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TURLOGH O'BRIEN;

THE FORTUNES OF AN IRISH SOLDIER. CHAPTER XLVI. -THE CATHEDRAL.

The moon was now high in the heavens, and her blue light fell through the tall arches of a roofless assle. The hum and buzz of the stirzig-zag career; the drooping ivy nodded and beckoned from the time-worn buttresses, and thin white mists crept over the green graves. Thro' moves slowly and mysteriously; two men in toget slouching hats are carrying in a cloak some tion. heavy, helpless burthen, and stagger and stumble through the undulating graves as they proceed. See, youder are two others; their coats are thrown aside, and a heavy slab of stone displaced has a dark, yawning orifice in the wall. See, yet again, another pair of silent figures; side by side they stand beneath the high-arched doorway, under the central tower, guarding, as it seems, the entrance to this melancholy and solenin place. Never did moonlight fall upon two more haggard and resolute faces; swords peep out from the skirts of their short mantles, and pistols gleam in their hands. The faces are fixed as death, and all is silent, not even whis- kind. pers passing. A stranger, looking in through that stone-shafted assle, might have fancied he heheld the spectres of the guilty dead, re-enacting some of the dark and fearful scenes of the life they had left, in that ghostly and desolate

About the same time-scarce a stone's throw away-an earnest colloquy engaged two men in close debate, whose gist and purpose nearly enough affected those silent figures, whom we have just seen in the ruins. There then stood, at this the northern side of the city, among the scattered dwellings of a broad, winding street, a lowly stanted inn, with thatched roof and projecting upper story, half barn, half bouse .-Within was a broad, earthen-floored chamber where dozens of guests, of one kind or another, were talking, singing, eating, and drinking, with small regard either to the criticisms or the convenience of any but their own especial knot of companions. In the rear of this were several deserted stables, the lofts of which had been converted into a sort of common sleeping ward, for the poor frequenters of this little inn. A few bundles of musty straw supplied the bedding, and a wallet, or saddle, furnished the luxuriously-disposed with bolster and pillow at once. Strewn over the floor of this dreary dormitory lay some half-dozen tired mortals; some snoring in profound unconsciousness, others kept awake by many an anxious thought for the coming morrow. Among those who slept was a stout and gloomylooking old man, rolled in his threadbare cloak. his head supported upon a scanty bundle, tied in a handkerchief, and his deep stentorious breathing, testifying how soundly he slumbered. On a sudden he started up with a look of terror, and gazing into the darkness of the chamber, with a moaning shudder-

'Oh, mercy! oh, mercy! what dreams!' he muttered, at last: and rising slowly and dejectedly, for he feared to disturb his companions in wretchedness, who were likely to resent such an invasion of their repose with a violence proportionate to the value they set upon this, their solitary luxury, he crept towards the ladder, which led downwards from the loft. Close to this point, however, unfortunately for his peaceable intentions, a recent comer, unseen by our newlyawakened friend, had established himself: and upon this recumbent figure the portly walker set ness of their entire deliverance. his foot, with a pressure which was anything but soothing. Up bounced the sleeper from his lair, with a ready oath, and a fist already clenched, to second the imprecation with a blow. A chance ray of moonlight; however, streaming through the broken roof, illuminated the forbidding face of the rough burly offender, and the assailant conqueror; curiosity, enthusiasm, and loyalty, stayed his hand; and, after a breathless pause of had been combined with higher motives, to draw stayed his hand; and, after a breathless pause of a few seconds, ejaculated—

'Ay, Tisdal,' retorted be- Tisdal, I, and thou, Deveril, or the devil has borrowed his voice.

'Well, met, Jeremiah-well met, bow-shanks,' down and have something-eh?

'Yes, if you pay for it,' said Tisdal, with bitter vehemence; I have but three shillings in the maica, or anywhere out of sight or hearing. world-but three-and I'm not going to squander them on you, miscreant!

'Very good - as you please, honest master Tisdal,' replied Deveril, coolly; 'as for me, I have a pocket of crowns, but egad, they're brass ones; and now that the king is gone, the prince has played your humble servant a scurvy trick and cried them all down to pennies; but, never mind, amaze me. come down, I say-I want to have a word with

you; I have some work on my fingers, and want at your service, responded his companion; but I he was plainly dressed in a sober and somewhat can be no concern of yours. I have undertaken

descended the crazy ladder, every second rung egad, sir, spirit, a devil of a spirit, sir-so I As Sir Hugh, for about the twentieth time, an honorable secrecy.' of which was either gone or cracked. Tisdal, make interest, and had the hopeful jackanapes passed this singular and somewhat repulsive lookwhose necessities overcame his abhorrence of the sant off upon public business—a good joke i' ing person, the stranger on a sudden accosted and then added—'I am ready to go with you.' man, followed, and they both stood upon the faith-public business, sir, to London. Ha, him with the salutationring streets but faintly floated into this solemn rutted and broken pavement of the little court- | ba !' and secluded ruin; the bat flitted in his noiseless | yard - each glanced around with the quickness of suspicion, but the place was absolutely deserted Hugh. and silent, except from the muffled sounds of song and laughter that arose from the kitchen of Thomas, wiping his eyes after his explosion of the grey shafts of the Gothic aisle, a little group the humble inn—the two companions stood close merriment; not this bout, sir; he's safer here is, nadeed, sir, a precious instrument—precious, together, and spoke in the lowest tones of cau-

> 'I've had bad dreams,' quoth Tisdal, whose destitution made him a ready listener to any proposal for bettering his forlorn condition, and your venture will come to nought; besides, if it be anything of the old kind, he whispered hurriedly, 'I'll have nothing to do with it—I'll have no part in it—I'd rather die—I'd rather

'Tut, man, spare your breath,' said Deveril, coolly; 'why there's not a man in the city worth sixpence after all the taxation, and searches, and all that; whom in the devil's name could we rob with profit; content yourself, it's nothing of the

Deveril-Deveril,' said Tisdal, with a troubled and sinister air, 'my dream is coming outit is coming out. I do believe you are the fiend himself, in shape of man, come again to tempt and undo me.'

'Pshaw, man-what ails you?' retorted Deveril, impatiently. 'I tell you it's so such thingquite the reverse-a laudable, legal, righteous, saint-like action.'

What is it?-out with it, then, urged Tis-

'There are two outlawed rascals,' responded Deveril, Ryan (Ned of the Hills, they call him) and Hogan, nicknamed Galloping Hogan. The prince has set a price upon their heads. I have smoked a pipe with them in the camp, and know them; and I think I recognised their both, not two hours since, in this town. If they are hiding here, we may, with your knowledge of the cut-throat lanes and alleys of the city, my ac- swelling into a wild huzza of rapture, rose on quaintance with their persons, point them both out, and so touch the gold. There's a simple, crowd, as William advanced, with slow and honest, straightforward plan for you, that has somewhat feeble stay, along the aisle—a frail, he has earned even a higher promotion, may he with rank grass and nettles, from among which none of the old stand-and-deliver smack about slight figure, arrayed in a riding suit of crimson get it! though methought indeed he sometimes it, that you should roll your eyes, and turn up velvet, heavily laden, with the ponderous ad-soared a flight above the king himself, when, for your nose at mention of it. Eh?-what say

Tisdal, after some brief parley, agreed.

Here I am in King Jemmie's uniform, and about to touch King William's cash,' said Deveril, with a rollicking grin, and a snap of the fingers. 'Little Dick Slash for ever! Ah, Captain, no one like Dick for getting out of a scrape -that you'll allow. I'm a deserter, do you mind, at present; and then, if this scheme fails, why I'm off again, away for Limerick, after the drum and the colors once more: for I've a kick or two left in me still: and, egad, I'll see the fun out, unless better offers.'

King William had encamped his army, not far from forty thousand strong, close by the little village of Finglass.

The city of Dublin, though filled with laggers and deserters from James' army, skulking in all its obscure hiding places, was yet secure enough. The Blue Guards garrisoned the Castle, and kept guard at all the public offices. The Protestant citizens forgot all their losses and troubles, and, to their credit be it added, even their old scores of vengeance, in the happy conscious-

On the Sunday following the memorable passage of the Boyne, King William, a punctilious observer of the public duties as well as of the domestic proprieties of religion, attended Divine services in St. Patrick's Cathedral. The gate of this great aisle stood open to receive the royal together an immense concourse, within this solemn and ancient building. Amongst the crowd who tended thither walked Sir Hugh, accomparied by his old friend and kinsman, Sir Thomas Neville, who had regaled him already with a hundred vehement complaints of his hair-brainsaid the ruffian, but without his usual hilarity of ed son, his mad-boy, his 'good-for-nothing, tone. 'Curse this place; hadn't we better come scape-grace Percy,' of whose eventful fortunes, it seemed, he so absolutely despaired, that he was well nigh resolved to transport him to Ja-

'I tell you what,' said he, confidentially, at last; 'I have reason to believe the boy was about to make a fool of hunself for life-for life. sir. Egad! I ascertained by a lucky accident the damsel's name-it was Tisdale.'

-come down, I say come along.'

And Deveril, without adding another word for my boy has a spice of his father in him— he leaned with considerable emphasis:

'So we shan't see poor Percy,' said Sir

'No, no-egad-not this bout,' said Sir -for it would not quite do to have my son marry a milkmaid. I wrote a short letter—a pretty complete extinguisher upon the whole affair—to the girl, and I mean to be after him myself to London. He can't be too closely looked after

When these old kinsfolk had reached the Gothic pile, and found themselves at last among its rude and solemn arches—a part of the expectant multitude who thronged its aisle, whose echoes from the pulpit to the bastion, sir, and back again were now pealing with the rich and plaintive harmomes of the organ—they took their places in silence in the front of the crowd, who had alsilence in the front of the crowd, who had aldition, and in a word, going about everywhere ready formed themselves so as to leave a clear doing good; alas, sir, that was an unlucky shot passage along the centre to the choir, down which rid the world of him; what a hishop he which the king was to walk.

Sir Hugh, who had never yet beheld the renowned personage, who had played so great a part in the world's history, was naturally intensely anxious to behold him; and at last this eager wish was gratified.

A prolonged shouting from without, amid which the tramp of charges could scarcely be heard, announced the arrival of the king, accompanied by several of his chief officers and a ing in reply. guard; and a few minutes, having dismounted, the royal party entered at the western gate, and so proceeded up the centre of the great aisle .-The slow pace at which they moved, afforded abundant time to Sir Hugh to scan the figure of he's disposed of so much the worse, sir, for us, him whose faine had for so long filled all Europe, and the sounds and sight of whose last victors were still, as it were, before and around them. A kind of hum-a low, stirring sound-with reverence for the place alone restrained from juncts of the high jack-boots and clumsy spurs, worn in those days; his apparent feebleness contrasting with exciting effect, with all that was to me the king frowned and looked dissatisfied; known of the daring and resolution which animated that fragile frame in the field of battle .-He wore, of course, the full peruke of the day, in hue, dark brown, overshadowing a countenance very perceptibly scarred with the smallpox; the face was lank, its general character | pleasant at the expense of austere and immovable, with an expression about I the mouth that resembled the peevishness of habitual pain; the nose was very high, the evebrows marked, and the eyes dark, prominent and Walker! pleasant about a two hours' sermon! bright. The piercing fire of this latter feature pleasant-pleasant !- odds my life, sir, time has redeemed the whole face, and contrasted vividly with its rigid stillness. He carried a cane in his the ribs for so much as hinting I could be pleashand, and leaned upon it with a pressure, which ant on such subject.' showed that his apparent weakness was also real; and as he moved onward, that deep, hollow cough, which never forsook him, was more than

once audible. Not far from the entrance opening from the aisle into the choir, in the transept, was placed a coffin, covered with a crimson velvet pall. It was that of Schonberg, whose remains, it was then intended, should finally rest in Westminster Abbey, but which were afterwards buried instead within the walls where they then lay. As the King reached this spot, one of his officers whispered a word in his ear, and William stopped somewhat abruptly, paced a step or so towards the coffin, and looked upon it steadfastly, and, as it seemed, sadly; then shook his head slowly, and said aloud-

'Few like him left-few like him left.' And then, after a brief pause, he added: Good Schomberg; we trust he rests in God.'

The service was now concluded, and Sir Hugh having taken leave of his companion, and pen in such cases, while thus occupying the interval, he fell unconsciously into meditation .-The king, officers, guards, and all were now departed, the eager crowds gradually broke into detachments and dispersed, and Sir Hugh remained, except for one other solitary pedestrian, pany me. the damsel's name—it was Tisdale.

'How!—Tisdale!' ejaculated Sir Hugh.—
'Can it be little Phebe—Phebe Tisdal? You as he walked; he had long grizzled hair, which had once been red, a smoky brown complexion, had once been red, a smoky brown complexion, ger, comp had once been red, a smoky brown complexion, By my troth, 'twas even so—Phebe Tisdale,' projecting underjaw, and a keen, fiery dark eye; ger, coolly, and withal sternly; my name is and Hogan.

HRONICLE

'Good day, sir.'
The knight returned the greeting, and the stranger, thus encouraged, proceeded:—

'A glorious sermon, sir-a moving discourse, he observed with much fervency. 'Doctor King truly, as that other most honorable vessel, which hath been cracked and broken, alas! like a vile potsherd, only a few days since, by the rebels' shot-I mean that man of God-that minister of peace—that holy preacher of fire and sword that most Christian dragoon and doctor of divinity-Governor Walker, who saved Derry by his boly zeal, undergoing in his own proper person the double duties of parson and bombardier--preaching and battering by turns, exhorting saints to earn paradise by blowing sinners to perwould have made.'

Sir Hugh looked once or twice at the speaker, but though his tone, as well as his rhapsodical language, was, as it seemed, that of irony and sarcasm, yet his countenance and gestures betrayed no indication of the kind; nevertheless there was something in the whole apostrophe sufficiently sinister to arm the reserve of the old knight, who contented himself with simply bow-

Well, sir,' continued the old man, raising one hand slightly, and turning up the whites of his eyes, 'he's gone to heaven, in a buff jerkin and jack-boots, for he died as he lived, in harness; Protestant boys-so much the worse, though, after all, we must not despair-there's as good fish in the sea as ever was caught. I doubt if instance, he likened his late Majesty, James, to between ourselves, I fear me William of Nassau is not so good a Protestant by half as you and I were disposed to esteem him.

a little tartly, 'that you are making yourself

'Nay, nay, say not so,' interrupted he of the snuff-colored sut, 'what! I make myself pleasant, and at my years! pleasant about the solemn been when I should have pinked a man through

'You'll excuse me, then, sir, if I confess myself at a loss to comprehend you,' said Sir Hugh. 'If you be serious, your discourse is, to say the least of it, somewhat extravagant, and by no means to my liking; I shall, therefore, with your

'Wish me good morning,' suggested his companion, in an altered tone; and for the first time standing erect and firmly before him. 'You're right, Sir Hugh Willoughby, though we part not company quite so soon as you would have us, you are right in holding my words to be the language of derision and contempt; but, see you, I am not here to bandy arguments and instances-hold we each our own opinions-you yours to your comfort, I mine at my peril, I have watched an and they both ascended a flight of some dozen opportunity to speak one word with you unob-

'Speak it then,' said the old man, not a little

surprised. 'Colonel Turlogh O'Brien,' continued the stranger, lowering his voice, 'hies badly wound-ed in this town; the lethargy of fever is upon waiting until the crowd had in some measure dis- him now; but two days since I promised him persed, paced the great aisle of the rude old that if he reached the city in safety, I would inbuilding from end to end; and, as will often hap- form you, Sir Hugh Willoughby, of his condition -and, if you desired it, lead you to his lodging, clothes and other musllers. There was scarcely that with your own eyes you might see that he a fragment of turniture in the chamber; a fire lives. You need not be told that secrecy is glowed under the yawning chimney, and afforded needful in a case like this; if, then, you desire the chief illumination of which the room could to assure yourself of his safety, you may accom-

a partner; what say you to a share in a venture; have knocked that scheme on the head. I did threadbare garb of snuff-colored cloth, and one a message, which I have delivered; I make an not let him know I was in the secret, however, of his hands carried a walking-stick, on which offer which you may accept or refuse, as suits you best; in either case you will preserve, of course,

CHAPTER MAUL -MAUL'S ABBEY.

The momentary change of gait and tone, to which we have just alluded, in the odd-looking stranger, was enough to assure Sir Hugh that tus companion was supporting an assumed character, and maintaining a disquise. He was, however, constitutionally fearless; and, indeed, it needed, perhaps, more courage on the part of his companion, obnoxious as, perhaps, he was to the powers now in the ascendency, to trust his salety thus in the hands of a Whig gentleman, who had small reason to regard the friends of King James's cause with favor or affection.

At an easy pace they pursued their way,

which led them to Essex Bridge (then but a few years open, and long since rebuilt from the foundations), and having crossed the river, they plunged into a series of narrow lanes and streets, many of them resembling those of a crowded village rather than that of a metropolis -some of the houses that composed them little better than hovels, some that ched, and others tiled, and all thrown together with a marvellous contempt of symmetry, and, as it seemed, of convenience, too. The whole population, brute and human, appeared to have turned out, and to be lounging and loitering in the streets; men and women, pigs and children, dogs and poultry. A crowded listlessness pervaded the highways and afters, such as may still be seen in many of the older quarters, of our provincial towns, even to this day. Sir Hugh and his companion made their way through all this, and reached at last a mass of low, roofless buildings, which looked like ruinous stables. At the end of this row-the dreary effect of which was enhanced by their utter silence and desertion of the place-there stood a dingy, shattered wall, which showed here the traces of having once been battlemented. In a low broad archivay in this, was even be, that holy man of Bible and bullet, swinging a rotten door of oak, studded with Walker himself, could have delivered a more rusty pins of iron. Quickening his pace, and seasonable discourse—a more edifying and sus- throwing a hurried glance behind him, the taining harangue than that we have heard to-day. unknown hastly pushed this open, and led Sir were peeping hundreds of old head-stones, of all heights and bues. The tall windows of an old and ruined church looked mournfully forth upon Lucifer, as you may remember, for as it seemed this deserted burial-ground, from the further extremity of the enclosure; a pile of confused rubbish and ruins at the right; and upon the other side, a mass of quaint old buildings, which seemed to have suffered almost as much from time as 'It would seem to me, sir,' replied the knight, the rest had from violence. With the exception of a portion of one of these melancholylooking tenements, the whole range appeared to have been given up to decay and atter desertion. Stone-shafted windows and dark door-ways, through which the breeze sighed and moaned desolately enough, looked sadly out upon the waving grass and grey head-stones of the little church yard. From one tall chimney only among the group, a thin curl of smoke was ris-

ing.
"You know this place?' inquired his conductor.

' Mary's Abbey; is it not?' rejoined Sir Hugh.

'It is so,' answered he; 'and once more I have to remind you, sir, that you have engaged to observe a strict and honorable secrecy. I am now introducing you to the haunts of men, some of whom are, like myself-proscribed and desperate; and all of whom have, at least, strong reasons for concealing, in impenetrable mystery, their present abode, which, destitute of every other recommendation, presents, at least, the one advantage of security.'

Sir Hugh repeated his assurances of secrecy, stone steps, which slanted along the front of the building in question, and terminated before a small door, which was at once opened to the stranger's summons, by a huge, ill-looking fellow whom Sir Hugh had some indistinct remembrance of having seen before. The door being closed again, Sir Hugh tound himself, with his new companion, in a low, long room, grudgingly lighted by a single narrow shot-hole rather than a window, and even that half stopped with old boast; a lost overhead, whose boarding had once formed the ceiling, was now rotted and whelly alone in the deserted building. His companion was a man apparently of some three score panion was a man apparently of score panion was a man shattered; and through its gaping apertures, ungainly, moving figure who had acted as jani-'An Irish gentleman, sir,' answered the stran- tor, was now smoking by the fire - it was

broken ejaculation Mr. Hogan burst into a sud- row, and we fob the gold.'
den and unpleasant fit of laughter. Enough—enough,' said Tisdal, with renewed

doubtfully.

gone for so long as may bring me to the where they await us I will not all thee? Hogan, stirring the ashes of his pipe, and grin-

quest ; he has pledged his honor to keep the se- tance, were awaiting his arrival. crecy of our hiding place, answered Ryan, there is nothing to fear from him.

'I'm forced to wear this disguise,' he continulead pretty much the life of the fox-hiding now shall hear, and then conduct you to his chamber; until then we must not disturb him-I have so promised.

They sunk now into a gloomy silence, which was at last broken by Hogan, who took the Hugh and the rapparee. pipe he had now finished from his mouth, and

said, on a sudden-· I thought I heard the banshee last night, both iv us now."

perhaps, impressed his companion unpleasantly.

Irish language.

Sir Hugh, who understood it, however, thoroughly, intimated as much; and with an angry growl, and an angrier glance, Hogan again sank for a time into a sullen silence. At last he Danger. said again, relapsing into the same vein of gloomy association, which seemed to have fastened upon his fancy-

'I thought I heard her more than half the night; I never heard sweeter. I remember the time, Eaman, that same crying-through the groves there, in the night, so soft and darkit is not that way it takes me now. Arah, wisha! wisha! I'm misdoubting there's something wrong; there is death in that crying, else change these tell-tale clothes.' Eaman-mind my words, there's something in it -death in it, Eaman, for you or for me.

At this moment a careless step was heard upon the stone stair outside, and a knocking ensued at the door. Hogan and Ryan exchanged and impressed silence upon their visitor by a peremptory gesture.

We must here glance for a moment at the cause of this interruption.

As Sir Hugh, accompanied by his guide, entered the chamber, where they were now immured, and closed the door behind them, a rustling might have been observed in the rubbish of one of the roofless buildings, which stood in this mewiry form and sinister face of our old acquaint- room. ance, Deveril, arose cautiously from among the The knight complied. It was smaller and with as little noise as possible to the window, he looked into the inclosure, and in all directions

· Well,' he exclaimed at last, with a chuckle, which had in it an indescribable mixture of exultation, villainy, and something very like fear-" Well, who was right? we have found the form, and, egad, the hare's sitting. Come, be hvely; the plan's your own as much as mine, so don't the devil ails you?"

hefore he ventured to speak out-

tenance on which he looked bore an expression so very unlike what he had expected, to find are about to have bad work here. That soldier there, that the contrast almost startled him-

'What are you afraid of brother Snap ?what! will nothing but hurnt brandy screw you up to the point P

This encouragement was addressed, as the reader has no doubt perceived, to no less a person than our old acquaintance, Jeremiah Tisdal. who, somewhat more blotched, as well as somewhat less brawny than of yore, now rose slowly from the same well devised post of observation, from which Deveril had only just emerged.

'I saw him,' an-wered Tisdal, with a look of terror and dislike; 'I saw him, I tell you.'

Who, man ?-speak out,' retorted Deveril, in an impatient whisner.

One whom I fear to see more than the father of ill hunself,' replied Tisdal, with a shudder. 'Poo, man-you mean the old knight, Sir

Hugh. Eh? replied Deveril, sharply. 'Why, roast me, but you're turned out a regular old woman; curse you, this is no time to trifle. I won't he trifled with; stir yourself?

· I'll not go into the same room, or under the same roof with that old man,' said Tisdal, doggedly; 'I have so much grace left.'

· Grace, indeed; why, you devil's meat-but no matter; you had ever, while I can remember the same dogged temper,' said Deveril, with something like disgust. 'You had always a good thick pig's head of your own; so have your own way. Do you go for the men, then; bring men, women, and children, sought work there. Chilthem round quietly and quickly; and mind, as you hang fire, you must only pay for it. I take had to be carried by asses. one half; the rest goes among you and your pals.

Deveril examined the flints and priming of his pistols, as also the charge, and then dropped one of them into each of his two heavy coat might have really been, as he desired to appear,

a perfectly unarmed man.

1 ve seen you somewhere, said Sir Hugh, alacrity. Get thee on, so soon as I have been gone for so long as may bring me to the place

With these words, Tisdal scrambled over ning into the bowl of it all the while, ' we'll be the loose stones and rubbish, and pushed his ungood friends yet, please God; bar the door wieldly bulk through one of the narrow loop-Ned, he continued, 'it's not a spy you are, is holes in the back wall, and so made his way through the rear, to the spot where a corporal · This gentleman has come here at my re- and four men, at scarce a quarter of a mile dis-

Meanwhile, Deveril having suffered as long a time to elapse as he conceived to be prudent without taking any further step, at length rubbed ed, with a shrug and a smile of bitterness; 'we off so much of the dust and cobwebs he had contracted as were removable, and, coming forth, preying again, and seldom safe but when we are shook the folds of his dress free of the creases let the others go to school. She said nothing, but earthed. When Colonel O'Brien wakes, I impressed by his constrained attitude, then, with the usual cock in his hat, and whistling as he went in affected nonchalance, he mounted the stone steps and knocked, as we have seen, at the door which had so recently closed upon Sir

In obedience to the gestures of his two comlooking with a surly melancholy at the hearth, panions, Sir Hugh, whose situation was beginning to be anything but a pleasant one, observed a strict silence, while Hogan mounted a table, Eaman: I thought I heard her, sure enough, and looked cautiously forth from the little wincrying through the graves and the old buildings, dow. He beheld Deveril standing alone at the as sweet and as beautiful as a colleen that id be door, with his ear to the planks, and his mouth cryin' after her lover, down in our own sweet a-gape, obviously intent on hearing whatever Munster, where I wisht in my heart we were might pass previously to his own admission. He also saw below his own shock-headed attendant, There was something almost pathetic in the the boy whom we have mentioned elsewhere.rough tones of Hogan as he said this, and in his This wild, elf-like creature shook his head with face an ominous look of gloom and doubt, which an expression of urgent menace, pointed to Deverll, unseen by that gentleman, then drew 'Come, come, Hogan,' he said, briskly, ' what his finger significantly across his own throat, and dismays you now; I never saw you cast down in the next moment he had vanished. This inbefore ?' and, after a pause, he broke into the timation was not lost upon his patron. Hogan descended, leaving Deveril still in the same fixed attitude of attention, and from time to time renewing his summons at the door, while he whispered emphatically in Ryan's ear the word

'How many of them are there?' asked he.

'But one,' answered Hogan, 'but one now.' 'Then let him in,' said Ryan, decisively .-And forthwith the bars were removed, and Deveril entered.

' Friends - friends,' ejaculated Deverill, with an appearance of relieved anxiety - friends, would have made me drop tears in plenty; but egad, and in common troubles. Here at least I am safe, if, that is, you consent to harbor me, until I can creep out of the town unobserved, or

> ' Sit down by the fire-you call us friendstreat us like friends. Sit down, I say-sit by the fire,' said Ryan.

Deveril had not expected to find Hogan there; for he was, spite of all his efforts to apa quick, ominous glance, as they suddenly arose, pear at his ease, a little disconcerted and undecided for a few moments. It wore off, however, and he sat down in the place indicated, Hogan meanwhile watching, with an intense, though scarcely perceptible, vigilance, every movement of his, as a huge, hungry cat might those of a domesticated magnie. One look of significance, the faintest and quickest imaginable, the two rapparees exchanged.

'Sir Hugh,' said Ryan, 'come hither,' at the lancholy quadrangle; and, after a moment, the same time he beckoned him into an inner

loose piles of stones and tiles, and advancing darker, and in every respect more comfortless than the other. The floor was covered with heary flagging, and seizing a crow-bar which father's splendid house, surrounded by every luxury, lay ready among some straw, Ryan raised one of she wondered why the people should be poor at all, the heaviest of these flags, and disclosed a flight of steps, such as in old churches lead down into

the crypts. 'These lead to the vaults. When you reach the last step of thirty, turn to your right, and walk straight on, guided by the wall at your right turn tail now, like a cur. Come, I say, what hand, until you see light. You will there find better entertainment than here, and you will also and to lead them to righteousness. This concluding interrogatory was delivered discover him whom you desire to see. You are with much suppressed vehicinence; for the coun- expected, and, therefore, need not fear for your salety. You must now waste no time, for we is a spy and a traitor.'

"Twas ill managed to suffer that prying scoundrel to discover this place of concealment, said Sir Hugh, who instinctively disliked the illlooking musketeer.

' Not so,' said Ryan, gloomily and hurriedly, 'he'll never tell that secret to living man-that's settled; now, Sir Hugh, get you down-trust me-you have trusted me already-your life has been in my hands since I met you at St. Patrick's-trust me now-and remember that. whatever may be my misfortunes, I cherish at least the honor of a gentleman.

Nothing daunted, Sir Hugh began to descend the steep steps, and with a reverberation which echoed through unseen vaults the massive stone at the orifice fell again into his place, leaving him to grope his way as best he might in utter darkness.

(To be Continued.)

THE SOUPERS. A SCENE IN THE IRISH PAMINE

From Frank O'Donnell, By A. H. Clington, Dublin. The infernal artifices by means of which it was sought to make converts to the Holy Protestant Faith, during the famine are well and faithfully exposed in the annexed extract from Mr. : Clington's

new work :-The works on Knockcorrig had now commenced, and liberal wages were given. The old and young, dren were employed there so young that they had to be brought on their parents' backs, and old persons

This was in the middle of a severe winter; the ground was covered with snow; sleet and snow and rain drenched the wretched creatures. The old and young were put to breaking stones. There they sat, from morning until night, their bodies half naked, and the rain and snow and sleet pouring upon them. pockets, where they lay perfectly concealed; so It is no wonder, then, that fever and dysentery were that, for anything to the contrary appearing, he frevalent, and that each morning several were crossed off the books without the least comment or re-

mark-they were dead, that's ull. perfectly unarmed man.

The Rev. Mr. Sly frequently drove about from All right, he said, with a pale and distorted house to house. Lord Clearall's tenants had to re-

Welcome home, Mr. Ryan, said he at smile. Now go you, and do your part, such ceive him with seeming courtesy at least; they knew length, sulkily enough. An who is it's with as it is? and Tstake my life on't, Ned Ryan's Even now a fresh screw was placed upon such as reyou?—aiah! he the laws— and with this head shall stick over the Castle gate by to-mor-fused to send their children to the 'souper school.' Not only were they threatened to be evicted, but they were also refused employment on the public works. This was easily managed, as Lord Clearall's deputies had the sole management of them. So it was easy to find some pretext for refusing the obsti-

Mr. Sly had the seat of his gig crammed with bibles and tracts; he also had a quantity of bread and broken meat. Lizzie Elliot sate beside him. 'What way shall we go to-day, Lizzie?' said Mr.

Siy as they were going out of the avenue. 'I don't well know. What would you say if we called on that Mrs. Sullivan? She was with me this morning; her son was on the works, but was

sent home, as she wouldn't send the other children to the school; she wanted me to get him back.' Do you think has the Lord moved her; is she pe-

nitent, Lizzie?' 'She looks to be very poor. I'm sure she is ; for I

told her there was no use in interfering unless she

'What a stiff-necked people they are, love; but God bardens those He will destroy.' Nelly Sullivan was sitting at the table with her

poor children; before them was a dish of turnip tops and cabbage leaves, sprinkled with salt. The children eat ravenously this course fare.
' Mammy, won't you eat any?' said one.

'No alanna, no ; ate away ; shure there's not enuff, for yersels.'

But, mammy, you're walking all the mornin' shure you're hungry, and you didn't are anything these two days.'

The mother looked at the coarse food, unfit for pigs and her eyes glistened; she then looked at her wretched children, and she turned away as the tears trickled down her withered cheeks.

'No' said she to herself; 'bad as it is they havn't enough. God help them. My God, I'm dying;' and she squeezed her hands upon her sides, and sat upon an old stool.

Oh! mammy, mammy! it is so tough I can't ate it; it's choking me,' said one little thing.

And me too, said another. 'Oh! if we had a bit of bread, or a sup of milk, or pratie,' said another.

'Here pet,' said Johnny, a little boy twelve years 'here,' and he picked the softest bits for the youngest. He then got some and took it to his mother. Here, mother, ate this, said he, and he placed the coarse food in her hand.

She groaned. He rubbed her face-it was covered with a cold sweat.

'Mammy, mammy, what ails you?' shouted the boy, 'Oh, mammy is dying!' he exclaimed.

The others ran to her, clapping their little hands

and calling their mammy.
. Johnny,' said she, very faintly, bring me a drink. He brought her a vessel of water from which she drank; she then ate some of the leaves.

'What ails you, mammy?' said a little thing, nestling at her knees, and placing her hands in hers. 'Nothing, pet; nothing. I am well uow,' and the poor woman stroked the little flaxen head.

'Oh mammy, here's a lady and gentleman!' said another as he saw Mr. Sly drive to the door. 'Thank God,!' said she, clasping her hands and looking up. 'I hope they come to save us.'

Good day, ma'am ! said Mr. Sly. 'This is a miserable place, ma'am;' and he looked about the wretched cabin in a most commiserating manner.

'Indeed it is sir,' said Mrs. Sullivan, with a curt-sey. 'It is a poor place for a lady and gentleman to come to; but then, if people can keep from starving now it's enuff. I am sorry I havn't a sate for the

lady,' and she bowed to Miss Elliot. 'Don't mind, ma'm, said Mr. Sly; we can stand. Would you let this little chap hold my horse for a moment?

'Yes sir. Run Johnny, and hould the gintleman's borse.'

Miss Elliot was all this time taking a view of the cabin. The roof was broken in several parts, and the rain had formed little pools on the clay floor. In a corner was a bed of straw laid on the cold ground. A vessel was pinced in the centre of the bed to receive the dropping rain. There was an inner room. but it was deserted as being unfit to be occupied, for the roof had nearly fallen in. A few embers burned on the hearth, and the emaciated, half-clad looking

children cowered around it. Migs Elliot knew little of or have such wretched hovels to live in. It is only lately she began to comprehend the causes that made them so. As she accompanied Mr. Sly, her young and sensitive heart was touched at the tales and scenes of misery she beard and witnessed. She might have become a ministering angel; but her artful guide smothered these aspirations of gentle pity in her breast, by telling her that all their sufferings were sent by the Lord to afflict them for their sins.

'How do you live here at all, ma'am?' said Lizzie, as she glauced at all the signs of wretchedness that

surrounded her.
'Really, I don't know, miss; we hadn't a bit since ere yesterday, but some cabbage and turnip leaves, I didn't ate a bit myself to-day, God knows I am

'Run Robert,' said Lizzie to the Rev. Mr. Sly, 'and bring them some bread. You see we have some with us, ma'am for urgent cases.

God bless you, miss !' said Mrs. Sullivan. Go, Robert, if you please? said Lizzie, turning to the rev. gentleman, who all the time stood still 'Yes, darling, yes; but first let us see has this poor woman seen the error of her ways, and is she

moved to grace. I am sure-' Here his speech was interrupted by a regular scramble at the door, and cries of 'give me a bit! Tom has it all!' Bring it into mammy.'

'Bless me !' said Mr. Sly, but these brats have taken all the bread;' and be ran to the door. Johnny got into the gig. and seeing a loaf of bread and hearing the lady telling Mr. Sly to bring it in, he seized it, and was bringing it in, when the others

assailed him at the door. 'The brain,' said Mr. Sly, as he seized the bread. 'Here, mamma,' whispered Tommy, as he slipped a part of the loaf, unseen, under her apron, 'ate

She was hungry. Perhaps that crust of bread might save her life. Who could blame her if she paused? She then drew forth the bread-' No child, no. It's not ours; it would be sinful

give it to the jintleman.' 'Here sir,' said Tommy, handing him the bread.
Mr. Sly took and placed it in the car. Leave it to him, said Lizzie.

'No; it would be encouraging robbery, Lizzie

Well my good woman, said Mr. Sly, 'your son was turned off the works?" 'Yes, your bonor.' Your reverence, ma'am if you please, said Mr. Sly, with a bow. 'I think, ma'am, he must have de-

served it; you see he's a dishonest boy; how soon

he stole the bread.' 'I never knew him to act dishonestly, your horiverence I mane. I'm shure be wouldn't take the bread, but he heard the lady telling you to bring it

'Indeed I wouldn't mammy,' said Johnny; and share I was bringing it in to the jintleman when they stuck in me.' Likely story, that: no matter, I wil see about get-

'God Almighty bless your riverence!' said the poor

'But, ma'am, you must send these other children to my school, where they will be well treated. They

ting him reinstated ...

will be educated and fed for you for nothing, so you ought to be grateful ma'am.' Mrs. Sullivan did not look grateful, but held down her head and wept.

'Well ma'am ?' said the Rev. Mr. Sly. I can't do it, sir; I'll starve first, and God knows
I am near enuff to it already. Oh! give us some
bread, sir, and get work for my boy, and may God reward you. Oh! Miss Elliott, will you aid the poor

widow and her blessing fall upon your head. 'Do Robert do.' said Lizzie." Well ma'am do you repent?' said Mr. Sly. 'I can't-I can't sell my sowl. Shure the priests

'The priest's, ma'am, are a great humbug; teaching ye to adore idols, and worship saints, and living people like surselves.'

'No, sir- your riverence I mean-the priests are our only comfort; they visit us when sick and afflicted; and if they had the means we wouldn't want.' So jon refuse sending them to hear the Word of

God!

'I refuse sending them to your school, sir.' 'Then the consequences be upon yourself. You are refusing warm clothing, plenty to est, and a snug house. Recollect, sinful woman, 'I called and you refused.'—'Evil doers shall be cut off.' I will now leave you to yourself and your priests. Mind, you will not only be refused employment, but this very house shall be levelled over you. This is Lord Clearall's orders.'

God's will be done I said Mrs. Sullivan, clasping her hands together and looking towards heaven. 'Come Lizzie,' said Mr. Sly; let us leave this house of iniquity. Here, however, is food for your soul, and he handed her some tracts.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND.

(From the Morning Star, Protestant.)

When that type of ail that's harem-scarem in public life, Sir Robert Peel, third of his name, was uppointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, predictions were not wanting which foretold embroilment and strife. It required no extraordinary sagacity to make these predictions, and we may, therefore, without overstepping the modesty of nature, refer to our own recorded previsions on the subject. In somewhat less than three months the strife has broken out which we foresaw; and it is with no surprise that we find Sir Robert Peel in the wrong. He is a man of a generous character and good impulses. So much is to be gathered from the record of his youthful career. But side by side with these evidences are the plainest proofs of an utter absence of judgment and discretion; and let what may be said in favour of the generous ardour of noble natures and their freshening influences upon mankind, history has read to us ber lessons in vain if she have not taught us to distrust impulse, and to rely, in the management of affairs, upon the cool, calm, judgment, which, emancipated from the tyranny of strong feelings and blinding passion, can take a comprehensive and clear survey of causes and effects, and combine the fruits of mature wisdom in its action. In the management of Irish affairs this unimpassioned wisdom

is specially desirable, and for that reason we felt bound to censure the appointment of Sir Robert Peel to the Chief Secretaryship. He has justified our censure, for he has, we shall not say contrived, but, as it were, spontaneously fallen into a serious squabble with the recognised guide, and adviser of the Roman Catholic population of Ireland, and on a question, too, in which he, at any rate, is entirely wrong. The Chief Secretary is wrong on two points. With respect to the Queen's Colleges and the University which they constitute, he is wrong; and in his speech at Derry he was wrong in assailing Archbishop Cullen. Let us shortly dispose of the personal aspects of this squabble first. In this Derry speech Sir Robert Peel assailed the Roman Catholic for "denouncing" him, and in King Cambyses vein he hurled back the denunciation. He did not care three rows of pins what the Archbishop said of him; and, with astonishing humility, described himself as a mere worm, and no better than the Archbishop himself. He also charged the most rev. prelate with desiring to keep alive animosity, with attacking his political conduct, and with opposing a Government which intends to act straightforwardly and honestly to all classes and parties. And all this with a warmth and feeling which only men like Sir Robert Prel have at command on such occasions. Now, what was the provocation? In the first place, when the new Chief Secretary assumed his duties in Dub-lin, he called upon the Roman Catholic Archoishop, but the latter, for reasons of his own, did not choose to receive him Then, Sir Robert Peel, with characteristic folly, undertook publicly, at the last meeting of the Queen's University, to endow new scholarships in the college, or to found another college, we forget which. That done, he sets his name to a circular note addressed to the Protestant and Roman Catholic gentry, earnestly inviting them to subscribe to new endowments in these colleges. If it be free to the Chief Secretary to solicit endowments in this way, it is sorely free to Dr. Cullen to warn those of his communion against subscribing. This is what Dr Callen did. In his pastoral that prelate recalled the condemnations of the Queen's Colleges by the Pope, as being dangerous to Roman Catholic faith and morals, and surely he has as much right to condemn them as others have to praise them. What the Pope or what Dr. Cullen may say has only the moral power of opinion in Ireland. Their influence is exclusively moral, and, claiming to exercise a moral influence ourselves. we cannot deny the same right to others simply because they differ in creed from us Dr. Cullen warned the Roman Catholic gentry against responding to the circular of Sir Robert Peel and the Secretary of the Queen's University. In doing so, he recalled the antecedents of the Chief Secretary, and showed, without reference to his political opinious how he had been consistently adverse to the Roman Catholic faith in Spain, in Switzerland, and in the House of Commons. This surely was fair discussion on a public question and a public man. And it was not pertinent? Clearly it was appealing for Roman Catholic co-operation to extend the influences of these colleges, has been all his life an open foe of the Roman Catholic Church. If Dr. Cullen had not written his pastoral be would have incurred the reproach of being a sleeping watchman. It is Sir R Pesl's natural fondness for a fight which has precipitated him into this contest with the Archbishop; and the latter has done no more than his duty. But the more important ques tion remains. What are these Queen's Colleges and their University? This, after all, is the interesting.

failure in everything save in providing a number of

snug berths for the race of office-seekers who have

always infested the Castle of Dublin. They were a

conception of the late Sir Robert Peel: and his son.

with excusable veneration for his father's work, is

blind to their failure. He even says they are a suc-

cess. A success! These three colleges, and the

university which they constitute, have cost the coun-

try-not Ireland, but the United Kingdom - £500,000

since their foundation. And what have they done?

They average annual number of students who have

matriculated in the three colleges is 144. The num-

ber who complete their education is about 25 per ct.

who entered. The rest were bribed by scholarships

and exhibitions to go in for a degree. It has been

calculated that the diploma of a single engineer in

these colleges costs the public £4,060. The truth

tively enormous number of presidents, professors, and officials at an exceedingly large outlay to the public. There can be objection to a subscription by public. There can be objected emical education of private persons to support academical education in private persons to support a to protest on the part of the tax payers of the United Kingdom against the of the tax payers of the outer and against the squandering of their money in the support of a set of official leeches in Ireland, under cover of maintaining Queen's Colleges, which are simply the avenues to public employment, through which a few young men are highly bribed to pass to the government offices. The country pays £200,000 a year without grudging for elementary education for the poorer gradging for elements. told us not: that ye are trying to make soupers of to maintain expensive establishments for the acade. mical education of well-to-do persons of the middle class, who, after all, fail to appreciate the gift.

> (From the Irish Times.) Sir Robert Peel has made numberless discoveries

during his perigrination of three hundred miles on a low backed car, in an inclement season. He has discovered that Ireland has progressed wonderfully during the last twenty years; he has discovered, also, that resident landlords are an advantage to a tenantry. His last discovery, however, has something novel about it; we know not where he hit upon it— whether at Clifden or Sligg, or the ancient and most loyal town" of Derry. The cairn under which the treasure lay hid is unknown; it is sufficient to say, that Sir Robert Peel professes to have discover. ed that the present ministry is most popular in Ireland. It is strange, however, that in order to prove the popularity of Lord Palmerston's Government in Ireland, Sir Robert Peel adduces the elections at Plymouth and Lincoln, in England. We might say that it is rather an Irish way of proving popularity here, to refer to elections which, for solid reasons, were not earnestly contested elsewhere. If the Irish Attorney-General, or the Irish Solicitor-General, bad managed to obtain seats in the House of Commons, that would have been some indication of popularity. If any Irish representative ventured to accept that Lordship of the Treasury so long vacant, and then faced his constituents successfully, this would show some little gleam of popularity. But, when the Irish law officers cannot obtain a single seat between them, when no Irish representative dare accept a lucrative post, through a conviction that, if he did, he would lose his seat, we must request a little proof of this newly discovered popularity. It was in Sligo that Sir Robert first burst forth in unexpected panegyric upon Lord Palmerston's ministry. It required some hardihood to deliver such an escapade in Sligo. The people of that ancient borough have not vet forgotten that celebrated Lord of the Treasury, John Sadleir. They have painful reason to remember him. To John Sadleir and his clique Lord Palmerston and the Whigs surrendered Ireland as a prey. The crimes of that colleague of the Whigs, and that confidant of Lord Palmerston, lost the borough of Sligo to the most popular of ministries. Sir Robert told his auditory that be spoke as "an Englishman," and the "agent" of Lord Palmerston in this country. Exactly so; 'twas the puff patent. Did it not strike Sir Robert Peel as strange, that in this ministry, most popular in Ireland, there was not a single lrishman? Is this assumed popularity here due to the fact that Irish gentlemen are jenlously excluded from the smallest share in the government of their native country? Mr. Herbert, M. P., may entertain the Queen, and receive the royal family in the midst of the tenantry he cherishes, but he must not dare to aspire even to advise an inexperienced minister upon the affairs of Ireland, with which experience had made him thoroughly acquainted. If "no Irish need apply" be the shibboleth of popularity, we doubt Lord Palmerston has reason to be deemed popular in Ireland.

# IRISH INTELLIGENCE

POLITICAL SENTIMENTS OF THE CATHOLIC PRE-LATES OF IRELAND .- The London Tablet gives the subjoined extracts from the addresses of the Bishops of Ireland to their several flocks, as illustrative of the political tendencies of Popery :-

The Apostolic Delegate and Primate of Ireland, the Archbishop of Ireland, the Most Reverend Dr. Cullen, says : -

'No grievances, no afflictions, will induce us to join in chanting the praises of sedition and rebellion We shall ever be good and faithful subjects, not brough any romantic or absurd sentimen through principle, and for conscience sake. The writers in the English press seem to think that we are all conspirators, and that we desire nothing so much as a French invasion. I am persuaded that every man in Ireland would look upon any foreign invasion as the greatest calamity that could befal the

country. The Primate of All Ireland, the Archbishop of Armagh, the Most Rev. Dr. Dixon, says :-

'Of Her Most Gracious Majesty, whom may God long preserve, she has no more loyal subjects than The Archbishop of Cashel, the Most Rev. Dr. Leahy

We know how to preserve inviolate the allegiance

we owe to the Queen as our only temporal Sovereign; and to none of Her Majesty's subjects do we yield in obedience to her authority. The Eishop of Limerick, the Right Rev. Dr. Ryan,

The people would prove themselves to be not only good citizens and loyal subjects, but sincere and pious Christians Let no one imagine that it is not part and parcel of Catholic discipline and Catholic morality to obey the chief authorities in the State.' The Bishop of Cark, the Right Rev. Dr. Delaney,

We need not delay in declaring our loyalty to the gracious Sovereign beneath whose sceptre these great realms are governed.' The Bishop of Ossory, the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh,

speaks was. The Queen's Colleges were condemned by the 'Of Catholic Ireland, with five millions of faithful Roman Catholic Church, and Sir Robert Peel, who and loyal subjects ready to maintain with their blood Of Catholic Ireland, with five millions of faithful and lives if necessary their kingdom and their Queen

against foreign invasion. The Bishop of Galway, the Right Rev. Dr. Mac-

Evilly, says : -We will yield to no other portion of our fellowsubjects in sentiments of undivided allegiance to the gracious Sovereign of these resims From the dictates of duty we never fail to proclaim, with the Apostle, that obedience - voluntary, interior, hearty ohedience was to be tendered to all persons who were placed in high authority over them, and this not only question for the country. We have to state, then, to those who wielded the supreme, but also the subthat the Irish Queen's Colleges have been a thorough ordinate occupiers of authority, governors, and magistrates, so long as they inculcated nothing evil,

and outstepped not the limits of their authority .-For not only is the temporal power from God, but the different gradations, and species, and distributions of governing authority are also arranged by Him, and exist by His sanction and ordinance. The Bishop of Elphin, the Right Rev. Dr. Gillooley We have always been dutiful subjects of the

British Crown. Allegiance to our gracious Queen is with us a duty prescribed by allegiance and strictly enforced by the Church.' The Bishop of Ferns, the Right Rev. Dr. Furlong,

of the whole, and up to 1857, when the colleges had says :-The history of the Irish people proved that they been in existence for eight years, the number who were, as they ever would be, faithful to her gracious completed their education by paying for it themselves was just three out of every hundred students

And the Bishop of Killaloe, the Right Rev. Dr.

Flannery, says :-'The loyalty of the Catholics of Ireland is called in question, but only by their enemies. The meetis that the Queen's Colleges have done nothing ex- ings of the people are declared by the anti-Catholic cept subsidise a few students, and feed a compara, writers, and anti-Irish newspaper proprietors, and

political essayists, to prove that the people of Ire-iand are not loyal. Let no man taunt Catholics with disloyalty Catholicity is loyal in principle, allegiance is inculcated by the tenets of our Holy Religion. There is not in Her Majesty's wide-spread doinions a people to whom we will yield in devoted attachment to her person and throne.

These are the dicta of the Archbishops of Dublin Armagh, and Oashel, and of the Bishops of Limerick, Armago, Galway, Elphin, Ferns, and Killaloe. Cork, Ossory, Galway, Elphin, Ferns, and Killaloe. They are not yet two years old, and they were delivered before large masses of the Irish people.

THE CATROLIC UNIVERSITY.—We (Nation) feel great leasure in publishing the following letter from the Very Rev. Rector :-

" Catholic University of Ireland, 86 Stephen'sgreen, Dublin, Nov. 20th, 1861.

"Dear Sir-Please to announce that Richard Dereroux, Esq., Wexford, has set apart a portion of the Deverenx Charity Fund for the endowment of a burse in this University. He has also handed his Lordship the Bishop of Ferns £100 from the same fund, as a donation to the National Collection, which was made on Sunday last.

"Believe me to be, dear Sir,

Your faithful servant, "Barth. Woodlock, Rector.

"To the Editor of the News."

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY .- Sunday having been fixed for the annual collection throughout Ireland in sid of the funds for the support of the Catholic University. collections were made in all the Oatholic churches and chapels in the city. The sums contributed were much larger than on former years. The returns from the several parishes of the diocese will be made in a few days, after which the list of contributions will be published .- Dublin Freeman's Jour-

DESTITUTION IN THE WEST .- A special correspondent of Saunders's News-Letter, an anti-Catholic paper, in a long letter, dated from Portumna, county Galway, after showing that his object is to search out the simple truth, writes as follows:—"I have reason to believe that in the southern district of the Sarony of Athlone the failure of the potatoe crop has been universal in the low undrained lands and in reclaimed bog. In addition to the failure of the potatoe crop, loss of pigs, and a scanty return of oats, the andholders of this district have suffered dreadfully his year from continued overflowings of the Shan-Many of the small farmers declared that they might have borne up under the loss of their potatoes, but that the destruction of their cattle arising from want of pasture and loss of hay will ruin them. gemarked particularly that there is scarcely any turf stacked at the houses of the farmers, and the poor labouring population may be said to have none at all. Whatever may be the difference of opinion as to the prospects of the people in other respects on this subect there can be no doubt. The want of fuel will press sorely on the poorer classes of all the towns throughout Connaught, and willibe a most grievous addition to the difficulties and sufferings of the small

His Grace the Archbishop has ordered a great supoly of coals at the large stores of Mr. Murphy, Shop street, Tuam, for the relief of the poor. The Cathoic clergy issued tickets to such persons as they conidered most destitute. Had not this seasonable assistance been extended, the result would be dysentery or worse. - Tuam paper.

Thomas G. W. Sandford, Esq., Castle, Castlerea, has cut down immense quantities of timber, on his demesne, of Willsgrove, for the use of not only his own tenantry, but also for all who require it for fuel, charging for it only the price of felling. This gena Protestant-has set an example which many Catholic gentry would do well to imitate.

The Marquis of Sligo has, in conjunction with Mr. evingston, sent for two cargoes of coal, which they will sell to the poor at the extremely low price of od per cwt. The Marquis has also given permission o enter his woods, and carry home timber for fuel. le is also distributing a large number of blankets to the destitute poor of this town.

The landed proprietors of the western counties are loing their duty in a praiseworthy manner towards the poor in their district who are suffering from want of fuel. The "fuel committees" are active and have got supplies of coals, which they are selling at balf rice to the artisans and others who are able to pay. The Marquis of Sligo has ordered a large quantity of coals for the poor of Westport, and Mr. G. Livagstone has followed his example. Colonel Knox, Sir R. Lynch-Blosse, Mr. Valentine O'Connor Blake, Lord Clanmorris, and Major Crean Lynch are supplying large quantities of fuel graunitously by getting their woods and plantations thinned and pruned. This considerate kindness must have a salutary offect on the minds of the people .- Times' Dublin Cor.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, DUBLIN .- Rev. P. Larelle v. Lord Oranmore. - This case came before the Court on demurrer to the defences. This action was one of libel brought by the Rev. Mr. Lavelle against Lord Oranmore, and was tried at the Galway Assizes. The facts have been already published. The Court now delivered judgment. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald was of opinion that the demurrer should be allowed. Mr. Justice Hayes and the Lord Chief Justice took a different view, declaring that, in their opinion, the defences were good, and that the demarrer should be disallowed. Mr. Justice O'Brien said he was not present when the arguments took dace, and would, therefore, take no part in the udgment. Judgment for the defendant.

IN RE WILLIAM JONES ARMSTONG, J.P .- This case stood over for judgment. It had come before the Court on a motion made on the part of Mr. Armstrong, J.P., for a conditional order for a mundamus to compel the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, at Armagh, to send up to the grand jury a bill of indictment for libel against the Rev. Mr. Quinn, a Catholic clergyman. The alleged libel was published in the Dundalk Democrat, the Freeman's Journal, and rishman newspapers, and, as was stated, reflected in strong terms on the conduct of Mr. Armstrong, P., in his capacity of landlord. The Chairman of Quarter Sessions, acting on a letter from the Solicitor-General, had decided to send the case for trial at the Assizes; and the present application was to compel the Chairman and the magistrates to hear the case themselves. The Court were ununimous in refusing the application, their lordships observing that the magistrates, both of petty sessions and quarter sessions, had full discretion, to hear the case themselves, or send it to a higher tribunal if they thought proper, and that, in the present instance, they (the Court) thought that that discretion had been wisely exercised. They did not see any justifiable ground whatever for the present applicaion for a mandamus to act differently.

SIR ROBERT PEEL AND GALWAY -- Mr. Morris, the ecorder of Galway, at the request of many influenisl citizens of that town, has addressed a letter to Robert Peel, in the course of which he says:-We have anxiously anticipated the pleasure of a public visit from you, when we should have the opportunity of tendering to you a cordial and frank reception. In that hope we have as yet been disap-Pointed, as your only acquaintance with this town has been derived from what you discovered in a trole through a few of its back streets, after nightall, during the hours between six o'clock of the ight of one day and eight o'clock of the morning of he next, those being the hours of your arrival rain from Dublin, and departure from Galway the pext morning. If you had intimated your intended sit, and permitted your patience to be taxed for ren a few hours of daylight, you might have seen what even its greatest enemies have conceded—a bay second to none in the empire, and possessing, the opinion of the greatest nautical authorities, ery natural requisite for being the centre of transtlantic communication."

Sir Robert Peel's flying visit to the districts has tended to mislead all parties. Instead of fulfilling the mission to the the West which he seems to have undertaken proprio molu, he has been coquetting with the Orangemen of the North, and denying the existence of the deep distress and hope less destitution, from which he appears to have averted his face when he was in the localities in which they surrounded him, and to have fled from with all possible speed, and a degree of heartlessness which we thought to be foreign from his nature. We subjoin from the London Examiner what that liberal journal characterises as "Jaunting-car Statesman-ship":—"In places of the bundles of statistics wherein his staid progenitor loved to encourage himself Sir Robert the Third prefers to pick up a fact and snap at a conclusion as he goes along a mountain road or stops to bait at a village inn. Tape is exchanged for whipcord, and the official chair for a jaunting car. We more than doubt whether the public announcement of such a progress aids its chance of utility; and whether the ostentatious performance of such pilgrimage on an outside car, with pauses at intervals for the delivery of crack speeches in praise of the Government and flattery of the people, be as safe a mode of procuring reliable information as it is a certain and easy way of netting a large amount of transient popularity. There is, indeed, an irrepressible air of mere burlesque about the whole proceeding. Addressing the Aldermen and burgesses of Sligo, the Chief Secretary boasts of his having travelled at this inclement season three hundred miles in the space of three days, in company with the chief of the police, upon a low-backed car, in order that he might know for certain the actual amount and degree of distress that now prevails. What a valuable witness he must be, after such a dash into Connaught, as to its true condition, economical and social; and what valuable testimony he must be prepared to lay before the Privy Council and parliament as to its capability of weathering through the present winter with no potatoes, very wet turf, and little corn. Three hundred miles in three days, with no other interpreter of what he saw than the chief of the police and the carmen! 'Three hundred' is a very telling figure in a speech, and 'the low-backed car' has a pleasant sound in a song; but nobody, except a lunatic or a man copying 'John Gilpin' for a wager, would think of making such a peregrination 'at this inclement season of the year;' and as for the compagnon de voyage, we strongly recommend Sir Robert the Rash to remember to forget him the next time he takes a run into the interior.

The Most Rev. Dr. Hughes, Archbishop of New York, was among the passengers on board the Africa, which arrived at Queentown on Monday. His Grace will stay a short while in this country, in order to obtain a sufficient number of Catholic clergymen to afford a Chaplain to each of the Union regiments requiring one. He will then proceed to Rome to obtain the necessary power to grant facilities to such Chaplains, so that they can officiate in whatever diocese the regiment to which they may be attached may happen to be.

A terrible tragedy was enacted in Dublin on Wednesday. A waiter out of employment quarrelled with his wife and her sister over some trifling family affairs, and, probably rendered morose by his unfortunate circumstances-for the family was in great distress—he made a murderous attack on both the women with a poker, wounding them severely, but they managed to make their escape. Maddened by their having eluded him, he next rushed to two young children and with a knife nearly severed the heads of both from their bodies. Then the reaction came, and he burst into a passionate fit of weeping, with screams for help. He was immediately taken into custody.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

Conversion.-The Rev. Hugh Weightman, M. A. of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, for several years and until recently Curate of St. George's, Hanoversquare, has, we understand, been lately received into the Catholic Church by the Right Rev. Mgr. Manning. The Rev. and learned gentleman was called to the bar by the Hon. Secretary of the Inner Temple in May, 1843, and practised for some years in London and on the Oxford Circuit with, we believe, considerable success. It is Mr. Weightman's intention now to resume his practice as a Catholic layman.

BISHOP OF BEVERLEY .- In consequence of the decease of the Right Rev. Dr. Briggs, late Roman Catholic Bishop of Beverley, Dr. Cornthwaite, formerly of Darlington, was some short time ago appointed to the charge of the vacant see, and was with much ceremony consecrated on Sunday, the 10th instant, at Brompton, by His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman. On the Tuesday following, having come down to this city, to take possession of his episcopal see. which comprises the Roman Catholic body of the whole of the county of Yorkshire, he was installed at the pro-Cathedral church of St. George.

The Weekly Register, noticing a recent work by the Prince de Broglie on the Sovereignty of the Pope, has the following remarks upon the condition of the Catholic Church in England:-

English Catholics will remark how keenly the writer feels the religious value of that political and social freedom which it is the happiness of Englishmen to inherit in unbroken succession from their Catholic ancestors. The Church, he says, wants nothing but liberty; but as she has to do, not with names, but with facts, that liberty must be in deed. not in word. It must include the right of free association without State interference; the right to collect money and spend it, without State control; the right to educate the children of all who choese to entrust them to us, without State superintendence: the right to live in our own houses where we please, in what numbers we please, and under what rules we please-in other words, freedom of religious assemblies, freedom of education, and freedom of religious orders. All these things we actually enjoy, not because there are not many of our countrymen who would gladly take them from us, but because it is impossible practically to interfere with them, without endangering the civil liberty of Englishmen .-Under the most unfavorable circumstances we have a free Church; because it a free State. In France, where there is practically no religion except that of Catholic Church, that Church has very little freedom, and (except the strength derived from the Sovergign character of the Holy Father, which enables him to deal as an equal with other Sovereigns) no security at all for the permanence of the little she has, because the French Church is not in a free State. We must not suppose, however, that this want of social freedom which makes insecure even the religious freedom of France, is the result of the coup d'etat or of the despotism of the restored Em-It existed under the Parliamentary reign of Louis Philippe, under the Restoration, under Napoieon I., under the Republic, under the old regime be-fore the Revelution. The root of the evil lies not so much in the laws as in the customs and public opinion of France, and indeed of almost the whole Continent. The Prince says that it is actually popular among Frenchmen. Nothing could more strongly confirm his statement than the late dissolution of the Society of St. Vincent of Paul, which has been opposed only by the Catholic party, and by them on religious grounds, not as a violation of civil freedom. The French Liberals, and men who sincerely believe themselves to be the most ardent lovers of liberty, were charmed at a measure which we can in some degree represent to ourselves by imaging the Bible Society, and three or four Missionary Societies, dissolved by a stroke of Sir George Grey's pen. The fact is, that on the Continent, what we mean by personal liberty would be contemptuously repudiated by all parties, democrats and republicans, as much

as by despots. How the ruling Power shall be con-

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stituted, whether it shall be in an individual or an assembly, and whether by election or succession, these and similar questions are warmly discussed. That the ruling Power, be it what it may, is to interfere with all the private concerns of every family, Revolutionists and Legitimatists are substantially agreed. The consequence is clear, that unless the Head of the Church were able to deal as an equal with the head of each Stare, subjection or persecution would be the only alternative left to almost all Continental Catholics. The writer seems to consider that it is only in America that religious freedom is secured by civil freedom, and expresses a trembling hope that the treasure may not be shipwrecked in the storm now raging there. He has probably heard not only of persecution in times past, but of the too real injustice and wrong still suffered by Catholics in these Islands, and is not aware that we suffer gard to the Trent by the San Jacinto. only under a social, not a legal persecution, except as it touches paupers and prisoners-exceptional classes, which want the protection of absolute free-dom. These facts are the strongest possible confirmation of his views. Two opposite principles have contended in England,—the invincible instinct which compels Protestants in all countries to persecute the Catholic Church; and civil freedom, which by an instinct as strong, tends to establish religious freedom. For many years the evil principle seemed to have its own way, and the result was the Penal Laws. But, in their despite, civil freedom has in the end procured to British Catholics a degree of legal freedom not possessed by their brethren anywhere else in Europe. Nowhere could an experiment be tried under circumstances more unfavorable nowhere could it be more successful. The injustice we still suffer, not from the law, but from individuals, proves that our countrymen want only the power to persecute, not the will. In England, thank God, we have a "free Church," and it is the direct consequence of our "free State."

THE TRENT AFFAIR-INDIGNATION MEETING IN LI-VERPOOL.—New York, Dec. 12th.—The Hansa brings the London Times of the 28th which contains an account of the meeting in Liverpool

The following placard was posted on Change :-"Outrage on British flag. Southern Commissioners forcibly removed from a British mail steamer. A public meeting will be held in Cotton Sales Room at

The room was crowded to excess. The chair was occupied by James Spence, who read the following resolution.

"Resolved, -That this meeting having heard with indignation that an American Federal ship of war has forcibly taken from a British mail steamer certain passengers, who were proceeding peaceably, under shelter of our flag, from one neutral port to another, do carnestly call upon Government to assert the dignity of the British flag by requiring prompt reparation for this outrage."

This resolution was received with great enthusiasm. The resolution was advocated by the chairman, who considered he was expressing the feeling of the people when he said it was the duty of the people to press on Government the imperative necesity of vindicating the honor and dignity of the

British name and flag.

Mr. John Campbell considered there was reason to doubt whether the facts related and acted on by this meeting, were in reality a breach of international law, and referred to the opinions of law officers of the Crown as being in some measure inclined to the world generally. On the other hand, should the show that such a step, as taken with respect to proceeding be found unquestionably illegal, there show that such a step, as taken with respect to Southern Commissioners, was justifiable under the existing state of international law, and urged the propriety of postponing the consideration of the subject till to-morrow.

Mr. Torr sustained Mr. Campbell's views.

The Chairman suggested, that, to meet the objection of Mr. Campbell, the words "By requiring prompt reparation for this outrage," be struck out and thus amended, the resolution passed nearly unanimously.

Several merchants expressed their views after adjournment, that the meeting and its action were pre-

The following is a fuller report of the meeting :-INDIGNATION MEETING IN LIVERPOOL .- The following is a report of the speeches :- The Chairman remarked than when the news of the outrage reached this town the feeling created was one of surprise, mingled with indignation. He remarked that we had all heard of the sacred dignity of the American INSTALLATION OF DR. COUNTEWAITE AS CATHOLIC flag. That dignity, he proceeded to say, was a means by which the persons engaged in the nefarious ances on vessels to and troin America became for a slave trade could at once protect themselves by hoisting the American flag, which fully enabled them to sult to the British flag appeared to be resented by resist any attempt to search such vessel. He trusted | high and low, rich and poor. The Federal Governit would not be allowed that men prosecuting so ne- | ment, and the people of the Northern or Union farious a trade should be protected, and that men | States of America, have shown lately so much evipeaceably proceeding on their own affairs, under the dence of ill-feeling and hostility towards this counprotection of our flag, might be forcibly taken out try, and even manifested a desire to come to an open of our ships. (Cheers.) On the contrary, he be-lieved that the people of this country would not by resenting the many insults received should be inany means permit such an outrage. (Cheers.) He stantly seized, as witness to-day. Late in the aftersaid, in having to take the chair on this occasion, he noon it was reported (but the announcement was did so without reluctance or regret, as he felt deeply that he only expressed the feeling, not merely of the meeting, but of the community in general, when he said it was the duty of the people to press on the great a sensation in city circles, and it cannot be government the imperative necessity of vindicating doubted that the country generally will be apt to the honor and dignity of the British name and flag.

(Loud and continued cheering.) Mr. H. C. Chapman, as a mere matter of form, moved that the resolution be adopted.

Mr. A. Forwood said he felt much pleasure in seconding the adoption of a resolution which must find an echo in every English bosom.

Mr. John Campbell, while fully concurring in the propriety of preventing any outrage from being offered to the British flag - a sentiment which was universally acknowledged throughout the kingdomsaid he felt assured that there was no Englishman, Irishman, or Scotchman who would not at once, and promptly, resent any insult offered to our flag -(Cheers). While feeling this in the strongest manner, and to the fullest he considered that there still remained some reason to doubt whether the facts related, and acted on by calling this meeting, were in reality a breach of international law. (Cries of "No, no.") He referred at some length to the opinions of the law officers of the Crown, as being in some measure inclined to show that such a step as that taken with respect to the Southern commissioner was justifiable under the existing state of international law. In conclusion, he proposed a direct negative to the resolution. As, however, he was not desirous of doing anything which would create a spirit of dissension, he was willing to adopt any middle course which could be suggested, and urged the propriety of postponing the consideration of the subject till to-morrow.

The Chairman suggested that, to meet the objection thrown out by Mr. Campbell, it would be sufficient to strike out of the resolution the words "by

requiring prompt reparation for this outrage." Mr. Campbell said he could not concur in the suggestion of the chairman, and must decline to do so. Ma Torr expressed his concurrence in the views put forward by Mr. Campbell, and in doing so met with frequent interruption. He argued that the present meeting was hastily convened, and had in its proceedings already prejudged the case, with the merits of which the meeting was unacquainted. He insisted that there was no reason to believe that the responsible ministers of the crown would allow no insult to be offered to the British flag. (Loud cheers.) He urged the advantage of proceeding calmly in considering a case such as the present, which, if prematurely urged to extremity, might result in involving this country in a war. (Great interruption.) He contended that to urge on the government a particular line of conduct in respect to the proceedings now under consideration was impolitic and unjust. He would not, and no Englishman would, advocate putting up with insult; but in the present case, let him ask, what had the Americans done?

Mr. Chapman—They fired a shot across the bows | under the command of the first lieutenant who of the mail steamer to bring her to, and as they did came up on the quarter deck, and, after asking not stop for that they fired a shell at her, which burst for Captain Moir, demanded a list of passengers.

close by her. (Tremendous cheers.) avoid coming to a hasty resolution, and, in thanking the meeting for the patience with which they had heard him-(loud and ironical cheers)-he again and dispassionately, and not to be carried away by the impulse of feeling in a case which required mature judgment and calm deliberation. A letter had been shown to him by a Southern gentleman, in which it was stated as a positive fact that the law officers of the crown had, in anticipation, expressed a decided opinion in favor of the legality of a proceeding similar to which had just taken place in re-

Mr. J. Turner next attempted to address the meeting to the same effect as had been done by Mr. Torr and Mr. Campbell, but the feeling of those present was so decidedly opposed to that view that he was forced to desist.

The resolution, as proposed to be amended by the chairman, was then put to the meeting, and carried by a tremendous majority, and amid the most deafening and enthusiastic cheers. For the negative, only a few hands were held up.

THE TRENT AFFAIR ON THE LONDON STOCK EX-CHANGE.—The news of the aggression upon the Royal Mail Company's steamer Trent by the United States ship-of-war San Jacinto, produced an indescribable effect in the city this morning. It transpired about the middle of the day, up to which time the English funds had shown great buoyancy, and after a few moments during which it was deemed almost incredible the result on the funds was a full of one per cent. From this there was a rally of nearly one-half per cent.. but the market closed with a very unsettled appearare calculated to increase to an intense point the feelings with which it will be regarded, had not up to that hour been published. The opening quotations of consuls for the account was 92} ex dividend at which there were afterwards buyers. At 1 o'clock the notice from the Royal Mail Company began to circulate, and a rapid fall ensued to 915-8. An impression was then encouraged that the particulars the transaction would, on their receipt, probably show some features of mitigation, and, as several of the parties by whom speculative sales had been offected were disposed to realize their profit, a recovery ensued to 92 to 1. A large portion of the public, however, continued to regard the act in the worst light, as confirmation of the indications so long given by Mr. Seward of his desire to involve this country in a collision at any cost. Nevertheless, an unanimous confidence is expressed that our government on this, as on former occasions, will maintain the national dignity too well to be betrayed into irritation, and will pursue with the most literal exactitude whatever course may be indicated by the precedents of international law and the natural rules for the comity of been able to conceive it possible for any United States' warrant to be served on board a British ship supported even in tolerating that act, provided it can be shown to be in conformity with the reciprocal law between the two mations, or the nations of | vant, will be no limit to the energy with which the country will respond to the demand for the requisite means of obtaining instant satisfaction, and upholding the common principles that regulate and render possible the intercourse of mankind .- Times, Nov. 28.

If a bombshell had fallen upon the city of London from the Tuilleries, Palais-Royal of Paris, or from the forts of Calais, greater amazement could not have been produced in the city to-day than that created by the news of the Federal war steamer San Jacinto firing at, boarding and taking from the Trent, British mail steamer, the Southern Commissioners and suite, who were passengers on board and under the protection of the British flag. A more flagrant insult, it was considered, could not have been conceived, and at once the manly spirit of Englishmen was aroused on all sides, and from everybody a declaration of war against America was instantly manifested and talked of as a matter of course. Consols went down, and saltpetre went up; all the pub-lic securities fell in value, and, at Lioyd's, insurtime impossible, unless at very high rates. The inprobably premature) that a Cabinet Council has been held, and Mr. Adams had received his passports. Nothing of modern times has created so manifest an equally strong feeling of resentment .-It will at once be seen that a case of considerable importance to the country must be at once submitted to the crown, and promptly answered, the question at issue turning upon international law.-London Chronicle, Nov. 28.

THE TRENT AFFAIR .- STATEMENT OF THE PURSER .-The following statement of the purser of the Trent was sent to the London Times:— "I hasten to forward you some particulars of the

grievous outrage committed to-day against the British flug by the United States steam sloop San Jacinto, Captain Wilkes. You have probably heard how, some three weeks ago, the little steamer Theodora, having on board the commissioners sent by the Confederate States of America to London and Paris, ran the blockade at Charleston, arriving safely at Havana. Once arrived there, they, of course, imagined that on neutral territory they were perfectly free and safe from all molestation, and therefore made no attempt to conceal their names, position, and intended movements. Mr. Slidell, the commissioner for Paris, was accompanied by his wife, son and three daughters, and also by his secretary, Mr. G. Eustis, with his wife; Mr. Mason, the commissioner for England, being accompanied by his secretary, Mr. M'Farlane. It was well known in Havanna that berths were booked for the whole party to proceed by this steamer to St. Thomas, there to join the homeward West India mail steamer for Southampton. They accordingly embarked yesterday morning, trusting to receive the same protection under the British flag which they had already received from that of Spain. We left Havanna yesterday morning at eight. This morning, about 111, we observed a large steamship ahead, and on a near approach found she was hove to, evidently awaiting us. We were then in the narrowest part of the Bahama channel, abreast of Paredon Grande light house. As soon as we were within range, we had the first intimation of her na-tionality and intentions by a round shot being fired across her bows, and at the same moment by her showing American colors. We were now sufficiently near to observe that all her ports were open, guns run out, and crew at their stations. On a still near | In speaking of a dog which he had seen at the Hoser approach she fired a shell from a swivel gun of pice of Mont St. Bernard, he remarked that the anilarge calibre, which passed within a few yards of mal was an angel in canine form, and perhaps more the ship, hursting about a hundred yards to leeward. fitted to take part in tempests and hurricanes than We were now within hail, when Captain Moir, com- the angels who were pictured to us with wings manding this ship, asked the American what he (laughter and cheers). A turnspit dog had one day meant by stopping his ship, and why he did so by gone to church, and sat very demutely with his misfiring shotted guns, contrary to usual custom. The | tress, until the clergyman read a passage in Ezekiel firing shotted guns, contrary to usual custom. The tress, until the dierginal read a passage in passage reply was that he wished to send a boat aboard of containing the words. O wheel. The dog started, us. This was immediately followed by a boat push- and, on the words being repeated twice, he, thinking ing off from the side of the Jacinto, containing be no doubt, that he was about to be put to work, ran tween twenty and thirty men, heavily armed, out of the church (laughter).

As his right of search was denied, the information Mr. Torr proceeded to say that there was reason to required was, of course, peremptorily refused. He void coming to a hasty resolution, and, in thanking then stated that he had information that Messrs. Slidell, Mason, Eustis, and McFarlane were on board and demanded that they should be given up. This urged on those present to consider the matter calmly also being indignantly refused, Mr. Slidell himself came forward, and said that the four gentlemen named were then before him, but appealed to the British flag, under which they were sailing, for protection. The lieutenant said that his orders were to take them on board the San Jacinto by force if they would not surrender. He then walked to the side of the ship and waved his hand, immediately three more heavily armed boats pushed off and surrounded the ship, and the party of marines who came in the first boat came up and took possession, of the quarter deck; these, however, he ordered on the main-deck, to take charge of the gangway ports. Captain Williams, R.N., the naval agent in charge of the mails, who was of course present during this interview, then in the name of Her Majesty, he being the only person on board directly representing her, made a vehement protestation against the piratical act. During the whole of this time the San Jacintowas about two hundred yards distant from us on the port beam, her broadside guns, which were all manned directly bearing upon us. Any open resistance to such a force was, of course hopeless altho' from the loud and repeated plaudits which followed Capt. Williams protestations, and which were joined in by every one. without exception, of the passengers congregated on the quarter deck, men of all nations, and from the manifested desire of some to resist to the last, I have no doubt but that every person would have joined heart and soul in the struggle had our commander but given the order. Such an order he could not, ance, although the precise details of the act, which under such adverse circumstances, conscientiously are calculated to increase to an intense point the give, and it was therefore considered sufficient that a party of marines with baronets fixed, should forcibly lay hands on the gentlemen named. This was done, and the gentlemen retired to their cabins to arrange some new changes of clothing. A most beartrending scene now took place between Mr. Slidell, his eldest daughter, a noble girl devoted to her father, and the lieutenant. It would require a far more able pen than mine to describe how, with flashing eyes and quivering lips, she threw herself in the doorway of the cabin where her father was, resolved to defend him with her life, till the order being given to the marines to advance, which they did with bayonets pointed at this poor defenceless girl, her father ended the painful scene by escaping from the cabin by a window, when he was immediately seized by the marines and hurried into the boat, calling out to Captain Moir as he left that he held him and his gotvernment responsible for this outrage. If further proof were required of the meanness and cowardly bullying in the line of conduct pursued by the captain of the San Jacinto, I may remark, first, that on being asked if they would have committed this outnations. Although no one in the city to-day has rage if we had been a man-of-war, they replied 'Gertainly not,' and, secondly, that Captain Wilkes sent an order for Captain Moir to go on board this for the capture of peaceable passengers not charged ship, and a third, for Captain Moir to move the Trent with any recognized crime, the cabinet will be fully closer to the San Jacinto Of course, not the shgirtest notice was taken of either order, nor did they attempt to enforce them .- I am, sir, your obedien' ser " THE PUBSER OF THE THEN?

"Royal Mail Steamship Trent, at see, Nov. 8." Piry 'Tis, 'Tis Tare. - Every Government has its traditions and unwritten laws, - the maxims in which the experience of one age is handed down for the guidance of another, - and no Government is more addicted to traditions than that of the United States. Washington taught his countrymen to avoid "entangling alliances" and they have engrafted upon this wise precept the gloss, that while they ally themselves little to foreign nations they should, to insure their observance of this precept, quarrel with them as frequently and as violently as possible. This is the maxim in its most general form; a particular application of it seems to be, "Whenever you find yourselves in a difficult position pick a quarrel with England." It rouses public spirit, gives opportunity for a fine vein of 4th of July allusion and invective, and brings parties into a sort of union by showing them there is something in the world which they hate worse than they do each other. How many Presidential elections have been carried, how many quarrels and discords have been tided over, by a dispute judiciously kindled with England, and allowed to die out when it has answered its manner. out when it has answered its momentary purpose! No one can accuse the Americans of having allowed this treasured weapon to rust in the armoury of their Constitution .- Times.

BISHOP HAMLET'S ADVICE TO THE PLOTESTANT PAR-SONS.

# [Enter Bishop and certain Parsons.]

Bishop. Preach the sermon, I pray you, as I pronounced it to you, fluently on the tangue : but if you mouth it, as many of your parsons do, I had as lief the begging impostor spoke your discourse. Nor do not thump the cushion too much -- your list thus: but use all gently; for in the very torrent, and (as 1 may say) the whirlwind of zeal, you must acquire and beget a temperance, that may give it smoothness. Oh ! it offends me to the soul to see a robustions whisker-cheeked fellow tear an exhortation to tatters to very rags, to split the ears of the sanctified, who for the most part are capable of nothing but inexplicable grimace and rant. I could have such a fellow whipped for o'erdoing Chadband; it out mawworms Mawworm; pray you avoid it.

1st Parson. I warrant your fordship.

Bishon. Be not too cold, neither, but let your own discretion be your tutor. Suit the emphasis to the word, and the word to the emphasis - with this special observance, that you o'erstep not the dignity of the pulpit, for any thing so overdone is from the purpose of preaching, whose end, both at the first and now, was to hold, as 'twere, the mirror up to conscience; show piety her own figure, profaneness her own image, and the very soul and spirit of a man his form and pressure Now, this overdone, or come tardy off, though it make the witlings laugh, cannot but make the sober grieve; the censure of the which one must in your allowance o'erweigh a whole temple of others. Oh! there be parsons that I have heard preach, and known others praise, and that highly, not to speak it profanely, that, having neither the accent of Christians, nor the delivery of Christians, scholars, nor gentlemen, have so mouned and bellowed, that I have thought some of Little Bethel's clergymen had trained them, and not trained them, they well, imitated Stiggins so abominably. 1st Parson. I hope we have reformed that indiff-

erently with us, my lord. Bishop. Oh! reform it altogether. And let those that aim at being pathetic preachers speak no other than articulate sounds; for there be of them that will themselves groan, to set on some quantity of maudlin hearers to groan too ; though, in the meantime, some necessary question of the text be then to be considered; that's villainous; and shows a most pitiful hypocrisy in the snob that uses it. Go, keep

you steady .- [Exeunt Parsons.] -Punch.

Spurgeon on Dogs .- Yesterday evening Mr. Spurgeon's weekly lecture was on " The Canine Family."

# The Crue Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PUBLISHED SYEBY FRIDAY BY THE BUITOR AND GEORGE E. CLERK, At No. 223, Notre Daine Street.

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Also at Mr. Alexander's Bookstore, opposite the

Post-Office, Quebec.

#### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DEC. 20, 1861.

TO OUR READERS.

Mr. Gillies, of the TRUE WITNESS office, is now on a collecting and canvassing tour through Canada West. He has full authority to receive all monies due to this office, to give receipts, and to make such arrangements as he shall deem most convenient. We would respectfully bespeak for him a good reception from our numerons, deluquent subscribers.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE all absorbing topic of the week is the announcement of the effect produced in England by the receipt of the tidings of the capture of Messrs. Slidell and Mason. The news was reesived with one universal outburst of indignation; and it was universally agreed that the outrage was one to which no nation could submit, and for which prompt and ample satisfaction must be demanded. On this point there could be no difference of opinion amongst intelligent men; ter whilst no one contests the belligerent " right of search," no one acquainted with international law can recognise the " right of arrest," which in the case of Muson and Stidell, the Federal Government claims for its armed cruisers. The two things must not be confounded, for they are essentially distinct. A belligerent has, by the usages of nations, the right to stop and search neutral vessels on the high seas in order to intercept arms, and other contrahand of war; and had the San Jacinto merely exercised this right over the Trent, no voice in England would have been raised against it; though, in its own behalf, and against British cruisers, the Government of the United States has always denied even the "right of search." It has in this respect two contradictory codes of maritime international law; one of which it applies to itself, the other to its neighors.

But the question at issue is not the "right of search," but the " right of arrest;" i.e. the right of a Government to seize, upon the high seas, and from under a neutral flig, those whom it claims as political offenders. For instance, if Mr. Smith O'Brien in '48 had eluded the vigilance of the British authorities, and escaped to France; had he thence taken his passage in an American regular packet steamer for New York; and had that vessel, when half-way across the Atlantic, been stopped and searched by a British man-ofwar, and had Mr. O'Brien been forcibly dragged from under the "Stars and Stripes" to the deck of the latter - we should have had a case precisely in point, identical down to the most minute particular, with that of the Trent. Can any one he at a loss as to how the authorities at Washington would have received the tidings of such an outrage upon the flag of the United

It can excite no surprise therefore that the British Government has received with the utmost surprise and indignation, the news of the outrage perpetrated by the San Jacinto; and that it has sent instructions to Lord Lyons at Washington, to demand the restoration of Messrs Slidell and Mason to the protection of the British flag, and a repudiation of the high-handed act of Captain Wilkes. It is also said that to Canada, in the prospect of the hostilities may probably soon find ourselves involved. which must inevitably follow a refusal on the City of Washington, and the Jura steamersdiscrepancies betwirt their several budgets of rica, at the present crisis? news. We are told that public opinion in France !

the moment of writing, any certainty as to de-Lyons's instructions are such as to leave an of Catholic." opening for an amicable adjustment of the matter in disputerges and when a day of edital hed

That such an adjustment may be arrived at every one will pray, though it is impossible to feel very sanguine as to the result. The misforlune is, that by its foolish and precipitate action the House of Representatives in Congress has given a quasi official approbation of Captain Wilkes' act, thus making it difficult for the Executive to condemn that officer's conduct. Still a pacific solution is not impossible. Without loss of honor or moral prestige, the Washington Cabinet might still make the amende honorable; and whilst giving up Messrs Mason and Slidell, might insist upon the formal recognition by the British Government of a principle in maritime law for which it has always, in its own behalf, stoutly contended. This course would be nolitic and dignified, and one which a great and powerful nation should not shrink from pursuing. No one can doubt the naval and military prowess of the people of the United States; no one can in loyalty to our Queen. doubt their ability to ward off insult or outrage to their flag or shores; and no one can doubt that to such a Powert an acknowledgment of error would be neither injurious nor dishonoring; on the contrary, it would elevate the character of the Washington Cabinet in the opinion of every intelligent person. The issue however we must leave to God; and in the mean time we should pray earnestly that the herrors of war may be long averted from our happy land.

Yet it behooves us to take all necessary precautions; and to act-even whilst praying for, and believing in, the preservation of peace-as if war were certain. Too long have our defences been neglected, and it is now high time that people and rulers should shake off their lethargy, and give signs of life. Indeed the most likely chance there is to preserve peace is, to show our neighbors that we are ready for war, that we are united amongst ourselves, and determined to maintain our national independence. We are therefore happy to record that whilst every one earnestly deprecates war, the people of Canada from one end of the Province to the other, are enrolling, arming, and drilling for the irrespective of creed, politics, or national origin defence of their country. It is confidently hoped that ere long 100,000 men shall be under arms; and if proper attention be paid to organising and disciplining the large numbers who will rally around the country's flag, there is no cause to doubt that we shall be able to hold our own, until the arrival of the expected reinforcements from home shall have secured us against the dangers of an invasion. Let us then be up hearths-a war for our religious, as well as for and doing.

The following is the substance of the latest telegraph dispatch from the U. States :-

Washington, Dec. 19 .- A rumor is affoat that the Government has decided to return Mason and Slidell, but we are satisfied after inquiry, that this is untrue. The question would not be decided in advance of

Mr. Adams' despatches. There has been no Cabinet meeting since yester-

The Africa will carry to England a despatch from Lord Lyons, containing the intelligence that he has received and delivered to the American Government

his instructions from the Foreigh Office.

It is a fact that the Government is not alarmed about the Mason and Slidell imbroglie. By the numerous dispatches which have been received to-day a fear is expressed by the people in different parts of the country that the government may be induced by some diplomatists to give the traitors up. To dispe this feeling, I venture to assort I have the highest authority of the impossibility of the surrender under any circumstances. The President is fixed and im-

movable on this point.

[New York Times' Special.]

A Cabinet meeting was held to-day, in which the English question was discussed, of course informally, as the nature of the despatches brought by the Royal Messenger has not been made known.

There was one sentiment prevalent, and that was that no quarrel with England must be permitted to interfere at this moment to stay the reduction of the

I have the best authority for saying that the de-mands of England will be met in a spirit of conciliution which will store the calamity.

Capt. Seymour, Mr. Adam's messenger, bas ar-Nothing can of course be known, the matter will be considered in Executive Session.

"Canada expects that every man will do his duty." This is the only rule applicable to our arms, ammunitions and troops are on their way present circumstances, and to those in which we

To do one's duty, is the noblest work of man part of the Federal authorities to comply with Let others talk of honor and of glory; it should the altimation of the British Government. This be the great ambition of the honest man to do is the substance of the tidings by the Europa, the his duty, and to leave consequences to God .-What then is the duty of every Canadian, of though on matters of detail there are some slight every subject of Queen Victoria in North Ame-

This question should present no difficulties to is altogether on the side of Great Britain in the any conscientious man; above all, no Catholic present dispute, and that Louis Napoleon has should be for one moment at a loss how to antendered his good offices as arbiter -- that active swer it. The simple duty of every man in Capreparations are going on in all the British ar- | nada, who, under the protection of the British senals—that a Royal Proclamation has prohibit- Government, has enjoyed the blessings of civil ed the exportation of arms and of saltpetre; and and religious liberty, is to be prompt to defend that the war, party in England comprises almost | that Government, and to uphold that rule from the entire community. We are also told that which he has derived so many invaluable blessin case of the refusal of the Washington Cabinet | ings. Thank God! in the present crisis, there to give the required satisfaction, Lord Lyons is, and can be, no collision either betwixt our has instructions to demand his passports; and duties and our interests, or betwirt those duties that in conjunction with France, Great Britain which as Catholics we owe to our Church, and will officially recognise the Southern Confeder- | those other duties which as British subjects we

upon as it pleases. There is not however, at is the law of God; and he who violates that law is not only a bad subject, but he is a worse tails; and possibly it may turn out that Lord Christian, and altogether unworthy of the name

As Catholics we have ever insisted upon perfect equality of rights with Protestants; we must therefore, as the consequences of our own loudly proclaimed principles, be prompt to acknowledge an equality of duties-no matter what burdens those duties may impose upon us. Here, in Canada, we have received only benefits from the hands of the British Government. It has protected us in our persons, and in our properties; it has secured to us the most perfect freedom, and a greater emount of liberty, religious, political, and personal, than has fallen to the lot of any people upon earth. Shall we then be unmindful of these benefits ?-or shall we approve ourselves ungrateful for, and therefore unworthy of, the advantages which our position as British subjects has hitherto secured to us? God forbid! We are not the vilest, the meanest of men. We will therefore do our duty; and by so doing, silence and put to shame the paltry clique who try to raise prejudice against us, as deficient

There is another aspect under which our duty" presents itself to us at the present moment. Union amongst all British subjects-no matter what their creed or national originhearty and cordial union, is our duty, and shame be to him who neglects or violates this sacred duty. Such union implies no derelication of principle, no sacrifice of conscientious convictions or of national attachments; it means merely that we should lay aside for the season our sectional strifes and realousies; that we should be prepared to forgive and to forget all barsh words that may have been spoken, all unfriendly acts that may have been committed; and that recognising every one as a friend who is prepared to defend in person and in purse, the common country from the menaced invasion, we combine heart and soul for the attainment of that common obtect. Let us not imitate the folly and wickedness of those who, when the enemy was thundering at their gates, provoked their doom by their monstrous and unnatural contentions. A firm face towards the foe, and the kind word and the outstretched band towards all our fellow-subjects. -these things constitute our duty; and that duty, well performed, will promote both our secular and spiritual interests, and will secure to our children those blessings which under our actual regime we

so largely enjoy. 'The war which now alas! seems but too imminent, means to us Catholics a war pro aris et focis, for our altars as well as for our domestic our civil, liberties, and our national independence. our duty, for we are called upon to defend every thing that is, or should be, most precious to us. Not to say it profanely, a war to burl back the invasion of our neighbors, upon our tree soil, sweet, and precious in the sight of heaven, as the blood of the martyr. When our owr, soil is menaced with invasion, our Church with pillage, our Religious with outrage, our sanctuaries with pollution, and the altar of the living God with desecration-can any Catholic for one moment doubt what are his interests in the struggle, or l what his duty!

When the British Whig took the True WITNESS to task for qualifying as blasphemous the tenets of Calvinish which represent God as a capricious tyrant, he was probably not aware of the estimation in which those tenets are held by Non-Calvinist Protestant sects; and we think that he would have been more moderate in his strictures upon the language of the Papist, if he had known that denominations calling themselves orthodox and evangelical, repudiate those tenets of Calvinism to which the TRUE WITNESS alluded, as strongly as did the offending Romish journal. For these reasons we respectfully invite the attention of the British Whig to the following remarks upon Calvinism, which we extract from the "Selected Matter" of the Toronto Christian Guardian, (Methodist), of the 11th inst., which lays them before its readers as expressing its opinions upon the matter in dispute. The article from which we make these extracts. is headed "Infant Reprobation," and is by the Christian Guardian, copied approvingly from the Canadian Day Star:-

INFANT REPROBATION .- Some time ago we had a long conversation with a New England Calvinistic Minister on the Calvinistic controversy. The doctrine of infant reprobation was talked over at considerable length. He stoutly and strenuously denied that Calvinists held any such dogma as infant reprobation. We, on the other hand, maintained that John Calvin held, and that all who describe name of being his followers, must hold infant reproduction and damuation.

That John Calvin and many other Calvinistic dirible doctrine of infant damnation is abundantly evithis point. He says:

Again I ask, how came it to pass that the fall of Adam did wrap up in eternal death so many naremedy, but because it so pleased God? Here their tongues which are otherwise prattling, must of necesman shall be able to deny, but that God foreknew what end man should have, ere he created him, and

62. Book III. ch. 23. sect. 7.] Hear him again in Book IV. of his Institutes Yes, and very infants themselves bring their own damnation with them from their mother's womb.

Those who remonstrated with the Synod of Dort in the year 1619, in quoting the opinions of their Culvinistic adversaries took up their views on the subject of infant reprobation and shewed that the divines who composed that Synod, and who were there met to condemn the doctrines of Arminius, and denounce as heretics, all his followers, believed in the terrible decree of infant damnauon. One says: The condition of those infants who die in Christ before that they have been able to perform any act

is different, for they will, as others, either be saved Another says:

'For, since this promise is not so general as to comprehend all, therefore I dare not positively say that any so dying [without baptism] will obtain eternal salvation. For there are some children of holy people, who do not belong to those who are predestinated to eternal life."

This is surely plain enough, and, if true, fitted to fill the mind of every pious parent who has buried little ones with doubt and despondency. Blessed be God it is not true; reason condemns it, and He who gathers the lambs with his arms, and carries them in is bosom, condemned it when he said:

'Saffer the little children and forbid them not to come unto me, for of such is the Kingdom o beaven." O Calvinism, thou art much more gloomy, and

cruel than the grave. A third of the Dort divines says:
"There are many infants of pious parents, who, dying before they have the use of their reason, never

theless on account of original sin, will be damued. A fourth says
"The execution of the decree of God against reprobate infants is this .- As soon as they are born

they are reproduced to eternal death; being left to themselves when dying on account of the guilt of native and original sin.

Indeed if Calvinism be true, t sas ust, and right, to reprobate sinless infants, as to reprobate Rhurach or Nerv, or Judas, or any other wicked character .-Unconditional reprobation is one of the foundation stones upon which the Calvinistic avatem of theology rests; and it is absurd to speak of bad men being reprobated, or punished for their sine if Calvinism be true? But is it true? Can it be true? We trow not. - Canadian Day Star.

If the British Whig has read the above attentively he will perceive, and we trust will have the goodness to acknowledge, that the TRUE WITNESS in qualifying the peculiar tenets of Calvinism on the subjects of "predestination" and "infant damnation" as "blasphemous" has merely said in one short word that which Protestant evangelical writers have asserted of the same tenets at length. The writer quoted by the Christian Guardian, speaks of the doctrines of Calvinism as "horrible," as " much more gloomy and cruel than the grave;" and concludes with the expression of his opinion that if Calvinism be true-which he thanks God it is not-then it is absurd to speak of God as just, as the punisher of the wicked and the projector of the innocent. But a religious system whose views of the dealings of God with His creatures are "horrible," and "more gloomy and cruel than the grave," is and must be "blasphemous;" because to misrepresent God, to represent Him in "horrible, gloomy and cruel" colors is, of all kinds of blasphemy, the most outrageous, the Our particular interests therefore urge us to do most revolting, and the most dishonoring to God Himself. We call therefore upon the British Whig, as he loves fair play, either to acquit the | in defiance of British principles, and British tra-TRUE WITNESS of injustice towards Protestwould be almost a holy war; and the blood shed antism, or to pass a sentence as severe as that by the soldier on the battle field in such a war is which he passes upon us, upon the equally offending Methodist journalist.

We contend, however, that neither the TRUE WITNESS nor the Christian Guardian, in their several criticisms of Calvinism, has transgressed the limits of honorable and Christian controversy. It is of the system that we speak, and not of its adherents; and with Protestants this distinction may, and must, be drawn, because Protestants are rarely logically consistent, and seldom dare to follow out their principles to their legitimate conclusion. They know not whither these principles lead; and in this happy ignorance, they really believe that God is good, just, and that his mercy endureth for ever, whilst at the same time professing themselves adherents of the "horrible, gloomy" and " more cruel than the grave" system of theology broached by the French heresiarch. Thus we may say that Calvinism is "blasphemous," without imputing the sm of blasphemy to all who call themselves Calvinists; and we may, as we do, recognise that amongst the latter there are numbers of excellent, upright and most amiable individuals, without modifying one syllable of our strictures upon the "horrible" and "gloomy" system of religion

All Protestants, in short, at their worst, and hetter than their religious system at its best; jusi as all Catholics at their best are but poor and unprofitable servants, and fall very far short of the requirements of their religion. The feelings of the worst and most vicious Protestant when he compares himself, and what he is, with his religious system, that is to say, with Protestantism, vines of that day held and plainly preached the hor- the contrasts what he is, with what his Church reacy, and raise the blockade-leaving it to the lowe to our beloved Queen. The law which therefore foreknew it because he had so ordained it feel that he is better, infinitely better than, and Yankee principle of compulsory education, or of

Rederal Government to take such action there- obliges us to loyalty to our temporal sovereign, by his decree. [Institutes published in Glasgow, morally the superior of, the cruel, capricious and omnipotent monster-the creature of Cal. via's own imagination-to which the latter blasphemously applied the name and attributes of God; and although therefore Calvinism has done much not only to degrade God, but to degrade human nature, yet that nature has proved itself to be too good to be entirely corrupted and degraded even by the borrible, cruel and glooms tenets of Calvinism. The poison has not produced all its effects; and is consequence, in spite merely as the result of grace, or damped according of their system, we find good honest and amiable to nature as children of wrath.' men even amongst Calvinists.

If the British Whig asks us, why and upon what authority we term the peculiar tenets of Calvinism corrupting and degrading? we refer him to the Methodist testimony by us already quoted. We contend that tenets which tend to confuse right and wrong - or rather to obliterate the distinction—are and must be degrading: and that such is the effect of Calvinistic tenets, the Protestant writer by us quoted asserts :-"Indeed if Calviniam be true, it is as just and right to reprobate sinless infants as to reprobate Judas, or any other wicked character."

This then is our defence. That we as Cathohas have said upon the subject of Calvinian. nothing worse than is to be found in the columns of our Protestant and Methodist contemporaries: whilst we deny having made any personal attack upon Calvinists, whom we respect as be. ing always better than their system, and amongst whom we cheerfully recognise numbers of good citizens, and amiable members of society,-Their system is indeed "horrible, gloomy. more cruel than the grave" and therefore " blasphemous;" but we do not necessarily look unon Calvinists as horrible, cruel, or as blasphemous. because they are fortunately most illogical, and do not carry out their principles to their levitimate conclusions.

STATE-SCHOOLISM .- Again we say that the Catholics of Canada, and the Catholic minority of Upper Canada especially, have abundant reason to be thankful that they are British subjects. and not the citizens of a "free and enlightened Yankee republic." We may have some petty grievances to complain of-for when were mortals without a grievance !-- We may have some little wrongs to redress-for perfection is not easily attainable upon earth; but so long as we remain British subjects, so long as we can keep our necks clear of the roke of Yankee democracy, we shall never be altogether enslaved : so long shall we still remain in the enjoyment of those blessings of civil and religious freedom which the Catholics of Canada enjoy to a degree unequalled by any other political community in

Every aggression attempted upon our liberties every outrage upon our rights as parents over the education of our children, is, and must be; ditions: whilst every such attempted aggression and outrage is justified and defended by an appeal to Yankee precedents, and the customs of the United States. If Great Britain be the armoury from whence the champions of Freedom of Education must draw their constitutional weapons, so, in like manner, the advocates of State-Schoolism must " look to Washington," or more strictly speaking to Connecticut and Massachusetts, for the munitions of war wherewith to carry on their onslaught, upon the givil and religions liberties of their Catholic fellow-subjects, upon the parental rights of the Catholic father, and upon the faith and morals of the Catholic

In illustration of our meaning we would refer our readers to the proceedings at a recent meeting of the Board of School Trustees of Toronto, published in the Toronto Globe of the 13th inst. The object of the meeting was to adopt measures for making attendance upon the State Schools compulsory; and the arguments of the supporters of this object, and the precedents which they cited in justification of their conduct, are worthy the serious attention of all. To the Catholic minority of Upper Canada they offer the clearest evidence of the truth of our assertions respecting the benefits which we Catholies enjoy in virtue of our actual status as British subjects; and of the total loss of all our civil and religious liberties, which would inevitably be the result of any change which should assimilate our political and social condition to that of the people of the United States.

The principal speaker on the occasion alluded to was a Mr Henning; who may be taken as the exponent of the views of that anti-British, must be those of pride and self-complanency; he lauti-Catholic, and more than half-Yankeefied, subcannot but say to himself "how good, pure, and section of the extreme Protestant section of the holy I am." When the Catholic, on the con- population of Upper Canada; which, conspicutrary, compares himself with his religion; when our rather for its hostility to Popery, and the ardor of its aspirations after " Protestant Ascenddent from their writings. Hear Calvin himself on quires hun to be, with what he might have been ancy," than for the possession of any other quahad he faithfully corresponded with the means lity, sees no chance for either fully graof grace within his reach, he must always feel julying its hatred, or for realising its fondtions with their children being infants without depressed and humiliated and smiting upon his ly cherished dreams, except in the assimibreast must still exclaim, " Lord be merciful to flation of the political and social conditions sity be dumb. It is a terrible decree I own ; yet no me a sinner." The man, in whose bosom any sen- of Upper Canada to those of New England. timent of honor, justice and humanity exists, must Henning is therefore, a warm advocate of the

### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—DECEMBER 20, 1861.

making attendance upon the "common schools? obligatory upon all children of a specified age. His argument in favor of such a compulsory law was this:-

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"Where is the hardship of such an Act. Does it interefere any more with the personal freedom of individuals than the law at present on the Canadian Statute Books? At present the law compels me to pay annually a certain sum for the young, while the young are under no obligation to avail themselves of the education provided."

Thus it ever is. One wrong is cited to justify another; one violation of, or arbitrary interference " with, the personal freedom of individuals" becomes, if maresisted, a precedent to authorise other and still more flagrant interference with the "freedom of individuals," and with the sacred, heaven-derived, and inalienable right of the parent to exclusive centrol over the education of his child. The argument of Mr. Henning is valid against, ad homenem to, those who, admitting his premises—the right of compulsory taxation for common school purposes-shrink from authorising a wholesale system of kidnapping, and child-stealing, and of compulsory proselytismwhich is what the party represented by Mr. Henning are aiming at. But to us, to the advocates of Freedom of Education, who deny in toto the premises of the friends of State-Schoolism, and who contend that it is as unjust to tax a man for the support of an educational system to which he entertains conscientious scruples, as it would be to tax him for the support of an obnoxious religious system-the arguments of Mr. Henning appear destitute of force. Or if they prove anything, it is this-That State-Schoolism is essentially evil, tyrannical and angust, since, if its principles be logically and consistently pushed to their last consequences, it would follow-if these principles be true-that the parents' rights over the education of his own son are naught; and that the State, represented by some salaried Jack-in-Office, has the right to seize upon the Catholic child, to drag it from its mother's arms and from its father's house, and to condemn it to the cruel mercies of the Protestant State-School. But this as absurd; and the argument of Mr. Henning is thus the reductie ad absurdum of State-Schoolism. Mr. Henning argues from the right of the State to tax for the support of its schools, to its right to make attendance upon these schools obligatory on all; from the manifest injustice and absurdity of "compulsory attendance" upon State-Schools, we conclude to the injustice of State-Schoolism itselt, in all its forms.

The precedents to which the speaker referred, in support of his thesis, were those of despotic governments in Europe, and of the New Eng- filioque, the same as that in use in Western land States especially. He freely admitted that Christendom at the present day, and concluded "compulsory attendance" on State-Schools was incompatible with British institutions, social and political, and repugnant to the traditions of the people of England; but he contended that:-

"Canada is not England, nor is society here at all like that of England; neither is the Canadian School system at all like the educational system of Eng-

This is no doubt true; and it is just because the fundamental ideas of personal freedom which still underlie the political and social institutions of England, have in a great measure been lost sight of on this Continent, and have been completely discarded by Yankee democracy, that Trustees, and which the logical advocates of State-Schoolism, are obliged to support. But it is also because we are still British subjects. our Canadian community, because we have not as que altogether discarded our English prejudices in favor of a personal freedom, or lost our rights as British subjects-that those propositions do not meet with universal acceptance, and are not as yet embodied in the form of a School Law, emended upon the most approved Yankee model. We are free, just in proportion as we cling to the old British type, and repudiate Yan-

For mark the consequences of the triumph of the principles for which the admirers of Yankee State-Schoolism are now contending. Given the triumph of those principles in Upper Canada, and we should have-1st. the repeal of our Separate School Law; 2nd, a law to make it compulsory upon indigent Catholic parents to send their children to the Protestant State-School. The effects of such legislation upon the moral and religious future of the country, experience; for we have before our eyes the experience of Irish Catholic parents in the United States, the deplorable results of Protestant and the wholesale apostacy of the second generation of Catholic immigrants in this Continent .-As, therefore, we value our personal freedom, our rights as parents, and the unmortal interests States-and this we can best accomplish by maintaining our connection with the British Emsubjects.

dent of the Montreal Witness, writing from Paris under date November 18th, in the year of Witness publishes as a marvellous discovery :-

A fact is related in Paris which may agitate considerable discussion among the clerical organs. It is said that a Russian traveller, on a visit to the catacombs of the Vatican, has discovered upon the tomb of Leo III an inscription containing the whole of the Nicene creed, excepting the filioque, moreover explicitly stating that the text of the inscription was not to be modified in the least. It is well known that one of the main causes of division between the Catholic and Greek churches rests upon the dogms of the Trinity. According to the Catholic faith, the Holy Spirit proceeds from the Father and the Sonthe Greek church affirms, on the other hand, that the Father, and not the Son, is the source of the Holy Ghost. Should the statement prove true, and the discovery genuine, it will be seen that the symbol of Nice, which is considered as the surest foundation of the Catholic church, gives a flat contradiction to one of the principal doctrines professed by the argest portion of Christendom. I merely mention the fact-the truth of it I cannot wouch for .- Montreal Witness, 16th inst.

The Witness will perhaps be surprised to learn that there is scarcely a tolerably well educated schoolboy who is not perfectly aware of the fact, that the word "filioque" in the so called Nicene Creed, is an addition made to the original text; and that the point which the Great Council was convened especially to set- sitting in darkness—who is bunself so profoundly tle, was-not the Procession of the Spirit-but simply the relation of the Son to the Father .-With this, the work before it, the Council of Nice was content to deal. It defined the con- ly criticises and so void of all information upon substantiality of the Son of the Father, homoousian to patn; and as the Church only defines her doginas when they are contradicted or called in question, and as a protest contra errores nascentes, -so at Nice she merely undertook to refute the errors of Arius concerning the Second Person of the Divine Trinity; and the creed which the assembled Fathers proposed to the acceptance of the faithful did not touch upon the dispute which, a few years later, broke out concerning the Holy Chost. The original creed as adopted by the Council of Nice closed, apparently, with the simple profession of belief in the Holy Spirit as a distinct Person-" zoi eis to agion pneuma."

But as the Council of Nice-the first General or Ecumenical Council-was summoned to refute the errors of Arius concerning the Second Person of the Trimty, so the Second General Council, that of Constantinople, was convened in 381, to refute the errors of the heresiarch Macedonius concerning the Third Divine Person; and thus the confession of Faith which to-day is vulgarly called the "Nicene Creed," is really the compound work of two different Councils; of which compound work the first section was the product of the Nicene Fathers, contemporary has well earned :and the second that of the Fathers assembled at Constantinople. The Creed thus amplified, but not altered, was, with the exception of the word with the words - " xai zoen ton mellontos aionos."

It was not until Photius -- who by force and fraud managed to intrude hunself upon the See of Constantinonle, A.D. 857-had formally deried the double Procession of the Holy Chost, tholic Church in that double Procession had al- and poliuted source whence it draws its inspirations, substantiality of the Son to the Father had been constant before the Council of Nice. In Spain, we find from the records of Provincial Councils. that the word "filliogue" was embodied in the Nicene Symbol as early at least as the VI. century; and the practice of singing the Creed with this addition was general in all the Western men are to be found impudent enough to make Churches long before the time of Charlemagne. such propositions as those which Mr. Henning | The Greeks protested against this, it is true, as submitted to the Toronto Board of School an innovation; but they themselves, on several occasions, and more especially at the Great Council of Florence, A.D. 1438, formally recognised the double Procession of the Holy Spirit, and the orthodoxy of the disputed "filioque." because the old free leaven is still at work in If they reject that word to-day, and deny the mystery implied therein, it a is proof that they have vaciliated, and changed their doctrine; and vacillation and change are incontestable proofs of

But it as not our business or design to defend a dogma, but merely to call the attention of our evangelical contemporary, the Montreal Witness, to two or three important points. The first is this: That on almost all the questions whereon the evangelical Protestant communities of the present day differ from the Roman Church, they are also at issue with the Oriental schismatic communities; amongst whom we find all those peculiar doctrines concerning Transubstantiation, Invocation of Saints, &c., &c., which Protestants stigmatise as Romish corruptions; whilst on the doctrine of the double Procession of the Liely Ghost, which is the great question at issue betwixt Rome and the aforesaid Oriental schismatics, the evangelical Protestant churches take part with the former against the latter. In the words of the Protestant historian Gibbon :-

"The Nicene and Athanasian creeds are held as the Catholic Faith without which none can be saved; and both Papists and Protestants must now sustain are not mere matters of conjecture, but of sad and return the anathemas of the Greeks who deny the Procession of the Holy Ghost from the Son as well as from the Father"—Decline and Fall, c. L.X.

The second point to which we would call our contemporary's attention is the absence of any ne-State-Schoolism upon their unhappy children, cessary connection betweet the omission of the word "filioque" from the Symbol, and the rejection of the truth therein implied. The latter was certainly always retained by the Western this reaches her shore, well nigh 10,000 men will be under arms in this city alone. Never was there a Church; though until it had been impugned by Photius and other schismatics, the word in quesof our children, so are we bound to oppose every | tion, " filioque," had not been universally adopteffort that may be made to assimilate our politi- ed, or even sanctioned by Rome. Thus, treatcal and social conditions to those of the United ing of the controversies of the time of Charlemagne, the learned Protestant historian, Geise-ler, says—"Pope Leo III. decided in favour of the companies will be elected out of the doctrine, but against its insertion in the pire, and insisting upon our status as British symbol; and in a foot note, the same historian cites the following anecdote respecting the same parades of the Quebec Volunteers.

A MARE'S NEST. - The special correspon- Pontiff, which we quote, as throwing, perhaps, some light on the origin of the "cock and a is now the question we naturally ask ourselves. We bull" story given in the Montreal Witness:-"Hic vero pro amore et cantela orthodoxie fidei is already traced out. Being subjects of England, Grace 1861, makes the following announcement, fecit in Basilica S. Petri seuta argentea duo, scripta

which the intelligent, and erudite editor of the utraque Symbolo, unum quidem literis Græcis, et Star-Spangled Banner, we will take up arms should aliud Latinis. The same is also related by Photins | it be required. We will show once more that we may Epist. ad Patriarcham Aquilej, in Combelisii Auctario Noviss , I, 529, and Petrus Lomb, Sentent, lib. I. diss. XI [in quo quidem Symbolo in processione Spiritue, solus commemoratur Pater, his verbia; 'et | batred of England. If their excess of population, in Spir. S. dominum et vivificaturem ex Patre procedentem']"-pare II. c. III. sect 12.

Some tradition respecting the "scuta argentea duo" aforesaid may have reached the ears of the erudite correspondent of the Witness; and nerve. furnished the hint for the discovery of the remarkably fine "mare's nest" which the erndite his columns.

The last point to which we would respectfully nvite the attention of our cotemporary, the Witness, is this. The folly of which he is guilty, and the ridicule to which he justly exposes himself, when he presumes to enter into the arena of religious controversy, and to engage in its strifes, without having prepared himself for the combat by some study, however superficial even, of ancient and modern history.

Is it not indeed a very miracle of folly and teacher in Israel, as a critic of the doctrine and as a light to enlighten the Papists of Canada, ignorant of all ecclesiastical history, even in its rudest form-so utterly destitute of the merest rudiments of the subject which he presumptuousthe very topics upon which he proposes to enlighten us poor Papists-as gravely to publish to the word, as a novel, important and valuable historical, archæological and theological discovery of the nineteenth century, the fact that the word 'filioque" was not to be found in the original Nicene Creed!-a fact with which every almost tolerably educated school-boy, in a Catholic school is familiar. Evidently religious and historical controversy is not the specialty or forte of the editor of the Montreal Witness. He The men, who can now bring hitle besides their kits can indite a scurrilous and dirty paragraph against the Sisters of Charity smartly enough; he can retail, even if he has not a sufficiently all kinds could be forwarded over the same rail. -vivid imagination to invent, obscene and blas- Quebec Morning Chronicle. phemous anecdotes concerning Romi-a priestsbut no further do his gifts, natural or acquired, extend. To these then, and to kindred pursuits, should be confine himself; and with the help of grammar and dictionary be should try to realise the significance of the old saw-" ne sator altra crepidam."

The Commercial Adv rtiser gives the Montreal Witness the following " certificate of character," which our evangelical and pro-Yankee

Such instruments of pseudo religion, and hateful accrity as this small "sheet" the Montreal Witness has managed to make items, have done more to make the name of holiness absorrent to the young, than all the blashbemers of the world could offeet and when we add the glorting joy it expresses at the bloody orgies of its Yunkes patrons, to its self-right. eousness, and pharisaical attempt to control sale timately realize some portion of the shuddering dis- out reference to any apprehended nity entertain towards it. By the impunity that at-

> MARIA SINE LABE CONCEPTA. Ora pro nobis.

Hail! Virgio, Star of morn! thy light Pierced death's appalling gloom, And beamed on earth to render bright, Our pathway to the tomb. Hail! glorious herald of the day, That opened Heaven again, Reneath the influence of thy ray. That home we will attain. Oh, Guide secure! oh, Maiden pure, Conceived without a start

Hail! Heavenly intercessor! bail! Unto our aid incline : Thy supplications e'er prevail Before the Throne Divine : In sunshine, in adversity, In pleasure, and in pain, The trust we now repose in thee Unshaken will remain. Oh Refuge sure! oh Virgin pure! Conceived without a stain.

When Satan's hostile ranks oppose, And sin's dread thunder rolls, With thy sweet fragrance, Mystic Rose, Revive our fainting souls. If from the road to Heaven we stray, cur wandering feet restrain, To that bright realm our souls convey, Where Christ will ever reign; Where joys endure; on! Quee 1 most pure, !

Concaived without a stain. Dec. 12, 1861. MONTREAL.

Gen. Williams, proceeded to Queben by special train at half-past tweive vectorday aftermoon to cou- Senate at Washington has hastened to assume the fer with His Excellency, it is adderstood, on the de-fence of the Province. He was accompanied by Mr. it. The President commands that the Lake Ports fence of the Province. He was accompanied by Mr. it. The President commands that the Lake Ports Blackwell and the Hon. Jas. Perrier, both of the should be fortified - a provision which is a significant Grand Trunk Railway .- Moureal Guzette of Tues-

L'Ordre says that, since the outbreak in the United States, 30 French Canadian families, comprising 150 souls, have returned from that distracted country to settle in the parish of St. Anicet. The praise-worthy efforts of the French Canadian Colonization Society will, no doubt, induce many more to return to their ancient homesteads.

The Times calls upon the people of Canada to be prepared to defend Montreal till the spring. They will do so. Old England may depend on that. Ere more united sentiment among men of different langunges and creeds.

VICTORIA RIFLES. - So many applications are being made for admittance into the Victoria Rifles, that it will be necessary to divide into several companies,

Excounaging. - We notice by the Quebec papers that Lord Monck makes it a practice to attend the

But what should be the conduct of Canadians in the struggle of England with their neighbors? This will never shirk duty, the role we have to play and, besides, preferring the British Standard to the be loyal while still defending our nationality; the fanatics of Upper Canada will learn that if we do not wish to be crushed, the wish does not arise from as they repeat so often, gives them then a right to more protection and favours, it should also oblige them to display more loyalty; we will see if they understand their duties as well as their rights, if their exploits are based upon population. - La Mi-

TAE BALL ROLLING .- The London Prototype says: -We are giad to learn that W. B. Scott, Esq., of editor of the same journal has commemorated in this city, is about to organise a volunteer company. which will prove quite an effective aid, should we be placed in a position to wage war with brother Jonathan. Mr. Scott is an English gentleman, having wealth and time at command, and many of our young gentry from town and country will flock to his standard, so that we expect to see a citizen of London raise probably the largest corps of Britannia's sous in Western Carada. If our other gentry will only follow suit, we will be copying the noble example of old Rugland, led on by the sage advice and wisdom of that clever statesman, Lord Palmerston, who first started the movement on a gigantic scale.

The military spirit is thoroughly aroused, and, despite the efforts of those who would endeavour to impudence for a man to set himself up as a lull the people of the Province into inactivity, the volunteer movement is taking deep root throughout discipline of the Roman Catholic Church, and the country. We see by the Huron Signal that a Rifle Company has been formed in Goderich. The Company was formed at a meeting attended by the leading men of the town -Toronto Leader.

Porads for the Fadenal Army. - We call the attention of the Government to the fact that agents of the American government have purchased ten thousand tons of hay in the Eastern Townships, on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway, which is now being pressed and baled for transportation by the

Will the authorities see that this operation is stopned at once ? - Commercial Advertiser.

The British fleet in North American waters numbers 30 vessels, carrying 714 guns and 8075 men There are in the Galf, or bound for it, 4 vessels, carrying 318 guns and 2310 men; and in the Pacific 20 vessels, with 427 guns and 4109 men - 1b.

How much time and expense would have been saved if there had been an intercolonial Railway. and will have to undergo no little hardship on the way to River du Loup, could then have been here already, and, if necessary, arms and ammunition of

NAVAL BRIGADE AT KINGSTON .- Capt. Gaskin, owner of the schooner St. George, has placed that vessel and another now building at the disposal of the Commander in Chief.

NAVAL BRIGADE AT TORONTO. - A movement is at present on foot to establish a naval brigade in Toronto. The members of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club have taken the initiative in the matter, and the indefatigable Secretary, Mr. Armstrong, has already received a large number of names of gentlemen who purpose joining. A meeting will be held in a few days, for the purpose of organizing the brigade. The members intend to apply to the Government to supply them with some heavy guns for practice after they have organised.

A BRIGADE OF ARTILLERY. - We learn from good authority that a Brigade of Artillery has been raised by Major Morland and offered to the Government.-We have no doubt it will be accepted.-Montreal

The sentiment of Canada is unmistakeably on the side of efficient preparation for difficulty with the consciences of others, we are constrained to hope that United States. From one end of the Province to the by some miracle it may turn its ever inward, and of- other, the work of organization is going on. Withgust the better and hones, or minds of the commu- enemy, we are not sorry that the Militia force of the country is to be placed on a more creditable footing. hat the controversy upon the subject assumed tends the W.tars in its issoient and treasonable mis- It mas long been needed. It is perhaps a pity that any serious proportions. The belief of the Ca- sion; and the general knowledge of the anti-English | the work has been so long deferred, but it needed some such apprehension as now exists to make the though Church in that double procession had alwe are constrained to acknowledge that this is the
ways been constant; just as her belief in the Conmost free and liberal of all countries. ment to an extent disproportioned to our wants and means. - Norfolk Messenger.

THE VOLUNTEER SPIRIT IN QUEERC - Mr. R. S. B mehette, Commissioner of Customs, and Mr. E. Lemoine, Assistant Clerk of the Legislative Council. have offered their services to His Excellency the Goversion. General for the purpose of raising two additional Riffe Companies in Quebec.

Ait longh we earnestly trust that war may be avoided with our neighbors, with whom a friendly intercourse for about and a centary has created many foliably ties, in ast tion to those of blood and race, they is no concealing the fact, that the grim visaged Gold was, is arready tagging and striving to force are saise of James on inis continent, which once thrown open, will not be closed again without a tearful struggle. In these circumstances, Canadians have only one duty before them, namely lostand by their homes and their country, and defend the integrity and honour of the British Empire if attacked; and to do this effectually the whole make possible of an and to do this effectually the whole make possible of the control of the contr able to bear arms must be trained and accustomed to act together. Canada we feel assured, will take a provid stand beside its mother country in thes patriotic movement, and as the stordy volunteers of the British Isles are said, with some appearance of truth, to have removed the war cloud which treatened Enrope, may we not also with some reason, hope that the volunteer movement in Canada will also do the same good service for America. However in any event it is safe to be prepared for any emergency which may arise. -- Kingston Herald and Alvertiser.

Enough is known to show that a terrible crisis may soon come. Mr Seward, the great hater of England the avowed advocate of the conquest of Canada, is at the head of affairs in the United States. He has a great army at his back. His agents have committed a shameful violation of our national prihis Excellency the Commander of the Forces, Lit ! vileges, and the writers in his interests defend it, and exult in its offensive character. Even the menace to Canada - a camp of 25,000 is formed with-in 40 miles of Cornwall; and every State of the Union resounds with the did of preparation. Is this a time for Canadians to stand with folded arms? No! if they would save their country from being polluted by an invader's toot, and their homes from being ravaged by the firthy seum of American cities, it is time they imitated the example of Englishmen, and placed themselves in an attitude of defence. Let us have our hunfred thousand men ready .- Cornwall

Freekolder. THE PUFF Plous. - Verily, our neighbour of the Montreal Daily Witness is consumedly cool if not very modest in its self-laudation. We have read a great variety of puffs, but, for refreshing nonchalance composed assurance, and pharisaical self-praise, the following sample of sanctimonious pulling, from the recently issued prospectus of the above-named journal, beats them all by a long chalk :- "The testimany is, we believe, very general, that neighbor-hoods where the Wilness circulates freely, are dis-tinguished for religion, temperance morality, and way Company's Bridge; and that of Freeting others. mony is, we believe, very general, that neighborhoods where the Witness circulates freely, are disan enlightened interest in public questions. It is comparatively easy to get up a Bible, Missionary. Sabbath School, or Temperance Meeting, in such neighborhoods. - Quebec Chronicle.

COMMUTATION OF SHATENOR - We (Bemilton Spectator) are informed that the Chariff rooslynd informs. tion on Monday morning, that the sentence of death recorded against the wretched hamicide, Jeremiah Dempsey, had been commuted to 14 years' imprisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary. His health is much impaired, and his mind is almost gone, so that the commutation of his sentence was to be looked

Died.

In Inverness, C.E., on Monday, 9th instant, after a lingering illness which she endured with truly Christian fortitude and resignation. Hanora Keaty, wife of Mr. John Corbett, aged 61 years. Decembed was a native of Killenaule County Tipperary, Ireland.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

South Elmsley, J Dooher, \$2; Wolf Island, Rev Stafford, \$2; St Sylvester, P Scallon, \$1 25; Tweed, P Ussey, \$6; St Zephirin, J McCaffrey, \$1; Lancaster, D A McDonald, \$3; Fort William, J O'Donovan, \$1; Railton, P Oarey, \$2; Orangeville, C A. Rankine, \$2; St Hyacinthe, J O'Boyle, \$2; Black. Rankine, \$2; St Hyacinthe, J O'Boyle, \$2; Black Point, N B, Mrs C Hayes, \$4; Kingston, R J Parker, \$2 50; Caroquet, N B., Vy Rev J M Paquet, \$2; To-ronto, P Doyle, \$10; South Mountain, J Morrov, \$1; Williamstown, Rev M M'Carthy, \$2; St Hya-cinthe, M Buckley, \$2; Cobourg, D Doherty, \$1; Dickinson's Landing, D Murray, \$1; Loborough, J Labey, \$2; Quebec, A D Deulles, \$1; Three Rivers, Ray J Tounin, \$5. Rev J Toupin, \$5.

Por Rev Dr M'latyre, Centreville-Self, \$5, 8 Ingoldsby, \$2,50; J Hagan, \$2,50; W Garrett, \$2,50 P M'Kinley, \$2,50.

Per J Rowland, Ottawa City-J Kehoe, \$2,50; N M'Caw, \$2,50, J Enright, \$2,50; J Murphy, \$2; P Pelissier, S2.

Per P Purcell, Kingston-J Cavanagh, S1; 3 Brannigan, \$2,50; P Conroy, \$2,50; Wolf Island, f. Johnson, \$2,50; M Hawkins, \$2,50.

Per P F J Mullen, Toronto -- C Robinson, \$2; L Hayden, \$4. Per J Doran, Perth - A M'Lellan, \$2; Clayton, \$7.

X Lalende, \$2,50.
Per J Keenan, Thorold-M Maloney, \$2.

Per E M'Gormack, Gtonabee, J Walsh, \$2; J Conway, \$2; J Hayes, \$1; Keen, D M'Gurthy, \$1.

Per P Doyle, Ayimer - G M'Guire, \$4.

Per F A Larceque, \$1 Hyacinthe - Self, \$2; \$1

John's, C E, Il Mauro, \$2.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Flour Pollards, \$2,59 to \$3; Middlings, \$3,25 to \$3,50; Fine, \$4 to \$4,20; Superfine, No 2, \$4,80 to \$4,90; Superfine, \$5,10 to \$5,15; Fancy, \$5,40 to \$5,60; Extra, \$5,80 to \$5,90; Double Extra, \$6 to

Superfine Flour has been in active demand for three or four days, and sales have been effected at various prices, ranging from \$5,07% to \$5,17%, according to broad and terms. To day good brands are taken freely at \$5,10 to \$5,121 at the Point.

Wheat Car loads \$1,06 to \$1,07 for Spring, and St. 16 to St, 18 for Fall.
Wheat has been dull for a few days; and it is loubtful if the outside figures could be had to-day. Oatmeal per bbl of 200 lbs, -\$4,25 to \$4,30, -

Barley 48 to 50c per 50 lbs. Very dull. Corn per 56 lbs 52 to 55c. Nominal. Onts No wholesafe transactions. Pens per 66 lbs 65 to 72c.

Ashes Pots, \$6,25 to \$6,30; Pearls, \$6,30 to \$6. per 112 lbs. Butter Choice dairy 15 to 17c. Good dairy and

choice store-packed, 13 to 14c Good store-packed 12c. Foor grades 10 to 11c. Grease 7 to 8c. Pork Prime So; Prime Mess \$10; Thin Mess \$13 Mess \$14, - the latter is for old, there being no new Mess in market. Dealers ask 50 cents to a collar ad vance on the above rates. Tallow 9c to 91c; Lard

Dressed Hogs \$4,50 to \$5. The weather is unfavorable, and good lots have been offered at \$4.75.



A SPECIAL MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will be held on MONDAY EVENING next a: Eight o'clock.

The following subject will be discussed ... Work t be better for the Trish to Scille in Canada in in ti-United States?

By Order,

P. O'MEARA, Assistant Rec. Sec.

Dec. 19, 1861.

DR. FABER'S NEW WORK, ENTITLED,

# BETHLEHEM.

Bas just been received by D. & J. SADLIER & CO

## CHRISTMAS PRESENTS ANNUALS, ALBUMS,

ILLUSTATED BOOKS, in rich Bindings;

PRAYER BOOKS, Bound in Velvet, Microcco, and other elegant styles with clasps and rime.

Pastographic Albums, Stereoscopes and Views, Offered at Low Prices at

No. 19,

GREAT ST. JAMES STREET. JUVENILE BOOKS in great variety. Gold Per Cases, Gold Pencil Cases, &c., &c.

J. ANDREW GRAHAM. Dec. 19, 1861.

TO TEACHERS.

A MALE and FEMALE TEACHER, holding Second Class Certificates, are Wanted in the Roman Catholic Separate School, Peterboro, to whom a com-

petent Salary will be given.
THOMAS LEONARD,
JAMES B. DUNN,
Trustees. Peterboro Dec. 17, 1861.

APPLICATION TO PARLIAMENT.

J. B. BROUSSEAU, Esq., M. C., of the Parish of Beloeil, in the District of Montreal, does hereby give

Notice-That he will apply to the Legislative Assembly of Canada during its next Session, to obtain the take when required, at the same piace.

December the 14th, 1861. J. B. BROUSSEAU.

# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The paris correspondent of the Londor Times says :- The Emperor decidedly objects to any serious reduction of the land or sea forces. The Emperor must have four hundred thousand men, at the very least, under arms to be ready for all contingencies.

The whole of the Ministers are, for the moment completely thrown into the shade by M. Fould. It is M. Fould, and M. Fould only, who is looked up to in the present fearful emergency, and the public feel confidence in him; and, though the hostility of mere court minions is mtense against him, it is not believed that any influence will disturb him. The Emperor, by accepting his conditions in spite of all opposition, has shown the distinction which, in so momentous a crisis, he can draw between men of business, and the mere appendages of a Court.

The new Minister of Finance, it seems, has required, that though his colleague, M. Walewski, may nominally have the Moniteur under his control, yet that it shall, before publication, be submitted to his inspection.

The Times expresses its surprise at this dispute betwixt the Ministers, respecting the directorship of the Moniteur, and hints that pecuniary reasons are the exciting cause. The explanation is not very flattering to the integrity of French officials:--

But we should also like to know what there is in the directorship of the Moniteur that makes it a prize worthy of so herce a conflict. Selfdenying as all statesmen are, and French statesmen in particular, they do not usually go to loggerheads with each other in order to obtain some troublesome and unremunerated office. The Chevalier Bayard, we are told by the Chronicles was better pleased to be sent on some desperate enterprise by which nothing but hard knocks was to be got than if the King had given him a hundred thousand crowns. But there are no Bayards now, at least none in the service of the French Empire, and Charity herself can hardly ascribe this longing for the directorship of the Moniteur to a disinterested longing for a troublesome and unpopular office.

If, indeed the rival aspirants were speculators on the Bourse, or bankers, or dealers in public loans. we could easily understand the anxiety to obtain possession of a Government organ whose disclosures must have so great an influence in raising or depressing the Funds But, of course, such a suspicion is utterly inadmissible when speaking of Ministers of State, raised by their position entirely above the suspicion of any such transaction; nay, it would seem as if the jealousy thus unaccountably manisted was not merely of control, but of knowledge, since all M. Fould requires is that while the Moniteur remains under the control nominally of M. Walewski it should, before its publication, be submitted to the perusal of M. Fould. We hope, as the question has been raised, some explanation will be given to the public why it is that M. Walewski contends so earnestly that nobody but himself should see the Moniteur before it is given to the public. Of course, the matter is susceptible of explanation, and M. Walewski has in the unofficial part of the Moniteur a very

convenient channel for giving it .- Times. The accounts from the manufacturing districts of France are not favorable. Trade was never in sodepressed a state at St. Etienne as at present. Serious commercial difficulties are spoken of at Rouen and Mulhouse.

FEELING IN FRANCE TOWARDS THE UNION .- France is said to grow much more than she consumes, and also to be prepared for three years' famine, but it has only required civil war in America to make a sensible change here. The stomach is a great politician, and now that the French stomach is touched to think that North America had best recognise the Southern Confederation, and not go on with an impossible campaign. Before high prices came nothing was too good for the North, Lafayette and Franklin. Now the tone has changed, and a semi-official journal asks what the United States ever did for France with the exception of purchasing Louisiana a dead bargain. After securing to America her liberty, she nearly, when all Europe was against us, declared war on a question of goods in neutral bottoms, and during Sebastopol all her sympathies were with Russia. No American surgeons came to visit our sick and wounded, they were all in the Russian camp. - Corr. of London Army and Navy Gazette.

DISSOLUTION OF THE SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL .- A letter from Paris to the Journal de Bruxelles dated on the 17th instant, says :- Last Friday (the 5th) the Prefect of Police wrote to the General Council of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, to announce to it that, if he had not yet intimated to it the order to dissolve itself, it was from mere toleration, but that the time had arrived for him to fulfil the stipulations of the law. On that very day the members of the General Council met to take into consideration what was to be done. I can assure you that the most energetic measures were proposed. A member, who is said to be M. Augustin Cochin, proposed that the Council should continue to meet and keep up its intercourse with the Conferences, so as to be denounced to the tribunals, and have thus the question decided legally, as so far it had only been done arbitrarily. This proposal was not adopted. The General Council reckons among its members functionaries, who do not wish to compromise their places, and family men who do not wish to disturb their peace and quiet. So another proposal was made. It was suggested that a public and energetic protest should be made against the measure of which the Society are the victims. Such a step seemed even too extreme. Finally, a last combination was adopted, consisting in determining that the General Council should write to the Conferences " to announce its dissolution, and invite them to claim from the Minister of the Interior its reorganisation!" This determination has seemed rather naive; for what the Council asks the Conferences to solicit is precisely what the Government wishes. The Government does not wish to annihilate the Society, but to make it a bureaucratic organisation. It will, therefore, be delighted to organise the General Council, on condition of naming its members.

Speaking of the suppression of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, by Louis Napoleon, the Tablet

SATS :--"We know of no single act which marks more unmistakeably the essential character of the French Government than this. Among many proofs of the profoundly anti-Christian spirit of the Government, this is perhaps the most glaring, Napoleon III, has done many things for which the Catholic community and with difficulty forgive, him, and has account to could with difficulty forgive him, and has succeeded in inflicting on the Catholic body many injuries tempt, which in all likelihood will fail in its chief purpose, though it will cause inconvenience and an-

which provoke indignation and resentment; there new "Kingdom of Italy," founded upon injustice are wicked deeds so helious as to awaken morrors and iniquity, may not rather fall to pieces in a few but the peculiar feeling of dislike and disgust and days? The number of malcontents is very great, bitter contempt for the man who, endeavours to and the financial embarrassments of the "Italian destroy the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, is sui

The character of the Society, its spirit, its objects, its rules, its mode of working, and its results were so beautiful and so kindly and so humanising; it was such a redeeming feature in modern society, abounded so in the charities of life, and was so diffusive of its blessings, both spiritual and temporal, both to the giver and the taker, that Napoleon III. must in future hold that place among Catholics which is held among the Arabs by the man who fills up a well in the desert.

On the same subject the Times' correspondent

writes:-M. Rouland, Minister of Public Instruction, addressed a letter on the 8th Nov. to the Bishop of Nimes on the Bishop's letter to him replying to M. Persigny letter on the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. M. Rouland's missive was, you may remember, couched in severe terms; and M. Rouland, who pub ished his own letter in the Moniteur, requested the Bishop to address no more epistles to him. The Minister's letter was, of course, copied into all the papers, and drew forth the full approbation of the Siecle, Opinione National, and other journals of the same political colour. The Bishop of Nimes has not, however, complied with the Minister's request to write to him no more. He has written to him, but neither the Moniteur nor any other paper has published this new epistle, and, I presume, will not pub-

The following is the answer of the Bishop to the Minister. It is dated Uzes, the 11th of November, where the Bishop was then on a pastoral tour through his diocese :-

"M. le Ministre, -I have not the least notion of being afflicted or of complaining of the reply which your Excellency has been pleased to address to me, in your own hand, under date the 8th of November. I rather thank you for having inserted it in the Mo-

"Though your strictures are severe, there are three great decrees on which I rely with entire security to absolve me from the severe language of your

"There is the opinion of the real Catholic world which Will not be slow in pronouncing its judgment between the moderation of your letter and the violence of which I have been guilty.

"There is the history of the Church, a tribunal before which the publicity of your reproaches will, no doubt, have procured for my obscurity the honour to appear. It will say whether the ancient clergy of France ought to esteem themselves happy at the praises which your Excellency bestowed on them; and whether I, who almost every day read their admirable memoires, have really forgotten the moderation and dignity of their language.

"Finally, there is the tribunal of God, where we shall learn whether really I had need, after having deviated 'even far from the observance of courtesy,' to be led back by your Excellency into the paths of wisdom and charity.

"These three great prospects give to my conscience a glorious counterpoise to the applause with which the Constitutionnel and the Siecle will not fail to welcome the striking censure of which your Ex-

cellency has judged me to be worthy.

"Deign to accept, Monsieur le Ministre, the homage of profound respect with which I am your Excellency's very humble and very obedient servant, " † HENRI, Bishop of Nimes."

ITALY: .

The kingdom of Italy has broken off diplomatic relations with Spain, the Queen still refusing to surrender the archives of the Government of Naples. A very serious agitation prevails all over Italy, and the policy of Victor Emmanuel towards Naples is assail-

ed even in the Chamber of Deputies. Tunn, Nov. 19.—The Kingdom of Italy still remains in an unsettled state. At Turin the Cabinet is not at all either strong or united; Ricusoli'e position is wavering, while Ratazzi, the President of the ral interviews with the Emperor and with the Minisgive him soon a prominent place in the Cabinet The discussions are not confined to the Cabinet-

Cialdini, too, the successful General who defeated Lamoriciere and took Gueta, is at loggerheads with the Minister of War, and gives his dimission as commander of the fourth army corps. The King, however, tried to persuade the General not to abandon his important command at the moment when war is approaching; for Victor Emmanuel is tired of inactivity, and believes that a brisk war against Austria. as long as her internal troubles continue, presents a good chance of success, and might cement together the different parts of his new Kingdom better than the policy of his Cabinet-

So brutal has been the treatment of the Religious Orders, and the Sisters of Charity, by the Revolutionary authorities, that even the Times coeresponlent admits and deplores the fact :-

Yet some feelings of pity lingers in many hearts, not for monks or nuns, but merely for the men and women. The innovation has been hasty, and somewhat harsh. The suppression of monasteries in the Marches and Umbria was not, like the same measure in Pledmont, the result of a law long digested in Parliament. Pepoli at Perugia and Valerio in Ancome issued their decrees with but little considera-tion, and took no heed of the distress to which the application of their sweeping decision could give rise. Pensions were allowed to the disbanded monks and nous, but these were not sufficiently in keeping with the raised price of provisions throughout the Peninsula: they were in some instances too strictly grounded upon the revenues of the property which passed under the stewardship of the Ecclesiastical Treasury; some of the brethren complained that they were robbed, some simply that they were starved .-It was absurd of the Armonia to state that some monks, and even nuns, were driven to the necessity of enting grass, as if in emulation of the grazing fraternities of old; still there were and are instances of considerable suffering, and the sufferers appeal is not made in vain to a people so naturally humane as the Italians. Mischief-makers avail themselves of these circumstances; they take up the cry, echo it with gross exaggeration, and even those for whom the abolition of religious houses seemed as inevitable a consummation as it was desirable are heard to acknowledge that Government could have proceeded

with greater gentleness and foresight. ROME, Nov. 17 .- This week has also been void of political events it seems, however, that the wind blows in a favorable direction for the Papal cause. The tone of the French journals, the good relations existing between the Imperial Government and the Pontifical, and the bad humour of the journals and champions of the Italian revolution, clearly show that if all danger has not disappeared, it is at any rate, in great part removed. A pamphlet has been published a: Turin with the infamous title of "The Pope's Death," in which it is stated that the Roman question, as well as the attack on Venice should be deferred till the Pope's death, which the unblushing more serious than will probably result from this at- author represents as near at hand. As long as the present Pope, (whose personal character, in addition to the great influence he enjoys from his position purpose, though it will chass choose officer odious to over all Catholics, has secured him the sympathy of novance. But he has done nothing more odious to Oatholic feeling than this. It is an odious act—the all generous hearts), the revolutionists themselves

of the Christian world for centuries, he would have character is so great a protection to the cause of incurred the same sort of condemnation as that which attends his attempt at the destruction of the Society die soon? asks the infamous author of that pamph of St. Vincent de Paul. There are acts of hostility let. But who knows, I may answer but that the which provoke indirection and researched.

kingdom" are most serious. A friend of mine lately returned from Rieti, tells me that the whole of the population here is greatly opposed to the new order of things. A great feast, for the famous plebiscite, was got up by the Government authorities; and the band was made to play for three hours in the public square. But nobody attended to the music; and, in the evening, with the exception of the Town Hall, not a single house was illuminated. The same scene was repeated in many other towns in Italy. The Neapolitan reaction has reached terrible proportions. A certain Roman official, of the name of Penna, on returning from Naples to Rome, was arrested by the reactionists. In the same stage-coach were four Piedmontese officers and a Piedmontese military chaplain. The reactionists took the officers and chaplain and shot them, and left Penna perfectly free, on finding, from his passport, that he was a Roman and a Pontifical official. In short, most serious and various elements of dissolution show themselves in this 'Italian kingdom," whose life I would not guarantee for another year, if things continus as they are.

Monsignor Nardi has just written a reply to Passaglia's pamphlet published at Florence under the name of "Ernesto Filalete," "On the duty of the Bishop of Rome, and Sovereign Pontiff, to reside in Rome." The pamphlet was only 24 pages, and the answer is shorter still; but in the space of 16 pages Passaglia is very effectively disposed of. Monsignor ment. Nardi's case was so strong that a less able writer than himself would not have found it difficult to confute his adversary.

The whole thing is comprised in a very small space:-

"The Pope is Bishop of Rome, but he is also Pope. Canon law questions the Divine obligation of a Bishop to reside in his Diocese, but it never questioned the Divine obligation of the Pope to govern the Church. And not only Canon law, but common sense, teaches us that the government of the Chrisian world is of infinitely greater importance than the government of any city, even Rome itself. When the exercise of the Papacy is free in Rome, the Pope ought to remain there, and thus fulfil at once his twofold duties; when it is not free, he should go where, he can discharge his most important duty, delegating the inferior one to another." As regards guarantees and securities "offered by the " Italian " Government, he says, "Treaties and stipulations were not worth very much when they formed part of the law of nations; but now that all that is set aside, it is ridiculous to speak about such things."

In proportion as Passaglia loses ground here, he seems to be getting a greater measure of favour and commendation from the Saturday Review, wherein I find that the ex-Jesuit is, "above all challenge, the very first theologian of his day," " the most learned man in the Latin Church,-its apologist and defender," that " the work on which his fame will always rest is, is the Treatise of the Immaculate Conception. It has been universally accepted as the official and authoritative exposition of what is now to be received as Catholic doetrine under the supreme sanction ' It is a pity when Reviewers, as well as charming women, talk of things that they don't understand.

The treatise was never even approved of by the Catholic Bishops, and the labour of the "first theologian" was all for nothing; but the editors of the Saturday Review were not likely to know this-their presumption, therefore, in speaking about the matter is the more striking. Again he is not a very learned man, far less "the most learned man in the Latin

While yet a member of the Society of Jesus his inordinate vanity and insatiable greed of applause, led him to appropriate freely the ideas and writings of more learned members of the Order. This pecularity of his was well enough known in Rome, and to those who knew it, it was a matter of wonder that the Jesuits tolerated for so long a time a man whose arro-

If the Saturday Reviewer would turn his attention a little to the Civilta Cattolica, conducted by Jesuit Fathers, he would probably alter his opinion as to the very vital necessity there ever could have been for Passaglia as "the apologist and defender of the Latin Church." I can hardly conceive a greater humiliation than for this first theologian to be taken up and pelted, during his rebellion against the head of his religion, by the Saturday Review, which only praises his contumacious attitude, while his Letin, and his ability as a writer, are admitted to be anything but first-rate.

Every day we hear of the unhappy man sinking deeper and deeper-and showing unmistakably his tendency to utter separation from the Church.

Before he left Rome he was suspended a civinis, and yet at Tarin he applied to the Vicar-General for permission to say Mass, just as if he was an ordinary Priest on his travels The permission was refused of course. People well acquainted with his character predict with confidence his going over to Protestantism. The gross adulation he has received from an ignorant female follower, ever since he left the Jesuits, has prepared him for anything; even for the initiation of a new faith of which he should be the

Among the other proofs of his learning; and eminence in theology, mentioned by the Saturday Review, I do not find recorded the work he published n defence of the temporal power of the Pope.

It is strange that works written ten years or so ago, bearing his name as author, should be paraded by the Reviewer, while a work, interesting from its apologist and defender," is passed over without

NAPLES, Nov. 15 .- During the last few days the insurrection has become still more general and has assumed greater and more formidable proportions. The Basilicata, since the first moment of Borges arrival in that province, has become the centre of the counter revolution, the head quarters and the basis, as it were, of the military operations of the reactionary forces. The Royalist columns set out thence for the Capitanata or the plains of Puglia, the provinces of Salerno, Avellino, and the Terra di Lavoro. Orders and instructions come thence in every direction. and hence comes the breath of air which agitates and startles our capital; for when all its forces are united, they will march like an irresistible avalanche towards Naples, which awaits them hopefully, and makes preparations for such an inevitable event.— Meanwhile the fratricidal war, raised among us by the Piedmontese, has reached now the height of vindictive spirit. To the burning and destruction of fifteen towns, and the massacre of whole populations only guilty of having remained faithful to God and their legitimate Sovereign, as well as to the indepennatural consequences, deplorable excesses committed | provisioned? by those who are armed for so just a cause.

After the occupation of Trevigno, a populous town in the neighborhood of Potenza, the Royalist column considerably increased by the addition of the faithful population, directed its march in part towards Cas-

Saints preserved at Rome, or the famed specimens of bealth; and the Lord who protects His own Church; and of Garacusa. But having met with resistance tiers of Poland, Gallicia, the Ukraine and Austria. Christian art which have been line delight and pride; will give a long life to His Vicar, whose personal in both these places, a fight took place, in which 11 The 15th division of the 5th Corps is already confine the Christian world for centuries, he would have character is so great a protection to the cause of Revolutionists were killed, and the Royalists on entering seet fire to five or six houses belonging to the instigators of that mad resistance. After having, successively occupied Campomaggiore and Oliveto, the reactionists arrived at Salandra, a small town of five thousand souls, situated in the mountains, where the Movable Guards, commanded by an officer of the name of Gervasi, attempted a desperate resistance. The fight to place in the streets, and the women threw, from the roofs and windows, stones and boiling water on the Movable Guards; while the men joined the Royalists to fight in their ranks, to the cry of "Long live Francis II.! Out with the Piedmontese! Death to the traitors!" The Movable Guards were beaten and exterminated, while their commander, Gervasi, who was taken in his flight, was immediately shot.

The whole province of Avellino is in an indescribable ferment. The columns of Decrescenzo and Gavone arrived at Contrada, only a league from Avelline. The Governor of the Province and the Major of the Beraagieri went out to meet them with the Movable Guards and a battalion of Besaglieri; but were repulsed with loss, and obliged to go back to the town. After this engagement, the Royalist columus marched towards the Volturno. It is thought that they intend to go in the direction of the Capitanata, to join General Crocco, who is Borges' lieutenant in the Puglia. There, the columns of the Gargano increase in number with the approach of winter, thanks to the mildness of the climate, the abundance of food, and the facilities of communication; and so the Royalists have already set up a kind of town or camp, after the manner of the old Roman camps, with ditches, entrenchments, and wooden sheds, which can be set up and taken down in a mo-

In the valley of Bovino, the high road, which leads from Naples to the Puglia, is intercepted. Cipriani, who was in the mountains of Solofra, with a column of 1,200 men and 50 horses, is now arrived in the plains of Montuori and Sanseverino, where are to be found numerous friendly villages, offering every possible resource. So that Salerno is now isolated by imposing Royalist forces to be found on the roads

from Eboli to Salerno, and from Salerno to Naples. The Standardo Cattolico of Genoa says -have seen the landing at Genoa of the Bologna brigade [coming from Naples, and which had been under the command of Pinelli,] and we took the troubly to count the men of which it is composed. They are less than a thousand. Now, on considering that a brigade' on a war footing, consists of four thousand men, we can take an account of its losses, and we see the truth of the 89 men only [killed in the kingdom of Naples] of the Opinione." So much for the truth of Piedmontese telegrams and papers.

PINELLI'S FLIGHT .- A correspondent from Naples, dated 4th inst., and addressed to the Osservatore Romano, announces the departure from Naples, on that of Pinelli, the Piedmontese General, who has made himself so notorious by his treacherous ferocity. He returns to Piedmont after a stay of some days in Naples, on account of a wound he received while flying from the Royalist insurgents, after having had a most narrow escape of being taken prisoner .- Cor. of the Weekly Register.

The Times correspondent admits that :-

The brigands that infest the Neapolitan territory have not yet been exterminated, though it would be unjust to accuse the various generals who have been employed in the task of negligence or of weakness. The moment the brigands are driven from one position they appear in another when they are least ex-pected; and the Spanish adventurer, Borges, the former lieutenant of Cabrera in Catalonia and Valencia, though he has been often taken and shot, still survives. The Italian Government will complets the pacification of the country some day or other, as the French Government did that of La Vendee, after a protracted struggle and chastisement, quite as severe, if not more so, than that inflicted by the Piedmontese.

PULAND.

WARSAW, Nov. 12:-We are living under the Paskiewitch regime of the Emperor Nicholas, but without his head to direct it. Arrests are made every gance made him everything but agreeable, while night; people are taken out of their beds to the Citacloquence was his only counterbalancing merit del without any charges being preferred against them as a classical scholar, the Saturday Review admits are there kept in solitary cells with a few planks and Chamber, since his visit to Paris, where he had seve- his inferiority ral interviews with the Emperor and with the Minis- The Latin Church has in its ranks a good many cd no exercise, but kept in close confinement, sequeststraw to lie upon, stripped naked by soldiers, allowters, has gained an influence which cannot fail to learned men, sound logicians, and certainly better ered from all society, all books, all news. In this give him soon a prominent place in the Cabinet. theologians than Passaglia. that they may incriminate themselves and others. Eight of the new Municipal Council, elected under the lately conceded constitution of the Emperor Alexander II., all of the Moderate party; about 40 priests, four of the principal Jewish rabbis, and the popular Protestant minister, Mr. Otro, are among the prisoners subjected to this treatment. Two youths named Laing, also, British subjects, sons of a highly respectable artisan, foreman of Messrs. Evan's iron works, respectable lads of 14 or 15 years of age, are among them. It is to be hoped that our Government will take steps to obtain redress for their ille- ere held at public-houses."- Union. gal detention, and the unnecessary sufferings thereby imposed on them. Although they have been released they should be compensated, as they were not taken for any illegal act in violation of the law, nor in a legal manner, but merely as accidental members of the congregation of a church into which they had been drawn by curiosity. Their depositions, it taken and went on preaching and rejoicing by the way. by our Council, will open the eyes of the Government to a slight view of the horrors that are perpetrated here. But the Polish prisoners suffer much more; they are dragged before a military commission of inquiry, or rather inquisition, before which, by bad focd, physical hardship, and every sort of moral pressure short of actual torture, confessions had made his escape. The officer then in command are extorted from them, afterwards to be distorted had a private conversation with him, when he freely and used against them as a pretext for exile. Al- and anxiously gave such information as would have ready some of the poorer prisoners have been export- been of great importance to the Rebels. When his ed to Orenburgh and Siberia to work as felons;—no revelation had been concluded, he was arrested, and, regular trial, even by court-martial, but all "ad-much to his surprise, discovered his mistake, and ministrativement," as the term goes, by decisions of the Commander-in-Chief. This is the rule of Alex- execution took place this afternoon in the presence utter variance with the latest expressed views of the ander the well meaning, the liberal Sovereign of All of about 7000 soldiers belonging to Gen. Franklin's the Russias. But all this passes unnoticed; the division. A detachment of 12 men was detailed for German press applauds, and no Gladstone comes to the purpose; eight of them first fired, when Johnson expose this borrid system, unjust as well as injudicious. Still, the Poles do not lose heart. In the four in reserve fired with the required effect. country the singing of national hymns still goes on. All hopes are now centred in the Marquis Wielopolski who has been summoned by the Emperor to St. Petersburgh, and who it is hoped will convince the Emperor of the folly of his advisers, who are acting with personal pique, spite, cunning, Asiatic perversity, and more than Asiatic barbarity. The judges of Roman Catholic priests are three or four Russian are two other ministers to Europe in place of Mason officers, ignorant, passionate, and prejudiced. What and Slidell, recently captured. These ambassadors good can be expected from the Poles, or what pros- are Hunter, of Virginia, and Soule, of Louisiana. pect of quiet and peace can there be, unless the Emperor make up his mind to a system of government by the supremacy of the law, and grant the self-government he promised when he sent Count Lambert here as Viceroy, but which has never been acted on

> Can the Emperor expect peace and tranquillity in a country which, so long as the promised self-government is in abeyance, considers itself cajoled and deceived, apparently with the object of gaining time dence of their country, have succeeded, as sad but until its garrisons were reinforced ann fortresses

> > the unfortunate inhabitants of that city are treated by the Russian authorities:-

tlemezano, the population of which came out to is at this moment in force in the kingdom of Poland since." novance. But he has done nothing more of Poland of Poland Catholic feeling than this. It is an odious act—the all generous hearts), the revolutionists themselves meet it, singing Bourbonist hymns, and embracing and in Lithuania, Volhynia, Podolia, and the Ukquist that he could do. If he had maliciously set ugliest that he could do. If he had maliciously set avow that their projects against Rome cannet be the Royalists as brothers. Another part of the Royalists as brothers. Another part of the Royalists as brothers, or the Royalists as brothers, and the Ukquist, the Royalist

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centrated on the side of Bessarabia. After the arrival of General Toutleben and of General Hansen at Zamosc there was a council of war held at the quarters of Soukhosanet, at which General Luders and the Generals on the staff of the army in Poland assisted. After this council the Generals inspected the fortresses in the quadrilateral, between the Vistula, the Narew, the Bug, and the Wieprez. An enormous supply of provisions and military stores has been accumulated in the quadrilaterel. By means of these fortresses Russia commands the Austrian and Prussian provinces situated under the same meridian. It is for that purpose that these two Powers have during the last 25 years constructed a line of fortresses from west to east. After having arrested the priests of the Catholic, Lutheran, and Reformed Churches, and even the Administrator of the diocess of Warsaw, who succeeded the Archbi-shop, the members of the delegation, public functionaries, landed proprietors, and literary men, the authorities are now arresting women. The wife of M. Curopens, a nobleman of the Government of Twer accused of having published a plan for the emancipation of the peasants which exceeded the Government system, has been arrested on the frontiers of Prussia. She was denounced by the police of Berlin for having in her possession books written in the Russian language and printed in a foreign country." — Times Cor.

SIR ROBERT PEEL AND DR. SANGRADO.

The experiment of the Queen's Colleges in Ireland has been the most conspicuous failure in the whole of the medern movement in Education. After twelve years of trial, they stand very much in the public eye as they did at first ; they have gained no ground, they have not taken the least hold of the popular mind, they have not planted themselves in the soil or gained an inch beneath the bare surface on which they were erected like cardboard structures without bases. Everything was done to make the scheme attractive. Science put on her best looks and promised the brightest enjoyments. Professors were supplied with extra abundance, and the greatest caution was used not to frighten people away by any severity of matriculation. But notwithstanding every effort the Queen's Colleges have been obstinately stationary.

There are three Colleges, each of which has a President, a Vice-President, twenty Professors, a Registrar, Bursar, Librarian, Curator, besides other officers. What is the collective return of the twelve years during which all this machinery has been at work? The whole University, including all three colleges, has only admitted 833 students, or seventy students annually—a sum-total which gives twentythree matriculations annually to each College; so that the annual supply of students to each College is less than the number of Professors. So much for the matriculations. The collective University, we then find, has only produced in the twelve years 391 graduates. Thirty-three Professors of Art have sent out annually twenty Bachelors of Arts. Or if we take each College by itself, eleven Professors of Arts have produced an annual crop of not quite seven Bachelors of Arts. Fifteen Medical Professors have turned out annually not quite ten Doctors of Medi-cine. Six Professors of Law have produced one Bachelor's degree annually, and three diplomas in Elementary Law in four years. Three Professors of Engineering produce five diplomas in Engineering in two years; and three Professors of Agriculture one agricultural diploma annually. Reckoning the annual grant of seme £5,000 which is distributed in the shape of academical rewards, the education of the 833 students of the Queen's Colleges has cost the country £400,000, which gives about £580 as the cost of each individual student.

What is the remedy, then, which Sir Robert Peel provides for the unpopularity of the Queen's Colleges in Ireland? What is the particular deficiency which he has discovered in the scheme, which, in his opinion, accounts for its not making its way, and the supply of which will at once give it the push and the stimulus it wants? It is a deficiency in the quantity of academical resources.

The remedy for the existing state of things he consequently declares to be a fourth college, three having been found, by experiment, not to be equal to the lieen academical appetite of the Irish public. The professors of Belfast, Cork, and Galway must be relieved from the crushing burden of their vast audiences, and the stream which threatens to burst the banks at present must be provided with another channel to flow in. ies, there must be a fourth coi lege, and then the scheme will have a fair chance. and will not be overworked.

Such a conclusion belongs to that well-known family of conclusions of which the famous one which Dr. Sangrado promulgated is a specimen. You must bleed more copiously said Dr. Sangrado; you must have another college and more professors, says Sir Robert Peel. - Guardian.

THE LOW ORANGEMAN, - A Liverpool paper of violent Protestant proclivities, and therefore an anthority on the point, states that "most Orange lodges

# UNITED STATES.

BEAUTIES OF PROTESTANTISM-Rev. W. W. King of Chicago was recently divorced from his wife at her own suit, for having abandoned her. Within twenty-four days he married a lady from Minnesota,

Washington, Dec. 13 .- Gen. Franklin was yesterday furnished with a copy of the order for the execution of Wm. H. Johnson, a private in the Lincoln cavalry. According to report, his offence was desertion. Supposing himself to be in the presence of a party of the enemy, he expressed joy that he was taken back to his own camp a prisoner. The fell in his coffin, but life not being extinct, the other

SUCCESSORS TO MESSRS. SLIDELL AND MASON.-The tollowing is from the New York Herald of Thursday :--

HAVANA, DEC. 6, 1861 .- The rebel steamer Vanderbilt (not the Vanderbilt so well known in New York) has safely arrived in this port, having suc-They leave here to-morrow in the British mail steamer Clyde, and it is not likely that they will be captured by any Union vessel, as very few persons know anything about their arrival. The Confederate flag is in high favor here, and the Spanish ships of-war salute it regularly.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.—The Washington cor-respondent of the Philadelphia Enquirer, writing on the 10th, says :- " The sympathy for the Southern Confederacy, manifested in Canada and in the British provinces, will probably bring about the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty, against which the agri-The following letter, dated Warsaw, the 16th, cultural interests of the country have remonstrated contains further details of the severity with which since it was passed—or rather purchased. Some curious facts concerning the manner in which the Treaty was ratified by Congress will be elicited, and "It is difficult to form an idea of the regime which | show the workings of the 'lobby' a dozen years

THE TELES NEEDEN AND CONFIDENCE OF THE COLUMN SECTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

#### 0 四 石田田 以 WANTED.

A SITUATION as TEACHER, by a Young Lady competent to give Instruction in English, French, and Drawing, and possessed of a Moral Diploma. For particulars, apply at this Office. Montreal, Dec. 12, 1861.

#### EVENING SCHOOL.

A. KEEGAN'S EVENING SCHOOL for Young Men is now OPEN in the Hale School attached to the St. Ann's Church, Griffintown. Terms moderate. Hours of attendance, from SEVEN to NINE o'clock. A few boys, between the ages of ten and sixteen years, can be accommodated with board. Montreal, October 17.

#### FOR SALE

AT THE ACADEMY OF ST. LAURENT,

ONE SIX-YEAR OLD MARE, with her FOAL, race olyde. At two Exhibitions, the one at Montreal, the other at Pointe Claire, she carried off the prize. One BULL, of the Ayrshire breed; which anima also gained two prizes.

Also some other HORSES and FOALS. Address to the Care-taker of the Institute. Montreal, Nov. 1, 1861.

#### THE OTTAWA UNION. A TRI-WEEKLY JOURNAL, Devoted to Politics, Agriculture, & Commerce. Pub-

lished in the Chosen Capital of the Province. IT furnishes the latest Telegraphic Intelligence, including New York and Montreal Markets, and also gives full, special, and reliable reports of Ottawa Markets, and general Commercial News. Also a choice variety of Local and Miscellaneous Matter.

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Is made up from the best matter of the Tri-Weekly; is not crowded with advertisements; and is a first class FAMILY PAPER. It is published every Wednesday, at the low price of

Address, Proprietors of the UNION, "Union Block," Ottawa. November 8.

#### LANDS FOR SALE,

TOWNSHIP OF STONINGTON. LOT No. 26, 11 Concession, Township of Stenington, 200 acres; Lot No. 2, 15 Concession, do, 175

Apply to G. H. PARKER, Esq., Druggist, Kingston; or to the undersigned, DUNCAN MACDONALD.

# TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

A MALE TEACAER, holding a First-Class Provincial Normal Certificate for U. C., desires an engage-Address (pre-paid) A. B., Arlington Post Office,

County Simcoe, C.W. Dec. 4, 1861.

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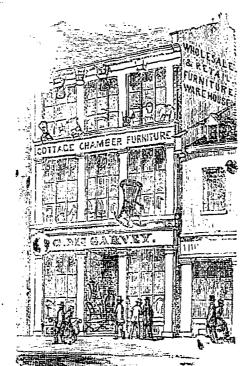
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lishment and is receiving NEW GOODS every week from Europe, per steamer. He has also on hands a large assortment of Ladies' Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes-Wholesale and

Stail. April 6, 1886. 12ms.

No. 19,

Great St. James Street.

THE Subscriber has received as assertment of Prayer Books, from London, in various elegant styles of Bindings, with Clasps, Rims, &c., bound in velvet, Morocco, and other handsome materials, at prices much below the usual cost of such elegant Bindings.

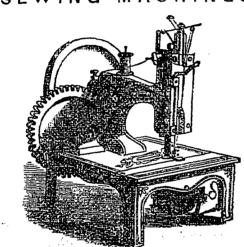
IF A supply of Missals and Vesper Books. No. 19, Great St. James Street.

J. ANDREW GRAHAM.

H. BRENNAN,

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

**潫潫擽潫漛潫쑳蒤滐滐滐澿澿漛漛漛滐滐漛**湵湠詸 SEWING MACHINES



F. J. NAGLE'S

CELEBLATED

SEWING MACHINES,

25 PER CENT.

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

THEY HAVE NEVER FAILED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

TESTIMONIALS

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

Montreal, April, 1860

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

any of our acquaintance of the kind.
BROWN & CHILDS. Montreal, April, 1860. We have used Eight of E. J. Nagle's Sewing Ma-

chines in our Factory for the past twelve months, and have no hesitation in saying that they are in every respect equal to the most approved American Machines,—of which we have several in use. CHILDS, SCHOLES & AMES.

Toronto, April 21st, 1860.

E. G. NAGLE, Esq. Dear Sir,

well.

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

Yours, respectfully, GILLGATE, ROBINSON, & HALL.

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

PRICES: " with extra large shuttle. 95 00 Needles 80c per dozen.

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

E. J. NAGLE. Canadian Sewing Machine Depot, 265 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Factory over Bartley & Gilbert's, Canal Basin,

Montreal.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

OC JODEN LONG \_\_\_\_\_ (1) I/ (To C. DE LORIMER, ) (I/ NEWL/CHOTHING STORE. 31 LITTLETST. JAMES STREET, BERGIN AND CLARKE.

TIMA LIOMONTREAD, THE MEAN Will attend Circuits at Beauharnois Hentingdon and

W. F. MONAGAN, M.D., Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur, OFFICE AND RESIDENCE: No. 71. WELLINGTON STREET, Being No. 8 Raglan Terrace, MONTREAL, C.E.

THOMAS J. WALSH, B.C.L., ADVOCATE, Has opened his office at No. 34 Little St. James St.

> B. DEVLIN, ADVOCATE.

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

M. DOHERTY, ADVOCATE,

No. 54. Little St. James Street, Montreal.

M. F. COLOVIN, ADVOCATE, &C., No. 59, Little St. Jumes Street,

DEVLIN, MURPHY & Co., MONTREAL STEAM DYR-WORKS,

MONTREAL.

Successors to the late John M'Closky,

38, Sanguinet Street,

North corner of the Champ de Mars, and a little off Craig Street. THE above Establishment will be continued, in all

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

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

DEVLIN, MURPHY & CO.

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THE CHEAPEST MUSIC.

THE Subscriber feels pleasure in announcing that he is Agent in Canada for the CHEAPEST MUSIC PUBLISHED.

This Music, published in London, is distinguished for correctness, beauty of Engraving, and superiority in every respect, while it is sold for only about ONE THIRD the price of other Music, viz: TEN

ONE THIRD the price of other study. 12. 1EX CENTS, (6d.), and larger pieces in proportion.

Among others, the compositions of Ascher, Baumbach, Beyer, Beethoven, Gramer, Chopin, Grobe, Herz, Hunten, Mendelsshon, Mozart, Oesten, Plachy, Schulnoff, Thalberg, Weber, &c, &c.; besides, the

popular and lighter compositions of the day.

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

Catalogues can be had on application at No. 19,

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

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

J. ANDREW GRAHAM.

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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 nearness, 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.

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 educathe institution is to impact a good and softly educa-tion 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 (paya le 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

i grafit kan ang meringi sa sa sa sa Kananggaran Sanggaran Sanggaran Sanggaran Sanggaran Sanggaran Sanggaran Sanggaran Sanggaran Sanggaran Sanggar

(Lately in the employment of Donnelly, & O'Brien,)

Tailors, Clothiers and Outfitters, No. 48, M'GILL STREET,

(Nearly Opposite Saint Ann's Market,) MONTREAL,

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

READY-MADE CLOTHING

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

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S



MARBLE FACTORY,

BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TERRACE.)

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

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

The Montreal Cazette

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EVERY DESCRIPTION

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! Howing the different sizes of the new SCOTCH CUT and other styles of TYPE, produced expressly for the various kinds of Book Printing, all Catalogues, By-Laws.

REPORTS, SPEECHES, &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.

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

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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.

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M. LONGMOORE & CO. MONTREAL GAZETTE BUILDINGS, ?

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PLUMBING,

GASAND 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 om T to the reader TO THE BLANCE WAS

Premises, 36 and 38 Henry Street, BETWEEN ST. JOSEPH AND ST. MAURICE STREETS.

(Formerly occupied by Mitchell & Co.,) 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, Mallable Iron Tubing for Gas and Steam-fitting purposes, Galvanised Iron Pipe, &c., &c., constantly on hand, and fitted up in a work-manlike manner.

The trade supplied with all kinds of Iron Tubing

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

Montreal, May 2, 1861.

D. O'GORMON,

BOAT BUILDER. BARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, C. W.

Skiffs made to Order. Several Skiffs always on hand for Sale. Also an Assortment of Oars, sent to any part of the Province.

Kingston, June 3, 1858.
N. B.—Letters directed to me must be post-paid No person is authorized to take orders on my ac-



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

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

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

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

pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas. One to two bottles are warranted to cure all au-

mor in the eyes.

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

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt

and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly erruption of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the vorst case of ringworm.

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

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adult, one table spoonful per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoorful; children from five to eight years tea spoonful.
As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT,

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

when going to bed.

For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the improvement in a few days. For Sult Rheum, rub it well in as often as conveni-

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

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

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

For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Ointment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days, but you must keep on with the Ointment until the skin gets its natural color,

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

Price, 2s 6d per Box.
Manufactured by DONALD RENNEDY, 120 Warren Street, Roxbury Mass.
For Sale by every Druggist in the United States

and British Provinces. Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the readers of the TRUE WITNESS with the testimony of

the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylumn, Bos-ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM

Mr. Kennedy—Dear Sir—Permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asy-Boston, May 26, 1856. lum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors so prevalent among children, of that class so ne-glected before entering the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your dis-covery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by

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

Dear Sir—We have much pleasure in informing you of the benefits received by the little orphans in our charge, from your valuable discovery. One in particular suffered for a length of time, with a very soro leg; we were afraid amputation would be necessary. We feel much pleasure in informing you cessary. We feel much pleasure that he is now perfectly well.

Sisters of St. Joseph, William Hamilton, C. Wi

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