich enough to do so. But, it will be said, all the property 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 to steal, carry off, or sell, has been stolen, carried off, or sold; the rest has been ravaged and demolished. Houses, gardens, parks, and forests, all those no

longer exist; the fields are lying uncultivated and the plains covered with brushwood. There are probably some exceptions to that state of things, and among others might be mentioned the lands of Gonski and Potocki, of which the Emperor has made a present to the Empress. Such is the 'balance-sheet of peace' in Russia.'

UNITED STATES.

SLAVERY IN MISSOURI.—The bill to appropriate money to aid Missouri in abolishing Slavery, has after two days' debate in the Senate, been referred back to the Judiciary Committee. It has met the bitter opposition of the Pro-Slavery members. Among the friends of the principle there is a difference in regard to means. Some advocate long time and a moderate sum; some are for immediate abolition, at a reasonable cost. To harmonize these conflicting opinions, the bill has been sent back to the Committee.

In the recent skirmish between the forces of Gen. Corcoran and General Pryor, on the Blackwater, the 107th Pennsylvania Regiment absolutely refused to go into action. The correspondent of the *World* says:—'When ordered forward with the rest, at six o'clock they remained lying in the road, to avoid the shells passing over them, and refused to stir. Gen. Corcoran, on hearing this, rode up to them, accompanied by Col. Spear, and called for the Colonel. He was dangerously wounded, and did not reply. The Lt.-Colonel, Major, Adjutant, or any Captain, were successively called for, without answer. The General then said that if any commissioned officer was there, and would advance the regiment, he was recommended for the Colonelcy. A Lieutenant, name unknown, then rose and endeavored to comply, but without effect. The General then appealed to them, for the honour of Pennsylvania, when an orderly Sergeant sprang up, saying, 'You can draft us, but you can't make us fight.' He was immediately struck on the head with the back of Colonel Spear's sword, and felled. Col. Spear desired to charge them with a company of cavalry, but the General thought it better to leave them as they were.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE IN WASHINGTON CITY.—The *New York Tribune* says that among the whole number—over sixty—of Justices of the Peace in Washington City, there recently could not be found one to issue a writ on the plea of a colored man for the arrest of a white who had stolen 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 excluded from the Courts in plain violation of the laws passed 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 vacancies.

'Mantabing,' the *New York* correspondent of the *Albany 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 corpse 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 hearing of the dying, and in sight of the signalless dead, the officer sang for the President of the United States, 'Jim along Josie.' What a splendid, but much abused, ruler old Nero was. His tyranny never slaughtered as many bodies as Lincoln's incompetency, and though he added white Rome was burning, he never called out one of his officers to sing 'Jim along Josie.'

During the past week the President has determined upon calling Gen. McClellan to the command of the army again. Upon the announcement being made in a Cabinet Council there was a great stir.—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 McClellan. 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 for at least thirty days, as it will take that time to complete the canal and to bring our forces effectually to bear against the rebel stronghold. It may be, however, that circumstances may precipitate a battle, but the general impression is that it will require a month to capture the place.

WASHINGTON, February 8.—In compliance with a request of the House of Representatives, another large mass of documents relative to Mexican affairs has been 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, his largely attributed, Mexico. To these papers, *Charge d'Affaires* that Secretary Seward officially expresses to him his thanks for keeping him so fully advised. In one of the despatches Senator Romaro says that the Mexican Government has treated the French prisoners with so much kindness as to even surprise their own friends. He further informs Mr. 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 faithful and much respected representative of that Republic, promptly brought to the notice of our government the conduct of Com. Bell at Acapulco 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 Pesguero, 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 monotony 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 any more,' 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 touch my cap when I approach him. I must stand while 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 humiliation.' 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 stronger hostility, and some went so far as to threaten to rebel. But thus far these threats have amounted to nothing.

AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.

Alexandria—Rev. J. J. Ohisholm
Allumette Island—Patrick Lynch
Adelaide—N. A. Coste
Aylmer—J. Doyle
Antigonish—Rev. J. Cameron
Arichat—Rev. Mr. Girroir
Arising, N. S.—Rev. K. J. McDonald
Arthurville—M. Moran
Brockville—O. F. Fraser
Burlington—P. P. Lynch
Buckingham—H. Gorman
Burford and W. Riding, Co. Brant—Thos. Maginn
Chambly—J. Hackett
Clitham—A. B. McIntosh
Cobourg—P. Maguire
Cornwall—Rev. J. S. O'Connor
Carleton, N. B.—Rev. E. Dunphy
Dawville—Edward M'Govern
Dunsmuir—Wm. Ohisholm
Dunsmuir—J. M'iver
Dundas—J. B. Looney
Egansville—J. Bonfield
East Haverbury—Rev. J. J. Collins
Eastern Townships—P. Hackett
Erinsville—P. Gafney
Frankton—Rev. Mr. Paradis
Farmersville—J. Flood
Gananoque—Rev. J. Rossiter
Guelph—J. Harris
Goderich—Dr. M'Dougall
Hamilton—J. M'Carthy
Huntingdon—J. Neary
Ingersoll—W. Featherston
Kenilworth—M. Heaphy
Kingston—P. Purcell
Lindsay—J. Kennedy
Lansdown—M. O'Connor
London—B. Henry
Lacolle—W. Hart
Maidstone—Rev. R. Kelsner
Merrickville—M. Kelly
Ottawa City—J. J. Murphy
Oshawa—Richard Supple
Pakenham—Francis O'Neill
Prescott—J. Ford
Pembroke—James Heenan
Perth—J. Doran
Peterboro—E. M'Cormick
Picton—Rev. Mr. Lalor
Port Hope—J. Birmingham
Port-Dalhousie—O. M'Mahon
Port Mulgrave, N. S.—Rev. T. Sears
Quebec—M. O'Leary
Rawdon—James Carroll
Renfrew—P. Kelly
Russellton—J. Campion
Richmondhill—M. Teffy
Sarnia—P. M'Dermott
Sherrbrooke—T. Griffith
Sherrington—Rev. J. Granton
South Gloucester—J. Daley
Summerstown—D. M'Donald
St. Andrews—Rev. G. A. Hay
St. Athanas—T. Dunn
St. Ann de la Poutiere—Rev. Mr. Bourrett
St. Columban—Rev. Mr. Falvey
St. Catherine, C. E.—J. O'Connell
St. John Chrysostom—J. M'Gill
St. Raphael—A. D. M'Donald
St. Roseville—Rev. Mr. Sax
St. Mary's—H. O'G. Trainor
Starnboro—C. M'Gill
Sydenham—M. Hayden
Trenton—Rev. Mr. Brettargh
Thorold—John Heenan
Thorville—J. Greene
Toronto—P. F. J. Mullen, 23 Shuter Street
Templeton—J. Hagan
West Port—James Kehoe
Williamstown—Rev. Mr. M'Carthy
Wallaceburg—Thomas Jarmy
Whitby—J. J. Murphy

L. DEVANY, AUCTIONEER.

(Late of Hamilton, Canada West.)

THE subscriber, having leased for a term of years that large and commodious three-story out-stone building fire-proof roof, plate-glass front, with three floors and cellar, each 100 feet—No. 159 Notre Dame Street, Cathedral Block, and in the most central and desirable part of the city, purposes to carry on the GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

Having been an Auctioneer for the last twelve years, and having sold in every city and town in Lower and Upper Canada, of any importance, he avers himself to be well acquainted with the wants and purchases, and therefore, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

He will hold THREE SALES weekly.

On Tuesday and Saturday Mornings,

FOR GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

PIANO-FORTES, &c., &c.,

AND

THURSDAYS

FOR

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES,

GLASSWARE, CROCKERY,

&c., &c., &c.,

Cash at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar will be advanced on all goods sent in for prompt sale. Returns will be made immediately after each sale and proceeds handed over. The charges for selling will be one-half what has been usually charged by other auctioneers in this city—five per cent. commission on all goods sold either by auction or private sale. Will be glad to attend out-door sales in any part of the city where required. Cash advanced on Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Plated Ware, Diamond or other precious stones.

L. DEVANY, Auctioneer.

March 27.

MASSON COLLEGE,

AT TERREBONNE, NEAR MONTREAL.

THE object of this splendid 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.

JOHN PATTERSON, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND GROCERY BROKER; OFFICE,—13 HOSPITAL STREET;

STORES—COMMISSIONER STREET, MONTREAL.

July 3.

MR. CUSACK,

PROFESSOR OF FRENCH, 71 German Street.

FRENCH TAUGHT by the easiest and most rapid methods, on moderate terms, at Pupils' or Professor's residence.

MYERS & CONNER,

67 LIBERTY STREET,

NEW YORK,

CHANDLERS AND GAS-FIXTURES,

Of every description; also,

CHURCH AND ALTAR ORNAMENTS,

COMPRISING Candelabras, Altar Candelsticks,

Ostensoriums, Procession Crosses, Gilt Missal Stands,

Sacramental Lamps, Gilt Flower Vases, &c., &c., &c.

all of which are executed by the most skillful artists in Gothic and other styles, and can be furnished at all prices. Designs of the above will be forwarded to any part of the country.

We are permitted to refer to the Most Revs. Archbishops of Baltimore, New York, Halifax, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Right Rev. Bishops of Buffalo, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Toronto and Hamilton.

Nov. 6

6m.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.

[Established in 1826.]

THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Planations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circular. Address

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

H. BRENNAN,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

195 Notre Dame Street, (Opposite the Seminary Clock,) AND NO. 3 CRAIG STREET.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES!

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

THE ORIGINAL MEDICINE ESTABLISHED IN 1737, and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of PULMONIC WAFERS, in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name BRYAN being stamped on each WAFER.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Relieve Irritation of the Uterus and Testicles.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Are a Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting Cures.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.

No Family should be without a Box of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS in the house.

No Traveler should be without a supply of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS in his pocket.

No person will ever object to give for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. Treat: Five Cents.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.

For sale in Montreal, by J. M. Henry & Sons; Lyman, Clark & Co., Carter, Kery & Co., S. J. Lyman & Co., Lamplugh & Campbell, and at the Medical Hall, and all Medicine Dealers.

Price 25 cents per box.

NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C. W. General Agents for the Canadas. Feb. 6, 1863.

McPHERSON'S

COUGH LOZENGES

Are the only certain Remedy ever discovered for COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, DIFFICULT BREATHING, INCIPENT 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, McPher-son'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.

J. A. HARTE,

GLASGOW DRUG HALL,

No. 268, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

November 7, 1862

CANADA HOTEL,

15 & 17 St. Gabriel Street.

THE Undersigned informs his Friends and the Public in general that he has made GREAT IMPROVEMENTS 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. May 28. 6m.

M. KEARNEY & BROTHERS,

Practical Plumbers & Gasfitters,

TIN-SMITHS,

ZINC, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS

CORNER VICTORIA SQUARE AND CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL,

MANUFACTURE AND KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Baths, Beer Pumps, Hot Air Furnaces, Showers, Tinware, [cos, Hydrants, Refrigerators, Voice Pipe, Water Closets, Lift & Force Pumps, Water Coolers, Sinks, all sizes.

Jobbing Punctually attended to.

O. J. DEVLIN,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

OFFICE: 32 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

W. F. MONAGAN M.D.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR,

Physician to St. Patrick's Society of Montreal.

OFFICE: 153 Craig Street, Montreal, C.E.

B. DEVLIN,

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.

P. J. KELLY, B.C.L.,

ADVOCATE,

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

CLARKE & DRISCOLL,

ADVOCATES, &c.,

Office—No. 126 Notre Dame Street, (Opposite the Court House,) MONTREAL.

H. J. CLARKE. N. DRISCOLL.

DEVINS' COUGH SPECIFIC

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

It affords immediate relief in almost every species of cough, whether arising from obstructed perspiration, or nervous irritability. It is more efficacious 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, Montreal.

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, Geography, and the use of the globes; Ancient and Modern History, Rhetoric, an insight into Chemistry and Philosophy, Astronomy, Botany, Geology, Conchology, Music, Drawing and Painting. Every kind of useful and ornamental Needle-work will also be taught 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. Gagnier in Huntingdon.

ACADEMY

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

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

SCHOLASTIC YEAR

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

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS,

KINGSTON, C.W.

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

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

TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (pays 10 half-yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1861.

M. O'GORMAN,

Successor to the late D. O'Gorman,

BOAT BUILDER,

SIMCOO STREET, KINGSTON.

An assortment of Skiffs always on hand.

OARS MADE TO ORDER.

SHIPS' 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 be paid.

The School will be opened on the FIFTH of JANUARY, 1863.

PATRICK CONLON, } Trustees. JOHN MURPHY, } HUGH GALLAGHER, }

SAUVAGEAU & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

165 St. Paul Street.

REFERENCES: HENRY THOMAS, Esq., Hon. LOUIS RENAUD VICTOR HUDON, Esq., JOSEPH TIFFIN, Esq. Montreal, June 26, 1862.

A CARD.

THE RELIGIOUS 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 La-gauchetiere Street, directly opposite Cote Street.—The Classes 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 INCORPORATION.

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

The Montreal Gazette

BOOK AND JOB

STEAM PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

36 Great St. James Street,

SUPPLIES

EVERY DESCRIPTION

OF PRINTING

WITH NEATNESS, ECONOMY AND DISPATCH.

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

BOOK PRINTING!

Having the different sizes of the new SCOTCH CUT and other styles of TYPE, procured expressly for the various kinds of Book PRINTING, all CATALOGUES, BY-LAWS, REPORTS, SPECIMENS, &c., &c., will be executed with neatness and dispatch, at moderate charges.

FANCY PRINTING!

Particular attention is paid to COLOURED and ORNAMENTAL PRINTING. The highest style of work, which it was at one time necessary to order from England or the United States, can be furnished at this Establishment, as good, and much cheaper than the imported article.

CARDS

Of all sizes and styles, can be supplied at all prices, from \$1 per thousand to \$1 for each copy.

Particular attention given to BRIDAL CARDS.

BILL-HEADS!

The newest style of Bill-Heads supplied at a very low figure.

SHOW-BILLS!

Country Merchants supplied with SHOW-BILLS of the most STRIKING STYLES.

BLANK AND RECEIPT BOOKS

OF EVERY SIZE AND VARIETY.

Jobs ordered by Mail promptly executed and dispatched by Parcel Post.

A share of public patronage respectfully solicited.

M. LONGMOORE & CO.

MONTREAL GAZETTE BUILDINGS, 36 Great St. James Street.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

PLUMBING,

GAS AND STEAM-FITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

THOMAS M'KENNA

WOULD beg to intimate to his Customers and the Public, that he has REMOVED his Plumbing, Gas and Steam-fitting Establishment to the Premises, 36 and 38 Henry Street, BETWEEN ST. JOSEPH AND ST. MAURICE STREETS, where he is now prepared to execute all Orders in his line with promptness and despatch, and at most reasonable prices.

Baths, Hydrants, Water Closets, Beer Pumps, Force and Lift Pumps, Malleable Iron Tubing for Gas and Steam-fitting purposes, Galvanized Iron Pipe, &c., &c., constantly on hand, and fitted up in a workmanlike manner.

The trade supplied with all kinds of Iron Tubing on most reasonable terms.

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

The Classes will be Resumed on MONDAY, the 4th of MAY. Montreal, May 2, 1861. 12m.

J. M'DONALD & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

36 M'GILL STREET,

CONTINUE TO SELL PRODUCE and Manufactures at the Lowest Rates of Commission. October 2.

THE GREATEST

MEDICAL

DISCOVERY

OF THE AGE.

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

From the worst Scrofula down to the common Pimple

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils in the mouth and stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

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