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No. 33.

THE MICROSCOPE AND MICROSCO- rent of Animal and Vegetable lite. It would in their formation and appendages, and their won- indebted to these ever active and invisible scav- made might appear, their verification was within PIC RESEARCH.

(From the Montreul Transcript.) On Thursday evening, the 14th instant, at the

Natural History Society Rooms, the Right Rev. Francis Fulford, D.D., in the chair, a lecture on the above subject was delivered before the Society, by Edward Murphy, Esq., of which we present the following abstract:

The subject chosen for this lecture—the " Microscope and Microscopic Research"-is one most important and interesting to all; but previous to entering thereon, the lecturer claimed kind indulgence for any defects which might be found, and leared there were many, for some present might not be aware of the fact, that he was simply an amateur in Microscopy, amusing himself in leisure hours with its study, and making no pretensions to be either a savan or a professed lec-

The Microscope is justly considered one of the most valuable of modern scientific inventions, in consequence of the great discoveries made by it, and the important purposes to which it is applied, and it has added such a vast amount to our knowledge of the various changes and processes going on in the organic kingdoms, that it claims a rank of at least equal emmence with that of the Telescope, and indeed, in some respects, even surpasses it. The Telescope assists us to pierce the illimitable space above us, and there to discover those vast and magnificent series of suns, worlds and systems, of which our world and system are but the types, or what are supposed to be such, from analogies which we discern between them; but herein fails the telescope - that it does not enlighten us respecting the nature and constitution of those celestial bodies, nor the forms of animal and vegetable life (if any) which may be found upon them .-By the Microscope, on the other hand, the information which we derive of those atomic miracles by which we are surrounded is satisfactory and complete-it developes to our senses objects wonderfully minute, yet perfectly analogous to larger beings. It displays to us in a single drop of water a wonderful little world of animated beings more numerous than the sands on the sea shore. In a word, it reveals to us an animal, a regetable, and a mineral kingdom, of which we were ignorant previous to its invention.

"Microscopic Research" has added a vast ture is enabled to examine the delicate organisations on which animal and vegetable life depend, and with ease to detect the smallest structural differences; and in his analysis to define with cer-By it he discovers new laws of reproduction, new forms of being, and new functions in exercise; it enables him to penetrate the secrets of the earth and the ocean, and to examine the beautiful organisms he there discovers; it teaches as there is not a flower that breathes in fragrance and blooms in beauty, in garden or in field, not an insect that creeps the earth or flutters in the breeze; nor even a drop of water from a roadside ditch, that does not teem with beauty and with life-indeed, there is not a form which matter has assumed that will not yield some new idea to the diligent microscopic observer.

He would not attempt any description or history of the miscroscope, but contented himself with merely saying that it is only within a few years that this instrument has been raised from the condition of a mere toy to its present perfect state; and to such perfection have the scientific and practical opticians of the present day, especially those of England, brought the Microscope, and with such care and skill have they attended to the correction of the spherical and chromatic aberrations of the lenses, that it is said to work up to the theory of its construcwould be hazardous to deny the possibility of any further improvement, yet the statements of theorists as to what may be accomplished are so nearly equalled by what has been effected, that little room for improvement can be considered to remain, unless an entirely new theory shall be | devised, which shall create a new set of possibilities." The "compound Achromatic Microscope" man.

To estimate duly the value of the Microscope to us, he first referred to a few of the misconceptions that prevailed prior to its introduction; neous opinions were held regarding the vital idea of their general form and habits. fluid in animals, and the manner of its circulation was imperfectly, if at all, understood. The

occupy too much time to name all the instances derful economy, as it reveals to him that these of misconception that characterised the times little creatures are possessed of the most beautiprevious to the invention of the Microscope; - | ful mechanism in their frame work, have a nervlet these few suffice to show how hunted was the ous system, muscles, veins and other parts ana- pled infinite space with ponderous globes, has lecture any of his hearers were induced to exsphere of human knowledge concerning many logous to, and in common with the larger breathed a peculiar intelligence into these plore the inexhaustible field which "Microscopic things which daily meet our eyes, and how un-conscious were the philosophers of past ages of The M the wonderful creations that Science and Art Physiology and botany is an invaluable instruwere preparing to unveil by its means. This m- | ment, as it opens to him, and to the ordinary obstrument possesses so many charms for us, and server, a rich field of interesting observation,its uses and advantages to mankind are so mani- for who has not lingered with delight amidst the fold and various, that he offered no apologies for beauties of a flower garden, or has not stopped calling particular attention, at some little length, to admire the foliage of the majestic Oak?to a few of the principal discoveries made by it. And to those who look with admiration on trees,

new and important science—that of Histology, eye, it cannot be uninteresting to know that unor science of tissues—which has for its object der these beauties he concealed formations so the study of the elementary tissues of animal and vegetable life-both healthy and morbid-Histological Anatomy is consequently an important branch of the education of the Medical Student. To the student of animal physiology towards acquiring an accurate knowledge of the this instrument reveals that animal muscle is composed of exceedingly fine fibres crossed by section of a young shoot or branch of a tree disothers more minute still; and that the cause of motion in animals, is produced by the relaxation or approximation of the cross fibres. This in- | work. strument has developed to him the anatomy of the perspiratory pores-of which it is computed there are not less than 2,000 millions on the hu- in the time of Pharoes, was linen or cotton," man body—indeed all the real knowledge he set at rest. It having proved that the fibre was fit these experiments are conducted under polar-possesses regarding structural anatomy and the cotton, and not linen as was long supposed.

It having proved that the fibre was fit these experiments are conducted under polar-line need of the metal of th possesses regarding structural anatomy and the cotton, and not linen as was long supposed. composition of the different organs of the human The Microscope reveals to the Geologis body, has been obtained by its aid.

The Microscope to the medical man is of incalculable value, as knowledge which could not he obtained by any other means, is by it acquired with facility. Observations made on blood, mucus, and pus, as well as the deposits arising from our globe, and varying from a few inches to functional derangement, show him at once the functional derangement, show him at once the many feet in thickness, are but the catecombs of life, as by it can be detected the invisible ingreaffliction under which the patient is suffering, and myriads of animal tribes too minute to be perdients which adulterate our food and drink, and tells but more, at a single glance, than could be obtained by many days' careful diagnosis is once in full and active existence, replete with flour, the instrument enables us to judge of the in the ordinary methods; the microscope is therefore absolutely essential to medical science, and example occurs on this Continent, namely—the markings, and thus to distinguish the starch it is coming into very general use among the me-strata of earth underlying the City of Richmond, grains of the different kinds of meat. dical men of this city, as an auxiliary in their efforts to alleviate human suffering.

The Microscope has verified Harvey's great debris of microscopic animalcula. Our been productive of much good.—Dr. Hassel very interesting objects exhibited—the specimens of our Montreal limestone affords an example of stated before a Committee of the British House of our Montreal limestone were exceedingly inamount of information to almost every branch of its aid the vital fluid may be actually seen circu- what ancient organisms have contributed to form of Commons, that in his opinion "in nearly all teresting to us, as the beautiful microscopic shells, science, as by the Microscope the student of na- lating in the web of a frog's foot, the tail or fin such masses of rock in other parts of the world. articles, whether of food, drink, or drugs, adul- of which it is composed were plainly spen. The of a small lish, and in the larva of many aquatic | The Montreal, geologically called the Trenton | terations prevailed, and that many of the subinsects; and we can witness no more wonderful limestone, has a thickness of about 400 feet .and pleasing sight than that of the blood corpus- An immense subject for contemplation? And cles coursing along rapidly through arteries and yet immensity in its common impression on our tainty the structure of the most minute tissues.

By it he discovers new laws of reproduction.

Lardner thus describes a general view of the circulation of the blood in the tongue of a frog: "The observer," says the Doctor, "will be filled with astonishment at the magnificence of the spectacle, and to imagine a geographical world the organic structures of which is ascer- china clay and other substances. The chocohim not to despise or think lightly of little things, map to become suddenly animated by their pro- tained by their Microscopic examination.—The lates were found to be vile compounds, consistper motions being imparted to all the rivers de- liminense coal beds are, by the aid of this instrulineated upon it, with their tributaries and afflu- ment, found to be the remains of a luxuriant and shells, old sea biscuits, bad flour and tallow. It ents, from their fountains to their embouchures, gigantic vegetation which flourished in past ages has been also ascertained that drugs and phar- structive lecture, and all left highly delighted would give a most imperfect idea of this object, of the world, as by examination, not only can in which is rendered plainly visible, not only the the woody fibre be discovered but even the most motions of the blood through the great arterial delicate of the vegetable organs, as the spiral der it impossible to estimate the strength of the trunks, and thence through all their branches and vessels, &c., &c. By its aid the fossil botanist remedies administered; and it is not out of place ramifications to the capilliaries, but also its complicated vorticular motions in the glands, its return through the smaller veins, and its departure thence en route for the heart;" such is Dr. yearly additions to the outside, or by internal ac-Lardner's eloquent description of that most beau- cessions like most of the trees of the tropics—its tiful and astonishing spectacle.

In Medical jurisprudence Microscopic aid has frequently been called in, and in some cases life has been saved by its means; in others, criminals have been brought to justice, as by it can be discovered whether blood stains found on their clothes are those of man or of some of the lower animals. He here remarked that the blood cortion; and Dr. Carpenter says, that "while it puscles in man, and in the mammalia generally, are rounded and flattened discs, while those of and vegetable infusions; a single drop of water birds, fishes and reptiles are oval or elliptical, may contain millions of these invisible creatures. and vary in size according to the species.

The Microscope to the Zoologist is an indispensible auxiliary, as without it the structure surpassing the objects with which we are familiar and functions of many animals would remain in every day life. Indeed the mind becomes attorever unknown, and the very existence of many most overwhelmed and confounded whilst exspecies would be still undiscovered. It reveals amining the internal structure, the modes of acis therefore one of the most perfect instruments the important fact, that the minute structure of tion, and the natural instincts of a living atom so of scientific research yet invented and used by the bones of the four great classes of vertibrated minute, that a million of them aggregated togeanimals, namely-Quadrupeds, Birds, Reptiles, I ther in a mass would present but little more than and Fishes, differ from each other in so marked a la sensible speck to the naked eye. Infusorial degree, that should a fragment be found, either in 'animalcula are astonishingly abundant; they are recent or fossil state, on examination by the Mi- found in oceans, seas, rivers and lakes, as well as before its invention, the Mite was considered the croscope of the bone cells, he can at once disco- in stagnant ponds and ditches. They exist in least of animated beings, and the existence of ver the class of animal to which it belonged ;- the fluids of the animal body and in plants, and living atoms so munute, compared with which the he is also enabled by the Microscopic examina- even in some of the most powerful acids. Promite may rank as an Elephant, had never been tion of the dental structure of animals, even of fessor Owen explains the use of the vast amount abled us to extend our observations and thereby even conjectured, and very indefinite and erro- those extinct for thousand years, to form a good of animalcular life found throughout nature - | increase our happiness.

fallacy of equivocal generation was universally study, and properly classify the various Insect matter which they are appointed to devour and of "Microscopic research," and wonderful and scarcely an hour since I felt impelled however maintained, and corruption was deemed the pa-tribes, and to examine the exquisite beauty found assimilate. - Surely we must in some degree be startling as some of the statements which he imperfectly—to represent him on this occasion.

The Microscope to the student of vegetable The Microscope has brought into existence a plants and flowers, as they appear to the naked exquisite, that without the aid of this instrument, in developing them, we could scarcely be said to know anything of the hidden beauties of the Vegetable Kingdom.—It is also indispensable Cellular and Vascular tissues of plants. A thin plays under it a structure somewhat resembling, of crystallization, from the primitive form of the numerous branches and the spiracles which admit but far surpassing, the richest and finest lace

To the Antiquarian the Microscope has also the human skin, and discovered the existence of lent its aid, as among other things, the long debated question, "whether the fine lines of Egypt

> The Microscope reveals to the Geologist the astounding fact that this World is but the wreck of ancient organic creations, that the vast limestone rocks, the great Coral beds of the Pacific. refraction, are the most brilliant phenomena that feetly adapted to their end, as are those of this and even log Iron ore, as well as immense layers of earthly matter forming extensive portions of Virginia; which has a thickness of from 15 to 20 feet, almost wholly composed of the agglo- | England, on articles of adulterated food, have minds, hardly conveys to us the idea of the myriads upon myriads of animalcula that have 31 were adulterated with chickory, the chickory lived and died to have produced the Tripoli, the itself was also found to be adulterated. Tea and game structure. opals, the flints, the bog Iron ores, the ochres Chocolate were as bad, or perhaps worse. The and the vast limestone and coral rocks of the tea was adulterated with turmeric, Prussian blue, jects of very great interest, which want of space can determine the natural orders and genera of for us to ask - is not this infamous practice of the fossil trees of former ages, whether they adulterating and weakening drugs and medicines. grew like the forest trees of this country by productive of the most distressing consequences? use is therefore indispensable to those who study the fossil flora of past epochs of this world.

By the Microscope - discoveries have been made regarding animalcula, which have brought vast accessions to our knowledge of animated nature,-the term animalcula is used to denote these hving creatures inhabiting fluids, which are too minute to be seen by the naked eye-they are found in incredible numbers in both animal And we find in this new world displayed a beauty and perfection, adaptation and reproduction far He says,-" Consider their meredible numbers, To the Entomologist the Microscope is ex. their distribution, and their voracity, and that it single leture however extended and carefully the Cathedral, we waited and hoped for him till ceedingly valuable, as by it he is enabled to is the particles of decaying animal and vegetable

the purity of the water." How strange to revision.

changes of form and color effected by the test Research."

of fluids upon solids. By its aid chemical action At the beauties, and almost boundless in extent .--Microscopic Chemistry, therefore, extends very widely our range of philosophical enquiry, and change, to conclusions which have hitherto only worn the obscure character of conjecture.

The Microscope is also an invaluable assistized light, the effect produced is really gorgeous, rings, produced by transmitting polarised light through transparent bodies that possess double can be witnessed.

The Microscope has made important and valuable contributions to the exigencies of social life and beauty, ages upon ages ago. A noted size and shape of the starch grains, and their

The Microscopic examinations lately made in stances employed in this adulterating process, were not only injurious to health, but were also poisonous."-Out of 34 samples of coffae sold in London, and Microscopically examined by him, ing of the most disgusting mixtures, of Lad cocoa maceutical preparations are systematically adulterated, sometimes to such an extent as to ren-

These Microscopic examinations of food and drugs have been followed by the most beneficial results, as the certainty of detection by this instrument, has doubtless prevented many dishonest dealers from following the nefarious practice of stant, who assembled to hear the lecture, which adulterating food and medicines. And the value of the Microscope is much enhanced from the fact, that by no other agency could some of these adulterations be discovered and exposed.

paramount importance to the Student as well as to the man of Science, and of charm and interest to the family circle around the domestic; hearth, and to all who would cultivate their of life-and as our knowledge increases in pro- greeted had subsided, spoke as follows :portion as we discover and contemplate the beauty, order, variety and perfection of the won-

engers for the salubrity of the atmosphere and the reach of all, as with a Microscope of very moderate power, all he had described could be flect that the same Omnipotent Being, who peo- examined and proved; and if hy means of his minute specks of matter, of which thousands research" opened to them, be would be fully should be thrown together before they would be- compensated for any little trouble which he had come perceptible to the most searching human had in compiling and preparing it, and they sion. would never regret having commenced a study. The Microscope enables the chemist to discover, very minutely and completely, the to them by the "Microscope and Microscopic

At the close of the lecture many specimens, opens an extended field, full of wonders, rich in prepared by Mr. Murphy, of objects from the Animal, Vegetable, and Mineral kingdoms, as illustrative of parts of the fecture, were exhibited by the aid of a very powerful Oxyhydrogen serves to guide by the minute aspect of chemical Microscope, and had a very pleasing, instructive, and beautiful effect. They consisted, in part, of Insects, and insect dissections. We would refer specially to the preparations of the respiratory ant in detecting the process by which caystalline system of insects, one slide of which displayed structures are matured, as it brings immediately the entire breathing apparatus of the caterpoller; under the eye of the observer the whole process showing the two great trachiel tubes, with their most intricate combination which it ultimately the air into those tubes;—this preparation was assumes. And a more beautiful sight cannot be exquisite, and was a study in itself. The slide. conceived than that which is presented, when showing the stomach and gizzard of a cricket, any saline solution is suffering gradual evapora- was also a most interesting object. He exhibited tion, and the crystals begin to shoot and extend preparations of the larva of several aquatic in-themselves over the field of the instrument, and seets, illustrative of the great voracity of this for the splendid colours, and systems of coloured cimen exhibited, it may be truly afficued, that no similar creature is provided with weapons of destruction so powerful, so numerous, and so perferocious insect. There were also a number of slides, wings of butterflies and other insects; these were magnified enormously which brought out the rich colors and veinings of them with very beautiful effect.

In the "vegetable kingdom" he exhibited several thin sections of wood, illustrative of the structure of exogenous and endogenous trees; also ferns and fernspores, showing the curious mode of fractification of those plants, mosses, dissected

In the "mineral kingdom," there were many very interesting objects exhibited—the specimens ide of Egyptian limestone, showing the i numulite shells of which it is composed, was also a most interesting object—these limestone sections were ground thinner than bank note paper, in fact so thin that they were quite transparent, and thus revealing, by the microscope their or-

Mr. M. also exhibited a number of other obalone prevents us noticing.

The Right Rev. Chairman and John Lecthing, Esq., on hehalf of the audience, severally thanked Mr. Murphy for his very interesting and inwith the evenings entertainment.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN NEW YORK.

LECTURE OF THE MOST REV. ARCHBISHOP HUGHES FOR THE CATHOLIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,

"THE CHARITY OF THE IRISH PROPER." (From the New York Metropolitan Record)

Irving Hall was filled by a large and respectable audience, on Sunday evening the 17th init was announced would be delivered on behalf of the Catholic Library Association of this city, by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Lynch, Bishop of Charleston. The distinguished prelate left Charles'on Time, be said, did not permit dwelling longer on board the steamer James Adger, on Thursday, on the various ways in which the Microscope is of the 15th, and would have arrived at this port on Saturday, but for the detention of the vessel by a gale while off Cape Hatteras. In consequence of the storm, which was unusually severe, he did not reach New York till the evening of the 18th minds by possessing a store of interesting facts, linst. The lecture, as our readers have already But enough has been said to induce a belief in seen from the beading of our report, was delithem, and to show that the Microscope aids very vered by the Most Rev. Archbishop. Dr. Finmaterially the studies of the Anatomist, the nell having announced that the Archbishop had Physiologist, the Zoologist, the Botanist, the kindly consented to take the place of the Rt. Geologist and the Investigator of organic and Rev. Lecturer who was unavoidably absent, His inorganic matter generally, giving, as it were, a Grace came forward to the front of the platnew sense to man, thus adding to the enjoyments form, and when the applause with which he was

Ladies and Gentlemen-You cannot expect from me on such brief notice anything like the derful and exquisite works of the Almighty hand lecture which would have been delivered by the we should value the Microscope as having en- distinguished and learned Bishop of Charleston, it something had not occurred on his way from that city to prevent his arrival. At the same The lecturer concluded by observing that no time expecting him even for our Panegyric in prepared, can be more than a very brief summary the last moment. So it has been licre, and it is

The twilight of St. Patrick's Day of 1861 has already fairly closed in upon us, but the sun, which, at least in our meridian, has been bright, has gone its way westward, and wherever its beams have fallen upon the earth, there, I might say, the festival or memory of St. Patrick has been celebrated. It has been so here. It has been so over the continent of Europe. It has been so in the Indies, and even away up to Belirings Straits, as well as in the islands of the Pacific. Saint Patrick's Day, though the country is as small as a pin's head upon the map of the world-I mean, of course, by comparisonstill the fame of Ireland's Apostle has gone round the world; and the dispersed children of Ireland cherish and celebrate the anniversary of her Aposile. The most powerful nation, and the most extended on the earth, claims, in its political relations, at least a certain belt of the globe. It is like one of those endless straps used in steam factories, and along which, and by which, in the national belt so called, they say Britain can communicate sense and sounds perpetually. But I tell you that St. Patrick's Day has been celebrated, even on this 17th of March, in portions of continents and in islands in which the tap of the British drum has never been heard. (Enthusiastic applause.) I am aware that anything like a panegyric upon the patron saint of Ireland is almost impossible. In the first place, as to his biography, there is much to be desired in reference to detail, and those who speak on a day like this, for the most part, are content to refer to the perpetuity of his own work, leaving the hearer to judge of his character and quality. The single fact that on no part of the globe has his name been forgotten or overlooked by any child of the nation of which be was the Apostle, is a proof of the faith and the attachment and the perseverance of the people in that faith, whom he rescued from superstition and idolatry; and hence for the most part they speak of the faith of the Irish, and certainly no monument could be stronger than the fact I have just mentioned. No other nation has carried its national faith under good report and evil report to such extreme boundaries of the habitable world as the Irish. (Applause.) They may be few in one tocality and more numerous in another, but even if there be but three, assembled, or even one by himself alone, on the 17th of March, for the Irish people have never had the benefit of the St. Patrick's Day is not forgotten. That theme you are all familiar with, for it is one that speaks they can. Wherever the hish need protection there that law of brotherly feeling, that law of humanity alcountle of the Faith of the Catholies of Irr- are no laws excent those that are made to plunder sanctified by the spirit of the Christian Religion, eloquently of the Faith of the Catholics of Ire- are no laws except those that are made to plunder land. I will not enlarge upon it. England, and despoil them. America-North and South-Australia, every country, all bear evidence to that truth; but did you ever hear of the charity of that same prople, a charity that was communicated to the hearts of the converts of Ireland in the days of | island, not by battle it is true, but by means as ef-Patrick, and through his ministry. Who has feetive, if not so honorable. But in the meantime ever spoken about the charity of the Irish?— did charity wax cold in Ireland? Did the people of Those who know it are so familiar with it that they hardly think it worth while to dwell upon it. Certainly not. I would detain you too long if I were but to me it is a theme, which with a reasonable to give instances to prove that they still continue to time for preparation could be developed into something instructive, entertaining and edifying. Faith, we are told by the Council of Trent, is the root of justification, because without Faith, of Armagh a university, or what would correspond there can be no growth of charity, Faith with that, and in that university the Irish people had therefore is called by the Church the root, and as the tree increases in size the branches are adorned with bads and flowers and fruits. Yet without faith as the radix the tree could not be adorned nor flourish. Of course the mission of the Apostle to a Pagan nation is a mission of Parth-we must first believe; then, after that if you are faithful to your belief, Charity will of the city which was called the English section, begrow and so will Hope, and Love, and all the cause there they congregated in the greatest num-Christian virtues, but without Faith there is no bers. Despite the poverty of the Irish people, they besis. Whoever has read Irish history knows well that charity never flourished in any land so obiquitously as it did in Ireland. It would seem, almost, that the Aimighty had permitted that nation, even as Pagans, to inherit a large amount of natural large amount townships to have it is a large amount to have a of natural bonnamity and kindness that was dis- of learning. Such was the work in which she enplayed in a bountiful and generous hospitality .--In proof of than, I will refer to a feature in the | But I will not harrow up your feelings, by calling laws of the country before Christianity was introduced. We do not know much of its civil ple of Ireland. With these you are perhaps too facode, but there was one prominent law which is juillar already, and as my theme to-night is Charity, more known and better preserved among the re- I ought not to say a word that could arouse a senticords of antiquity. Well, among other things in that Brenon law, which was made at a period in which there were few highroads and certainly no railways at all, it was established tainly no railways at all, it was established der the reign of her pedantic successor, James I, that a stranger on his journey should find hospitality there was no calamity which was not inflicted, not where the night overtook him; and the Brehon law to secure this to the traveller, enacted that no family | imagined that he was a theologian and he endeavorshould move from the house it occupied witout giving several months' no ice, lest the traveller, not knowing the change, should arrive in the night and find the house deserted, or occupied by another. Now, this was a very humane provision, and hears high testim my to the kind and hospitable character of the people Another evidence of their humane disposition was that neither St. Patrick nor any of his them to Community. I need not dwell on the consuccessors or associates were ever molested for their propagation of the Christian doctrine. The soil of south, and from east to west, and there is not an Ireland has never been moistened with a drop of the acre, one way or the other, that has not been confismatyr's blood, except when it was shed by the sword, cated by the English Covernment two or three times or by the authority of foreign invaders. [Applause.] If I were speaking on the subject of faith, which we heard this morning in our Cathedral in cloquent developement, I would say there is another thing that can be quoted, and that is, that, even to this day, under all her trials, Ireland has never produced a layman, a priest, or a bishop, who became a heresiarch, opposed to the faith of his country and his [Applause.] Now, as you are acquainted as well as I am, with the biography of St. Patrick, I will not dwell upon details, but at the period of his they were all reduced to the same lowest level of podeath Ireland began to exhibit all the Christian virtues by which it has ever since been distinguished, crushed between two mill-stones, the lower one staand became a blooming garden of Christian piety. At tionary and Catholic, and the upper one revolving that early day, it commenced to bear the fruits of his and the very reverse of Catholic, there was only one early period of the sixth century, down to near the ee mill-stone and then the Protestant mill-stone middle of the tenth, Ireland was the school of Europe. | could not grind them. | Well, I have nothing to say say there were not learned mez-perhaps more learned -in other countries, but it was the period troying every monument of learning, religion, and farming class, and the latter reduced to the condition from the ruins of the Roman Empire. Turbulence, ing for the exercise of Charly; and even then (for I tions. An eminent writer of Germany, one who stands high among the highest of German scholars, Goerres writing of this period, says that, during these three hundred years, learning, religion and piety fled from the conflicts of every Christian country of the con inent, to take refuge in the island that St. Patrick had so recently brought under the Cross. In made it a crime for a young man to be educated at con inent, to take refuge in the island that St. Patowing to the calamities that prevailed on the conti- an educated man, he was condemned to prison as young men with the opportunity of knowing a little official seal to their award."

nent, and owing to the quietness of that little island, that the scholars, the men who desired learning whether secular or religious, fled to Ireland-I use his words-"as wearied troops go into winter quarters for safety from the elements." What then do we find? Of course it is not popular in Printing House Square to tell the whole truth, but the truth is on record, and in every great library in Europe, that during these times-I speak of an interval of two or three hundred years-students were received in Ireland and boarded at the colleges - paying their own board, do you say? supplying their own clothing? Not at all. Paying their masters? Their masters did not want pay. As for the paying of their board, such a thing was nuknown in Ireland at that time; but they were received because they were advocates of learning, and wished to be informed; and whatever may have been the details of the arrangement we know they were provided for by thousands, and that the very founders of universities whether in England, France or in Italy, at least some, if not all, were educated in Ireland.

After this period you know that for the first time, as far as history goes back, freland fell under the common condition of things that then prevailed.— The Scandinavians, who were called Danes and Northmen, invaded Ireland and, in part, took pos-session of that country. Wherever they obtained a foot-hold, wherever they were not driven back, their policy and their principle and their instincts as hardy, brave barbarians, led them to overthrow levery seat of learning, every convent, to burn to more, which took notice of things, though they ocashes the ancient monuments of learning, and to leave desolution alone to mark their progress. The contest lasted a long time. Finally, however, the Irish-no doubt provoked by these sacrilegious acts. It is not simply the amount of the donation, or the eign, drove the Danes into the sea. (Applause) -calamity fell upon the country. It was the treachery of one of their own princes which caused the invasion of an adventurer from an neighboring island .-Call him Henry the Second, it you will; but he did not think it worth his while to trouble himself personally ab at invading Ireland, and he sent a man from Wales, named Strongbow, with a few adherents and little by little they gained a footing which became in time what was known as the Pale. I do not know exactly the derivation of the word, but I suppose it was intended to mark the boundary between civilized men who came from Wales-(laughter) -and the people of the country who would aprear to have been as civilized, if not more so, as those who came to them on this mission. Now it is a fact, that neither the Danes nor the English ever conquered Ireland. (applause.) The English half conquered the country, but they never completed their task in a workmanlike manner. (Applause.)-Otherwise they would have conquered the whole of it at once and brought the people under their government and laws. This however they never did, same laws as the English. The government take every advantage of them whenever and wherever

We pass from that period, which after all was not so bad as those which succeeded it. We now come to the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and Queen Elizabeth both was the first that had the manliness - (longhter) -if I may use the expression-to conquer the whole the country forget what they owed to suffering humanity? Did they ignore the claims of education? be what they were immediately after their conversion : I will, however, mention one fact bearing upon this point. When Elizabeth thus spread her royal dominion over the Irish, she found in the town contrived means of free education and free support to every person who came to drink at the fountains of knowledge and religion. (Applause.) It would almost frighten us, in these days, if I were to tell you the number of students who were maintained there at one time. It is a historical fact that there were seven thousand students in the schools of Armagh, who were supported at the expense of the Irish people. It is a creditable fact that there was a section bers. Despite the poverty of the Irish people, they allowed, for support of the institution, the rent and revenues of fourteen townships, thickly settled. Yet what did the English Queen do on her conquest of the country? Dear Elizabeth confiscated the towngaged to promote the ends of English civilization. to your minds the persecutions that were deliberatement of hestility or resentment at injuries inflicted in the past. That would not be Christian, and it certainly would be out of place on this occusion. You are aware that since her time, but especially unthat he was much worse than other men, but he ed to settle freland according to his own notions of religion, Elibabeth, however, had a project to colonize the province of Ulster with Englishmen and which was to make a clean sweep of the inhabitants. But this she was unable to accomplish. James, the Scotchman, then undertook the task, and drove out the people from my part of the country, and sent duct of the Stearts, but take Ireland from north to over. After the perpetration of all this injustice, writers began to say that Ireland was a country ful of beggers-yes, after they had taken the very soil which rightfully belonged to the people, they turned round and accused them of their poverty as of a crime. Yet it was under these circumstances that the teaching and the preaching, and the Faith, and the Charity, which St. Patrick had infused into that the Charity, which St. Patrick had infused into that people had an opportunity of being manifested. If they were all wealthy, who would need alms? If All that is what I would call the play of Christian I show word all reduced to the play of the charity and the c people had an opportunity of being manifested. If verty, who could help the other? But as a nation hab c, I will not say in faith, but in charity. From the | means of escape-the Cutholics could leave the low-When I say the school of Europe, I do not mean to further on this point. You all know what has hap-say there were not learned men-perhaps more pened since then. When their land was confiscated, when the titles of their nobility were abolished, when when frozen barbarism rushed from the north, des- their gentry were reduced down to the condition of the erience, which Christianity had erected, or evoked of paupers, when all that occurred there was an openshould think those that remained would fare a little the overthrow of everything, confusion, was ubique understand that you are connected with aducation and works of charity, representing, as you do, the forget either the Faith or the Charity that came canbolic Library Association and the Society of St. down to them from the days when Saint Patrick first. Vincent de Paul) even then Ireland had her eye on raised the Cross of Uhrist on the island. both charity and education; and during this dark and gloomy period neither education nor charity

the just and most gentle punishment, and if he went abroad and came back a second time, he was to be hanged for this repetition of the offence. The same punishment was meted out to the schoolmaster. You have heard in that curious literature which has made the Irish character a subject for provoking laughter, a description of what has been denominated hedge schools. What is the meaning of a hedge school? It means that every scholar, though be might transtate Homer into Irish and Irish into Greek, and both Greek and Irish into Latin, that as the laws of | forms. the country had forbidden the erection of schoolhouses, he was obliged to steal his education under a hedge. He was obliged to receive his education ic a school that had neither doors nor windows. (Laughter.) During all this time education was cherished by the Catholic people of Ireland as the universal, still they had eminent scholars who distheme which is not calculated to rouse the feelings, although it is most edifying and every way worthy of consideration. Reduced to the condition I have described, Ireland necessarily had a very large powhat was their resource? It was, in the phrase of curred in early life, that in hardly any part of Ireland would a beggar apply at a farmer's house, or indeed at any other, without receiving something. -roused themselves, and, united with their sover- alms, but the country was pervaded with that tone which is the offspring of true charity, and instead of pity, there was kindness, there was commiseration; even where their means did not admit of their beseldom spoken of even on St. Patrick's day, as being the oil that has fed and supplied the lamp of frish faith, for faith without works is dead in itself. On every side as far as I have been able to see, that feeling prevails. There was no compulsion, and those among those who were poorer than themselves. property, and of Irish rights and titles, Queen Eliza-England, that there were beggers in that country; wherever she went she could see pumpers in abund-ance, and desiring to get rid of them and keep them out of her sight, she wrote a couple of little homilies to Parliament, begging them, in the name of humanity, to do something. They paid no attention to this for some time, but at last she obliged them to pass a law for the support of paupers, and that was the beginning of the poor laws. Ireland never had any such laws, but she had, from the teachings of St. Patrick and his successors, the law of Charity, and privations, and persecutions of the Irish people, never heard of an individual who was permitted to starve or to perish because there were no poor laws in Ireland. I will say that famine and fever never desolated that island of ancient faith and ancient charity till after the poor laws were introduced by the cabinet of England. We know, and they themselves admit that millions have perished under the eyes of the British government, and that the very bread of charity sent from these shores would not be admitted into English or Irish ports by the iron-hearted minister of the day, unless the duty was paid at the Custom House. (Sensation). I am aware, ladies and gentlemen, that poverty is a great calamity .-Extreme poverty, is in my opinion, the greatest calamity that can full upon a Christian nation, exept it be extreme wealth, and that is greater; but both are bad unless men are imbued with a spirit of true Christianity. But looking at the play of Chris-tian charity and of social sympathics which has been going on in Ireland for the last three hundred years, would, if I could, paint it-for the chapter is yet unwritten-in colors that would delight even the eyes of angels. In my own recollection how often have I seen poor parents with their children going from door to door, and as many as seven visits before sunset made at a single house, itself of very moderate means, and yet they were never turned in military life the password or signal, and how universally the password of Charity was known between those unfortunate beings and those who were help for God's sake." That very word was bereditary among the descendants of those who had been converted by St. Patrick. The appeal of charity in this form was never made in vain, because even grace itself cannot laspire a higher motive for a generous and charitable action and alms-giving, than the motive "for God's sake." The reason is obvious. How many do we meet constantly who are in need of aid? How many are worthy of it of heart, will see them as it were through God, and he There is but one observation that I will make-that is, that from the times I speak of, that demi, semivernment never ceased to avail itself up to this hour to the dust, had always an open heart, and an open anything could be known. While the Catholic heg-Protestant beggar, would say, "Ma'am, I want a little help if you please;" but as if to show how deeply engraved in the soul of that Catholic people was the virtue of charity, the Catholic matron would to develope it, a subject, the exhibition of which no country on the face of the globe has ever excelled. I f their charity-1 do not, however, separate themand I do think and believe that, if Ireland had become hard-hearted to the poor, forgetful of Christion Charity, the Faith would have died out in their hearts, for lack of oil in the lamp. As it is now, they say that things are brightening up a little, the people having been pretty well thinned by fevers, and famines, and emigrations, and exterminations. The island being still as large, as it used to be, 1

> Your Society, and the Society with which you are Library Association, rightly managed and properly

The Society of St. Vincent de Paul auggests in another form the highest model that the earth has ever presented for the imitation of individual charity. St. Vincent de Paul was a man who did more during his own life for that virtue of charity than any other. He had laid down the foundation for works of charity, and presented motives to attract hundreds and thousands - perhaps by this time, millions to the fulfilment of this great virtue in its various

Charity is not a national virtue; it belongs to all countries; and, although I have spoken of it with regard to Ireland, it has not been with any intention, on my part, to deny its existence elsewhere; but it is because no country in the world can present anything like a parallel to the case of iceland, in this very apple of their eye. They could not make it respect. Show me another country in which the universal, still they had eminent scholars who dispeople have gone through such trials, and have tinguished themselves abroad; and now as for the stood up so bravely for their faith and for their love special part of the lecture, which is Charity, it is a of God as the Irish. (Applause.) But, in speaking of any Christian work of Faith, or Hope, or Charity, the Catholic knows no distinction of nations, for, where nationality is the test, the work is just so much less Catholic than it ought to be. (Applause.) pulation in a state of destitution - homeless and peu- Of course, every man has his country, either the land niless. Those who had no means of renovating their of his nativity or that of his adoption, and he is bound tattered garments, no Government to protect them, to it by every tie of loyalty, even to the sacrifice of his life. (Renewed applause) That is in the human order, but in the divine order we do not know any geographical limits; there is no geography for a Catholic as a Catholic; he embraces his brother, who is, perhaps, at this very hour, in Pekin, for the old Church has been re-opened in the capital of the Celestial Empire. He helieves all that we believe and we believe all the doctrines that our common mother, the Church, teaches; but, if there is any trouble, we will fight China at any time, as we did sneering at a man because he was poor, there was Mexico. And in Mexico we had priests on our side, and they had priests on theirs, and our prisoners when Catholics, received all the benefits of our Holy stowing large alms. Well now, I consider this fact Religion, and theirs were treated in the same way In this we are afforded a proof that, even in the din of battle, the Faith and the Charity of the Catholic Church are as vigorous and as strong as in peace .-In our own country, where there has been lately so so much excitement-all of which, I trust, will terwho had a loaf were willing to divide even that minute amicably, (applause) between the two parts At of the country which they call North and Souththe beginning of the period of confiscation of Irish but nobody has got to cither the north pole or the south pole; they call it, however, the North and both, with a masculine understanding and energetic South, and talk about divisions and civil wars. But will, found what she never read in the history of there is only one rule for a Catholic, and that is to do his duty as a citizen. If he thinks that being on the south side of Muson's and Dixon's line, he ought to fight for that side, and if we think the other way, we will light for our side too. But no matter how wide or how deep they may contrive to make the chasm dividing the North and the South, in their political aspirations and schemes-no matter how broad may be that chasto, the Catholics on both sides of the line have a kind of science of their own, though they may not be very great engineers, yet so far as religion is concerned, they will throw a bridge over the chasm. (Laughter and applause.) I am afraid, ladies and gentlemen, that, not having which its founder had incuicated. And under that been prepared to begin, I have almost proved that I law, we have never heard, amidst all the sufferings, am not prepared to close; but I do, and thank you for your kind attention.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

Conversion. -- The Kilkenny Journal says: -- On Sunday, 17th of February, Mrs. Wilkinson, Walkin street, having renounced the errors of Protestanism. fiter a course of instruction, was received into the Catholic Church, and haptized at the St. Mary's Cathedral by the Rev. Martain Kelly, C.C.

The Clare monument to O'Connell is attaining an imposing height, and will be one of the handsomest pedestals or pillars in Iroland. It is now 39 feet in height, and when completed will be 67 feet. It will be surmounted by the statue, which will he 9

fect in height. THE CROW-BAR EISHOP AND THE PARTRY PRIKST. A citizen of Dublin writes to the Dublin News:-1 have read with feelings I cannot describe, the entire of the astonuding revelations conveyed in the corespondence between Rev. Mr. Lavelle and Bishop Plunket, published in the News. Is there a manis there a fair-minded, honorable Protestant, and many such there are, I am happy to say-who reads those letters, that can repress hot and impetuous away without receiving something. How often have indignation! Father Lavelle is peaceably and silently I seen, with my own eyes, that when overtaken by riding along the road after discharging some duties, the night they found a house where the owners consoftly enough, writes a complaint to the Bishop, telling these facts, and gets an answer in the words rarely less unfortunate than they: "I want a little and handwriting, and under the seal of Lord Plunket-"I confess I can discover nothing insulting or unseemly in the conduction words of Mr. Townsend or Mr. Mollan on that occasion." There is a law bishop in his true colours. " Nothing insulting or unscendy in sonduct"-the most infamous that could imagined on the part of a clergyman towards another-in a minister of an alien establishment, fattening on the vitals of the country, telling a Catholic Priest he is a minister of the great enemy of God and man; askthemselves? The only thing is, that the Christian | ing him had be a wife-knowing he neither had or man, with the faith and charity of the Lord in his | could have; and then with an amount of blasphemy which merited for the wretch being ducked in the may say in his own thoughts, I do not know what peacest sick, asking the poor silent clerk was he kind of a person you are, but I know that God carrying his God in the box with him. Irish Bishops created you, and even if you should be unworthy, I and Irish Priests, I appeal to you to rectify this don't give it for your worthiness, I give it "for God's infamy. What was said and done to Father Lavelle sake." That is the password in treland. (Applause.) and his poor clerk on this horrible occasion was said and done to you all. Will you abide it? Will you bear over and about you a detested establishment, conquest of Strongbow, which threw confusion and division among the Irish people, of which the gotime to get rid of this oppressive outrage. Take it -during all this time the Catholics, though ground away. You can do it. Again, and without attemping to me a being dogmeric, I say you can do it.hand for the calls of charity, and the pass word of Deirnda vst Carthago. What do the Irish people the poor was just as well known in every house as want with Plankets? What return do men like him give for their thousands? Ah! what return?gar would ask a little charity for God's sake, the A right large one in such accountes, such informes, as have been perpetrated in Partry by Bishop Plunket, who evicts tenants for not proselytising their children - monks for teaching " Popery" - and says it is by no means "insulting or unseemly to call make no distinction in giving, but she would always you ministers of antichrist, ask you are you morried, and wish to know if your own clerks carry God in the box with them."

The Connaught Patriot of the 23d ult., says :-charity, and it presents for one having sufficient time. The distress, we are happy to find, of the industrious poor people of Killala and neighborhood has been ourtly relieved. At a meeting, in the Court-house speak now not simply of the faith of the people, but of Killala, a subscription was entered into by those present, and effective measures adepted for the imnediate distribution of relief.

> GALWAY .-- A large portion of the Oranmore Estates, near Athenry, has again changed hand, Mr. Walter P. Lambert, of Castle Ellen, Galway, having recently purchased it from Sir Moses Montefiere and Baron de Rothschild, the trustees of the Alliance Assurance Company.

The Dublin Freeman remarks, " The Dake of Sobetter. But if they should become prosperous in the merset, as First Lord of the Admiralty, has rapidly temporal order, God forbid that they should ever recognized the eminent public services of Sir Leopold McClintock, by appointing our distinguished fellow-countryman to the command of Her Majesty's ship Doris, a first-class steam frigate [screw] of 800 horse-power, now on service in the Mediterranean. ntimately connected, have in view this two fold Ireland has already endeavored to do justice to the object and the dissemination of knowledge. Your merits of her illustrious sou, and it is therefore pecu-

The Dublin Freeman, of the 23rd of Feb., says :-"We have been requested to call attention to an apneal about being made to the charitable people of Dublin in behalf of the Convent of Our Lady of Orphans' in Norwood, a suburban district of London The peculiar circumstances under which this good Sisterhood appeal to their Irish co-religionists are few and simple, but still very strong. In the great English Babylon-the centre of untold wealth, crime, and misery-there is a vast Irish population and a corresponding amount of helpless, unprovided for orphanoge. The estimable Sisters of Norwood saw the want, felt the necessity, and with a zealous devotion overcame many difficulties, and on very slen-der means, but with trustful confidence in Providence they established a Catholic orphanage in Norwood, In 1848 they commenced with four children. In subsequent years this number increased to forty. In 1857, the inmates numbered 143; in 1858, 170; and at present they have 204. All their accommodation and funds are exhausted, and they have been obliged, sorrowfully and reductantly, to refuse admission to 170 applicants for their protection, motherly love, and solicitude. These are the children of Irish Ca. tholic parents."

The managers of St. Bridget's Orphanage, Reeles street, acknowledge the receipt of £10, bequest of the late Mrs. Cashen, Monkstown, per Mr. O'Connor: also the receipt of £5, bequest of the late Mr. James Kenny, Athy, per the executors.

The Irish circuits have commenced, and so far have demonstrated a remarkable diminution of crime in this country. In Droghedn, the first town on the North-east Circuit, the Judge of Assize has been presented with a pair of white gloves by the Sheriff. It is worthy of remark that this is the fourth consecutive occasion on which there has been a blank calender in this town, which consists of 20,000 inhabitants, and which contains four large spinning factories. In one respect, the present assizes in the two first counties on the North-east Circuit, present a striking contrast to those held last summer. On that occasion the High and Sub-Sheriff, both of Brogheda, and the County of Louth, were both Catholics, and the two Judges of Assize were also Catholics. During the present Assizes that state of things is completely inverted, both High and Sub-Sheriffs (with the exception of the Sub-Sheriff of Drogheda), and the Judges of Assize being Protest-

The Orange rioters, who murdered the two unoffending Catholics at Derrymacash, are to be put on their trials at the forthcoming Assizes of Armagh The Attorney General is, I believe, to prosecute in person. An attempt was made in the Court of Queen's Bench, during the last term, to after the partisan complexion of the jury panel, but, thanks to the two Tory Judges of that Court, it failed, and, as the jury list now stands, it will be almost impossi ble to obtain the conviction of an Orangeman.

Poor Captain Boyd's body has at length beer found, and is to be honoured with a public funeral on Friday next.

DEFEAT OF THE WINGS IN CORK .- The election

of Mr. (now baron) Dessy, some months since, for the county Cork, has damaged the cause of truculent Whiggery in that quarter. To use a common expression, 'he let the cut out of the bag, when, in a moment of indignation and excitement, canced by the opposition of a number of Olergymen to his me turn, he said he 'wished to emancipate the people from ecclesiastical tyranny!" Had his opponents acted a different part, and ranged themselves on his side, and used a little pressure to bring their flocks along with them, the virtuous Mr. Deasy would have lauded them as paragons of patriotism, and an example to their order all over the world. But the real principles of both English and Irish Whigs found vent when he was off his guard, and he denounced the Clergy in the bitterest language, almost as bitter as that which his masters, Lord John, and Lord Palmerston, ever used against them.-The result of all this Whig insolence, and unmanly slander on the Clergy of Cork, is the defeat, on Tuesday last, of Mr. Roche, the Whig candidate, and the triumph of Mr. Leader, the Conservative, The Glergy permitted the two factions to fight out the battle, believing that neither candidate deserved a particle of their support, and that it would be the greatest folly to interfere between them. The consequence is, that the voice of the people of Cork will not be heard in the British senate. They are misrepresented, and neither their complaints nor their wishes will be heard in the alien parliament,-The Whigs look very sail on contemplating this riding along the road after discharging some duties. | defeat. The Post and similar organis do not know what to make of it. They fancy-innocent spalsthe night they found a house where the owners contrived somehow to afford them a shelter, and the next morning something to eat. How well do I him he is a "minister of antichrist," ask him "is he know that phrase which served like what is called in military life the password or signal, and how his God in the box with him "Father Lavelle," lies in office at the expense of the millions. But where are the real proofs of the views of the Whigs? They are to be found in their treachery to the public cause, and in their betrayal of their supporters. They are mountebank 'liberals when out of office, and worse than the Tories when they get in. Proofs of this will be found in their treason, when they passed the Ecclesiastical Titles' Bill ; just as their anti-Cataoic principles now impel them on, in compassing the expulsion of the Pope from Rome. They stormed and shouted for Reform two years ago, when the Daily government was in power; but now they themselves have abandoned Retorm. The Clergy of Cork and a large section of its people have left them to their fare and in doing so, they have taken a wise and prudent course. It is time to tell this Whig faction what Ireland thinks of their treachery at home, and their bigotry and anti-Catholic policy abroad, The wisest course for her would be to link herself with no English party, but, holding aloof from both, devote her energies to advance her own cause. Let us hope that at length she will see the wisdom of doing this, and that every constituency, when they cannot get an honest nationalist to express their feelings and wishes in the alien senate, will permit the Whig and Tory factions to light among themselves .- Dundatk Dimerest.

ORIGIN OF THE WORDS "TORY," O'WHIG," AND RAPPAREES." - The autual signification of the word tory, though now and for a long time, the appellative of a political party, is scarcely known except to the frish scholar and historian. The term proceeds from the Irish noun foir, a cursuit, a chase; and from that comes the cognate, to ee, a person chasel, or pursued—thereby meaning an outlaw from the fact that individuals to whom it was first applied were such as had, by their murders and robberies, occasioned themselves to be just beyond the protection of all laws, and consequently were considered out-laws, or torics, and mable to be shot down without the intervention of judge or jury, as they often were, wherever they could be seen or apprehended. We believe that the word first assumed its distinct character in the wars of Cronwell as applied to the wild free-booters of Ireland. Defoe attributes the establishment of the word in England to the infamous "Titus Oates." "The court party," says Hume, repronched their antagonists with their affinity to the fanatical conventiclers of Scotland, who were known by the name of whigs.* The country party found a resemblence between the courtiers and the Popish banditti in Ireland, on whom the appellation of Tory was affixed. And after this manner these foolish terms of reproach come into public and general rise!' It was about the year 1680 that the outlaws or tories began to be characterized by another designa in Ireland, that of rapparces, so called from the fact of their using the half-pike, or short inpier. Some ascribe this last name to the word "rapia," to plunder, which atrikes us as the most appropriate and obvious .- "The Evil Eye."-The word Whig is taken from the fact, that in speaking of this fact, he makes use of a curious figure. He says it was a certain necessity, a certain attraction of the says it was a certain necessity, a certain attraction of the says it was a certain necessity, a certain attraction of the says it was a certain necessity, a certain attraction of the says it was a certain necessity, a certain attraction of the says it was a certain necessity, a certain attraction of the says it was a certain necessity, a certain attraction of the says it was a certain necessity, a certain attraction of the says it was a certain necessity, a certain attraction of the says it was a certain necessity, a certain attraction of the says it was a certain necessity, a certain attraction of the says it was a certain necessity, a certain attraction of the says it was a certain necessity, a certain necessity, a certain attraction of the says it was a properly and p North of Ireland whigged mille.

If I were to fill one side of your paper with the events which have occurred here during the week. they would all appear scarcely worth recording, when contrasted with the extraordinary Yelverton marringe case, which has absorbed attention and excited interest, to the exclusion of every other; and which is now on trial in the Court of Common Pleas before Chief Justice Monahan and a special Jury .-It would be impossible for the pen of man to describe the excitement which prevails in reference to it. It is an excitement amounting to a "furore;" and it is a furore not pervading or swaying the masses, or the multitude only, but which has taken possession of peer, peeress, and high-born of every denomination. have been present at many trials of deep interest, but, in my experience, I never knew or heard of one in which the interest excited has been so universal and so deep-seated. Protestant and Catholic, Tory and Liberal, though with different views, look for ward to the result with an anxiety that would make von suppose it was each individual's own case, and. indeed, all the circumstances connected with it, combine to invest it with a prestige rarely to be found .-And first of all, the unhappy lady, who, through the instrumentality of the ordinary form of action for board and maintenance, brought by the plaintiff, Mr. Thelwall, against Major Yelverton, seeks to establish two facts of priceless importance to her, her spotiess reputation, and her lawful marriage. I venture to say that, in any court of justice in any country, there never was placed in the witness-box a witness whose narration commanded so large an amount of sympathy; and then the woman, and the manner in which she gave her evidence, - the graceful, easy, feminine comportment which she exhibited throughout the entire of a searching cross-examination into their wigs. It was a delirium of joy. The contagion her whole life and antecedents, conducted by one of the ablest advocates of the Irish bar, and which lasted more than two whole days, all contributed to establish her as a lady of marvellous intellect, matchless power, and irresistible fascination. You will, therefore, not wonder when I tell you, that the reading of some passages of her letters -- many of them unrivalled specimens of English composition - produced immense manifestations of applause, and that some of the more feeling portions of them brought tears into many eyes, and more than once into those of the learned and humane judge who is trying the case. But the scene which takes place outside the courts, at the close of each day's proceedings, baffles all description. Thousands assemble in the courtyard and surround the heroine of this extraordinary trial, and, as Mrs. Yelverton comes forth, she walks through a forest of uncovered heads and is greeted with rounds of cheers, which a chivalrous Irish crowd knows so well how to give, and which, I am informed, have a powerful influence in sustaining and consoling this unhappy lady, in the midst of her unexampled sufferings. So intense is the interest excited among the haut ton by this trial, that, on some occasions, the Court of Common Pleas appears to be transformed into a House of Peers. During a nortion of Mrs. Yelverton's cross-examination the following noblemen occupied seats on the bench :- Lords Granard, Monck, Mountcashel, Talbot de Malahide, James Butler. It is stated by some of the papers that Lord Avonmore, the father of Major Yelverton, the defendant, was also on the bench; but I do not believe that he would thus publicly appear at the trial of a case so disgracefully reflecting on the heir-apparent to his coronet and title, against whom public execration is as unmistakeably manifested, as sympathy is towards the unhappy victim of his base and heart-less misconduct. If this wretched man is produced as a witness, and dares upon his oath to fling any aspersions on the reputation of the lady whom he has thus remorselessly injured, I do believe it will remains a troop of artiflery (a service which, I regret to say, the defendant still dishonors by belonging to,) to save him from the indignation of the people. The case of the plaintiff closed yesterday, and Mr. Brewster, the learned council for the defendant, in his able and, upon the whole, temperate address, so far from seeking to justify the conduct of his client, stigmatised it as hase and dishonorable. That the trial will result in a verdict for the plaintiff, I have little doubt; but even should the jury feel them-selves operced by the law and evidence to find that there was no legal marriage, what will it amount to but to a conviction of Yelverton as a heartless villain and all the more heartless by reason of having sheltered himself behind a degrading statute that was the creation of Protestant bigotry, immorality, and insolence in their worst days and in their most odious forms. The trial now pending is a melancholy illustration of the results of that odious law which holds ity and public policy, by erasing from the statute book this demoralising remnant of a barbarous penal code. I deeply regret to say, that, contrary to all my expectations and predictions, the great Catholic County of Cork has returned a Conservative as its member by an overwhelming majority; and, from the numbers polled by Mr. Lewier, it is but too plain that a large amount of Catholic support has been given to a party, which would, if it could, repeal the Act of Catholic Emancipation, and which loses no opportunity of packing the bench of justice with partisan judges, and partisan magistrates. Mr. Justice l'itzgerald has been appointed a Commissioner of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, in the room of Mr. O'Hagan, whose office as Autorney General is incompatible with his continuing a memher of that Board; the Act of Parliament which constituted the Commission enacting, that the Attorney and Solicitor General shall be its official law advis-

THE HON. (!) MAJOR YELVERTON-A MISTARE.-A gentleman, while passing on Wednesday, from the Four Courts, was mistaken for the Hon. (!) Mr. Yelverton. In a few minutes a large growd collected round the gentleman, yelling, shouting and hissing. He declared re atelly that he was not Mr. Yelverton, and that one crowd were mistaken. All that would not do : and, as the people were getting every moment more excited, he had to run for protection into a shop no Ormand-quay.

ers .- Dublin Car, of the Weekly Register.

THE YELVERTON CASE .- The lady with whom, it is stated, Major Yelverton contracted his second marriage, is said to be a constant attendant at the turn guaranteeing that she would obtain for witness trial. She was the widow of the eminent Professor Forbes, of the University of Edinburgh, by whom the was bequeathed, it is asserted, a very large fortune-£50,000. This is the talk of the "Hall."-We believe we can set the "Hall" right on the subjeck. It is quite true that Major Yelverton contracted his marriage with the widow of Professor Forbes, and it is equally true that he considered that he was obtaining a magnificent fortune! But the devil chested birn in his iniquity! By the Professor, Mrs. meet with some gentlemen at a certain place who Forbrs had two children, and all the property be died possessed of was settled on them, with a moderate jointure to the widow. Under ordinary circumstances public sympathy would be deeply excited on hehalf of Mrs. Forbes, but we have good reason to believe that before her marriage with Major Yelverton she was warned that he was a married man. She did not hesitate. She accepted, we suppose, what-ever explanation he gave her, and without adequate inquiry committed her fate to him .- Belfact Morning

RESULT OF THE YELVERTON MARSIAGE GASE .-- At bublin, on the 5th inst. and the 10th day of the triel, the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas delivered his charge to the Jury, who immediately retired.

After an hour's absence the jury returned to the

box; the multitude that thronged the court were hushed into breathless attention:

The Chief Justice, addressing the jury, said-Well, gentlemen, have you agreed to your verdict?

The Foreman—We have, my lord.

The Chief Justice - Was there a Scotch marriage between those parties?

The Foreman-Yes. The Chief Justice-Was there an Irish marriage?

The Foreman-There was. The Chief Justice-That is, in other words, he was Roman Catholic at the time of the marriage?

The Foreman-We believe he was, my lord. After the verdict had been declared, the usual fee vas banded to the inrv.

The Foreman, handing it back, said -My lord, I am requested by my brother jurors to hand to the registrar our fee, 12 guineas, in order that it may be sent to some charitable institution (Loud cheers.)
The Chief Justice—Very well, Mr. Foremar, what

institution do you name? The Foreman -The Sick and Indigent Room-keep-

er's Society. His Lordship then rose, and in a few minutes the court was cleared.

When Mrs. Yelverton's counsel, Mr. Whiteside, entered the room where she was waiting, his countenance and significant gestures, as well as the cheers which rang through the court, told ber that the verdiet was in her favor; she sprang forward without saying a word, clasped him in her arms, pressed him convulsively to her breast, and seizing his two hands, kissed them. Overcome by the violence of her emotions, after such a long and terrible tension of the nervous system, she sank down exhausted and found relief in a flood of tears. The excitement in the court when the verdict was announced was quite unprecedented. The whole audience rose and cheered tumultuously, the ladies waving their handkerchiefe, the gentlemen their bats, and the barristers spread through the multitude outside, and the shouts of triumph passed along the whole line to the Gresham Hotel in Sackville street. The crowd insisted on taking the horses from Mrs. Yelverton's carriage and drawing it to the hotel, where she was obliged to appear on the balcony to gratify her admirers. -She said: "My noble-hearted friends, you have by your verdict this day made me an Irish woman. You will forever live in my heart, as I do in yours this day." Her being an English woman had no effect in damping the arder of the most bigoted Milesian or Ultramontanist-her having been a Sister of Charity and a convert to the Church of Rome did not check the sympathy of the most intolerant Orangeman. The speech of Mr. Sergeant Armstrong, who, in his zeal for his client, did all he could to make her seem vile in the eyes of her own sex, did not diminish the interest in her of the ladies of Dublin, whose carriages were drawn up along the quay in a long line.

The Evening Pucket, a conservative journal, calls attention to the fact, that while there are eight Roman Catholic judges on the Bench to four Protestants, the respective merits and claims of the Protestants and Roman Catholic portions of the bar are tested by this trial. It would be impossible to magnify the interests at stake in the estimation of the parties, yet there was not a single Roman Catholic barrister employed on either side.

"THE RELIGION OF THE STATE."-On the 30th of Jan., or thereabout, two laborers found in an old ruin near Waterford an infant which had been deserted by its parents. The wife of one of these men took the little baby to a priest and had it baptised, and then took the little fellow, Martin Hill by name, to the workhouse, and gave him in charge to the proper officers. On the board day he was formally admitted, and, by unanimous consent of the guardians, registered a member of the Catholic religion, in which he had been bantised. Such registry was evidently the proper one. But when the minutes of the hoard's proceedings on that day were placed before the Protestant poor law commissioners, they immediately took exception to the registry, and sent to the Waterford Board of Guardians an insolent letter, stating-although the child had actually been baptised a Catholic, and although there was no evidence, one way or the other, as to the religion of his parents—that Martin Hill should be registered and educated as a Protestant, because, forecoth, Protestautism was "the religion of the State." The Protestant commissioners remark in their letter that Mr. Brewster, when Attorney-General, had given it as his opinion that in such cases foundlings should be handed over to the State religion, but those candid and honest (!) commissioners forgot to tell the whole truth of the case. They submitted the question in the year 1854 to Mesers. Brewster and Keogh, who were then Attorney and Solicitor General, and those lawyers gave conflicting opinions on the point. the characters, and ruin the fair fame of Catholic ladies. I am glad to find that Mr. Scally has already never hint at that of Mr. Keogh. It is no wonder that Mr. Scally has already never hint at that of Mr. Keogh. It is no wonder that Mr. Ifudson, one of the Waterford Guardians, pire and would lead to universal anarchy. We are that Mr. Ifudson, one of the Waterford Guardians, pire and would lead to universal anarchy. We are that Mr. Ifudson, one of the Waterford Guardians, pire and would lead to universal anarchy. We are to the first place that when a people for good famous document." We object most decidedly to this "State-Religion" idea of the poor law commissioners. In England is may have a certain plausibility about it, but in this country, the majority of whose people are Catholic, we cannot allow it to be made a rule. Above all, when, as in the present case, the person who saved an Irish child from perishing have had it baptised a Catholic, and when no reason is shown why it should have been made a member of any other church, it is absolutely monstrous that these English functionaries should attempt to have those facts sot aside, and the child brought up as a member of the English religion .-We trust the Waterford Guardians will resist this tyrannical and, as it would appear, unwarranted proceeding of the poor law commissioners. The case is important, as the Englishmen, if their pretensions are allowed on this occasion, will have a precedent established which they will not fail to turn

to account on every future opportunity.-Nation. THE FAIRIES IN COURT !- ENNISHILLEN, Feb. 25 .-Ann M'Aveeney was indicted for obtaining money under false pretences from Jane Dawsom, the wife

of a small shopkeeper, in Brookborough. Dr. Pebbles, Q.C., and Mr. S. Y. Johnstone pro-

seonted. The prisoner was undefended.

From the statement of the witness it appeared that on various occasions previous to the 14th May, 1860, the prisoner had been urging her to allow her (M Avecney) to obtain money from the fairies for witness. She gave her several sums, goods, and aticles of clothing, value for £20, the prisoner in re-£11,000 and a castle (in the air) in Scotland. Several mysterious incuntations were carried on by the prisoner in witness's house. She put some stuff in the fire which sent out "blue blazes" and "red blazes," a half crown being placed on each carner of a table, over which was placed cabalistic writing. Witness was sworn to secresy on a Bible. The incantations ended, prisoner informed witness she would have to proceed to Scotland, where she would would conduct her to a house where she would receive the "fairy money." The prisoner, on the 12th July, gave witness a bottle of oil to rub on her eyes when she should arrive in Scotland, by which onetuous application she would have a clue to the ex-

herself after that? Witness- Just where I was before (laughter).

made charges against the prisoner.
Baron Hughes asked witness did she believe she

would get the Li1,000 when she went to Scotland. The witness said yes, she did believe it, as the prisoner had got large legacies for other parties in the country (laughter).

Baron Hughes asked witness did she still believe

that the prisoner could get the money?

The witness said she thought not. She was not quite sure (laughter).

After the witness's return from Scotland the prisoner artfully inveighed the witness into signing a clear receipt for any demands against her. document was handed in for the prisoner's defence. She was, however, found guilty, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

Baron Hughes expressed his astonishment that such credulity could exist in the County of Fermanagh.

PROTESTANT Superistition .- We find this advertisement in the Irish Times : - " To sea captains .- A child's can't to be sold on reasonable terms, apply-Irich Times office." We have seen it stated in English Protestant periodicals that a "Child's Caul" is | indeed, reached such a pitch, that it is quite time supposed by English sailors to be a safeguard the public voice should be raised against it. We against shipwreck. We were too sauguine then in believing this to be an exclusively English superstition. The Orange Irish Times lends its columns and and then all the recommendations and appreciative office to the advertiser. The Orange Duly Express accidents of the living are set forth-such as that denounces the opening of the Bounic Gardens to the purish is small, the neighborhood good for societhe public Truly, in the march of Progress, our Orange fellow-countrymen maintain a very advanced position-to the rear!

Horrista if Thus - We find this ruesom ghost story in the Kilkenny Journal : - " Defeat, treachery, and disappointment have long sickened the heart of Ireland, but the Spirit of Agitation only slumbers, and will rise again with the opportunity which is at hand."- Heaven protect us from all such evil spirite.

GREAT BRITAIN. THE EVANGELICAL BISHOP .- A maid-of-work came

down one winter's morning, and after considering for some time whether to sweep the parlor, or to wash the kitchen floor, or to light the fires, or to feed the pig, or to milk the cow, or to make herself more tidy, settled the question by returning to hed. We believe that to be the charitable view of the Bishop of Durham's case on finding himself one cold morning called upon to dispose of a rural living of £1,279 a-year with a population of 1,030 in a pleasaut and prosperous neighborhood. The Bishop is new to Durham-new, indeed, to the episcopate, for which he had been long expectant, or expected, perhaps we ought to say. On the other hand, these good things don't fall every day. The Bishop of Durham has only about a dozen livings worth the acceptance of a man choice about such matters -Dr. Bandinel had held this living forty years, and there can be no doubt that preferment of this character is favorable to longevity. The probability is that only about two-thirds of these prizes—say nine or ten—will fall during the whole of Dr. Villiers' episcopate. These were considerations to cuhance the value of the prize which now lay at his disposal. What, then, was he to do? Slice it down like the Koh-i-noor to make two or three worthless livings rather more comfortable? Give it to one of the working clergy," as they call themselves -some curate of thirty years' standing? Give it to a poor man with a dozen ill-fed, ill-dressed, ill-bred, and ill-manuered children? Give it to a learned man who had neglected all his duties to publish a book that nobody would read? Was he to employ his patronage to induce good men to enter the church, when good men don't care for livings? We admit the difficulty of the question. One has only to look at that simple and honest prelate to appreciate the perplexity he would feel on being called upon to tronage should be administered. For our part, we feel no surprise that, after probably much embarrassment, much analysis of contrary claims, some sleepless nights, and some bad headaches, Dr. Montagu Villiers, in mere default of nature, sought a release from his auxieties by presenting Haughton-le-Skerne to his son-in-law, Mr. Cheese. The appointment has elicited a chorus of remonstrances, and is evidently a scandal to Her Majesty's Government, and to the Evangelical section, of which Montagu Villiers was one of the most distinguished ortagu Villiers was one of the most distinguished or-naments. Such an impression speaks for itself, for it is itself a great evil. It goes far and wide, high mulgated, with one exception, by clergymen of our and low, that one of the most spiritually-minded men of his age, who was the other day content with moderate means, visiting diligently, preaching much and with effect, is no sooner made a Bishop than he treat your grace to take counsel with the other memdoes what other Bishops do, and shows himself no bers of the episcopate, and to devise such measures better than the most worldly of them. So, admitting, as we do, the difficulties of patronage, we must say that the model Patron at Durham has got out of | The opinions against which we protest as being rehis difficulty in the worst possible way, - in fact, much pugnant to the natural meaning of our formularies like the maid who, because she could not settle what and inconsistent with the teaching of the Church of to do, did nothing at all, but took her own ease .--

an act of justice and generosity to assist brave men in the defence of their liberties. We are told in the second place that the people themselves are the best judges whether the reasons for their insurrection are good or not. Who does not see that these principles lend at once to the conclusion that an Irish rebellion, an Ionian disturbance, or an Indian mutiny, is a sufficient casus belli for any of our neighbours who wish to pick up a quarrel with us, besides affording a justification for the treasonable conspiracy of the rebels? Our Irish friends saw it pretty clearly. The O'Donoghue and his tribe began to bluster about the sword of MacMahon, and based upon Lord John Russell's Italian letter some very justifiable resolutions which would end in the severance of Ireland from the British Empire. We cannot blame these Irishmen, with all their folly. They merely proposed to practice what the Foreign Secretary preached. Their error consisted in this, that they were disposed to venerate the oracles of the Foreign-Office, and to take the drivelling of Lord John Russell, for Holy Gospel. If the people of this country will place upon the heights of power a man capable of such drivelling, they must take all the consequences. The Irish are not the only people who have taken the Foreign Secretary at his word. The lonian Islanders have been in the like case. Signor Dandolo has written to Lord John Russellhas pointed out the degradation of his countrymen under a foreign yoke-ins begged that he and they may be relieved of it in a peaceable manner, without the necessity of appealing to arms or invoking external assistance, and has pointedly clinched his argument by reference to the principles laid down in the celebrated dispatch .- Elackwood's Magazine for February.

The Times has had a leading article upon the Bishop of Durham's presentation of the valuable living of Haughton-le-Skerne to his son-in-law,-who had been only three years in Priest's Orders The Times taunts the "Evangelicals" with being much wanting in such cases as those whom they are in the habit of regarding as "worldly." The Record has tried to apologise for its favorite Bishop, but is forced to admit that it is a pity such a case occurred so soon after his Lordship's translation to the diocese.

Canon Werdsworth has moved the Convocation of the Protestant Establishment to appoint a compected treasury. Witness then went to Scotland mittee "to prepare the draft of a letter from the Bi-and rubbed the oil on her eyes (laughter). shops and Clergy, representing to the Clergy and shops and Clergy, representing to the Clergy and Baron Hughes asked the witness where she found laity of Italy the blessings, spiritual and temporal, which this realm has derived from the English Re-formation." We hope it will be mentioned among The witness then returned to Brookborough, and these benefits that the venerable Abbey which contains the relies of St. Edwards, and the care of which has been committed by the State to himself and his brother "Canons," is every year closed on St. Edward's Day, and even the Protestant Service given up to prevent any honour in any accruing to the Saint; and that by the same authority men are placed all through the year to prevent any visitor

audience at his Tabernacle said that the connection of "such a man with such a borough had a tendency to lift it out of its primæval mud," and that he would make "Horsemonger-lane equal to the hanging gardens of Nineveh."

SIMONY IN THE PROTESTANT ESTABLISHMENT. -- The trade which is carried on by the sale and purchase of church livings, which is in itself the most nefarious, as it is the most unholy of all traffic, has now become so common, and we have grown to be so acenstomed to it, that we have almost lost the sense of its enormity. It is a sort of every day affair; it has can hardly look into a paper without seeing it aunouncing that some living or other is in the market; ty, or for fishing, or, it may be, for hunting, the country around besutiful, the duty of the Church light, and last, but not least, the age of the incumbent is now seventy-nine! Were it not that our moral sense soon becomes dulled and insensible to moral wrong by familiarity with it, as our natural senses do to offensive smells and disagreeable noises by living constantly near there, we should feel shocked beyoud measure at a traffic of this kind. - The London

"REVIVAL" FRUITS .- The Dumfries Courier says : -" We regret to learn that a young woman from Dalbeattle was placed in the Southern Counties Asylum in a state of manis, brought on, according to the medical certificates on which the warrant was founded, by attending "Revival" meetings during the previous week. The certificates further state that one of the signs of insanity was a vigorous attempt which she made to kiss Mr. Hammond on the Dalbeattie High-street. A number of other women in Dalbeattie were, at the end of the week, in a state of high excitement. This is the second case of insanity from "Revivals' occurring in this district.

AWFUL MORTALITY AMONG "THE WOMEN OF ENG-Bishop of Oxford presented to the House of Lords a petition against legalizing marriage with a deceased not sufficient to place them in the position in which wife's sister, signed by "The Women of England"not a majority, not a part of them, but by the whole of them! All the women of England, wives and wives' sister-all had petitioned against the obnoxious bill! The matter appeared so important that immediate application was made to the officers of the House of Lords for a sight of this unprecedented monster petition, when it was found to have been signed by just 42 persons. Here was an overwhelm- New York - The military and civil procession with ing phenomenon. All the women of England dead or gone out of the country but 42! and these 42 all collected in Great Yarmouth Chatteris, and Hampmen. - Globe.

THE "ESSAYS AND REVIEWS."-The following adber of other elergymen holding important positions ject all miracles (not excepting those of our Blessed Lord) as incapable of proof and repugnant to reason as may, with God's blessing, 'banish and drive away' from our church all such erroneous doctrine.'string of extracts from "Essays and Baviewe" will tan Record, accompany the memorial

Well-meaning old ladies of Shafterbury school may assure themselves that whatever they may give to promote Protestantism in Catholic lands (so far as it is not expended on the comforts and luxuries of the worthy people who collect it, and of their families) is spent in the cause of open infidelity. In Italy there is no Protestant party, and no chance of to call "a Tulchan," i. e., an image of a calf set before the cow when it was to be milked; an imaginary thing, only useful for emptying English pockets. This is well understood by those who know both countries. When Gavazzi, then fresh from Italy, first lectured in England, he naturally said what would be popular with the revolutionists of Italy .-The accomplished writer, known as " Father Pront," was asked to attend, and repeat in English the lecture which was given in Italian. A gentleman who had heard the lecture, was astonished to find the report fall of "justification by Faith only," and other Protestant topics, not one of which had been altitled to by Gavazzi. The fact was, Father Prout well understood what Gavazzi did not, the particular class of topics for popularity in England, and wrote a new lecture for the English market. As the lecturer learned English, he learned also, what was easy enough to so able a man, how to speak to English prejudices, and now needs no more help in his matter than in his language .- Weekly Register,

SIMONY IN THE ANGLICAN ESTABLISHMENT.-The following description of the sale by auction of an Anglican parish was read, amidst much laughter, in the House of Commons :--

"Rectory of Shelfunger, two miles from the town of Diss, diocese of Norwich—" Sale of the presentation to the Rectory of Shelfanger .- "The right of next presentation to the Rectory of Shelfauger was sold at Garraway's Coffee-house, Change-alley, Cornhill, on Wednesday last, by Mr. Clark, of the firm of Farebrother, Clark, and Lve.

"The auctioneer read the description, which is, - The right of next presentation to the Rectory of Shelfanger, in the Diocess of Nocwich, situate about two miles from the town of Diss, subject to the life of the present incumbent.' There is a residence containing five bed rooms, parlor, kitchen, dairy, and the necessary outbuildings, and about 40 acres of globe land. The age of the incumbent is based upon a minute in the possession of the vendors, ohtained in 1816 in reference to the rector, by which his age was then stated to be 45. The incumbent informed me that he was born on Easter-day, which occurred about 1770. On reference to the old Prayer-books of that period I found that Easter-day occurred on the day mentioned in 1771, and did not occur again until 1783, nor again until 1795; therefore there is no doubt that he was born on the 13th of March, 1771. That is the day he always puts it at himself, and no doubt he is correct. .

Now, we sell to you the absolute right of the next presentation to the rectory of Shelfanger, and the question, of course, is what it may be worth. I was very much struck when I saw Mr. Morris yesterday. The first question almost that he put to me was, 'I from praying in any part of the Church, their formu- suppose you have come down to see when I am

Mr. Spurgeon, in introducing Mr. Layard to an six weeks, and at last all I did was to show my nose at the top of the stairs and say I was engaged.' Well,' I said to him, 'I have really come down for no such purpose, for it is no part of my duty to say when you are going to die; but, of course, having arrived at your age, beyond the ordinary age of man you cannot expect to live very long. All I shall state to-morrow will be that which I always do state that one can only take the age of an incumbent according to the present duration of life, the same as the insurance offices do.' . . . I have not said a word, as to whether you shall have the presentation to-morrow, or not for the next 10 years; I can only say that the incumbent is at the advanced age of 90, and you may calculate that any day may fall in, or it may not fall in for three or four years, but the tables give you for his life about a year and ahalf's purchase. Having told you the value I now collect your biddings. We have come here to-day to sell it; it will be for you to determine on the fall of the hammer whether it shall be £5,000, or £4,800, or £4,700, or £4,500, or £4,000, or £3,500. I am in your hands, gentlemen; shall I say £3,000, or £2,-500, or £2,400, or £2,500, or £2,200?

"Bids from £2,000 to £2,500 were then made.

"The Auctioneer. -£2,590 is bid for the next presentation for the rectory of Shelfanger.

" £2,600 and £2,700 were then bid. " The Auctioneer. - You are in an agricultural district, surrounded by y-men farmers of great respectability-tithes easily collected. You are liked very much in that district; your duties are not very burdensome. As regards the house, if any one who has it thinks it not good enough he has only to borrow the money from Queen Anne's Boun'y, the payment of which would extend over 30 years. I believe an estimate was made to build a nice rectory-house from designs which I saw for about £600. Any one desirous of putting a son into the Church will find this an opportunity that is not likely to occur again

L2,800 was then bid.

"The Auctioneer. - You may buy bushels of incomes, but they are what I call 'stanvation incomes not at all suitable for gentlemen who have had col-LAND."-On Tuesday, 12th of February, 1861, the lege education, and upon whose education their fathere have spent some thousands of pounds, and it is gentlemen ought to be placed.

"There being no other bidder, the property was sold for £2 800. The name of the purchaser did not transpire .-- Norfolk News,

UNITED STATES.

THE CELEBRATION OF SAINT PARRIOR'S DAY IN which our countrymen are wont to rebilize the auniversary of our patron Saint was organised and conducted in a most brilliant and successful manner in stead, and all so illiterate and feeble as to be oblig. New York on Monday, the 18th instant. The weared to get men to sign for them; the greater part of ther was clear, cold, and bracing; in her everything the signatures being evidently written by one or two | that the most sanguine patriot could desire in the way of affording an opportunity for a public parade, a good display, and a quick and healthful march in dress has been signed by the Deans of Carlisle, Lin- | the open air. The streets of the city were in excelcoln, Ripon, St. Agaph, and Bangor, Dr. Pagey, Releast order, and the municipal arrangements, made give Professor of Hebrew at Oxford: Archdenenus with a view of affording an nointerrupted movement Denison, Macdonald, Moore, Atherton, and Clive; to the line, creditable to the authorities. From an Bishop Trower, Chancellor Bird, and a large num- early hour of the morning all our leading thoroughto the line, creditable to the authorities. From an fares were enlivened by the music of ve y time bands ascertain the principle on which high Episcopal pa- in the Church, and will be presented to the Archbi- attached to the different corps of military, or the beshop of Canterbury in the course of a few days :- | nevolent or temperance bodies, which were muster-"May it please your Grace, -We, the undersigned ing in order to proceed to the general place of renciergymen of the united church of England and Ire-dezvous; and well dressed, respectable and orderly land, respectfully request your Grace's attention to groups of citizens, young and old, were turning out certain opinions contained in a volume of 'Essays from every street with a view of severing a good and Reviews' recently published, the tendency of position on the line of route. We do not recoilect which, as it appears to us, is to annihilate the author to have seen a more successful procession at any rity of the Bible as the inspired word of God, to re- preceding anniversary of St. Patrick; and, so far as labor is concerned, Monday was observed as a general holiday. The arrangement of the procession was concluded at the Convention of the Irish Societies held on Friday, the 15th of Mr.ca; President James Sandford in the chair. On that occasion it church, holding positions of great trast, and posses- | was resolved that the military portion of the parade sing opportunities favorable in no ordinary degree | should form on Grand street after which they should for the diffusion of error. We therefore earnestly en- proceed to the forming place of the societies on East Broadway, near Canal Street. Here the midtary took the head of the line and the curice procession, headed by Marchal Keeman, Judge Connoly, and Col. Coreoran, started on the following route of march: -East Broadway to Chatham street, through the Park where the procession was reviewed by his Hanor the and inconsistent with the teaching of the Church of Mayor and Common Council-up Broadway to Twen-England, are expressed in the accompanying extracts ty-third street, down Twenty-third street to First from the 'Essays' to which we refer. We have the avenue, down First avenue to E giath street, then ce honor to be your Grace's obedient servonts." A long to Astor Place, where it was dismissed. - Metapoli-

> TAKING A GLOOMY VIEW OF THINGS. The New York Herald discourses on the future of the adjoining republic in this wise : "State after Sarte secedes - a nation is topped tranquilly off from the Union - our fleetest stenmer, and cuppers are sold to foreign countries at panie prices, freeigners carry our mails and goods, and finally, when our taxes are paid from the grass grown in our streets, they will one. Italian Profestantism is what the Scotch used perhaps occupy the country, and drive out the nation which is fast earning the reputation of being effect. The glory of our flag and Union is fast passing away, and this change of ownership is humiliating evidence that American steam navigation is at an end. We shall go on in our downward career, and past redemption, unless the people rise up in their might and rid themselves of the huckstering politicians who have so long been permitted to govern and misgovern the country-forced to admit that our boasted republic is a failure, and that, notwithstanding our enormous resources, we are incompetent to carry on either government or commerce. We must then take our place on the roll of nations by the side of Spain and Holland, and our country may pechaps revert, as distracted colonies, to the protectorate of the British empire."

> > STRONG COMPARISON. - - The N. Y. E. miner Post is so moved by Jefferson Davis's comparing his position with that of the Fathers of the Republic, that it exclaims :- " He and his confederates are no more like Washington and his compeers, than a Chimpanzee stealing an African haby is like Columhas discovering a new continent,"

In this great and free republic, as its admirers are pleased to designate it, some ultra pictists are improving on the Protestant scheme of 1818; they steal the children of Catholic parents off the streets and other places, doing so in the actne of Christian charity that doeth no evil, to bring them up Protestant by placing them beyond the reach of their parents, whose natural rights those kidnappers cruelly and ruthlessly infringe. Catholics of New York! if you value the liberty of your Church, the independence of her illustrious sovereign l'outiff in all Lis rights, temporal and spiritual, from down those base journals, that assail his rights - you are the main support of those journals - if you value your faith, which is more inestimable than all the treasures of this earth, if you desire that the torch of divine and Catholic faith should burn in the breasts of your children to the latest posterity, avoid the insidious system of godless education, which godless governments provide and control, take measures to avert the perils, to which Catholic children are exposed in this city, by watching and prosecuting those wretches, who are trafficking in the eternal destinies of Catholic children, otherwise you will incur and justly, the censure of St. Paul, who assures us, that the individual who is indifferent to the welfare of his own, is worse than infidet .- Now York Nation.

Some of the foreign correspondents of the American Journals speak in exalted terms of an American officer attached to the a aff of Garibaldi. This same officer had to fly from this city for stealing and was very near being hanged by a mob in the South-West from praying in any part of the Church, their formus suppose you have come down to see when I am for attempting to run off negrees to sell them in la being (whenever it is attempted), "No praying going to die? There have been goatlemen for the New Orleans What a proper companion for Victor allowed here out of Service time."—Weekly Register. Last four or five years visiting me about every five or Emmanuel and Garibaldi!—Cincinnati C. Telegraph.

The True Witness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THERE can no longer be any excuse amongst Catholics for trusting in Louis Napoleon. The ting of no conceivable exception, that in a conflunsy mask he has so long worn, he has now troversy upon religious, or politico-religious thrown aside, or rather, has allowed Prime questions betweet persons calling themselves Jerome Napoleon to tear off for him. This Catholics, the sympathies of the Protestant or the Protestant historian Hallam, in his Constitutask the latter has admirably performed, nor anti-Catholic world are always enlisted on the could the Emperor have committed it to more side of the traitor, and against him who honestly appropriate hands than to those of the adulterous and fearlessly stands up for the truth as proissue of an infamous father—the Heliogabalus of pounded by the Catholic Church. A lukewarm Westphalia.

the Senate, is indeed conclusive; and whilst re- testants, though of course he is despised even by markable for its frankness, and out-spoken hostility to the Holy Father, it is equally remarkable from the fact that Louis Napoleon has are four, says so boldly, is invariably, the object openly complimented the speaker thereupon, thus of Protestant vituperation. So, Lord Palmerendoring all his views. In the words of M. de iston, replying to a deputation headed by Lord Persiany, "the calette has been east to the ground, and no one will now dare pick it up, for five of Mr. Turnbull-a gentleman of unimpeachwe trample it under foot." One gentleman-M. Granier de Cassagnac-had the courage to to the clamours of the Evangelical Alliance, rerebuke the impertinence of the Imperial Minis- marked that, if Mr. Turnbull had been a "moter. "As to the fate of the calotte, as you call derate Catholic"-that is to say, a sneak who it, M. Le Conte, all gentlemen give it another to curry favor with Protestants, would explain name-they call it the tiara."

given to man to overthrow it, is now evidently a his appointment, seeing that in every other refixed idea of the French Emperor. The old spect he was perfectly qualified to do the work project of a Galacan Courch, with the Emperor entrusted to him-vide London Times. So it was by "convent burning" and Archbishop for its head, is again on the tams, and will no Mr. McGee, in like manner, complains that the doubt be attempted. "Herod and Pilate," says TRUE WITNESS is not a "moderate Catholic;" the Times, are made friends; Pilate is washing ! that it blurts out truths unpleasant to the conhis hands, and Herod is "suppressing convents, venticle, disagreeable to our "natural allies," sequestrating ecclesiasical funds, and unfrocking the Protestant Reformers, and not so much as to Bishops." Protestantism is for the time triumph- be mentioned in the assemblage of the Saints ant; and Protestant principles, manifesting them- with whom, in the lopes of obtaining a governselves as usual in sacrilege, theft, obscene out- ment situation, Mr. McGee has, since he was rages upon helpless women, and convent-burning rejected by the Ministry, politically connected in general, are in the ascendency in Italy- himself. This accusation is, we admit, well whilst at every fresh outrage and violation of truth and justice, the Protestant press throughout founded. We would rather be a dog than a St. Luke, xxii, 53.

famous Yelverton case has been decided in favor of the plaintiff. The verdict was received with but "The True Witness." Mr. M'Gee intense delight by the warm hearted citizens of may therefore detect in our columns very many Dublin, and Hon. Major Yelverton, the defend- expressions far from "moderate," but we defy ant, has, it is added, received a hint that the resignation of this commission as an officer in Her-Majesty's service will be thankfully received.

MR. M'GEE AND THE "SWADDLERS" ver. THE TRUE WITNESS .- Though we place no great confidence in the report that, at the next " Anniversary Meeting" of the French Canadian Missionary Society, Mr. M'Gee is to appear upon the platform glorious in a white-choker-and is to address the assembly with his " well known eloquence" upon the importance of bringing the Romanists of Canada to "a knowledge of the truth as it is," &c.,-we cannot but admit that the course he is now pursuing gives foundation to the runor, and that Protestantism and the Holy Protesting Faith, have found an able and appropriate champion in the person of the jumor member for Montreal. In this we do not reproach Mr. M'Gee with inconsistency, for we beneve that in this solitary instance—that of hostility, sometimes secret, (sometimes open, to Catholicity-he has always been true to his antecedents. We believe that Mr. M'Gee of 1861, is the Mr. M'Gee of 1849, who blackguarded the Pope, and extolled the Protestant Revolutionists of Italy through the columns of the Nation; and who by so doing won the hearts of all the exemies of the Catholic Church on this Continent, and e and the following flattering tribute from the Catholic New York Freeman's Journal of June 9th 1849 :-

" The last number of Mr. M'Gee's Nation describes the contribution of the Diocess of Meath, Ireland, for the relief of Pope Pius IX, as,

" TAKING BEEAD FROM THE STARVING." "This idea is obviously borrowed from the Political Economy of Junas Iscanior, in the case of the box of spikenard, worth three hundred pence, that the Magdalene poured on Our Lord; but the editor " (Mr. W'Gee)" does not give the credit usual in such

To be criticized unfavorably for our attachment to Catholicity, and for our consequent detestation of Protestantism which is the contra- early disavow or condemn at the present day. dictory of Catholicity, by one who whilst boasting of having been "born and bred" a Catho-

. Most men become Catholics, not by birth, but by laptism f Mr. M'Gre is, however, we suppose, an ex-ception to the general rule.

of the United States the appropriate compliment paid to our fidelity and consistency as Catholic journalists. Next to the approbation of their ecclesiastical superiors, the latter should always be solicitous of the reprobation of their Protestant cotemporaries, and of those time-serving. proud to say, the TRUE WITNESS has earned. Single capies, price 3d, can be had at this Office; The Orange Herald, and the "Souper" press rity. But even Mr. M'Gee we suppose will throughout Canada endorse Mr. McGee's attacks upon the TRUE WITNESS, urge him to MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1861. persevere therein, and give their verdict unanimously in his favor. This is to us an unmistakable sign of the rectitude of the course which we have pursued; for it is an invariable law, admit-Catholic, or what the Yankees term a "dough-Prince Napoleon's speech on the Address in faced" Papist, is always popular amongst Prothose who cheer him on; but the honest and smeere Papist, who, believing that two and two Normanby, and remonstrating against the sacriable integrity, but of stern Catholic principlesaway, or soften down the asperities of Catholic The overthrow of the Papacy, in so far as it is truth-there would have been no objection to the world beliebes out its beastly applause -" but " moderate Catholic," or an avoved infidel than this is their hour, and the power of darkness." - a " moderate Christian." Truth, not modera-I tion, is the one attribute of which we are emul-By our fish items it will be seen that the ous; and our title is not "THE MODERATE,"

> If therefore we condescend to notice the attacks which through the columns of the anti-Catholic press, Mr. M'Gee has made upon us for is to say of heresy or mortal sin-it is not to the eyes of a Catholic public; but to shew how thoroughly mean and despicable that man must be, who, though professing himself a Catholic, when such a profession may assist him to the votes of Catholics at election time, seeks to pro-Mr. McGee claims kindred. To be denounced burn down the Hospital of the Grey Nans. leantly blessed the assassins of liberty,"- and Emmanuel, the Protestant press loudly bellows We will now proceed to the business more im- the rallying cry of Protestantism. mediately in hand.

him to indicate one which is not strictly "true."

testant Grand Jury-that we have said. that :- - that :-

"Convent burning is an essential part of Protestantism" - and one which no Protestant can consist-

We have not a word to retract or to explain away. Convent burning was one of the chief suspicion." means by which the Protestant Reformation was

lic, has by his avowed hostility to the Sovereign of Abbeys, Monasteries, and Convents in all Pontiff earned from our Catholic cotemporaries Protestant countries eloquently certify to this hour. Convent burning was inculcated by the given above-is felt by us to be a high honor, leaders of the Protestant Reformation as a duty. and as the best tribute that could possibly be Of all the famous texts upon which the first Reformers delighted to preach, none is more celebrated than that of, " pull down the nests, and the rooks will fly away;" and acting upon the exhortations preached from a thousand pulpits, the Protestant rabble, maddened with fanaticism, place-bunting Kantholics who desire to stand rushed out, and with filthy hands destroyed all well with Protestants, who in return dearly love that was destructible of the noblest works which a bad and treacherous Catholic. This flattering | man ever erected-the noblest, because erected testimonial to our fidelity to Popery, we are for the best of purposes, and under the inspiration of the highest art, vivified by the purest chascarce venture to deny that the Convents and Monasteries of those countries which became infected with Protestant principles, were pulled down, burnt, or otherwise destroyed, and by Protestant hands. The fact is indeed beyond dispute; and upon the authority of Protestant historians we also assert that, but for this process of destruction, Protestantism could not easily have been established in the British Islands. Thus tional History of England, c. ii, recognises the fact in the following words:-

> "Nor could the Protestant religion have easily been established by legal methods under Edward and Elizabeth, without this previous destruction of the monasteries.

That, without which the Protestant religion could not, upon Protestant testimony, easily have been established, may with justice and sound logic be termed by the Catholic journalist "an essential part of Protestantism;" nor should ! Protestants complain because we do but reproduce the words of a Protestant historian, who also tells us that :-

"Persecution is the deadly original sin of the Reformed churches, that which cools every honest man's zeal for their cause, in proportion as his reading becomes more extensive." - Hallam, Const Hist. c. ii.

As we give Mr. M'Gee full credit for "extensive reading," so must we attribute his zealous indignation at our allusions to the brutal persecutions inflicted by Protestants upon the inmates of Convents and Monasteries to lack of honesty. He knows, for he himself has written a listory of the " Reformation in Ireland," that burning occasionally, that Protestantism was set up in that cruelly persecuted country; and that only by the employment of brute force, and by the perpetration of cruelties and sacrilege, did it ever obtain even a temporary footing in Ireland. If Mr. M'Gee questions the truth of this, we reter him to a History of the attempts to Establish the Protestant Reformation in Ireland by Thomas D'Arcy M'Gee-Boston 1853.

We have said, and we repeat it, that "Convent-hurning" is a process which at the present day Protestants cannot consistently condemn .-In other words, we maintain that A cannot logically or consistently condemn in B, what he approves of in C.

But Protestants do approve of the destruction of the Convents and Monasteries in the XVI timony to the cause of our Holy Faith, and has century. The ruffians who, like John Knox, sealed Ireland's devotion to the Church by the and his brethren, goaded the brute rabble on to best blood of the land. To-day we will dwell the destruction of the sacred edifices of the Catholic Church, are still, by the Protestant press, beld up to our admiration as great and good men, Church, the sorrows of our own old isle. For. our irreverent treatment of Protestantism-that little inferior in moral worth to One Who of old walked by the shores of Gahlee. Now, as the vindicate our course as Catholic journalists in moral law is unchangeable, and varies not with time or place, so we cannot conceive how any one who looks upon John Knox as anything but an unmitigated rudian, could have the unpudence to condenin the Protestant preacher who in Montreal at the present day should urge his hearers to pitiate, or win a section of the Protestant vote, destroy the Seminary and the Grey Numery, by appenling to Protestant ignorance, Protestant upon the grounds that if "the nests are pulled functionsm, and Protestant prejudice, against the down, the rooks will fly away." If the preach-Catholic journelist who in the discharge of his or who should preach upon this text to-day, and duty has enunciated truths, which no one can im- in Montreal, would ment the appellation of magn without by implication denying, either that "ruffian," so de John Knox and the other er of the Severeign Pontiff continued nearly in Catholicity alone is from God, or that God alone | Fathers of the Reformation, for they preached the same extent. The Popes did not desire to is the source of all good; and which were forced from that text; but if as Protestants for the most from us by the beastly and incessant slanders of part contend, John Knox and his fellows were Mr. M'Gee's friends and " natural allies" upon great and good men, so would there be no reason the teachings of the Church of which the latter for condemning the Protestant preacher, who pretends to be a member, and upon the morality next Sunday should in similar language from and purity of that proud Irish race with whom his pulpit exhort his congregation to rush out and

by the Soupers, or by the man who, as has Mr. And actually, wherever, or whenever, there is M'Gree, has slandered Pope Pius IX, through an act of Convent spoliation toward, as m the columns of the Nation, as one who "so- Mexico under Juarez, and in Italy under Victor who has also publicly invoked the downfall of the its applause; and thus shows that in its eyes, to Papal Sovereignty, is an honor of which any Pa- destroy Convents and Monasteries is not only no the rendezvous of all civilized nations. Her True Wirness will not attempt to repudiate. tion. "Pull down the nests," is still, as of old,

These are the grounds upon which in our is-It is one of the items in the Bill of Indictment sue of the 21st September 1860, we asserted, seem to say, in the words of the Secred Scripagainst us laid by Mr. M'Gee before a Pro- and in our issue of to-day reiterate the assertion ture, -" Let us go make a covenant with the

that we do not see how Protestants of the present day can pratend even to look on it with aversion or

They do not look on it with "aversion and and on the Continent, as the ruins of thousands rage it; they invariably land the sacrilegious manner of the Heathen. Then, my brethren, to show that the principles of such men as the

robber to the skies, and honor as a champion of | irreligion and impiety waxed strong and inighty. liberty, him who in the name of liberty persecutes as in the present time, when Catholic schools the Catholic Church in the persons of her Religious, and destroys her sacred buildings. In no Protestant country is there assurance of protecno Protestant government can justice be extorted for the victims of Protestant brutality. This may seem a harsh saying, but it is a true one. If any doubts, let hun enquire what protection was Protestant rabble, inspired by the memory of the illustrious feats of convent burning enacted by their spiritual ancestors, burned out of house and home? or what compensation has yet been made to the Popish Nuns thus treated by Protestant hands? Had a tavern, a gambling house, or the vilest den of debauchery been destroyed in a similar manner, the proprietor would have claimed, and obtained redress and pecuniary compensation. But as the victims were Papists, and above all Religious, for them there was no protection, no compensation; and this because " Convent burning" is essentially a Protestant practice; one which Protestants do for the most part admire; and one which they carry into execution whenever and wherever they have the power to do so. Perhaps, however, Mr. M'Gee will tell us that there never was a Convent burned down by a Protestant mob either in Europe or America; or that if barned down, compensation has been made to the sufferers by the incendiarism. In the first fervor of his new born zeal for Protestantism, there is no saying to what lengths of falsehood, Mr. M'Gee may not be prepared to go in order to ingratiate himself with his friends the " Soupers."

CELEBRATION OF ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN MONTREAL.

SERMON OF THE REV. MR O'FARRELL.

In St. Patrick's Church, on the Anniversary of the National Saint of Ireland, the Rev. Mr. O'Farrell preached from the First Book of Maccabees, 2nd chap., 49th and following

" Now the days drew near that Mathathias should lie; and be said to his cons: Now bath pride and chastisement gotten strength, and the time of de-struction, and the wrath of indignation.

Now, therefore, oh my sons, be ye zealous for the law, and give your lives for the covenant of your father. And call to remembrance the works of the fathers, which they have done in their generations; and you shall receive great glory, and an everlast-

ing name." The preacher said-These words, my brothren, of the aged Israelite seem to be most appropriate in the circumstances in which the Catholic Church is at present placed, and well calculated to instruct us as to the duties we have to perform. We are assembled once again to celebrate the National Festival of our glorious Patron Saint, and it is but natural to recall to remembrance the events which, in the progress of the past year, are intimately connected with the religion which St. Patrick introduced into our native land. The Catholic Church has sulfered, like the church of Judah, and is still suffermg. An impious King has invaded the righteous past year our native land has borne glorious teson the condition of the Catholic Church at the present time. Do not be astonished, if I seem the long space of 1800 years has God made a covenant with the Roman people and the Italian Nation, by which they were constituted a royal race and the especial servants of His Church .-After three centuries of persecution, Constantine, the first Christian Emperor, retired to Byzantium to allow Rome to be placed in possession of the Pope, so that the Holy See might exercise free and untramineled the functions of that Sovereign authority which rightfully belonged to the successor of St. Peter. For a thousand years that power, auxious for the weifare of mankind, went on propagating religion, extending civilization, encouraging science, and bringng the people of all nations into the Fold of Christ; for a thousand years the temporal powand they exercised it throughout with a view to the protection of one Pope, Rome was saved from inevitable destruction when the hordes of have shared the fate of Babylon, Persia and often to go round ruins and wrecks to search for some trace of her former greatness. The Popes saved Rome, the Eternal City, the City of the soul, after which every Catholic heart yearns, steps. Rome is still the Capital of the world, blood of saints and martyrs. Not content with the glorious prerogative given to them as to the Jews, the Italians would seem not only to reject, but to overthrow the Church of God. They Heathen, since we departed from them many "Convent burning is, in short, a practise so the- evils have fallen upon us." The wirst of distriguing and treacherous men can be traced as the causes which have led to the present troubles of our Holy Father. We are told in the Sacred Writ that the Jews went to King Anestablished in England, Scotland, and Ireland, suspicion." They loudly approve of and encou-tiochus, who gave them a lesson to do after the zot, and the Catholic statesman Montalembert,

into prison and exile. In this day in Italy ecclesiastical property has been confiscated, religition against a "Convent burning" rubble; from ous communities suppressed, and their inmales thrown upon the world without the means of sustenance. We are told in the Sacred Record that King Antiochus advanced into the land of Egypt, conquered King Ptolemy, took strong cities and much spoil, and reigned over the afforded to the Charles: on Religious whom a hold land. The King of Sardinia well represents the Pagan Antiochus in his immety and contempt for the right of others. He wished to reign over two kingdoms, and, like his prototype, without any declaration of hostilities or pretext for invasion, except such as the highway robber may claim upon the purse of a traveller who has escaped some other robber, he enters the territory of the King of Naples. At first, dismayed by the flight of friends and the desertion of relatives, the young King perhaps showed signs of weakness; but he soon manifested to the world that he was worthy of his crown and kingdom, and the siege of Gaeta will shine out brightly on the future historic page. Like Louis XVI, he is explating the crimes of his predecessors; but both he and his brave soldiers deserve the sympathy and esteem of every honest man who witnesses the struggles of another for the rights of his native land. After having taken possession of Egypt, King Antrochus came to Jerusalem, plundered the Temple, defiled the sanctuary and the Holy Places. But Divine Providence has not yet permitted these words to be realised in their full extent with regard to the Christian Church. Rome is not yet taken, but we know what would be its position if once in the power of the King of Sardinia. However, my brethren, innocent blood has been already shed about the sanctuary—the blood of the generous defenders of the Holy See so treacherously surprised, so foully massacred. Thank God, Ireland has not been deemed unworthy to bear testimony to the holy cause, and the life blood of many of her children has flowed in a commingled stream with the noblest blood of Catholic France and Catholic Germany. But the blood of the martyrs will, I hope, yet fertilize the plains of Italy, and bring forth the fruits of piety and patriotism. See what has already taken place in the territories taken possession of by Sardinia; I will not go back to the crimes which she has committed long ago, or the constant mockeries, so common under rule her of the Christian mysteries in her theatres. I will not speak of the insults offered during the past vear to the image of our crucified Lord. A few facts will suffice to set before you the characters of the leaders of the revolution. Not long ago General Pranelli issued a ferocious address to his soldiers about to march against the noble mountaineers of the Abruzzi. This address says-" March against these traitors, root them from the land. destroy by every means in your power those upholding the Vicar, not of Christ but of Satan; now is the time to crush the priestly despots, who have been gorging themselves with the best blood of Italy." The Sardinians on the 23rd of January this year entered into a province, and surrounded a convent. At their approach all the inmates fled except ten lay brothren and one priest. These found that the Sardiana troops were in search of reactionaries, as the noble defenders of the Truth are now called. They were told that not a man had been scaretsanctuary, has profuned the altars, and carried away the vessels of the Temple. During the were ordered to leave on pain of death. In the meantime the soldiers had wrecked the convent. stolen the sacred chalices and pyx, and set fire to the dispensary attached to the Convent, which was established for the purpose of supplying medicines to the adjacent country. We are fold in the Scripture that Antiochus willed that all the to forget for a while in my sorrows for our peoples over whom he ruled should be one. Here, my brethren, is our express enunciation of the principles which serve as a pretext for all the lamentable disturbances which have taken place in Italy. The principles of unity laid down by Mazzini and Cavour are the pretext of every despot who wishes to rule with sole, undisputed authority. To make an united Italy these men abolish the privileges of every State they blot out Modena, Parina, Plorence, and Tuscany; they blot out Naples with its ancient fame; deprived of its kings, nobles, and armies, it becomes a province of Sardinia, and obtains in return for what it has lost, the glorious privilige of sending a few deputies to Turin, where they will be laughed at for their provincialisms, succeed at if they tak of the rights of their country, and made to feel their imputed inferiority to their more enterwising northern neighbors. All these they will be made to feel, just as in the case of another conmercase it, though many opportunities offered, try which we all know well. Can this princede of unity be justified? is it right that one power the advantage of all men and all nations. Under which is the stronger, should should rule the weaker? If, so Prussia is justified to ruling For land; but is Poland happier because she is no barbarians from the North swept over the fair der a great centralizing Government? If the plains of Italy. But for the Popus, Rome would principle of Italian unity are once admitted, why not carry them out in their fullest extent? If Cartinge, and travellers would be obliged to-day people speaking one language are to rule over other people of smaller comptries speaking the same tongue, then carry the principle out, and wif should not France rule Lower Conada, and Eagland the United States. Some well-meaning and to which every Christian palgrim turns his persons have been carried away by the theores of these modern revolutionists. In their entiresasin they forget to enquire what is meant by he pist might be proud, and which assucedly the sm, but cather a good work worthy of all unitativery dust is noble, impregnated as it is with the berty. Not that I would utter a syllable against true liberty-for liberty has been the aspiration of my youth, the hope of my manhood, and it would be my delight to hear the sweet sounds of freedom reverberating among the mountains and filling with its cchoes the valleys of my native land. But if you wish to have an infallible mark of recognizing true liberty, here it is-in the words of the Apostle - " where roughly Protestant, so essentially a part, and the cord, carefully fostered by foreign emissaries, inpromunent part indeed of the glorious Reformation, subordination and irreligion, preached up by inty." Let us apply this that present subordination and irreligion, preached up by in- ty." Let us apply this text to the present commotions in Italy, and we shall see what is the nature of the revolution which is undertaken for what they call liberty. The Rev. gentleman here quoted from the Protestant statesman Gui-

have been closed, Priests degraded, Bishops

summoned before illegal tribunals, and thrown

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—MARCH 29, 1861.

all order, both human and divine. My brethren, in the mixed society in which you live, you will often be asked your opinion concerning the Italian revolution. From what you have heard, then, you will be able to give your opinion both temperately and firmly; you can show the difference between the liberty which proceeds from the spirit of God, and that liberty which is characterized by a profanation of all divine things, a contempt of all divine authorities, treachery, perjury, robbery, and assasination. My brethren, we are now celebrating a glorious festival; and we should remember that 1400 years ago, God graciously manifested to the Irish race, his mercy, his goodness, and his power. During that long period, many persecutors arose. But they were not permitted to destroy the Church of Ireland. In spite of all their persecution, the Irish Church like the Irish Oak, withstood the storm and overshadowed the land with its branches. If God has taken so much care over a small portion of his Church, do you think He will abandon the larger portion? Oh no-all that has taken place has only shown more clearly the firmness of the rock on which the Church is placed. No doubt, the present time is a sad one, but the old man in the present time is a sad one, but the old man in the Mr. Foley, whose truly Apostolic mission has been Vatican remains undaunted, trusting in the promise which can never be broken. We are now commemorating the time of our Lord's passion; and in this sacred scene the whole world is witnessing the trials and troubles of the representative of his Apostle Peter. As in the case of Our Lord, his own people cry out "let him be crucified"-they wish to divide his garments and are thirsting after his little inheritance. But sone of them have the courage to proclaim themselves his enemies; just in the same way as Pilate refused to assume the responsibility of the death of our Lord. Nevertheless there is a to judge from its appearance on Monday, is without resemblance between our Saviour and our Holy doubt the finest association of men in British Father, in that one was, and the other is, crucified between two thieves. But after the days of the passion come the glories of the resurrection, when our Lord was proclaimed King of the Universe, the governor and judge of all nations. | do", and on St. Patrick's Day, be it said to their On this glorious St. Patrick's Day what are our duties when we consider what our country, in the past year, has done for the Pope ? Are we to stand coolly by and be content with a few expressions of sympathy? No; we must pray to Him who rules all hearts, and to St. Patrick who has watched over his own little church for 1400 years, to succour our Holy Father in his present extremity-him who is the representative of that Pontiff who first sent St. Patrick to Ireland .-Take courage; call to remembrance the works of the Father in times past; imitate them, and you shall receive great glory and an everlasting name; not merely the glory of this world, but their splendid turn out, and evidently shared in the glory of the Eternal Kingdom of God.— the gratification felt by all that day who wore the the glory of the Eternal Kingdom of God .-And in that Kingdom the poor and the humble green. will be gathered around the feet of Jesus to rejoice in his blessing for ever and ever through all eternity.

In the account in our last of the Procession on St. Patrick's Day, we forgot to refer to the beautiful new banner of the Temperance Society, which was for against the Orangemen of Upper Canada, will althe first time displayed on that occasion, and we have much pleasure in laying before our readers the following brief description of it :-

The front of the Banner is of white silk, on which is painted a full length portrait of the great Apostle of Temperance, Father Matthew, who is represented administering the PLEDGE of Total Abstinence to a large and attentive concourse of people; above this beautiful picture, on a flowing ribbon, is painted from him, viz.:- "May God grant you grace and | ing been established in 1841.

The obverse side is of green silk, and exhibits a very beautiful and tastefully arranged grouping of the Irish National emblems, viz., Harp, Crown, Irish Wolf Dog, Oak tree, Shamrocks, &c.,—the whole surrounded by wreaths of paim and laurel. This Banner is very richly trimmed with gold fringe, and furnished with gold tassels, &c.

We cannot close our brief description of this very beautiful Banner, to the memory of the good and benevolent Father Matthew, without making a remark or two on the appropriateness of the design and execution of it. The attitude of the principal figure, Father Matthew, is strikingly effective; the grouping of the vast multitude of kneeling figures, by which he is surrounded, and the filling up of the whole picture, is in the most exquisite taste, and reflects the highest credit on the skill and ability of the artist, Mr. Duncan, of this City. The work on it was made up by Sister Forbes, and the good Nuns of St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, and is an additional testimony to the taste, skill and industry of these excellent Ladies; and we do heartily congratulate our friends of the St. Patrick's Temperance Society on the passession of their beautiful Banners.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN KINGSTON. To the Editor of the True Wilness.

Kingston, 23rd March, 1861.

Sm. - The St. Patrick's Society of this City cele crated their Anniversary on Monday last, with great by the Rev. Mr. Matte, assisted by the Rev. John O'Brien, as Dencon, and the Rev. Mr. Sonve, as Subdeacon. After the first Gospel the Rev. Mr. Lonergan ascended the pulpit and delivered a very able and powerful sermon. The Rev. gentleman made a great effort; some of the passages in his sermon had a most electrical effect, more particularly in that portion of it where he alluded to the noble valor of the Irish Brigade in defence of the Holy Father, and asked the people to offer with him a prayer for the fidardo, Spoleto, and Ancona. I never witnessed a scene so solemn and affecting. The Cathedral was magnificently decorated, and the vast edifice was crowded from porch to chancel. Never was so great a concourse of persons collected within its walls as on Monday last, when the children of St. Patrick met to assist at the celebration of the Divine Mysteries, and to hear from the lips of the eloquent preacher the doctrine that the great Apostle delivered to their

fathers fourteen conturies ago During the Mass, Professor Cunningham presided at the Organ, assisted by a most efficient choir led by Mr. Patrick Joseph Buckley, Jr., and Mr. Michael J. MacNamarra. Hayden's Grand Mass was selected Day, with pleasing effect. After Mass, the Procession re-formed, and marched along the principal cluded by the usual cheers for the Queen, &c., and Saint. Day, with pleasing effect. After Mass, the Proces-

street the coup d'ail was exceedingly fine.

First came the Assistant Marshal of the Society, Mr. Patrick Doyle, (son of Joseph Doyle) on a spirited charger, richly caparisoned; then came the Portsmouth Band, followed by about four hundred of the children of the Christian Brothers' Schools, with suitable Banners, and, at short intervals, carrying small flags with some patriotic motto or design. The boys were marshalled by a handsome youth, dressed in style, the son of P. J. Buckley, Esq. The Utica Brass Band then made their appearance under the leadership of the celebrated musician, Monsieur Arnot, who came from Utica, N.Y., expressly for the occasion. Then came No. 2 Company of Volunteer Rifles, seventy strong, with fixed bayonets, presentng a very martial appearance, their dark green uniforms, handsome shakoes, and bright green plumes, setting off the men to great advantage. This distinguished corps is very popular with our countrymen, and was the observed by all observers. After the Rifles appeared the members of the St. Patrick's Society of Wolfe Island, marshalled by Mr. M'Evoy, numbering two hundred and fifty splendid looking men, all well dressed, and wearing the National colors. This Society is only in existence since 1856, and is now in a most flourishing state, owing to the exertions of the President, Mr. Devlin, and its Vice-President, Mr. Hugh Crowley. Every man in the Society is a strict Teetotaller. There is not a Catholic adult on the Island but is enrolled under the Temperance Banner, owing to the exertions of the Rev. priest has reason to be proud of his people; they owe nim much, and may the Almighty long spare him to continue the good work.

After the Wolfe Islanders, came the St. Patrick's Society of this city, numbering fully nine hundred persons, with their georgeons Banners, each man wearing the Regalia of the Society—a green collar, trimmed with gold braid; they were headed by the Grand Marshal of the Society, Hugh Cumming, Esq., mounted on a splendid charger. We noticed two of this Society's Banners as being particularly fine and exceedingly gorgeous. The "Sunburst" and "St. Patrick" having cost the Society the large sum of \$1,300. The St. Patrick's Society of Kingston, America. If Dr. Russell of the Times were present, he might have boasted, as he lately did in New York, that he had seen more of his countrymen together wearing fine black coats than he ever saw in Ireland. The trishmen of Kingston are generally "well to honor, they endeavour to make the best appearance; at any rate they gave evidence on Monday of both wealth and respectability. The Procession, after marching through the principal streets, at length drew up at the City Hall and were generally addressed by the President, J. O'Rielly, Esq., and M. O'Sullivan, M. D., Vice President; D. Macarow, Esq., was also called upon, and made a short speech. One of the most pleasing features in the day's proceedings, was the addresses of two young lads from the Christian Brothers' Schools-Master P. Mac-Namara and Master Francis Arnett, exceedingly promising boys. They were enthusiastically received by their school-fellows, who evidently telt proud of their young orators.

The President congratulated his countrymen on

Three cheers were then called for Old Irelandthe President, J. O'Rielly, Esq. - the Prince of Wales,

and Her most gracious Majesty the Queen. Just as the proceedings terminated, Mr. Macarow again stepped on the platform, and called for three cheers for His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, which brought on a perfect storm of cheering. The conduct of His Grace, and the noble stand he made ways be held in remembrance by the Catholic Irishmen of Kingston.-Yours, &c.,

THE CELEBRATION OF ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN BROCKVILLE. To the Editor of the True Wilness.

Brockville, 23rd March, 1861.

Sin-Owing to St. Patrick's Day of 1861 failing upon Sunday, our Brockville St. Patrick's Society Father Matthew, blessing those who took the pledge determined that their annual demonstration in honor of ever-to-he-remembered Erin should be adjournstrength to keep your promise; and under the pic- day after day, found the atmosphere bitterly keen ture, on another ribbon, is painted the name of the and cold, and Sunday night closed in with a sharp, Society and the date of its establishment, from which we learn that the Society is in its 20th year, it havrow. The dawn of Monday morning came at length, and still Jack Frost was king, painting noses with varying tints of red and blue, and making fingers

down to a comfortable degree of moderate coolness. The time appointed for the assembling of the members of the Society at the Town Hall was nine o'clock; and at a little later than that hour they formed into procession, numbering rather more than a hundred, and headed by the St. Patrick's Brass Band of Presscott, composed of some tifteen excellent musicians, not to be excelled in the rendering of Erin's best and oldest national airs, as was evidenced by their spirited and masterly execution from the commencement of the day's celebration until its lose, at a late hour in the evening.

From the Town Hall the procession proceeded immediately to the Parish church, where a solemn Grand Mass was celebrated by the venerable and Very Rev. Augus M'Donald, Vicar General and present Administrator of the Diocese of Kingston, of whose presence upon that day the Catholic frishmen of Brockville had many and weighty reasons to be proud-giving to them, as it did, not only an opportunity of testifying the kind and grateful respect which they have ever entertained towards the Rev. gentleman, but, in addition, offering a most convinc-ing proof, as well of the lively interest taken by him in their welfare, as his spiritual children, as of his sympathies with their endeavors to do reverence spirit. At an early hour the Society formed in front to their faith, and honor to the hand from which they of the City Hall, and marched in procession to the Catholic Cathedral, where High Mass was celebrated — the Emerald gom of the Western Isle." As Irishmen they felt and acknowledged the compli-

ment, and as frishmen they will remember its giver. The Rev. Mr. Walsh, of Kingston, preached the sermon, delineating in a most beautiful and stirring manner the many scenes and reminiscences to be culled from the history of the long and ardnous years spent by St. Patrick in the conversion of our Irish forefathers He dwelt with an eloquence, peculiarly his own, upon the pride which trishmen may so justly take to themselves from a knowledge that souls of the fallen brave, who had fallen at Castel- throughout the past, and in the present, they have clung, and are clinging, to the faith which St. Pa- and cordiality, that I feel wherever I meet a member trick left them as a last and best inheritance; and that they have never been found wanting in an deeply indebted to every member of the Company, earnest gratitude to the memory of him who taught for their uniform kindness to me since I became actheir ancestry the first lessons of Christianity.

A very creditable and liberat collection was taken up; and after the conclusion of Grand Mass, the Society re-formed in procession, and proceeded thro' the principal streets-their very pretty banner, and beautifully carved and gilded harp, together with a large number of flags, giving to their ranks an ex- can claim is a desire to do all I could towards their ceedingly gay and attractive appearance. The advancement. point of starting was the rendezvous for dispersing, and thither they wended their way to the lively J. MacNamarra. Hayden's Grand Mass was selected and initiaer they wended their way to be the family by Mr. Cunningham in honor of the day. After the last Gospel the great Organ burst forth with a flood they were addressed by their young President, and Commissioned Officers, and they were addressed by their young President, and Commissioned Officers, and they were addressed by their young President, and Commissioned Officers, and they were addressed by their young President, and prosperity. I hope that we may all live to unite in Lecture.

Italian revolutionists, were simply opposition to streets of the city; on proceeding down Princess the members of the Association betook themselves quietly to their homes, every one gratified, as well he might be, with the thorough success of the demonstration .- Yours, &c.

> ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN OTTAWA CITY. On Wednesday last, the National Festival of Ireand was observed in this city. About half-past

nine o'clock, A. M., a procession of the members of the Saint Patrick's Literary Association formed at their Institute, and then proceeded, headed by their excellent brass band, to the Cathedral, where High Mass, Coram Pontifice, was celebrated by the Rev-Father Cook, assisted by the Rev. Messrs, J. L. O'-Connor and J Scanlier as Deacon and Subdeacon .-A sermon was preached on the occasion by the Rev. Father Molloy. After Mass the procession re-formed

and marched back to Saint Patrick's Hall. In the evening a lecture on the Patron Saint of Ireland, was delivered in St. Andrew's Church, Upper Town, by the Rev. Mr. Dawson. The lecture vas highly complimentary to Irishmen, and was delivered with the usual eloquence of the lecturer .-The church, on the occasion, was crowded to its utmost extent. The Saint Patrick's Band was present, and played several beautiful airs

Thus creditably have the Irishmen of Ottawa honored the festival day of their loved country. In no people is the love of country stronger than it exists in the warm hearts of the sons of Erin. Wherever their lot is cast, (and no country in the world is unexplored by the venturous, industrious, and generous Irishman,) they always gather together on St. Patrick's Day and revive the dearly loved memories of the glorious old land. Although regretful emo-tions and even a tinge of bitterness may linger around these associations, yet the struggles and misfortunes of the past only serve to strengthen the affection of the true patriot, and they see through the gloom that envelops the national features, bright glimpses of a glorious future. The love of country is never sacrificed by Irishmen, to cold speculation or mere philosophic theory. Long may it so continue. May the present aspirations of our countrymen be soon realized .- tittaica Tribune.

To the Editor of the True Witness

Perth. 28th Feb., 1861. DEAR SIR - The Annual Meeting of the Perth St. Patrick's Society for the Election of Officers was held in the Catholic School-house on the 24th inst., when the following gentlemen were chosen for the

ensuing vear :-Very Rev. J. R. M'Donagh, V.G .- President. Hugh Ryan-1st Vice-President. Daniel Kerr-2nd Do. H. S. Gallagher-Treasurer. James Stanley-Recording Secretary. P. M'Laughlin-Cor

Committee of Management -- Timothy Ennight, Patrick Dooler, Wm M'Donagh, John Brenunn, and Owen Stanley.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS AND PURSE TO LIEUTENANT ROONEY, DRILL INSTRUC-TOR OF No. 4 COMPANY.

On Wednesdey, the 20th inst., immediately after the close of the Procession of the Celebration of St. Pattick's Day, No. 4 Company proceeded to their Armory, where the following Address and purse, containing \$75, were presented to Lieut. Roomey :--

My DEAR Sin-I am called on to-day by the men my command, as well as by my brother officers, to perform the most pleasant duty that can possibly be required of me.

Since ! have been connected with No. 4 Company, have become every day more fully aware of the warm regard and high esteem in which you are held by all; and I am therefore proud and happy to-day in having the opportunity of giving expression to the cordial feelings entertained by the whole Company, and of presenting to you a trifling, but spontaneons gift, as a tribute which we feel we owe to your merit and to your services.

Nearly all who stand around me are better able to feel than I am to express what we really mean by this insignificant presentation.

We mean to signify our thankful appreciation of what you have done for us; for we are reminded every day that the position you have held in regard to this Company ever since its formation, is the main cause of the comparatively great proficiency which the men have acquired in their drill and soldierly

We are conscious that to your patience, good temper, and activity, we are indebted for the high position we hold among the Volunteers of Canada. feel that from having you for our teacher, we have learned to love our lessons.

Far beyond what any words of mine can express to you to-day, you have secured, during your intercourse with us, strong and, I am sure, besting feelings of gratitude and esteem in the hearts of the officers and men of this Company; and when I say that we owe all to you, I do not think I say too much.

I therefore feel the utmost pleasure in handing you this small mark of our esteem, and I do so with a feeling of great pride in the men of the Company I command; for I must tell you that it was their spontaneous contributions, equally snared by all, which filled that purse, and that it is their gift, and was first thought of by them. It testifies the kind teeling and thoughtfulness which actuates them, and gives me the assurance that I have the good fortune to be connected with men who possess their full share of the most marked characteristic of our pa-

tion -- warm and generous hearts.
It only remains for me to add, that it is our feedest hope that we may go on together in the future as we have hitherto, and the the connection between us, which has been a present and advantageous,

may not cease on our time.
With our nest wishes for the health and prospecity of yourself and family, belief one always to reteam your grateful friends and wellwishers. I am, on behalf of No. 4 Company,

Yours very faithfully, Jone Grongs Date, Captain No. 4 Company 1st Prince of Wales' Regt, of Volunteer Militia. Lieutement Daniel Rooney, } Drill Instructor.

To which Lieutenaut Rooney made the following REPLYI

Captain Daly, Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men of No. 4-1 thank you most kindly for this; substantial mark of your regard for me. Since I have had the pleasure of your acquaintance, I am convinced that you wish me well. You have proved to me in various ways that you feel a pleasure in promoting my welfare in every way in your power. You have at all times treated me with such courtesy of No. 4, that I meet a sincere friend; and I am quainted with them.

it is admitted by competent judges that No. 4 Company is second to none in the Province, in every respect; but it is owing to their zeal, intelligence, and attention, and not to any exertion of mine that they have attained their present proficiency. All I

I return you my sincere thanks for the kind wishes expressed by the Company towards my. To be had at Messes. Sadliers' Book Store and of the self and family Wishing the Officers. Non- Committee, and at the door on the Evening of the

A correspondence appears in the Montreal the latter to publish, or to allow us to publish, any correspondence that may have passed betwixt us on political or public questions-and in which the respondent, Mr. M'Gee, as usual, sneaks or shuffles out of the dilemma in which we have placed him. The Herald, which inserts Mr. M.Gee's Col. Rolland, aged five months and 10 days. letter, with characteristic generosity, worthy of i the "low not-house," refuses us the right of reply, through the same medium.

PROVINCIAL PARSIAMENT. After a great deal of desultory and unnecessary talk, the Address in reply to the Governor's Speech was carried, the Ministry having decided majorities in their favor on every division. The Legislature then adjourned for the Easter Holydays.

The Catholics of Brantford were favored with

a visit from the Revds. Fathers Chevalier and Lux, Oblat Fathers from Buffalo, who opened a mission in Brantford on the 17th and closed it on the 25th instant. The morning and evening instructions, which were preached by the Rev. Fathers afternately, were both instructive and thrilling. At all the discourses, the church was crowded-many of our Dissenting brethren being present. The happy result of that Heavenly mission was the approach to the Sacrament of the Blessed Eucharist of 600 persons. Many the undersigned, who will be in attendance at halfwho had not complied with their religious obligations for the last fifteen years, were admitted to the Sacraments of Penance and Communion .-The Rev. Fathers left for Buffalo with the prayers and blessings of the Catholics of Brantford. The result of their truly apostolic labors in that town are indeed glorious, and exceed the GOOD SAMARITAN COOKING most sanguine expectations of the beloved and zealous pastor, the Rev. A. Caryon, to whose un- THE most economical Stave known. We have a tiring efforts we are indebted for the valuable ministrations of the Rev. Fathers Chevalier and

We beg to call the attention of our readers to the report on our first page of Mr. Marphy's excellent lecture on the Microscope. This lecture, as we said in our last, " was most interesting and instructive;" and Mr. M. manifests an acquaintance with the subject which must have been the result of long, patient and intelligent labor." While therefore we congratulate him upon the success of his leature, we have much pleasure in commending it to the careful perusal

The Director of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum has received a present of twenty hams from Mr. Daniel Crowley, of the Bousecours WILL BE SOLD, at the Church Door of the Parish Market; as also a barrel of flour from Mr. Dan of St. Paul, on MCNDAY, the FIPTRENTH of and non-commissioned officers of the Company under can M.Donnell, of St. Catherine Street; for APRIL next, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon, the which the Director begs to return his most sm- Real Estate hereafter designed, proceeding from the

> We are happy to be able to record the existence in this city, of an Irish musical association, called the Thomas Moore Club." This body is composed exclusively of young Irish gentlemen, several of whom rank high amongs: the amateur musicians of Montreal. Owing to the politeness of the members we had the pleasure of assisting at their repetition on Wednesday last, and we were really delighted with the tasta displayed in the execution of several choica Irish inclodies. We trust they will not allow the Moore anniversary to pass this year without offording the public an opportunity to become acquainted with the sublime accents of frish music .- Com.

> THE GOOD SAMMUTAN COOKING STOVE .- From per sonal experience we can highly recommend the attention of our readers to this excellent Stove for cooking purposes and economy in the use of fuel.

L'UNIVERSAL.

This is the title of a daily paper published at Brussels, Belgium, and devoted to the defence of Catholic interests, of Order and of Liberty.

The term sof subscription are 32 francs, or about \$5.33, per annum-for six months \$2,85, and for three months \$1.50 -not counting the Parish, containing Twenty-one Arpents, on superfice. price of postage, which must be prepaid. Subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Subscriptions can be received at the office of L'Universit et Brussels. At Paris at M. M. Lagrange and Cerf, and at London, Baras & Lambert, 17, Portman Square.

All letters to the editor must be post-paid, and remistances must be made in bills negotiable of industry. at Brussels, Paris or London.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Figur. We quate Fine, \$3.80 to \$4.20; Superfine, No. 2, \$4.70 to \$5, the latter being an extreme figure; THE North-west half of Lot No. 13, 6th Concession Superifice Sec. 1, \$5.15 asked for wholesale lots, and ordinary samples could buy been got at that price yesterday, but \$5.17 to a more brand was refused several times, while a sale was made at \$5.20; this morning a feir sized lot of choice brought \$5,20 at the Point, without cooperage and inspection.

Wheat.-Good U. C. Soring sold readily yesterday

at \$1.15 to shappers; Evile brought \$1.14. Peus, - No change ; 73-46 75s per 69 Bo Ashes -- Lutest sales were : First Pots, \$5.55; Inferiors, \$5.65: Pearls, \$5.60.

Butter, -Large receipts and no shipping demand; parcel of Tinnels, fair to good, sold at 12c. There has been a go, d don't of choice country butter pressing on the marker, and any quotation would be nominal.

ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

Third Annual Course of Lectures.

THE FOURTH LECTURE of this COURSE will be HENRY TEULON, Esq.,

On THURSDAY EVENING, the 4th of April, IN THE SEMINARY BUILDING,

Subject: "THE FATE OF SACRILEGE."

TICKETS OF ADMISSION 0,25 each To be had at Messrs. Sadliers' Book Store and of the

Lecture to commence at EIGHT o'clock, P. M.

P. E. RYAN, Rec. Sec.

The People's Pamphlet, which may be had (gratis) of dealers in Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer, abounds Herald of yesterday, betwixt the editor of this in certificates of the most reliable character, and journal and Mr. M'Gee, in which we call upon such as will convince the most increditions that it is invaluable as a family medicine.

In this city, on the 15th inst., Mrs. J. H. Kennedy, of a daughter.

Died.

On the 24th inst., Robert Tancrede, son of Lieut-In this city, on the 24th inst. after a lingering and painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation to the Divine will, Rosette Duclos, wife of the late Richard Wheeler, aged 76



THE ANNUAL MEETING of the St. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will take place at the St. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, the 1st of APRIL, for the transaction of General business and ELECTION of Officers and Committee for the ensuing year.

Parties in Arrears, desirons of qualifying thempast SEVEN o'clock P M

The Chair will be taken at Eight o'clock precisely. A large attendance is solicited.

By Order, WM. BOOTH, Rec. Sec.

STOVES,

large variety of other patterns; also a good assort-

MANTLE PIECES AND GRATES, IRON BEDSTEADS.

IRON RAILING, &c.

RODDEN & MELLEUR, 71 Great Saint James Street Montreal, March 28.

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF JOHN BUTLER, a native of County Tipperary, Ireland. When last heard from, four year age, he was in the State of Verment; but is at present supposed to be residing consewhere between Richmond and Montreal. Any information respecting bine will be thankfully received by his Sister, Bridget Butler, care of John Tonnison, Esq., No. 1, Police Street, Quebec, C. E.

SALE BY AUTHORITY OF JUSTICE.

communante biens which existed between Angelique Jette and the late Medard Perrault, her husband, de-

1st. One Land situated in the said Parish of St. Paul, containing Fifty-four Arpents, en superficie, joining in front to the Riviere Rouge, in rear to the River Lacouarreau, on one side to Easile Jette and to the line road, and on the other side to Stanishas Devos. Joliceur, with a Rouse, Barn, Stables, Shop, and a Dairy House, thereon erected.

2nd. One place, or employement, situated in the same Parish, containing the whole land which there is from the Queen's road to the said Riviere Rouge, joining on one side the said Quren's road, and on the other side to the said Basile Jette, with a Barn and Stable thereon erected.

3rd. One portion of Land situated in the said Parish, containing Five Arpents in front, on the longth, which there is from the said Riviere Lacouarrean, to the Seigneurial line of St. Sulpice and Lavalurie, joining on one side to Louis Laurdois Lacinspelle, on the other side to Jenn Bte. Rivais .. 4th. One portion of Land situated in the said

Parish, containing Two Arpents in front by Four Arpents in length, and therefrom, Three Arpents in front by Twenty Arpents in length, joining in front to the said Riviere Rouge, in rear to Joseph Desrosiers, on one side, to Louis Archambault, Esquire, and on the other side, to François X. Botquin St. Andre and Urgel Desautels Lapointe, with a House, Barn, and other buildings thereon erected. 5th. One portion of Land situated in the said

joining in front to the said Riviere Rouge, in rear to the said lliviere Lacouarreau, on one side, to Stanisless Devos Jolicom, and on the other side to François Rivars, without guaranty of exact measure of the said portions of land The Conditions of the Sale will be known at the

Church door, the said day, or before, by applying to the undersigned Notary, in his Office, in the Village Industry, the 22nd of March, 1861. L. DISAUNIER, N.P.

FARM FOR SALE.

of Litchheid, Co. Pontine, containing 100 Acres.— The hard is of the very best quality; not one rood waste on the whole. This is situated within three quarters of a mile of the Cracodic Chatch, and one of the Ottawa River. It has a small clearance, on which are erected the walls of a boase, 27 by 22, on the clear. The Government Road casses through its front, and a small stream, which cover falls, enters it a few rods from where the works are put up. An anexes dimable doct can be given Address (if by letter a stoneid Love O'Donovan, Galumet Island, Ottawa C. E. JOHN O'DONOVAN.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Plans of a NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH, to be ERECTED in BURLINGTON, VI., may be seen at Mr. P. M'WILLIAMS' house, St. Paul Street, near the present Cathedral, Burlington, VI.; and Sealed Proposals for the execution of the work will be received, by addressing Box No. 299 BURLINGTON Post Office, up to the FIRST of MAY next; also Copies of the Specification of the work can be obtained by addressing as above or by applications to the BISHOP'S PALACE or to the Office of the TRUE WITNESS Montreal. March 14, 1861.

CARD OF THANKS

H. BRENNAN would respectfully return : his friends and the public generally for the. patronage during the past three years and h merit a continuance of the same. He has also to is them that he intends to REMOVE to the East wing of the shop at present occupied by D. & J. Sadlier, corner of Notre Dame and St. François Xavier streets, where he will manufacture Boots and Shoes of the best material and to order as heretofore.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Patrie and the Pays give a denial to the rumours that France has the intention of with-

drawing her troops from Rome. There is a belief in Paris that Victor Emmanuel has sent another better to Napoleon, in which he owns that the unity of Italy is impossible, and proposes to divide it into two kingdoms, with Rome between them as a free city, of which kingdoms he would keep the larger, and give the smaller to his son-in-iaw. The fact is that Prince Napoleon, who is wonderfully active just now, and has killed outright poor M. Crouseilhes, is to set out for Italy with his wife immediately after the vote on the address; and I am convinced that the Emperor has not yet renounced the hope of Napoleonising Italy, after failure has condemned the rashness of the King, any more than he has renounced the idea of avenging Waterloo, or restoring to France her "natural frontiers." I have before this told you of a paper which he supports at Aix-la-Chapelle, to prepare men's minds for annexation. The management had been given to a hot Protestant, who completely disgusted the Catholics of the country; this man is just deposed, and a certain M. Hunder edits in his stead---he was the editor of a religious paper at Strausbourg, called l'Alsacien.

All these seething questions may easily be combined with that of the East. The conferences on Syria have been exceedingly warm .-Prussia and Austria voted with England; Russia gave a teeble support to France. M. Thouvenet has asked the Debats and the Ami de la Religion to attack " perfidious Albion." Mgr. Dupanloup has just adopted the two sons of the Maronte Emr Schaab. Mde. St. Arnauld was going to adopt a little Syrian girl. " But," said she, " as all my income depends on the Empire, I should not like to make engagements for a very distant future." No. nor would its most zealous partisans !

The Mires affair has occupied more attention this week than either Rome or Syria. O Mires, O Mores! It was said that he had hanged himself in prison, and that M. Mocquart was to be sent to Mazas, both of which are specimens of the wild stories believed here. The only certain thing is, that there are numbers of Government officials compromised in this disgusting affair. No one doubts this is the case of Mocquart, Morny, and King Jeroine. His papers, some of which have already been brought out in photograph, furnished the clearest evidence of the fact. It is stated that Plon-plon figured for 500,000f, on his books, and that the Emperor sent him word that the money must be paid in two hours. Rothschild is said to have lent it to his Imperial Highness, but only on good security. There is no truth in the story of the suicide of the Viscount de Richemont. He had been ill a long time; the day before his death he had a severe fit, in the presence of the Countess de Flavigny; his death was quite natural, but very indiscreetly announced in the Moniteur .- Corr. of Weekly Register.

THE BISHOP OF ORLEANS' PAMPHLET .-The Bishop of Orleans has drawn up his pamphlet in the shape of a letter addressed to Viscount La Gueronniree. It opens with the following

" I have read your new pamphlet, ' La France Rome, et l'Italie,' and I am deeply grieved to see such a cause supported by you. I am more particularly sorry when I think, not of your talents and character, but of your functions ...

authorisation, of the Minister of the Interior .-Hitherto the veil thrown over the anonymous pampillets winch preceded this one of yours reduced us to conjectures-melancholy conjecture, indeed; but we had no positive proof. Now we have the certainty that you are authorised by the Government; the Government thinks it right and proper that the Sovereign Pontiff, already so unfortunate, should be denounced to public opinion by a councillor of

The Bishop contends that when the war against Austria was undertaken, the Catholic party were duped by the Emperor's promise that he would respect the Pope's temporal power, and by repeated and emphatic assurances to that effect given by M. Baroche in the Corps Legislatiff. He names M. de Moutalembert and M. de Falloux as the persons stigmatised by M. de la Gueronniere under the vague definition of the " Catholic party," and extols the services which they formerly readered to the Emperor. He denies that the Pope ever refused reforms, and Dake de Grammont for the sneering way in vices to the Pope, and gives it to be understood

" France, which beyond all doubt has hitherto may yet defend the Pope. Will she do so?--Tell us, Sir; tear the reil which covers your redevoid of meaning, or they infer I know not commanded, and do command as follows :what impossible combination. The time has |

Napoleon, and you suppose that a Pope is cap-The power which France made, which France restored, which centuries have respected -- that independent see of the Pontiff of the human race signed by our secretary, the 32d of February, 1861, which Paris would not cade to Vienna, nor the festival of the preaching of St. Peter at Antioch." Vienna to Madrid, nor Madrid to Munich, you propose to convert into a Pudimentese prehend! And then, because we consider this power, which temporal things with sprittal. We are party men; the Court of Rome is misguided and oband Christian morality is to be sacrificed, say 50; so many years' occupation of Rome. if that be your opinion, uphold it. But at a The prelates have not yet done with M. Lagueron-moment when your pamphlet may fill up the iere. The Bishop of Nismes will not be the less fierce moment when your pamphlet may not up the than his brother of Pointers in his forthcoming man-measure of the andeserved misfortunes of the dement. - Cor. of the London Times. Pope, at a moment when it may encourage victio !

" + FELIX, Bishop of Orleans." The address of the Bishop of Portiers to his pamphlet called "Rome, la France, ct l'Italic," by M. Lagueronniere. has just appeared in the Monde, of which it fills nearly six columns.—

The Bishop of Politiers is among the most vehement of the Legislation of the Legi effusion he seems to lose sight of M. Lagueron- falls to convince. It is expected that the answer to roused among the clergy :-

"The last foundation of our hopes," says the Bishop, " is the marked embarrassments betrayed at the last hour by those who control us .s in Europe a question which is above all others. The blockade of the Yes! Rome has remained the greatest and ally proclaimed, and hostilities had commenced.

Rome, Feb 23rd.-The temper of the day here most formidable problem of our time.2 The Roman Papacy is the keystone of the European hammer round all points of the edifice, we now see the hand of the most resolute besitate and principal stone to fall-this sacred stone which holds to all, and to which all hold. We feel it. and the whole earth will be in commotion. And on the victim bimself."

The allusion to Pilate at the close of the pastoral cannot pass unnoticed:-

point of being led on to the last act of weak-ness, ordered water to be brought to him. He had a standard to be abandoned to the deepest me-lancholy.

Alarm being naturally felt after sa managing a deunder Pontius Pilate!

"Such things, dearly beloved brethren, are cent words-explain this indecent mystery, re- not renewed on the earth. We are of them equivocation. What! 'Italy and the temporal on this point we reject the conclusions that we

words, the temporal power will be abolished; subject of the present events examined in their re-

know history, Monsieur le Vicomte. Charle-magne would not make the Pope his chaplain—pulpit at high mass in the parish churches of our the Pope would not be chaplain to the great city of Poitiers, and in the other towns throughout our diocess, as well as in the other parishes where able of being the chaplain of Victor Emmanuel. the priests shall have reason to believe that the pamphlet to which we reply shall have penetrated among the population. Given at Poitiers, in our opiscopal palace, sealed with our arms, and counter-

This address has produced the deepest sensation. Even they who profess to make light of ecclesiastical censures avow their fears of the effect in the remote districts, when this fierce denunciation is you would abolish, as essential to the independ-read in every place of worship on the same day, at ence of our faith, you accuse us of confounding the same hour, during Divine service. There is not a man, womn, or child who on leaving the church treason against his present employers whenever a will not suppose that the Emperor of the French is convenient and tempting opportunity may occur. proclaimed to all France as the Pontius Pilate of the stinate. You counsel an impossibility, and then you reproach Rome for repudrating your advice. Be sincere and logical, Sir. Follow out your ed by the allusions to her in the Bishop's address—to Be sincere and logical, Sir. Follow out your the Golden Rose blessed by the Pope at the High Alarguments to their legitimate conclusion. One tar of St. Peter's, and bestowed on her; to the prayutay have two policies, but not two conclusions. ers His Holiness offered up for her at the most criti-Now, you have two. Decide which you will adhere to. If you wish for the maintenance of reply to M. Lagueronniere was strong enough, but the Pontifical sovereignity, frankly advise the Emperor's Government not to allow Piedmont to lay a finger upon it. If the abolition of that ancient power is your aim; if m these sad times, ed for having published this document, and that the when public morality often receives such rude shocks, the most august representative of faith situation is one of great perplexity, and this after

The Paris correspondent of the Star says: -" The France to abandon the temporal power of the above letter is a chief d'auvre. No matter to what Holy See and encourage Piedmont to attack it party the reader may belong, he cannot full to be--ah, at least do not lend words to insult the hold on every point of rhetoric that the sharp, witty, ronniere. The letter will do no good in a material point of view to the cause it undertakes to defend; vereign Pontiff and the French clergy in the causing men to reflect whether the changes now the Oratorian Brothers, conciliates those whom he

Prince Napoleon was about to proceed to Turin to negociate for withdrawal of French troops from

Ratazzie had been elected President of the Italian The blockade of the citadel of Messina was offici-

may be described as expectancy, excitement, and petrated by the Piedmontese in Southern Italy. You agitation, subdued under a surface of tranquility, may rely upon the authenticity of the extraordinary world. After having wielded the destroying Whether, and when, the French are to leave, is the statements contained in this communication, as they subject of conjecture; that their occupation will have been supplied by an eye-witness, who has forsoon cease, is the general persuasion, and among warded his name, but requests it may not be pubtrembled at the very moment of allowing this their officers, I hear, are some who publicly declare lished, as such a step would certainly lead to his that in April their departure must take place. That their speedy recall must be expected, I have reason, ly in Naples! You will observe how the writer conholds to all, and to which all hold. We leel it however, a suppose it is not the belief entertained at firms all that has been ascribed to the inhuman Pin-The day the Pope shall no longer be in his place, highest quarters. Uncertain also is the time fixed elli, whose name will be held in execution for ages no power in this world will be sale to his own, for the residence in Rome of the Neapolitan Royal to come. The account of the savage treatment of and the whole earth will be in commotion. And Family, whose movements are observed with much the poor old Prior who was ordered to be shot for according as the fatal hour approaches all will according to fatal hour approaches all will an according to the fatal hour approaches all will an according to the fatal hour approaches all will an according to the fatal hour approaches all will an according to the fatal hour approaches all will an according to the fatal hour approaches all will an according to the fatal hour approaches all will an according to the fatal hour approaches all will approache approac according as the latal hour approaches all will an occasional ride of the King with a few attendants corresponds so closely with an extract given in a defend themselves against having rendered it in in the garden on the Pincian. On Tuesday the whole recent number of the Morning Post from the Mornevitable. The catastrophe will be so frightful party, with their suit, repaired for a State audience ing News, that the writer in the former journal must that no one will hear the responsibility of it, and at the Vatican, and it said the Sovereign Pontiff desired this should have the full character and publicant. It is to be hoped that some member of Parliato which the cortege of four chariots was such as to excite much attention, which was most respectfully expressed as it passed soon after mid-day through Dilute, finding that he gained nothing, that, cis II. also in a formal style, the day after his arrival, publicity in the reports of our Parliamentary debates. every demand of the multitude he was on the self-possession in their misfortunes; but the Queen- abet them in their career of blood.

washed his hands, and said, 'I am innocent of the hood of this just man,' and having scourged followed soon the arrest of fourteen persons, magnified by runor into sixty and unwards mostly trades. fied by rumor into sixty and upwards, mostly trades-Jesus, he delivered Hum over to the Jews to be men, some of higher grade, who have all been sent into banishment; whilst other severities have visitabsolution which Priate gave to himself? And ed two onfes, one on the Corso, considered as a pothe washing of its lands, did it make him inno- litical rendezvous, and now under sentence obliging cent with ages to come? Listen! For 18 them to close at an early hour, and probibiting the cent with ages to coine? Listen! For 18 supply of any journals, even the itoman Gazette, to their customers—a condemnation which is little less conciseness by the Apostles, appear, besides the servable to some extent, in that affair of the 14th. three adorable names of the divine persons, the the Corso were summoned by General Goyon and name, a thousand times blessed, of the woman rebuked, but the revolutionary body, which calls it-who gave birth to the Son of God, and the self the National Committee, marked its sense of name, a thousand times accursed, of the man the French people by its address, thanking the "ciwho delivered him! And the man thus branded tizens for their patriotic behaviour that night, and as the God-murderer—the man thus nailed to also the French garrison in a manner so becomas the God-murderer—the man thus nailed to ing and satisfactory to the Roman people." The the pillory of our symbol, who is he? This man Committee further desired that there should be no is not Herod, nor Caiphas, nor Judas, nor any more political demonstrations till occasion arrived you. As I write my heart bleeds for our unfortunate, denies that the Pope ever relused reforms, and of the Roman or Jewish executioners. This for the last, the decisive and glorious one, to celevaters that the cry for reform in the Papal States man is Pontus Pilate. It is but just. Herod, manuel on their capitol. Whether with or without Caiphas, Judas, and the others had their part in direction from this secret authority, another was inwhich he speaks in his despatches of the "pious but without Pilate nothing would tended for Monday night, to exult over the meeting have been done. Pilate could have saved Christ; of the first national Parliament at Turin, but vioand without Pilate Christ could not have been lent mine setting in early and lasting long, frustratvices to the Pope, and gives it to be understood put to death. From him only could the signal that it was entirely owing to the "Church place a the supplied for us to not this purpose, only, however, to be delayed till the Thursday, when about nine at night, took place a come. 'It is not lawful for us to put this man gathering of young men on the capitol, with the party," now contenend and repudiated, that the to neath, said the Jews. Wash thy hands, O usual political cries and applauses, not long kept up to neath, said the Jews. Emperor was enabled to "pass triumphantly blate! Declare thyself innocent of the death but undisturbed by any interference, even the militathrough the ranks of these same pious Bretons" of Christ! But our answer, day and night, to ry on guard upon that classic hill remaining comon the occasion of a recent tour. His letter of Christ! But our answer, day and night, to ry on guard upon that classic hill remaining comthe most remote posterity, shall be, I believe in ing that on the 14th that vast assemblage was gene-Jesus Christ, the only Son of the Father, con- rulls provided with arms) have applied to the French ceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin to know whether their co-operation may be relied on shown more love for Piedmont than for the Pope, Mary, and who suffered and was put to death for suppressing further outbursts. The answer was a refusal only qualified by the assurance that the Imperial troops would not interfere in any arrangement on our side was dreadful; such of the peasants as inude by the others for meeting emergencies. Consequently cannons have been mounted, though not saries, who regularly sacked this place; and in the nounce these involved phrases and this unworthy who believe in a word ever pledged to us, and exposed to public view, at two chief quarters of the small square with the fountain they shot, as a pubeonivocation. What! Haly and the temporal on this noint we reject the conclusions that we Pontifical forces, and it is believed the Government lic example, Angelo Gecchetti, Daniele Boschi, papacy have not yet found the conditions of their attributed to the pamphlet. For these reasons, equilibrium, say you. Either these words are equilibrium, say you. Either these words are the holy name of God being invoked, we have ed Wells, serving among the Pontifical Zouaves, was lett but his garden and his house. In other assertions of a part of the periodical press on the soldier, who has served in Africa and the Crimea. unfortunate men; he begged him to remember that

deduces it from what you have written. You already produced immense results; let it be con communication from a French Bishop leading him to his opinion, and that to punish men for defending conclude that the Holy Father did not desire to continue the enlistment for that regiment in France. Upon this he obtained an audience, and, it is said, was informed that, while grateful for such zeal in the cause, Pius IX. did not demand further proof of

it by the augmentation of this foreign company.

The moral atmosphere of Italy is just now undergoing a singular course of purification. Instead of the "corrupt" and "effete" Governments, we have one that appoints to the chief ministry in Naples Liborio Romano, the trebly distilled traitor, who is even denounced by the "advanced" revolutionary papers as a man dangerous to put in power, because of his enormous capacity for treason, and who, having played such a treacherous game between his condiding young sovereign and the revolution, may not unreasonably be deemed capable of doing fresh

convenient and tempting opportunity may occur. We have next a significant sign of the times in the pension given by the new government (endorsing the decision of Garibaldi) to Agesilao Milano's family, to the family of the man who tried to kill the late King of Naples, "because" (as the official notice gave it) "he had deserved well of his coun-National reward of assassins is not a practice that has obtained in modern times, save in the times of the French revolution, but it must be right, for do not all sound Liberals and staunch Exeter Hall Protestants in our happy country applaud the doings of the Galantuomo?

I would also refer, en passant, to the change that has occurred during a few years in the Italian estimate of the difference between honor and shame, as illustrated in the recent election to the Piedmontese chamber of Gallenga! This man is known to have undertaken for a bribe to assassinate the late King of Sardinia, Carlo Alberto. The bribe was 1,000 francs, and it (with a valuable jewelled dagger, considered fit for the butchery of a King) was given to Gallenga by Mazzini. The work was not done, though the price was retained, and, as Mazzini could not well sue him for breach of contract, he denounced him in print as being an unreliable party.

Gallenga, subsequently elected to the Parliament close reasoning of the Abbe Dupanloup is more than of Turin, was driven from it with ignominy on the a match for the bluuted hesitating logic of La Gae-motion (I believe) of Massimo d'Azeglio. He filled the honorable post of Times correspondent here about twelve months ago, for a very short time, havclergy "on the charges brought against the So- but one good it will certainly accomplish, that of ing been furnished with his passport by the Police as soon as they became aware of him and his antecedents. He is now again elected to the Parliament of Turin, where he will have an opportunity, in concert with hiborio Romano, of raising the moral tone of with Mazzini was known scarcely to anybody; since ment of the French prelates. In his present the Operation Received and Present the Ope generated Italy,' that has been raised from the tomb by the magic wand of the virtuous Re Galantuomo, niere altogether, and flies at a higher quarry.—
I quote two passages, to give you some notion of the feeling which the Imperial pamphlet has talked to convince. It is expected that the answer to by the magic wand of the virtuous Re Galantuomo, this letter will be confided to more able hands than rushes to ask him to be a sensator! These things those of M. de la Gueronniere, as the reasoning of the latter is entirely quashed by the evidence."

| The feeling which the Imperial pamphlet has the latter is entirely quashed by the evidence." your readers in other parts of the world to know a little of the deeds that are done here, and that are so very marvellous in our eyes.

Pledmontess Atrocuries in Italy.-We (Weekly) Register) have received the following from a well know correspondent :- "The enclosed communication has been forwarded to me from Italy with a request to procure its publication in the Weekly Register, in the hope that publicity may lead to a check being put to the barbarous atrocities now being perbeing shot, - under the new regime of Sardinian libercity of a royal visit to the Papal Palace, conformably ment will strongly animadvert upon the barbarous House, as such remarks are sure to gain the greatest

We have had a dreadful scene going on here since the entry at Rieti of the Piedmontese army. I may say, a general insurrection took place in the Abruzzi and in Terra di Lavoro. They say it is the same in Calabria, but I cannot speak of that province except from hearsay. But what we have suffered here, in the neighborhood of Aquila, is of the most dreadful kind. No sooner did the Piedmontese make their appearance, and proceed to proclaim the downfall of our King, than the peasants, one and all, took arms, whatever they could procure, notwithstanding that a proclamation had been posted up everywhere that anyone found with arms in his hand should be articles, which every Christian hip recites daily.

Severe than the entire closing of the establishment, immediately shot. This atrocious law was not only in this summary of our faith, drawn up with The participation of the French was certainly obproclaimed, but was instantaneously followed out. Let no one talk of the cruelties of the French Jacobins in '92, and their wholesale slaughter, for the Piedmontese have exceeded them in barbarity. My whole neighborhood, for four miles round, has been a scene of bloodshed. I was at Naples when I first

heard of it, and I hastened back in the hope of persuading the villagers to resignation and submission. I arrived too late; the Piedmontese had literally suffocated the revolt in blood. But I have gathered the particulars from the survivors, and send them unoffending peasantry; and when I recollect the scenes of desolation I have visited, and the troops of afflicted beings I have seen, I really scarcely feel

capable of the effort. Scarcely were the people here informed that the Piedmontese had entered Aquila, than they adorned themselves with the white cockade, and the men of thirteen villages and towns (of Pizzoli, San Vittorino, Arischia, Barete, Cugnano, Pozzo, San Marco. Colle, Cavallari, Forcella, Pretaro, Scopito, and Sassa) armed themselves with fluils, scythes, and gune, and, shouting "Viva Francisco II.!" "Napoli per i Napolitari!" marched to Aquila. The Pied-montese shut the gates, and for three days remained quiet within, and the peasants encamped without. At last, fired of their position, the former sallied forth, a fight ensued, and, of course, our peasants were defeated, for the Piedmontese had both cavalry and artillery, and employed them. The slaughter Priore was shot. You know how excellent he was; attacked by assassins, a few nights ago, near the and when he heard the above-mentioned were to be

their nationality would merit universal odium .-Vain were his words. The colonel did not even answer him, but had him taken prisoner by some of his soldiers, and ordered that he be shot with the others, which was accordingly done within the next hour. I am told that Angelo Cecchetti and his fellow sufferers bore their fate with manly courage. Surrounded by armed Piedmontese, they called out words of consolation to the women who from the windows and other places were rending the air with their lamentations; they addressed also hasty but fervent players to God, to Christ, and to the Madonna, to receive their souls in Paradise, and it was only when they beheld their beloved and respected Priore doomed to share their fate, that they burst into a storm of execration sgainst the Piedmontese. At San Vittorino, on the approach of the oppressors, the inhabitants having heard of the slaughter at Pizzoli, all fled into the neighboring mountain, where they harbored, men, women, and children, old men and babes, two days and one night, during a pouring autumnal rain, with no shelter but the trees and rocks. Nothing daunted by their frightful position, they made the air resound at intervals with shouts of "Napoli per noi," "Viva Francesco II.," "Morte ai Piemontesi!" When, on the departure of the latter, the villagers could return to San Vittorino, they found every house had been sacked; the wine which had just been stored, had been set flowing in the streets; the corn tossed about the road, and every mischief committed; and they have now to pass the year without corn or wine. However, thanks be to God, in San Vittorino not one life was lost. Pursuing their career of destruction, the Piedmontese reached Arischia. Here they met with resistance; the male inhabitants assembled in the open space before the church, and assailed the troops with stones. A pele-mele fight ensued, and several of the villagers were slain ere they took to flight. Seventeen were taken prisoners, and immediately shot on the steps of the Church. Among them Agostino Orsi, Luigi Corriss, Pietro Bordoni, and Giuseppe Nardi all of whom you may have remembered to have seen when you paid me a visit here. The poor women were like crazy whilst the execution was going on; some cast themselves at the feet of the soldiers, imploring for mercy ; others ran shricking about ; others tore their hair, and many fell lifeless, utterly overcome with the bloody horrors that so unexpectedly had rushed on them. When Pietro Bordoni was placed in position, Rosina Manera broke through the ranks and folded herself round him as a guard, but she was torn away after much struggling, and with such violence, that one of her wrists is irremethe nation. When first elected, his infamous compact | diably injured. At Bareto the people were at first quiet, and contented themselves with pinning on the white cockade, and crying from their houses "Viva Francesco II!" but when the Picdmontese proceeded to take down the Neapolitan arms, they lost their self-command, and in the most imprudent manner they rushed in threes and fours on the troops, and, of course, immediately lost their lives. The remainder fled, and then the place was sacked, the wine-butts set flowing, and every sort of destruction ensued. Their next assault was on Cugnano-here a terrific scene took place; for Carlo Daniele aroused the pecple in a fiery harangue, and had time to organise a firmer resistance. He, with the principle males, took possession of the inn; from its front windows ther fired on the Piedmontese, who returned the fire with equal vigor. The inn had another entrance at the rear in a back lane, by means of which the other inhabitants supplied Daniels and his little band of heroes with powder, ball, missiles, and fresh men to take the place of those at the front windows who fell under the shot of the invaders. At length the Piedmontese discovered the entrance at the rear. forced it and took prisoners there within, though not until the battle had been carried on from room to room and stair to stair. The house streamed with blood from the roof to the cellars, and is completely riddled with balls, as I myself saw two days ago; and I do not believe any process will ever clear it of the blood-stains which everywhere mark it in the interior. Let them remain-remain to tell the tale to posterity-to what elevated daring the love of their nationality lifted the simple unoffending Neapolitan villagers; how they, dauntless before num-ber and skill defied the fierce oppressor, girt though he was with overwhelming power; and how they without one gross or sensual motive, hastened to ontrages committed on the Neapolitan peasantry by the orders of Piedmontese authority, whenever our foreign diplomacy comes under discussion in the spread murder, violence, and crime in these provinces which before their invasion knew little of sorrow and on the contrary, the exactions of those around and all the Cardinals have since paid their respects It is only necessary to make these execrable outrages less of guilt-promising liberty, and calling herself You are the director of the perss, and you write him were increasing and becoming imperious, with the permission, and consequently with the and understanding that though he had yielded to self-nossession in their misfortunes; but the Queen- abet them in their career of blood. unprepared peasantry as they were dwelling in all the sweet confidence and security which a long peace engenders. As yet she is victorious in her wrong; for mighty England and mighty France, careless of their national fame, only anxious to consolidate their influence over the rest of Europe, have veiled with specious sophistries the unvarying laws of reason and of truth, and have strengthened with their all-powerful aid the barbarous Piedmontese. though they have shed in torrents the blood of their innocent Southern brothers. But I must finish the tale of Cugnano. The

Piedmontese took more than a bundred and fifty prisoners—fifty of these, with Carlo Daniele (who was seriously wounded), they shot; the others are in the prison of Aquila, under a sentence of death, which has not yet been executed, and which I trust never will be. In this place, several women were killed, and one house was burnt, no one knows how, so great was the confusion. Cugnano is a scene of sorrow; more than seventy women have lost their husbands, many others whose husbands are in prison under sentence of death; innumerable young children to earn their bread; the women all ill with the frantic grief and excitement they have gone through; the doctor and the Priest fled, the gentry round all fled, the neighboring Convent empty of its succouring monks, all the native authorities dismissed, and strangers, mostly Piccmontese officers, put in their place; in short, every aggravation of unhappiness has been inflicted, and every source of relief torn away. My mind is prostrate as I recite the desolation I have beheld: I can only mention succinctly what further remains to be told. At Pozzo, the villagers fled into the church, and the Piedmontese fired a volley on them, which killed two -Antonio Silveri and Ermenegildo Vanucci. At San Marco, they shot Domenico Frederighi, Leopoldo Cicciaporci, Desiderio Tommasei, and Santo Ciccarelli. Colle, Cavallari, Forcella, Pretaro, Scopito, and Sassa, had each to pass through the same ordeal. De Virgilii was sent, on the part of Victor Emmanuel, to govern the town of Teramo. He arrived there, escorted by Major General Pinelli and a large force of Piedmontese. A proclamation was instantly issued, ordering the inhabitants to deliver into the Town-hall every weapon they might possess on pain of being shot, and the same penalty was to befall any person who should commit, or utter a disrespectful word towards the Government of Victor Emmanuel. And before a fortnight was over, one hundred and twenty-three of the inhabitants had been executed for non-compliance with this despotis law. In short, madness and terror reign over this province; and Rintucci had seen fugitives from what impossible combination. The time has garden. Piedmont now requires

"Art. 1. We reject, censure, and reprove the account of party, and other allegations insulting to the form a person of party, and other allegations insulting to the form another hand, which he so far succeeded in defending himself from that the blow only struck to his brother and seen inguives now dealer on the fate-at least, he expressed himself to his effect to his brother and seen inguives now dealer on the fate-at least, he expressed himself to his brother and seen inguives now dealer on the fate-at least, he expressed himself to his brother and seen inguives now dealer on the fate-at least, he expressed himself to his brother and seen inguives now dealer on the fate-at least, he expressed himself to his brother and seen inguives now dealer on the fate-at least, he expressed himself to his brother and seen inguives now dealer on the fate-at least, he expressed himself to his brother and seen inguives now dealer on the fate-at least, he expressed himself to his brother and seen inguives now dealer on the fate-at least, he expressed himself to his brother and steer on the fate-at least, he expressed himself to his brother and seen inguives now dealer on the fate-at least, he expressed himself to his brother and steer in the fate-at least at Rome for its Parliament and for Victor fine manuel's residence. The Pope will have nothing manuel and continuous and columnious and columniou A discussion took place between him and Mgr. Me- they were ignorant people; had never heard before bloody tyranny has awakened here in every breast wards that country, which her monstrous and words, the temporal power will be abolished; subject of the present events examined in their rethe Pope and the cardinals will receive a salary,
the Pope and the cardinals will receive a salary,
and be provided with a ledging. You do not
proposed this consequence, Sir, but everybody
allipious souls an increase of fervour. Prayer has

THE HEBREW-INSCRIBED STONES DISCOVERED IN Onio. -A friend assures us that they are genuine relies of antiquity, and highly curious and interesting. lies of antiquity, and nighty curious and interesting. This he most confidently assorts after thorough enquiries and careful study. His enquiries have been made by correspondence with the Rev. John W. Mc-Carthy, Pastor of the Episcopal Church in Newark Carry, rastor of the apiscopal United in Newark, Licking Co., Ohio, a man of learning and discrimination; and with Dr. Dillie and Mr. David Wyrick of the same place. His study has been directed to be internal originates afforded by the the internal evidences afforded by the inscriptions themselves, copies of which have been obtained, made by different hands. The stones were found in works, a few miles from Newark. The former bears eight Hebrew words, in the square characters. The latter, which is the most important, was found in the presence of six respectable citizens, in a bed of clay, directly under the grave found at the bottom of the mound where the usual accompaniments of the interred mound-builders had been met with. That inscribed stone, which is about seven inches long and three wide and thick, and of a peculiar form, was found enclosed in an oval stone box, about two inches larger each way. Both were cut out of very hard stone resembling Arkansas whetstone. The inner one has a human figure, in relief, on the top, and is covered in all parts with about two hundred and fifty-six engraved characters, most of which have a close resemblance to the Hebrew square alphabet, sometimes called "modern," but which has been in use ever since the third century. The characters are generally still more square; there is not a curved line in any one of them. The characters expressed by the following letters are very different from those in any other known alphabet, viz.: A & T's. The GN is identical with that in the ancient Hebrew, on the coins of the Machabees, and in certain other ancient alphabets. The two hundred and fifty-six characters mentioned above are so composed as to form an epitome of the Ten Commandments, made with good judgment—only those portions being omitted which are not essential to the Divine injunctions. There are a few points of uncertainty, partly to slight obliterations. The box and the enclosed engraved stone probably could not be imitated in a similar material, by a lapidary of the present day, at an expense of less than two or three bundred dollars. Mr. Wyrick was the discoverer, an old resident of unimpeachable character, known to Dr. Dillie forty years, and whose veracity is attested in the most unqualified terms by him, the Rev. Mr. Carty, and many other citizens, who express their honest indignation at the groundless accusations made by several papers and magazines in the East, against the nature of three interesting objects, and the character and motives of the discoverer and his witnesses. For want of room we cannot go into the many particulars which have been collected relating to this subject. We will only add that nothing of all that has been suggested to account for the date, origin, design or connection of these relies, has come from the discoverer or his associates. They affirm nothing, except the stones were found in the places and under the

circumstances mentioned, and that they bear the in-

scriptions described. Previous mistakes and imnos-

tares should properly make us cautious; but can

never disprove established facts. If the objectors

have any real learning, or any bonest desire to dis-

cover and defend the truth, let them show it, by

treating the subject in a becoming manner, and no

longer confine themselves to superficial, points or

gratuitous aspersions. - N. Y. Courier,

Our Common School System is a beautiful one in which to train the mind of youth. But from the great diversity of Religious denominations that assemble there it is not feasable to even endeavor to educate their soul. Religious instruction is there either ignored or entirely neglected, and the child of the drunkard and swearer freely mix with those of the indifferent man of business and novel reading mothers and the whole form a chaos of neglected morals in which, whatever good some children might bring from home, is either contaminated and ruised or unheeded and lost. We might ask the fearful question " what kind of men will these young prople male?" But as we pause to contemplate it is enough to drive one mad. But we are not getting even near as much freedom in this "land of liberty" as our brethren are in the Colonies of Great Britain! We pay heavy taxes to support Schools that we do not or cannot conscientiously allow our children to attend and again voluntarily tax ourselves to support schools in which our children may receive a religio 8 education. In Canada Catholics are allowed to establish Separate Schools in which to educate their children and are exempt from all other school tax in such places and also get a proportionate share of the Government School fund. If we could be privileged thus far, our children who are doubly exposed to temptations, being chiefly of poor parents, frequently living in parts of the cities and towns where it is impossible to keep them from associating with bad company and who are thus exposed to the terrible temptations of poverty on one hand and the persecution of public opinion, and too frequently the sneers and jests of an overpowering Protestant population on the other, we would soon make a great change for the better by building good public schools and being able to employ a class of telent that would know how to mould properly the character and train the mind of our youth. But it seems the Catholics are doomed to he for a while langer persecuted in this country until they begin to be appreciated. Even in Canada where they have got so much, they are harassed by the enemies in many pitiable ways. The Separate School Act was wrung from the bosom of a hostile government faction, who are in power, by men before whom they found it advisable to bend, but its requirements are so numerous and its machinery so complicated that it is very difficult to establish a School and carry it out successfully. Very frequently when the people have got a school organized and suppose it to be going along nicely, some one of its enemies soize hold of some slight point of law not properly carried out, or some technicality which seemed not to be understood by the simple country people, and take this advantage to destroy or harrass their undertaking, frequently so injuring them as to cause them to abandon their good project. A very striking example of this came before our eyes at Fort Erie, opposite Buffalo. The inhabitants organized a School and had it getting along nicely, when lot they find some little thing is wrong and all had to be done over again. This was last spring. A year they toiled along without the assistance they should have got, involving them in much expense: but they were not to be crushed in this manner, and we are now happy to see their School fairly established and flourishing notwithstanding the efforts that are even yet being made to injure it in every possible way. — But the Church seems to flourish best amid persecution and we have no doubt that her present difficulties are but the prelude of a happier and more pros

perous future .- Buffulo Scatinel. Several gentlemen have just arrived in New York from Texas, and one of them states that in conversation with Gov. Houston a few days since, he stated that civil war in Texas was mevitable and Alabama would soon be involved in the same dilemma as Texas now is.

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Also, all Lakes and Harbours; the correct courses of all Rivers and Mill Streams; the location of Mills the location and denomination of Country Churches; the location of Country School-houses and Township Halls. Also, complete Meteorological Tables ; a Chart showing the Geological Formation of the Province; Time Tables; Table of Distances; and the Returns of the New Census, or so much of them as relate to the Population, &c.

The Names of Subscribers, in Cities, Towns, and Villages, will be published; also, if furnished the Canvasser, the Title, Profession, Trade, &c., of each making a concise Directory for each City, Town, and Village, which will be neatly engraved upon the Margin of the Map.

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In June, 1855, after a protracted illness of several months, I was severely attacked with drowsiness, vertigo, dimness of sight, and loss of appetite, see companied by fever, difficulty of breathing, etc. My physician pronounced my case pneumonia bordering on the first stage of consumption; and after exhausting his skill, declared positively that I had the consumption, that he could do nothing for me, and that I must die However, he advised me to use . . as the best thing I could do, which I did with no effect. I then made use of ... which proved

By this time my symptoms were pain in the kend, morning, evening, and during the night, darting pains through the chest, burning in the calms of the hands, quick pulse, night sweats, difficulty of breathing etc., when fortunately I got hold of the "People's Pamphlet," in which I saw the cases of Messrs. Blinn, Cone, and others, which induced me to try Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer, and strange as it may appear, I derived more benefit from the use of one twenty-five cent bottle than I had done from all other medicines. I have used four bottles of the Pain Killer, and am hearty and enjoy better health than I have heretofore done for a number of years. GUSTAVUS A. CELOY.

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For particulars, apply at the School. W. DORAN, Principal.

Montreal, August 17, 1860.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF JAMES DUNCAN, aged about 59 years, a native of Dunamona, near Omagh, County Tyrone, Ireland, (and son of Andrew Duncan) who is supposed to be farming in Upper Canada. Any person knowing of his whereabouts, will confer a great favor on the undersigned, and a benefit to Mr. Duncan, by letting him know. Please address, "Michael M. Anulty, St. John, New Brunswick." Hamilton Speciator, please copy.

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C. E. When last heard from he was supposed to be residing in Rutland County, Verment H. S. Any information respecting him, will be thankfully received by his father, Peter M'Dermott, L'Acadie.

Montreal, Nov. 16.



AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

Are you siek, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your feelings unconfortable; These symptoms are often the prelade to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is excepting mone you, and should be accreted by a timely use of the right remover. Take Aver's Pills, and steam out the disordered latinace—or rity the blood, and ist the definition of the body hard vigorous activity, purify the system density in the observations which noted disease. A cold settless same where in the body, and observe the first three or the body, and observe the same purpose of the move on unabstructed in health again. They stimulate the first three of the body, and observe the same first in the proposed of the body, and observe the same first three or the body, and observe the antend action of the system, and with it the brogant feeling of health again. What is true and so given with this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deposed and dangerous distengers. The same purposite effect expels tien. Causad by smilke abstractions and decaugements of the natural functions of the body, they are trained and many of them surely, carred by the state means. Some who starw the virus on these cuts, with neglect to causal of the natural functions of the body, they are the decaugements from leading physicles, in come of the principal cities, and from other week known public personn.

France Years and complete the week known public personn.

Fines a Formicalling Merchant of the London Which the The A Proceeding Serviced of the letter of the letter of the A Year Pills are the integer of the error of an error in modicine. They have eased any lib because the function one of a non-trivials and feet then had, to character for year. Her nother has been lest, a costy afflicted with blotches and phoples of her delin her hair. After our child was cured, the above your Pills, and they have cared her.

ASA MORGONAL.

From Dr. E. W. Carteright, New Orleans. Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excels at qualities surpass any cathartie we passe a. They are mild, but very certain and chectant in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

As a Family Physics

Hendache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach. From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore. DEAT BEO. Vyett. I counct answer you what complicing I have exceed with your Pills better than to say all that exceed with a pargettic medicine. I place great dependence on an effectual extentic in my daily courses with disease, and believing as I do that your Cilia ufford as the best we have, I of course value them highly.

Pressure, Followise value then inguly.

Pressure, Pa., May I, 1855.

Dr. J. C. Ayam. Sie : I have been repeatedly cared of the worst headacke any body can have, by a dose or two of your Phis. It seems to grize from a feel stomach, which they cleanse at once.

Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE. Clerk of Steme Clarica.

Billous Bisorders - Liver Complaints. Peara Dr. Therdore Bell, of New York City.

Peam in. Therefore Bell, of New York City.

Not only ace your Vills admirably adapted to their purpose warm operient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my prositio proved more effectaal for the care of billians completely then only one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejets that we have at length a nurgative which is worthly one example of the protestion and the people.

They exclusive or this I vectorion.

Washington, D. C., 7th Peb., 1856.

Since I have used your Pills in my general new hospital princtice ever since you made them, and do not he start to say they are the Left eatherts we employ. Their regulating notion on the fiver is quick and deceled, consequently they are an admirable reacely for derangements of their organ. Indeed, I have solour found a case of billows disease so obstinate that if did not reacily yield to them. Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D., Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Bysoniery, Bierrhou, Relax, Worms. From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago.

From 117. 2. 15. Green, of Critically.

Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in enterm as one of the best aperients I have ever faund. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remely, when given in small dose for bilinus dyscartery and diarrhost. Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children. of women and children.

From Rev. J. V. Himes, Castor of Advent Church, Boston. From Rev. J. V. Himts, Cantor of Pauson Courses, assumed that the extraordinary success in my family and enoug those I amerilled to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and pasity the blood, they are the very best remedy I have one known and I, in confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

Dyspensia, Impurity of the Blood.

my Thoules. Yours, J. V. HIMES,
WARSAW, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 22, 1855.
Dr. th Sir: 1 am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find there are coeffect furgative to cleane the system and purify it bendeness of the blood,
JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Constantion thativeness Suppression, Rhenmation, Cont. Neuralgia, Dropsy, Rendysis, Phr. etc.

From the d. P. Varadia, illustreal, counda.

Too much cannot be said of your PBb for the cure of costleness. If edd is of our featurily have found them as efficients at the social plant is probleming it for the benefit of the multipliers will entire from that complaint, which, along, had courge in itself, is the properties of others that no wares. I believe assistent properties of others that no wares. I believe assistent is to trigitante in the fiver, but your PBs affect that organ and other the discuss. From Mr. J. Y. Varaka, Zimbred, Conda.

From Mrs. E. Stuart, Physician and Midwife, Boston. I find one or two large decreasing our fills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the natural screetion when windly or partially apprecised, and also very effectual to the cake decaded and expel moras. They are so much to best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Upis. Church.

Tronath: Rec. Dr. Hackes, 61 the abtheaut 1.Dis. Univella.

TULASKI ROUSE, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, 1856.

Honometi Smr. I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on expenditing actually pains, which ended in chronic rheamatism. Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

Syname Chammer, Eston Bouge, La., Elber, 1855.

SYNATE CHAMBER, Daton Rouge, La., 5 Dec., 1855.
DE. AYER: I have been entirely cured, by your Fills, f Ebeumatic Gout—a painful disease that had affilted to for years.

VINCENT SLIDELL. me for years.

Nor Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever. Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for \$1.

Lyman, Savage, & Co., at Wholesale and Resail; and by all the Druggiste in Montreal, and Inconguput Unper and Lower Canado.

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

DEVLIN, MURPHY, & CO.,

MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS, Successors to the Inte John M'Clorky,

38, Sanguinet Street, North corner of the Champ de Mars, and a litte 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, Satins, Velvets. Grapes, Woollens, &c., as also SCOURING all kinds of Silk and Woollen Shawls, Moreon Window Curtains, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c , Dyed and watered Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Rer valed in the best style. All kinds of Stains, such as Tar. Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Moula, Wine Stains, &c. enrefully extracted.

DEVIAN, MURPHY & CO

ACADEMY

OF THE

CONGREGATION OF NOT. & DAME, KINGSTON, C. W.

THIS Establishment is conducted by the Sisters of the Congregation, and is well provided with compe tent and experienced Teachers, who pay strict atten tion to form the manners and principles of their pu pils upon a polite Christian basis, incolerating at the same time, habits of neatness, order and industry. The Course of Instruction will embrace all the

usual requisites and accomplishments of female SCHOLASTIC YEAR

TERMS: Board and Tuition...... \$70 60 Use of Bed and Bedding. 7 00 Washing. 10 50 Drawing and Painting. 7 00 Music Lessons-Piano. 28 00
Paymen' is required Quarterly in advance.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON, C.E.

Under the Immediate Supercision of the Kight Res F. J. Haran, Bishop of Kingston

Tilli above institution, sit miss in one of the mes agreeable and healthful parts of kingston, is now completely organized. Alde Teachess have been provided for the various department. The object of the Institution is to import a go dama solid conce tion in the talkest schooler the wead. 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 alongmercia. Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages.

A large and well selvered Library will be treen to the Pupils.

TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (paya to half yearly in Advance.)

The Annual Session commences on the 1st Septem her, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1858

Use of Library during stay, \$2.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S



MARBLE FACTORY,

BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TER-RAGE.)

WM. GUNNINGHAM, Manufacture of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE STONES: CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAP-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.

"OUR MUSICAL PRIEND."

"OUR MUSICAL FRIEND," a rare Companion tor the Winter Months. Every Pinnist,

Should procure this weekly Publication of Vocal and Every Singer, Every Teacher, Piano Forte Music, cost-ing but 10 CENTS a number, and pronoused By the entire Press of the Country, to be

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Twelve full-sized Pages of Vocal and Piano Forte Music for TEN CENTS.

Yearly, \$5; Hulf-yearly, \$2.50 Quarterly, \$1.25. Subscribe to "Our Musical Friend," or order it from the necrest Newsdealer, and you will have Music enough for your entire family at an insignifi-cant cost; and if you want Music for the Flute Violin, Cornet, Clarionet, Accordion. &c., subscribe

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

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

ERINA SNOW SHOE CLUB.



THE MEMBERS of the above Club will MEET ... the Corner of Dorchester and DeBleury Survey on the EVENINGS of TUESDAYS and FRIDAY Half-past SEVEN sharp.

By Order, Dec. 20.

JOHN COX, Sec.

A. CARD.

DR. R. GARTEPY, Liverdiate on Medicine of the Laval University Quebec. OFFICE-No 6, ST. LAMBERT STREET, Near St. Lawrence Street,

Toronto-Patrick Mullen, 23 Shuter Street.

West Port-James Kehoe.

Williamstown-Rev. Mr. McCarthy.

Wallaceburg-Thomas Jarmy.

Templeton-J. Hagan. West Osgoode-M. M'Evoy.

MONTREAL.

May be Consulted at all hours. Advice to the poor gratuitous. Feb. 14.

M. P. RYAN, No. 119, COMMISSIONER STREET, (Opposite St. Ann's Market,)

WHOLESALE DEALER IN PRODUCE,

PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, &c., TAKES this opportunity of informing his many friends in Canada West and East, that he has opened the above Store, and will be prepared to attend to the Sale of all knads of Produce on reasonable terms.

Will have constantly on band a supply of the following articles, of the choices description :-Butter Oatment Teas Oats Pot Bariey B. Wheat Flour Hams

Tobacco Cigars Soap & Candles Pails Brooms, &c.

Split Peas Corn Meal Fish June 6, 1860.



R. PATTON, CUSTOMER BOOTMAKER,

No. 229, Notre Dame Street, RETURNS his sincere thanks to his kind Patrons

and the Public in general for their very liberal patronage during the last Seven years; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of

R. P. will, in future, devote his whole attention to WORK MADE to ORDER. Now is the time!

Montreal, April 19, 1860.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY.

Established in 1826.]

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

their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and marketed in every parti-cular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimen-sions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circular. Address
A. MENEELY'S SONS, West Troy, N. Y.

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

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

CODMAN & SHURTLEFF,

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

September 21.

SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE, BLEURY STREET, MONTREAL.

THIS LITERARY INSTITUTION is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. It was opened on the 20th of September, 1848, and incorporated by

the leading object, embraces the French. English, Latin, and Greek Languages; History, Philosophy, Mathematics, Literature, Commerce, Industry and

ten or over fourteen years of age are received with difficulty.

Parents receive a monthly report of conduct, ap-plication and proficiency of their children. Immorality, insubordination, habitual laziness, and fre-

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

For Day Scholars, \$3.00 per month. For Half Boarders, 6.00 " "
For Boarders, 11.50 "

Payments are made Quarterly and in advance. Bed and Bedding, Books, Music, Drawing, Washing, and the Physician's Fees are extra charges.— Books and Stationery may be procured in the Estab-

Drawing, 1.50 " "
Ed and Bedding 60 " " Libraries, 10 " "

H. BRENNAN,



No. 3 Crarg Street, (West End,) NEAR A. WAGSR'S GROCKRY, MONTREAL.

SEWING MACHINES

25 PER CENT.

UNDER NEW YORK PRICES!!

These really excellent Machines are used in all the

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

plete working of the Machines manufactured by Mr. B. 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 Machines in our Factory for the past twelve months, and have no hesitation in saying that they are in every respect equal to the most approved American Ma-

chines,—of which we have several in use.
CHILDS, SCHOLES & AMES.

sent us some short time ago we have in full operation, and must say that they far exceed our expec-tations; 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

" with extra large shuttle. 95 00

EVERY MATHINE IS WARRANTED. All communications intended for me must be pre-

Needles 80c per dozen.

Canadian Sewing Machine Depor, 265 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Factory of Bartley & Gilbert's, Canal Basin, Montreal.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

PROSPECTUS CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,

No. 19 COTE STREET, MONTREL. THE most COMPLETE COMMERCIAL EDUCA-TION, in both FRENCH and ENGLISH, is imparted in this institution.

LINEAR and PENCIL DRAWING is also taught From the month of January (1961) all the pupils who are learning Grammar will study in the School, -in the Morning from Eight o'clock till Nine o'clock, and in the Evening, from Four o'clock till Five o'clock—the other Regulations as usual.

We hope the parents will appreciate the efforts

we are making to form an Institution eminently National and Catholic. For particulars apply to the Principal at the

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

T. C. DE LORIMIER,

January 4.

Advocate, 32 LITTLE ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL,

Will attend Circuits at Beauharnois Huntingdon and Soulanges.

W. F. MONAGAN, M.D., Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur, OFFICE AND RESIDENCE: No. 103, WELLINGTON STREET, Opposite the " Queen's Engine House," 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. 30, Little St. James Street.

WM. PRICE.

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

> M. DOHERTY. ADVOCATE.

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



M'GARVEY'S

FURNITURE STORE 244 NOTHE DAME STREET.

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

FURNITURE BUSINESS.

wishes to inform them that having re-leased his store for a number of years, and made extensive improve-ments in order to accommodate his daily increasing business, he has just completed one of the largest and best assortments of

every article in the House Furnishing line. To enumerate his Stock would take so large a space, that he will only name a few of the leading articles, with the prices of each:—Parlor Suits, in Rosewood, B W and Mahogany, from 125 to 500 dollars; Chamber Sets in Rosewood, B W, Oak, Chesnut and Ennamelled, from 20 to 250 dollars; 200 Mahogany Chairs, upholstered in the different styles, from 3.50 to 9 dols. each; Mahogany and B W Sofas, from 14 to 50 dols, 4000 Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, of 30 different patterns, some entirely new, from 40c to 4 dollars each; Spring Curled Hair Mattrasses, Palm Leaf and Corn Husk Mattrasses, from 4 to 25 dolleaf and Corn Husk Mattrasses, from 4 to 25 dollars each; with a very large stock of Bedsteads, of Mahogany, Oak, Walnut, &c., of different styles and prices, from 3 to 40 dollars each; a very large, assortment of Marble and Wood Top Centre Tables, Looking Glasses. Eight-Day and Thirty-Hour Clocks, Self-rocking Cradles; an extensive assortment of Iron Bedsteads, Hat Stands, Swinging Cots, Marble Top Saloon Tables, Corner and Portoble Washetands. Top Saloon Tables, Corner and Portable Washstands and Towel Racks. The above will be found one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Furniture ever on view in this city, and as it has been got up for Cash during the winter, will be sold at least 10 per cent below anything in the city.

Please call and examine the Goods and Prices,

which will convince all of the fact that to save money is to BUY your FURNITURE at O. M'GAR-

244 Notre Dame Street,

are represented; if not, they can be returned three refunded. All Goods carefully packed, and delivered on board the cars or boats, or at the residence of Also, constantly on hand, Solid Mahogany Veneers, Varnish, Curled Hair, and other Goods suitable to the Trade, for Cash or in exchange for First Class Furniture.

Furniture.

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

OWEN M'GARVEY, Wholesale and Retail Furniture Ware-

house, No. 244 Notre Dame Street, near the French Square, Montreal.

THOMAS WALKER & CO., Wholesale and Retail WINE, SPIRIT, ALE, PORTER AND CIDER

MERCHANTS,

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

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

> PRICES. WINES.

,		Per	Per		
	Per g	ai.	dozen.	bot	tle.
	PORT-Finest Old Crusted		483	43	0d
	Very Fine12s	6đ	30s	28	6d
	SHERRY-Finest Pale or Golden 17s	6d	425	33	6d
	Good128		30s	2s	61
	MADEIRA—Fine Old 158	Od	36s	38	9d
	CHAMPAGNE-Moet's Imperial,		90s	79	6d
	Other Brands,		508	53	0d
	CLARET-Chateu Lafitte and				
	St. Julien,129	6d	243	2s	60
	SPIRITS.				

BRANDIES-Martell's & Hen-

nessy's, 1848.... Otard's, Planats, &c. &c. 15s 0d 36s 3s 0d GIN—Best London Old Tom.... 12s 6d 30s 2s 6d DeKuyper's Hollands..... 6s 3d 15s 1s 3d WHISKEY-Thin's & Ramsay's Scotch..... 8s 4d 20s 2s 0d Thin's & Jameson's Irish...... 8s 4d 20s 2s 0d Old Rye and Genuine Upper Canada, 4s 0d 10s 1s 0d ALES AND PORTERS.

quarts. pints. ALE-Bass & Co.'s and Allsops E. I.

ston, &c., old in bottle...... 4s 0d 2s 6d PORTER—Truman & Co.'s and Guin-All Liquors guaranteed genuine and direct importa-

Depot for Genuine Upper Canada Rye and Toddy Whiskey. May 31, 1860.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.



ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON and after MONDAY, the 18th instant, the DAY MAIL TRAINS between MONTREAL and TORONTO, and MONTREAL and QUEBEC, will be DISCONTINUED until further notice, and Trains will leave Pointe St. Charles as follows:

EASTERN TRAINS.

Accommodation Train(Mixed) for Island ? 9.00 A.M. Pond and all Intermediate Stations at § Mail Train for Portland and Boston

(stopping over night at Island Pond) } 4.30 P.M. at,......... *Mail Train for Quebec, and all Way } 4.30 P.M. · A Sleeping Car is attached to this Train as a First Class Car, and no extra charge will be made to Quebec Passengers occupying berths.

WESTERN TRAINS.

Accommodation Train(Mixed) for King-? 7.15 A.M. ston and Intermediate Stations, at... Mixed Train for Kingston and all Way { 10.00 A.M. Stations, at.....

†Night Express, with Sleeping Oar at-tached, for Toronto, Detroit, &c., at } 5.15 P.M. † This Train connects at Detroit Junction with the Trains of the Michigan Central, Michigan South-ern, and Detroit and Milwaukie Railroads for all points West.

General Manager.

Montreal, Feb. 14, 1861.

GROCERIES, SUGAR, &C.,

At 43 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. TEAS (GREEN)

GUNPOWDER, very fine. YOUNG HYSON, best quality IMPERIAL. TWANKEY, extra fine. BLACK TEAS.

SOUCHONG (Breakfast) fine Flavor. OOLONG.

SUGARS. LOAF.

DRY CRUSHED. MUSCOVADA Sugar, very light. COFFEE, &c.

JAVA, best Green and Roasted LAGUIARIE, do., do. FLOUR, very fine. OATMEAL, pure RICE. INDIAN MEAL B. W. FLOUR.

DRIED APPLES. CHEESE, American (equal to English.) WINES-Port, Sherry, and Madeira. BRANDY-Planat Pale, in cases, very fine; Martel,

in hhds. and cases. PORTER—Dublin and London Porter: Montreal Porter and Ale, in bottles.

Porter and Ale, in bottles.

PICKLES, &c.,—Pickles, Sauces, Raisins, Currants, Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Shelled Almonds, Honey Soap, B.W. Soap, Castile Seap, and English do.; Corn Brooms, Corn Dusters; Bed Cord, Cloth Lines, Shoe Thread, Garden Lines, Candies, Lemon Peel, Urange and Citron do.; Sweet Oil, in quarts and pints.

and Shoe Brushes.

SPICES, &c.—Figs, Prunes; Spices, whole and ground; Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, White Pepper, Black Pepper, Alspice, Cayenne Pepper, Macaronie, Vermicilla, Indigo, Button Blue, Sego, Arrowroot, Sperm Candles, Tallow do.; fine Table Salt; fine Salt in Bag; Coarse do.; Salt Petre; Sardines, in Tins; Table Cod Fish, Dry; do., do., Wet; Cream Tartar; Baking Soda; do., in Packages;—Alum, Copperas, Sulphur, Brimstone, Bat Bricks Alum, Copperas, Sulphur, Brimstone, Bat Bricks, Whiting, Chalk, &c., &c.
The articles are the best quality, and will be Sold

at the lowest prices.

March 3 1860.

and pints.

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

THOMAS M'KENNA, PRACTICAL PLUMBER

AND GAS FITTER, No. 52, SAINT PETER STREET,

(Between Notre Dame and St. James Streets.) MONTREAL.

BATH TUBS, HYDRANTS, WATER CLOSETS
FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS, &c.,

Constantly on hand, and fitted up in the best manner Jobbing Punctually attended to. September 15, 1859.

BY J. PATTERSON & Co-

BUSINESS NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to announce that they have LEASED those Large and Commodious Premises, No. 277 Notre Dame Street [Stephen's Buildings], and directly opposite the "Recollet Church," where they intend carrying on the BUSINESS of AUCTIONEERS AND GENERAL COM-

MISSION MERCHANTS. On and after the 15th current they will be ready to receive Consignments of every description or Goods, upon which liberal advances will be made ::

They will also be prepared to attend to all OUT. DOOR SALES entrusted to their management, and will spare no pains to give satisfaction to all who may favour them with their patronage. J. PATTERSON & CO.

D. O'GORMON,

BOAT BUILDER.

BARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, C. W. Skiffs made to Order. Several Skiffs always or 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, bas discovered in one of the common pasture weeds a Remedy that

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

cures

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

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

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils. Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst caner in the mouth and stomach. Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of crysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes. Two bottles are warranted to cure sunning of th ears and blotches among the bair. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt

and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly erruption of the skin.

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

most desperate case of rheumatism. Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula. DIRECTIONS FOR USE .- Adult, one table spoonful per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions,

take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day.
Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM CINTMENT,

TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

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

when going to bed.

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

For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the in-For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid

oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the surface; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it 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

covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Cintment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days, but you must keep on with the Cintment until the skin gets its natural color,

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

Price 2s 6d per Box. Price, 2s 6d per Box.

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

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

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

Boston, May 26, 1856. Mr. Kennedy-Dear Sir-Permit me to return you STARCH—Glenfield, Rice and Satined, fair.

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

ST. ANN 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 sore leg; we were afraid amputation would be necessary. We feel much pleasure in informing you that he is now perfectly well.

SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH. Hamilton, C. W 2 34 44

NEW TRUSS! NEW TRUSS!!

an Act of Provincial Parliament, in 1852.

The Course of Instruction, of which Religion is

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

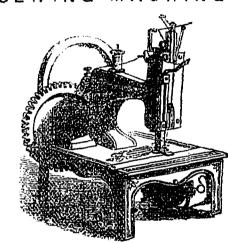
are allowed to visit the boarders. TERMS OF ADMISSION:

lishment at current prices. Washing, \$1.20 per month

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

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

SEWING MACHINES



E. J. NAGLE'S **CELEBLATED**

and Shoe Trade : . Montreal, April, 1860. We take pleasure in bearing testimony to the com-

Toronto, April 21st, 1860. E. G. NAGLE, Esq. Dear Sir. The three Machines you

PRICES:

paid, as none other will be received. E. J. NAGLE,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE that has ever been on view in this city, comprising

where all Goods sold are warranted to be what they months after the date of sale, and the money will be parties inside of the Toll Gates free of charge .-

TWO good CABINETMAKERS and ONE CHAIR-MAKER WANTED. April 26.