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THEOBALD;

OR, THE TRIUMPH OF CHARITY. (Written by Madame la Comtesse de la Rochers, and published under the auspices of the Archbishop of Tours.) (Continued.)

CHAPTER VI.-THE ASSIZE COURT.

The following morning, at day break, Theohald asked permission to leave the hotel, for the purpose of attending the early Mass; no alteration was visible in his appearance—to look at him, you would have thought he had passed the night in calm sleep. Scarcely had he returned from church, when he drew a note from his pocket, which he read over several times, then crushing it between his hands, with a movement of impatience, he threw it into the sea.

A few hours later he went to the Assize Court. A great crowd was already assembled in the enclosure set apart for the jury, and several elegantly dressed ladies filled the tribunes; for this trial was of a nature to interest manythe two rival families having taken an active share in the war of independence, and both parties numbering many friends as well as partisans.

The judges entered and took their seats; as deep silence reigned as the gendarmes ushered in the two prisoners, who after having conversed for some time in a low voice with their advocate, took their places on the bench for the accused.

Giuseppe Fabiano, the elder of the two brothers, was a short man, about thirty years of age, with long brown hair, a thin, pale visage, which appeared longer still from his wearing a pointed beard; his forehead was prominent, his sharp eyes were shaded by eyebrows that appeared always in motion, his lips were thin, and raised at the corners, and this gave an expression of comming raillery to his whole physiognomy. He cast a penetrating and assured look on the jury and the assembled crowd, saluted his friends by a wave of the hand, and then took his seat with a perfect composure.

Pasquale Fabiona was an officer in a regiment of light infantry, and younger by two or three years than his brother; he showed far less assurance. He was a very handsome young man, much sunburnt, with a frank and open air. Both were dressed with much elegance, in the French fashion, with black frocks, trousers with straps, vellow kid gloves, and polished leather boots.

the court-namely, the bloody clothes on Antoaio Loncini, and the red pocket-book belonging to Giuseppe Fabiano. The magistrates then the president; he declared himself innocent of tain of success. the crime imputed to him, protested that having arrived at Piovela the evening before the murder, he had not left the village the day it was committed. His conduct on the Continent, where he had lived for seven years, had ever been irreproachable. As to the pocket-book, in going to dine with one of his uncles, he had let it drop by accident; but shortly perceiving his toss, he had returned to look for it; Santa Crux had, no doubt, anticipated him, and, in conclusion, he defied any one to prove the contrary.

Pasquale gave pretty nearly the same account, but in a less assured tone by voice. Upwards of twenty witnesses declared to have seen the two Fabianos at Piovela the day of the event; others, and those who were the partisans of the Loncinis, swore they had seen the brothers very early in the morning, proceeding to the wood, with guns on their shoulders. The shepherd, Santa Crux, had disappeared, and all efforts to discover his retreat had been fruitless.

The huissier now called for Theobald Loncim. The moment the orphan was introduced into court every eye was fixed upon him with a profound feeling of pity. Dressed in deep mourning, pale as death, but to all appearance cahn. the youth advanced with dignity to the foot of the tribunal; he endeavored to avoid looking at the Fabianos, so much did he fear that the sight of his father's murderers would rouse all his passions and hatred. At sight of the blood-stained garments, he shuddered visibly; he passed his hand across his forehead, as if to chase some fearful thought; but this weakness only lasted a moment, and it was with a firm voice, though his eyes were filled with tears, that he took the accustomed oath. The president of the assizes then commenced the usual series of questions.--Every ear now became attentive; for, the shepherd having disappeared, Theobald was the only person who could have seen or recognised the assassin. With a trembling voice he related and she congratulated him on the victory he had the departure of his family from the village.

(pin parasol.) My father let the horses graze ber that when they exert their terrible power, in the thicket, and we sat down to eat the pro- the kingdom of heaven suffers violence, and hope with it, began to gild the stern of Le Lia- his heart swelled with the acclamations that visions we had taken with us. After our meal, those only who can fight against them are worthy none.

Now all is going on satisfactorily, exclaimed the down to take his siesta; my mo ther made a kind of couch with her cloak for the Sunday following, Theobald left Corsica, the captain in a joyful tone; with the blessing that the down to take his affection for the baroness and the Abbe Duwould our arm be less powerful against the enember of the state, our hearts less determined to

mained talking of that beautiful France that she much affected by his departure; like a fragile as if nothing had happened. Thank you for so longed to revisit. In about an hour, my fa- flower that the slightest breath could bend, she ther awoke, and said 'It is time we proceeded instinctively felt the want of such protection as on our journey-I will go for the horses; but her brother's presence afforded her; she resemhe was scarcely on his feet before the report of | bled the ivy, which languishes and falls when sea gun was heard, close to us, and my poor parated from the oak which had been its support. father fell to the ground, from which he never

ATHOLIC

After having pronounced these words, Theobalp was completely overcome, and covered his face with his hands.

"What ensued?" asked the president, after a

long silence. Theobald replied in a trembling voice: 'My poor mother threw herself passionately on the body of my father, uttering the most despairing cries. Clarita, awoke suddenly out of her sleep, wept also; while I ran like a mad person, to discover whence the shot came."

'Did you see any one?' asked the Presi-

'No one,' replied Theobald, in an altered tone

An almost imperceptible movement of satisfaction now lighted the countenance of Giuseppe Fabiano; Pasquale also appeared to breathe more freely.

'Is that all you have to say?' again demanded the president.

Theobald signified by a sign that he wished to speak again.

Sdence-listen again!' cried out the friends of the Loncinis.

'My mother called me to her m a short time,' murmured the poor boy, in so low a voice as scarcely to be heard; 'she thought she heard a second shot and horses' steps; but I had heard nothing, save her cries of despair, and the rust- nied me with tears to the steam-boat. ling of the wind in the foliage of the fir-trees. I wished to seek further, for the murderer could not have been far from us; but she implored me remained for upwards of two years longer at to stay with her, and taking my hand, she drew Bastia, strewing blessings around her as thickly me to the middle of the thicket, where we lost ourselves. I have now said all.?

'Did you not assert, immediately after the melancholy event, that it was the brothers Fabiano who had shot your father ?' asked the pre-

'I thought so, in consequence of the enmity that has so long existed between our families, llow kid gloves, and polished leather boots. but I repeat I saw no one. And as if overcome by his feelings, he dropped on the seat placed his use.

The cause of the Fabianos triumphed visibly, | Paul excite in all. for there was no direct proof against the brocommenced. Giuseppe replied with an extra- thers. Their advocate conducted the defence ordinary presence of mind to all the questions of in a manner that showed he believed himself cer-

The attorney-general then rose, and had begun to resume the prosecution, when a huissier delivered to the president a letter from Annunciata, which a peasant had just brought; she wrote to say she had a clue to the shepherd's they had received the evidence of Santa Crux. The affair was then put off for eight days, and which they had hoped to be then delivered .accompanied him back to the baroness's hotel; he was in a state of moral suffering impossible to describe, and as soon as he reached the house, the poor youth went to the oratory, where he had prayed for grace the day before. An hour later the baroness and Clarita joined him .-Theobald was then much calmer; his religious feelings, which had given him power in the hour of need, came now also to his aid and consoled him: he was able to describe the struggles that had taken place in his mind. On the recital of all he he had endured Clarita approached her brother and embraced bim affectionately, endeavoring by her caresses to soothe the anguish she so little comprehended, for the children had truly described themselves the day before. Clarita was the exact counterpart of her mother, both morally and physically; she possessed her gentle timidity, her angelic goodness; anger and vindictive passions were alike unknown to her; she would not have injured the most insignificant insect, and from the sight of blood she would have fled with horror. Theobald, on the contrary, possessed, with great personal resemblance to his aunt, her firmness of soul, with the courage and than this, he also had something of her indomitachieved over his passions.

'About twelve o'clock,' continued he, 'when the sun was at its height, and shone exactly of contending passions will not probably be the over our heads, we rested under a large fir-tree last that will disturb your serenity; but remem-

my sister, who was unwell, while she and I re- to the inexpressible regret of Clarita, who was of God, we shall breakfast to-morrow at Bastia, his heart, she on whom his thoughts and hopes Intelligence of the death of Mademoiselle Folmont, the only relation on the mother's side, reached Bastia a few days before Theobald's departure, so that the gentleman in whose charge he was placed took him at once to Paris, and lest him at the establishment of Monsieur Duhamel, a worthy ecclesiastic, many years known to the baroness.

It was there that the youth learnt the decision of the Court regarding the brothers Fabiano .- The shepherd, Santa Crux, had not been found, notwithstanding the active search and hopes of Annunciata. The accusation against the two brothers therefore rested entirely on the wellknown hatred existing between them and the Loncinis, and their criminality being unproved by any positive evidenc, they had been acquitted. Clarita remained six months longer with her benefactress. At the expiration of this time she was claimed by her great-grandmother and aunt, and the child returned to her native village, far better instructed, and with infinitely better manners, than the generality of the Corsican girls; also carrying in her heart the seeds of Christian virtue, of which the excellent Madame D-- had afforded so rare a model.left Corsica, bitterly regretting its azure sky, its wonderfully fertile land, and, above all, the lively sympathy and friendship, by which I was surrounded, and those dear friends who accompa-

As to the baroness, for whom I entertained the liveliest and most affectionate esteem, she as the flowers grow in that delightful climate, persevering in the line of sacrifices and good works she had traced for herself; because her benevolence took its source, not only in the natural goodness of her heart, but above all, in her fervent piety, and in the love of God, that true source of all real charity. At the expiration of that time, she also left Corsica, leaving behind her the remembrance of her virtues, and somewhat of those feelings of veneration which

PART THE SECOND.

CHAPTER 1 .- THE STEAM-BOAT.

Marseilles in the morning, and was caught in so and the sea covered with foam; the hurricane bury it in the deep abyss. The sailors retrembling passengers remained below, suffering horribly from sea-sickness. This scarcely left pest with all the calm of perfect security.

pends upon it.'

you had never done anything else in your life .-What a pity you are not a sailor.

slight degree, the motion of the vessel was not

your timely assistance, Signor Loncini; you have been of great service to us. On my faith you would make an admirable sailor.'

HRONICLE.

Our old acquaintance, Theobald, pressed the captain's hand, which he had offered him, put on his great coat, and took his place on the quarter deck. The noise of the waves, the solitude of the deep, the tempest, the shoals, the perils-in short, all were so many sources of enjoyment to him, for he was brave and energetic; emotions and taste my soup; we have certainly well earnwere new to him, as he had just left school .-For the first time he was free, and absolute master of his time. He was going to revisit his native country, his beloved home, his great-grandmother, and the sister, whose image haunted his dreams, adorned by all the graces and virtues of her sex. This gentle and fond girl, whose affectionate letters had consoled him in all his troubles, encouraged him in his labors, he was going to see at last, to be her protector, and to fulfil the promise he had made to his dying mother, of being a father to her.

Theobald's heart bounded with joy and pride as he thought of all he would do for his sister; he required for himself but little of the fortune of his parents; fifteen thousand francs would be sufficient for the purchase of the notary's practice at Corte. All the rest, with the house, the grounds, and land at Piovela, should form Clarita's marriage portion; to this he would add his share in the succession of his aunt, Made-Some time afterwards, my dear friend, I also moiselle Folmont, and also what he would inherit from his great-grandmother. By this arrangement, the young girl would become the greatest heiresss in the district, and might select her husband among the best and most virtuous.

But before she settled, Theobald determined to complete her education himself; he would instruct her, particularly in history and geography, and the usual branches; he would give her some idea of botany, &c.; he would rejoice in her progress, become the confidant of her thoughts, the intimate friend of her youth; in a word, he would make her an accomplished woman. And who was more capable than he of world.' realizing all he planned? What man of his age united in a greater degree learning and the perseverance necessary to obtain it? Whose progress had been more rapid than his own?

When he was placed at the Abbe Duhamel's he could scarcely read French or Italian fluentthe names of François de Sales and Vincent de lv : of Latin or Greek he had not the slightest idea; but he possessed all the intelligence of his countrymen, united to the strength of mind and tenacity peculiar to the good heads of the north. The tragical death of his parents had made a A long time had passed since the acquittal of deep impression upon him, and his promise of bethe brothers Fabiano. The day on which they ing a father to Clarita, was never absent from celebrated the fifth anniversary of this memorable his mind. But to fulfil this promise as promptly event, a steam-vessel, Le Liamone, had lest as possible, it was indispensable to terminate his studies and keep his terms, for his relations wishviolent a tempest, that the captain, an old and ed him to pass as advocate before he returned retreat, and implored the tribunal to wait until experienced officer, declared he had rarely seen home. He worked hard, not with the carelessanything to equal its fury. The sky was dark, ness habitual to youth, but with the ardor of one already arrived at man's estate; not with the the prisoners were taken back to the prison from blew with such force that at times it appeared wish of excelling his companions, and obtaining as if it would raise the vessel altogether out of the prizes, but in the far nobler designs of fulfil-Signor Caffarelli, who had not left Theobald, the boiling waves, and then as if it would ing his duty. The professors, delighted with his application, seconded his endeavors; he made doubled their zeal and activity, while the astonishing progress, and reached the fourth class during the first year, and each succeeding year saw him mount to classes higher. At them strength to address their prayers to Notre seventeen years of age he passed the degree of Dame de la Garde, to implore her protection in bachelor, at twenty he was advocate; and withsaving them from imminent ship-wreck. One out doubt, through the protection of Heaven, alone remained on deck without appearing to who rewarded his good intentions, Theobald's feel alarm, or to suffer from illness; he was a health did not suffer in any way from this intense young man, apparently about twenty years of application. On the contrary, his constitution age, of tall and graceful stature, with handsome developed, his strength increased and the child and noble countenance; he had large almond- became a man full of energy and vigor. 'The shaped black eyes, dark complexion, black hair, Abbe Duhamel had a really paternal regard for with a fine high forehead, and most intelligent him, and continued the work so well commenced expression; his dress was simple, but in perfect by the baroness; on all occasions be corrected taste. When the lightening gleamed, he de- the hasty temper of his pupil, curbed the impevontly crossed himself, according to the Corsi- tuosity of his passions, and made him not only a can custom, without false shame as without af- man of honor, but a fervent and enlightened fectation; he then continued to watch the tem- | Christian. When Theobald had left the boarding-school, and was studying for the law, the 'Signor Loncini,' cried the captain, 'will you abbe remained his confident and best friend, assist these good fellows who are endeavoring to and this was creditable not only to the master, shorten sail? Your life, as well as ours, de- but also to pupil. In his conduct with those of ends upon it.'
Ins own age, Theobald was always obliging, always a good fellow; he could hear the jokes, energy he so much admired in Amunciata; more man. He threw off his great coat, took his and forgive the tricks that were played upon place among the sailors, whom he assisted with him occasionally; he appeared to have entirely able pride, her unconquerable irascibility. The so much presence of mind, strength, and ad- cast off his former vindictive feelings, and forbaroness listened to Theobald's account with dress, that the captain cried several times gotten the prejudices of his childhood; but he that kind of indulgence which never failed her, Bravo, signor, bravissimo! One would swear had lost nothing of the noble qualities of his former character, consequently his former gratitude to the baroness amounted to enthusiasm .-In the meantime the tempest moderated in a He had visited her twice at Paris, and those days had been more full of happiness than those so great, the waves broke with less violence of the distribution of prizes, when he bent under over the deck, and a ray of sunshine, bringing the weight of those be carried off, and when

centered, she whose future prospects preoccupied him in the midst of the angry waves, was Clarita, his beloved sister: her happiness was to be his aim through life. Theobald was lost in golden dreams of joyful anticipation, when he felt a heavy hand on his shoulder; he turned instantly, . Well, signor,' cried the captain, . of what can you be thinking so intently that you forget the dinner-hour? The storm has abated, and as you do not suffer from sea-sickness, come ed it to-day.

Theobald followed the captain. There was another guest, a short, thin, and apparently delicate man, whom he recognised as a countryman by his accent.

We are the only people who are hungry this afternoon, said the captain. The passengers are thinking of anything but eating just now, I can tell you; and even you, Signor Casanova, A would lay a wager, could not have kept us company four hours ago.'

'That is very true,' replied the little man .-I never suffered so severely before, and this is the third time I have made this voyage."

* The harricane was very violent," observed the captain; 'and even I, old sailor that I am, would have been tormented with sea-sickness. like a delicate young lady, if I had had time to think of it.

Well, I felt nothing of what you call seasickness,' remarked Theobald, ' permaps like you, captain, I was too much occupied to pay atten-

*Occupied, and in what way, may lask?

"In watching the lightening as it rent the clouds, the waves that rose like inountains around us, and our vessel that appeared a black speck in the midst of that ocean of foam. On! how magnificent, how subline is a tem, e t!

"At your age I thought so, 100," said the captain; ! but believe me, Signor Loncini, one gets tired of everything, even of danger; and now I prefer a good fresh wind, that sends me safely to the end of my voyage, to all the tempests in the

"You call him Loneini," said Casanova in the captain's ear; 'is be related to the Loncius of Piovela?

"The only one of the name that remains," replied the captain in a low voice, and a fine fellow as you can see."

"As he is returning to his native place, the Fabianos had better to look to themselves,' murmured Casanova.

The coptain gave a sign of acquiescence. Theobald had beard all, and remained scient;

but a feeling of melancholy seized him, he sat perfectly still with his eyes fixed on his plate. 'You have no appetite, my young friend? said the captain, tapping him familiarly on the shoulder; 'you must keep up your strength, for the future I mean; at present, thank God, we

have nothing to fear; the sea is as passive as a fiery horse that has just received a good lesson from his rider. Still, we must not be too sure, for it is the libeccio (a south west wind) that blows, and if we had not steam to assist us, we should run the risk of being a month on our vovage, as has happened to me before to-day.' Steam is indeed a great and magnificent dis-

covery,' said Theobald, making an effort to shake off the inelancholy thoughts that began to assail him; it facilitates commerce and it is a means of correspondence everywhere.

'In truth, I do not see that we householders have much reason to flatter ourselves on that account, interrupted Casanova, 'provisions become dearer, our woods are unpeopled, our thrushes and blackbirds that we used to buy six sous the dozen, now fetch nearly the same price each bird; and many more Corsidan hares and partridges find their way to the market, at Marseilles than we can find on those of Bastia or Ajaccio.'

Bah, bah,' said the captain, 'you must not complain. In return you receive good ready money, which circulates in the country; without reckoning the foreign wine and the articles of luxury we bring you daily."

'Add to those advantages the lights of civilisation which must result from our more frequent intercourse with the Continent, and which, I trust, will ere long soften our manners, at present somewhat barbarous.'

'What do you say, Signor Loncini?' interrupted Casanova with great vivacity; 'I would wager you are fresh from a French college .--Were not our fathers such as we are? Does not our sobriety and bravery outweigh in your opinion the esseminate customs of the Continent?

'No one esteems true courage more, highly than I do,' replied Theobald in a calm tone;and I hope to prove mine when a worthy occasion presents itself. But can we not preserve

ur in Secil ∳id

, and possessed in a clearer manner ideas of order

and justice? Ahem,' said the captain, who had as high an opinion of Theobald's learning as of his physical strength, and was besides distantly allied to the family. 'His tongue is equal to his arm any day. What say you, Casanova? Annunciata will have reason to be proud of the head of the family.

' Yes, yes,' said Casanova in a low voice, as he rose from table, ' he has but just left college, | day, the sad object of the attacks of enemies so great and speaks very morally now; but let him get and so numerous, that their hatred, long since existback to his native mountains, and I repeat the ing, their rage swollen to its height, appear to be let Fabianos had better look to themselves.

although they were not intended for him; and be mounted to the deck, discontented with himself fills with anguish our heart and yours. We canand all the world.

jury of their countrymen?' said he to himself; to deplore the invasion of perverse doctrine, which, what then do they expect from me?

Then recollection came to his assistance, and a thousand memories crowded his mind.

He dwelt upon the batred which had existed for centuries between the families, that memorable combat, of which his great-grandmother had child, sat on the knees of the old lady, the neverlorgotten combat, in which two of the Loncinis and four of the Fabianos were killed, although the latter were by far the most numerous; and aunt with all the courage of despair.

At this time the image of Annunciata with her indomitable spirit, her masculine courage, returned to his imagination, decked with the charming features of a Bradamante, or a Clorinde, as he had seen them portrayed in one of the pictures Duchy of Baden, we concluded a treaty with his at the exhibition. But above all, the terrible Serene Highness the Duke of Baden, and after its remembrance of his father's assassination, of his ratification we waited, as was just, until it abould be mother expiring in a hovel, all the dreadful cir- executed. But, in presence of the opposition given cumstances consequent on the dastardly and ed by the Chamber of this Duchy, an edict was publishodious crime committed in cold blood, recurred | cordat lost all its force, and a law was substituted visidly to his mind, and the prejudices of his childhood, which he thought were forgotten for the Church. This state of things, as we ever, awoke with redoubled strength. The bloody apparition of all the Loncinis fallen under the blows of the Fabianos whirled around him as if the blasts of the terrible libeccio, which blew from the land and arrested the march of the Liamone, brought with them not only the aromatic exhalations and perfume- of the mountains, but all the hateful passions of its inhabi-

"Oh! my God, have mercy upon me!" cried he, making an effort to chase the phantoms from his brain that had been conjured up by his imagination and which new seemed to pursue him pertinaciously. Seated on a heap of cordage, his head between his hands, he endeavored to recall the Christian lessons he had received from : the baroness and the Abbe Duhamel. By de-courageously the ministry which had been imposed grees, peace slowly entered his mind; then falling on his knees, he made his nightly prayer with more than usual ferror, for he felt an inward sooner learned that it was attempted to invalidate sions he had thought for ever quenched were but the Cardinal charged with foreign affairs to remona hidden fire that the slightest breath was sufficient to kindle, and that alas! they were powerful enough to overwhelm all his good resolutions. have come to no result, we have deploted in your He prayed long for his father and mother, his midst, as is our daty, that that convention had been daily custom, deeming with truth that his prayers abolished, contrary to all the laws of justice, and without the consent of the other party, and we have and good works would be better for the repose protested within the limits of our power against the ment, in consequence of the words of a stranger, whose personal ideas and feelings should have no

power to influence his conduct in any wav. So true is it that prayer is a sovereign balm for every trouble, it has consolations for every misfortune, it tranquilizes those pains that the have not the power to moderate; but Theobald anew placed in peril in the Grand Duchy, another did not at this moment think of all this, he felt happy in the past, and thought kinself strong against the future. He felt instructively that there might well arise a struggle in his mind between his present opinions and his former pre-nuther, that it is more fitting to throw aside and indices but he harboard no doubt he felt cer-despise it than to refute it. What is, however, injudices, but he harbored no doubt, he felt certain the former would be victorious. His ideas were so firmly fixed, his resolutions so well grounded, that there could be no fear of falling, endeavoured to contrive a particular species of him, the phantoms which appeared to cry out for organised, so that it should be removed from the rengeance seemed now but a delusion of his separated from it. But what else is this than to en, and confident as all are, at his age, without foreseeing what evil sugges' ions may bring about, or what dangers would threaten him, he once more gave himself up to the sweet dreams of happiness and featernal love. The sky was beautifully clear, for the libeccio had blown away every vestige of a cloud, the stars shone their lights on its moving waters, and reprodured them in such infinity, that the ocean apwas too pure to remain insensible to the majesty of this spectacle—his soul became exalted—by degrees he passed from the contemplation of this subline scene to the admiration of the intelligence of man, who was now capable of mastering the elements, of forcing the waves to conduct him on his way, and steam to serve as an obedient charger; then lifting his mind from the nificant, as regards the place he fills in the uniand by the hope of immortality?

All slept on board the Lamone, except the sailors on duty and the stokers; nothing was heard but the murmur of the waves as they beat against the sides of the vessel, and the monotonous noise of the wheels as they cleft the waters; but still the young man remained plunged in me-

ditation. At midnight, feeling the necessity of repose, for he had passed the two preceding nights in travelling, he went to the saloon; but finding all

in his cloak, improvised a bed between two bales 1 men to tear them from the bosom of the church. of merchandise, and slept between heaven and earth, the calm sleep of youth and innocence. (To be continued.)

ALLOCUTION OF POPE PIUS IX.

The following is a translation of the Allocation pronounced in Secret Consistory on the 17th December, 1860 :-

" Venerable Brothers-The Church, from its origin assailed by fierce and continual tempests, is, in our loose all entire against our Pontificate. There is no Venerable Brothers, to repeat, one by one, These words were also overheard by Theobald, the sad and cruel events which have come to pass within a few years, and the recollection of which not deceive ourselves that without prejudging the impenetrable designs of God, no bounds have yet · Have not the Fabianos been acquitted by a been placed to calamities so great. In fact, we have sprung from the principles of the disastrous Reformation, has acquired almost the force of public law on the one hand, by the perversity of impious men, who proclaim themselves the sons of the Church, and whom we must call the sons of darkness; and, on the other hand, by the fury of the Pagans, which, in the lands of the East, has burst forth with such vehemence as to cause the massacre and exterminaso often related the details when he, a young tion of the faithful. In truth, it is impossible not to deplore in how many countries of Europe have penetrated the most pernicious errors on the power and rights of the Church. In one, they labour incessantly to invalidate the Concordate concluded by the Apostolic See on ecclesiastical matters; in another, then he remembered his own house besieged like they devote all pains to prevent for the future the a stronghold, and delepded by his father and conclusion of Concordats, with the view of regulating the affairs of the Church, or, at least, that the civil authority should interfere for the conclusion of such treaties. We have experienced all these recent contrarities, Venerable Brothers, not without serious regret. During the last year, as you know, while fulfilling a duty of our Apostolic charge, in order to improve the condition of the Church in the Grand ants, who think that the church is a sort of corporation (Collegium) existing in civil society, enjoying no right with the exception of those which are granted to it by the civil power. But, who does not understand how much such a conception differs from the truth? In reality, the church has been instituted by its Divine tounder as a true and perfect so-ciety, which is not circumscribed by the boundaries of any state, or subject to any civil power, and which exercises its power freely and for the salvation of men, in all the quarters of the world.

"In truth, these solemn words addressed by Christ

Our Lord to His Apostles have no other signification: All power has been given to me in Heaven and on earth; go and teach all nations, instructing them to observe all that I have ordained to you.' Inflamed with these words, the berulds of the Gospel, the Apostles, despite of kings and princes who opposed them, despite of threats and punishments, exercised upon them. We also, most auxious for the preservation of the salutary rights of the Church, no the concordat in question, than we sent letters to conviction that it would require a supernatural the Grand Duke, exhorting him to remove that power to conquer himself, and that those pas- scendal, and we have given the necessary orders to strate with the government of Baden, in order that the concordat should be put into execution, as of right. But as all our endeavours and all our anxiety of their souls, than a culpable vengeance.— rights of the Catholic Church and of the Apostolic When he armse, he had regained all his former See being violated -outrageously annihilated. We serenity, astonished at having lost it for a mo- | have ordered that these protestations should be transmitted to the government of Baden, and we have prescribed to the Bishop of Fribourg the conduct he ought to pursue in the midst of these diffi- greatest service to humanity, and there are in existculties. We could not sufficiently recommend to ence numerous monuments its wisdom; and history, that illustrions chief and his clergy to protect with constancy the liberty of the Church, and we have not fail in its task for the future. But our paternal full confidence that they will not full even in circomstances the most critical. Whilst a lively grief wisest thoughts, the most philosophic reasoning has seized us on account of the state of the Church, source of grief, produced by a most infamous pamphlet lately published in Paris, has come to add to our sadness. In that publication there are so many things so completely opposed to truth, so many absurdities and contradictions combined by the tolerable is the audacity and impiety of this writer, who, not having feared to attack the civil and ecclesiastical principality of the Roman Church, has The sanguinary thoughts that had just assailed church, to be founded in the French empire, and authority of the Sovereign Pontiff and completely brain, shaken by the tempest; in fact, a mo- overturn and rend the unity of the Church? Behold mentary madness. He returned thanks to heav- the words which Christ car Lord has addressed to His Father on the necessity of this unity :-- 'I pray not only for them, but also for those who shall believe in their words, that all may be one, as thou, my Father, thou are in me and I in thee.' But the power and economy of this unity imperiously de-mand that all the faithful dispersed over the different parts of the globe should be united and joined glory of the olden martyrs of the faith. The pitiable to the Roman Pontiff, the Vicar of Christ on earth. as the members to the heat. It is for this reason | deeply touch our soul. These unfortunate people, in the azore expanse, the wa as blue, reflected that Jerome, a father of the Charch, ins written to who have escaped with difficulty from the massweres Damasus, our predecessor of holy inemory--11 and united to your Edinors by the communion of the Sec peared studded with stars. Theobald's heart of Peter; I know that the Church is built on this rock; also that whoever shall eat of the lamb out the retrait of the military forces of Europe. In orof this house is proface. What injustice does the der to aid as far as possible those great miseries, we ter, the mistress, and the Tournal author of the afore-mentioned pampillet not do to have wishes, despite of the state of our treasury, to (should of longitter). No answer. the most illustricus French nation in believing that transmit to the Christians of Sprin a considerable that nation, the most attached to Catholic unity, portion of the sum which the plety and the liberality fact, that the master, the mistress, and the piegery could let itself be drawn into somematical errors. -What boldness must not that writer have who dates; we profit by the occasion which is here offer d us, to | those schools? hope to detach from obodience and faith to the Holy See the clergy of that untion, and, above all, the illustrious bishops who count amongst the number creature to the Creator of all things, he asked of their predocessors St. Itenens, Bishop of Lyons, purse to the afficied poor, their brethren in Syria, sence from Partry had, you never made any inquirhimself what must be the covere of Him Who has written these words - It is necessary that himself what must be the power of Him Who the whole church, that is to say, the faithful of all with one word had made man so small and insig-places, should turn towards the Roman church as being he principal church, these bishops who, by mark of the Christian religion. We have just exposed verse, so great by the resources of his genius worden and writing, have not ceased to combat for the state of affairs, sacred and profane, in calling should cherish no feelings of special predifection for our rights and twose of the Holy See, and have vin- your attention to the subjects of affliction, and to dicated their without letting themselves be mored the causes of which it presents to us. by any fear, without regard for any peril. Cur- "This state, Vouorable Brethren, inspires us with tainly they have not neglected any occasion of well founded fours, it ugitates us deeply, and fills furnishing us with proofs of their attachment. We our soul with sadness. We do not doubt that you cannot but give well-merited praise to them and to who are called to partake in our mission, took also the other bishops of the universe for their pastoral your part of the great affiction which has overtaken zeal, their vigilance, and their firmness; and al- us. But, let us not become disheartened -let us, on you impress this "carnest desire" upon them at every though we know them to be spontaneously most the contrary, raise up each day our eyes and hearts realous for the defence of the Catholic faith, we towards that celestial mount whence true succor

"In this condemnable pamphlet the author and those who partake of his opinion have dropped the mask and unveiled the plan they are pursuing to overturn the civil authority of the Holy See; yet they have no other end but to sap the foundations of our holy religion. We grown to see these wicked men going to spread this doctrine through the provinces unjustly taken from our government, as well as through the other countries of Italy. Behold the end of these translations of the sacred books, every-where scattered to corrupt the faith-this host of most shameful books, made to poison the morals of youth-of this license without reign-of this contempt for the church, trampled under foot -of this violation of sacred immunities—of the removal from the authority of the bishops of the education of youth, and of the inspection of doctrine and morals. To the same end tend these men, superintendents of instruction, who hold opinions hostile to the church. This decree, published in Umbria, ordering the expulsion of religious congregations from their convents, the annihilation of collegiate chapters, the abolition of benefices of every kind, and the occupation, by a supreme injustice, of the property of pious associations. It is to attain the same end that they have cast into prison ecclesiastics and even bishops, amongst whom we have lately seen our Venerable Brother the Archbishop of Urbino, who has been conducted to prison in the midst of soldiers. Another venerable pastor, clothed with the dignity of Cardinal, Firman, was taken from his see, and prevented from all contact with the flock confided to his charge. Many bishops of the kingdom of Naples were either cast into prison, or were obliged to take to flight. It is, also, the same tendencies which make them erect Protestant temples in many cities of Italy, and crect public schools, in which they teach doctrines the most pernicions and hostile to the Catholic religion. Finally, the same end is assigned to the decree promulgated in Umbria, by which the Sacrament of Marriage, declared great by the apostle, is submitted to purely civil forms, which remove marriage from the ecclesiastical authority, and which are combined with the intention of making it a civil institution, and, which is most displeasing to God, of transforming it to a legal concubinage, to the injury of souls. Conformably, then, to the duties of our apostolic mission, we reprove and condemn, we declare null and void everything committed against the rights of the church and its patrimony, against the persons of those consecrated to religion and against their property. And where, indeed, is the man who will not deplore with us the disorder which has seized upon both public and private affairs, the terrible agitation which reigns throughout Europe, the revolt which rages like a fire from heaven from end to end of Italy? Considering these numerous and deadly wounds inflicted on religion and on the city itself, we are forced to cry out with the prophet, 'The earth is infested with its own inhabitants, because they have transgressed the laws; because they have falsified the right and tern the eternal pact.' This multitude of evils can only be attributed to those, who, styling themselves the promoters of public happiness, have, in order to extend their power in Italy, laid a sacrilegious hand on all laws human and divine; and who have left in their track but ruin and desolution through their impious fury. May they, returning to sentiments of honor, at length understand that without religion there is no longer any protecting refuge for society that religion is the sole desirable bond of nations, and that if they proceed so far as to burst that bond, peace and security would be for ever banished from the world; may they be convinced that the Catholic religion is one, that it is it alone that disseminates virtue, especially those virtues which make man attached to man, a good citizen in a tranquil and prosperous kingdom; in fine, may they remember that the Apostolic See has never shown itself hostile to the true and solid happiness of peoples, but that at all times, and under all circumstances, it has made the happiness of all the chief aim of its labours -History is open to all-let it be consulted. Has it not been the See of Peter which has civilised barbarous nations by teaching them the commands of the true religion, allaying strifes in the world, everywhere introducing civilisation and refinement? Was it not the Papacy which founded these charitable institutions where the poor found their daily bread where the sick recovered their health? Was it not also the Papacy which, addressing itself to peoples and to kings, has promulgated and established, even in the midst of the greatest political perturbations,

the principles of justice and of honour? "Yes, we repeat it, this Sea has rendered the which has enrolled them, even in our own days, will church in the East is afflicted, evils which only the palm of the famous martyrs, whose blood the land speak, venerable brothers, of the kingdom of Corea, | land? of the Chineze Empire, and the countries burdering on the tropics, where tormeuts and punishments of all kinds have not been able to shake the confidence of the Christians in faith of Jesus Christ. We wish to speak of the kingdom of Cochin China and Touquin, where the bloodthirsty cruelty of the infidels has sworn the annihilation of the Christian name, and renewed the infamous persecutions of the first years of our era. Will it be necessary to point single person is striped, but that of two. How, then out to you the colleges, the convents, the temples, could the object be to stripe the land?—No answer. the public and private buildings razed to the ground or delivered up to the flames? Will it be needful to mary. Well, my lord, you see the Rev. Mr. Laexhibit the torments which were experienced by the | velle here; I dare say you have no particular offecfaithful of every age, of every sex, of every condi-tion, driven from their homes, despoiled of their wealth, dragging out a wretched existence from biding-place to hiding-place, or growning in dungeons, exposed without relaxation to the impions world the vile workings of procely tism, and canting, fort of the implicable enemies of the church? Oh! and sonl-jobbing carried on in Partry. I believe I Mr. Lavelle's giving up the house to baily, the case these children of our Holy Mother, who suffer with hope and resignation all punishments for the honor of our Divine Master, will possess their part of the children. situation of the Christians in Seria does not less which have decimated their numbers, are a prey to a continual fear of seeing full career given once of the Catholic nations have presented as with. And render public and solemn homoge to the touching example of the charity which our well-beloved children have recently given, when they opened their that that virtue has not declined which the Divine Redeemer of the world has given as the principal

cannot restrain ourselves from exciting, in those must arrive to us. God will be ever with His days of iniquity, a zeal - which is so much the Church; He will cease not to be with His humble greater that the assaults of the enemy are becom- servents. Pull of strength from on high, we will the bedsoccupied, he disturbed no one, and re- resistance, and to exhort the faithful to take care of shall there be few capable of making us despond, schools?

resist them, because we had become enlightened, ascended to the deck, where he wrapped himself the tricks and snares employed by most audacious nor misfortunes sufficient to make us doubt ourselves and Him who has sent them to us. May the innocent blood of the Christians expended on the eastern soil mount towards the Lord as the odour of an expiatory sacrifice, and may He turn aside the calamities to which we are so long a time a prev, and those which still seem at this moment suspended over our heads. May the Lord, through the intercession of the most blessed Mother of God, ever Immaculate, and at the prayer of the happy apostles, Peter and Paul, accord victory to His church over her enemies. May the Lord arise to judge the world; may He repulse and disperse with His avenging arm the enemies of His name, who plot the ruin of religion, and who make the extermination of the church the object of their dark intentions; or rather, may He and those whom we invoke with ferrour grant to our supplication that Divine grace may descend upon them, and the infinite mercy make them re-enter the path of justice and of truth."

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE WAR IN PARTRY-BISHOP PLUNKET IN

BALLINBORR, FRIDAY NIGHT. - Considerable excitement was created here this morning, at the arrival of "Bishop" Plunket to give evidence in some viction cases from unfortunate. Partry.

One Matthew Lally and Patt Walsh were processed for "overholding" and "non-title." The facts of the case are briefly told. Some two years ago the former tenants, "smelling the coming storm," quit the place, and were happy to get some fine, each £10 from Father Lavelle, who at once handed over one of the houses and holdings to Walsh, and converted the other house into a school, pending the erection of a new school-house convenient. It appears that this house happened to be completed, when Matt Lally was routed out of W. Gildea's property by W. Kenny of Ballinrobe, agent under Chancery, and Father Lavelle allowed himself and a half score of little ones to shelter themselves in the old house.

The case carre on. Service was proved by agent and bailiff, when " Bishop" Plunket was examined by Mr. Griffin.

Mr. Griffin-My lord, this is cold weather to be urned out on the ditch side-eh?

Bishop-Well? Mr. Griffin-You would not like to be driven adrift

ourself my lord? Bishop-No. Mr. Griffin-And you are ufter flinging on the

vorld, in this terrific weather, seventy human bengs in those unfortunate snow-covered mountains beyond in Partry? But is it really for the purpose. of evicting those unfortunate people that you have brought these actions?

Bishop-Certainly (sensation in court).

Mr. Griffin-It is not then for non-payment of rent?

Bishop-No (sensation)

Mr. Griffin -They owe no rent?

Bishop-I am not aware.

Mr. Griffin - Oh, my lord, " not aware?" Would on not be made aware of it were they to owe you the rent? Bishop-Well, I suppose so.

Mr. Griffin—Then, in point of fact, the agent has not reported to 705 any defalcation of this kind? Bishop - No.

Mr. Griffin-So that in point of fact, the sole obect you have in view is to evict those wretched people, and drive them on the world?

Bishon-Certainly (sensation) Mr. Griffin-Well, my lord, did you not evict this

infortunate Lally before? Bishop-Yes, he was an exceedingly bad charac-

Mr. Griffin-Oh, bad character. Did be ever send his children, my lord, to those famous schools over

there? Bishop-Well, I believe not.

Mr. Griffin-Ha, I thought so, my lord; and so he s a most wicked character. Come, my lord, by the virtue of your solemn oath had he sent his children to the schools would be have been ever evicted, or would those unfortunate creatures, whose cries and lamentations still ring in our horrified ears, and vibrate through our frames-would they, my lord, be now outcasts had they sent their children to those proselytising schools? Come now.

Bishop - Well, I solemnly swear that I never, directly, or indirectly, interfered with the religion of anle object wa and to prevent the interference of Mr. Lavelle, who was acting as landlord (fearful sensation).

Mr. Griffin -- Oh! you never interfered, directly or indirectly. What then, means the establishment of those schools at all? What means so many Scripture-readers, and lads of that kind? What means heart has not forgotten the evils by which the those constant visits among the tenantry, the threats of eviction, the breaking of doors, the hiding of the parents? Is this all "non-interference?" But you or the East has drank, could demand. We wish to be young lord, that your object was to stripe the

> Bishop -- Yes. [Here Mr. Griffin took what he hambuggingly called his printed brief, and began to read out the names of the evicted tenants whose land was already

> striped, but he was interrupted.] Mr. Griffin-Well my ford, you say it was all for striping the land, but on looking over this printed list [Mr. Lavelle's pamphlet], I find the land of every

> Mr. Griffin - Really this is something extraordi tion for him.

Bishop-Well I have no great reason (great laugh-

Mr. Griffin-No: he has exposed to an indignant am correct in stating that on his arrival in the pa- closed Decrees were, of course obtained against rish these cherished schools of yours were fall up of the unfortunate countries. The case nilled as against

Bishop - Yes. I believe there was a very large number in attendance there.

Mr. Criffin-Has that a nomer decreased since?

eath, has not this numerous attendance of the young | competition - moral compulsion of the most argent more to the immerty and excelly of the infidels, by Papist children of your tenantry dwindled down to kind - why we don't know what e monthsion means. the lasignificant number of three - namely, the max der to aid as far as possible those great miseries, we ter, the mistress, and the Tournakeady piggerysboy?

Mr. Griffin-Cores now, my ford, is not that a buy make up the sum total of encudence this day at

Bishop - Heally I don't know.

Bishop - Well, really I don't know.

ere as I eng; and no wonder, therefore, that you my reverend client. But my lord, you said you did not interiore directly or indirectly with the religion of your tenants-that you did not force them to send their children to your schools-that word " force" is and benevolence bequeathed by Him to all who rather strong, and sounds builly. But did you ever preach His name. express your "earnest desire" on the parents, that the children should go to your school? And did pportunity?

Bishop [warmly]-1 did I and I will continue do so [fearful sensation in court]

Mr. Griffin-You, a landford of tenants at-will, impress your "carness desire" upon them that they

Bishop-I did and I will [renewed sensation]. Mr. Griffin-Schools in which the Protestant religion is taught to those children? Gracious Heavens! do I hear aright? Are they not what are called "Irish Church Mission Schools." And it is to these schools that you would impress upon your tenantry at every opportunity your "carnest desire" of their sending their unfortunate children?

Bishop-Yes; the Bible is read in them. Mr. Griffin-Oh, my lord, this is fearful. Every word of this will ring through the Times-and your lordship has got into the Times already. Do you perceive any real difference, my lord, between the earnest desire" of a landlord, such as your lord. ship, "impressed" as it has been on his tenantry, and

the most positive command? Bishop-No. It is no command.

Mr. Griffin-Oh, no, not in words, But, my lord, I think, and, evade it as you will, every right minded man breathing will pronounce it nothing less than a most stringent command. How would you like, yourself, my lord, that one who had power of life and death over you, would "impress" such an 'earnest desire" on you to bring up your children in the "abominations of Popery?' This is really fearful. Above all when we bear in mind what ageacies carried out this "earnest desire." But, my lord as you talked of the Bible - may I ask, are you well versed in the writings of Chillingworth [great merriment]-No answer.

Mr. Griffin-Does he not define the Protestant reigion to be the "Bible" [continued laughter]. Here the learned Barrister interfered as Chillingworth had nothing to do with the case.

Mr. Griffin-Your Worship, sure I only wanted to show from his own admissions, that in these schools were the young Papists of Partry crammed down with the Protestant religion, which this illustrious divine has defined in one word to be nothing more or less than " the Bible" [roars of laughter]. sir, as I'll not be allowed to invoke Chillingworth, of course there can be no objection to St Paul, Itak. ing up the Bible; again roars of laughter]. now, my lord, in St. Paul to Timothy, 1st Epistle, c. iii, and ngain to Titus (great laughter), we find a description of what a good lishop ought to be. now beg to read the passages, and to apply the marks to your lordship, with all due respect, or course. [Objected to amid peaks of laughter]. Well, my lord, at any rate, St. Paul, if he lived, would not be turning the people out in the snow-people that owed no rent, and merely asked leave to live, but would not gratify that earnest desire of your lordship, and bring up their children in your faith, uccording to the dogmas of the infallible Irish Church

Mission Society.
This closed his lordship's examination, which was listened to with alternate feelings of wonder and

The Rev. Mr. Lavelle was then examined by D. E.

Blake, Esq.
Mr. Blake-You are the administrator of Partry?

Mr. Lavelle-Yes.
Mr. Blake-When were you appointed? Mr. Lavelle-In October '58.

Mr. Blake-I dare say you found on your appointment, these schools, of which the world has heard so much, full of the children of his lordship's tenantry? Mr. Lavelle - I did.

Mr. Blake-You felt it your duty, as their pastor, to prevent to the best of your power, the further at-

tendance of the children? Mr. Lavelle-Of course I did.

Mr. Blake-And, in point of fact, you succeeded in emptying the schools?

Mr. Lavelle-Yes; they are emptied.

Mr. Blake-You heard Lord Plunket swear here, just now, that in the recent ejectment his only aim was to stripe the land? Now, to your kowledge, is the land out of which the poor people have been evicted already striped. Mr Lavelle-All the land has been long since

striped except two holdidgs--(objected to by the learned chairman as being irrevalent to the issue.)

Mr. Lavelle [to the Barrister]-Your Worship, Lord Plunket has made a statement inculpating me and justly so if true, that I "acted as a landlord" on his property. Now, your worship, I think it is only justice, or at least equity (and this is as much a court of equity as of justice--

The Barrister (good bumouredly) -- Oh, no, it is

not a court of equity. Mr. Lavelle-Well, your worship, where there is no equity there cannot be justice, but putting aside technicalities, your worship. I think it is only fair t should explain what Lord Planket alludes to, and puts down as a crime against me. The harrister nodded assent.] Well, your worsnip, the thing occurred thus some time in October, 1858 :-- A large party, consisting of some members of his lordship's

family, whom I do not wish to name, with the agent here present, and others, collected a number of tenants one day at the school-house, and required them each separately to send their children to school The tenants refused, and were on the spot told they would be evicted. In a few days after the same members of his lordship's family, with the same agent, came into the village, again assembled the tenunts, and again demanded the children on pain of eviction. They were again refused, whereapon. they, on the spot, ordered the agent to come next day and take possession of the land; for that Lord Plunket would have no tenants who would not send their children to the school. Next day the agent did come, and demanded possession, according to the threat, and I advised the people to refuse-a thing I would do again to-morrow under similar circumstances.

Mr. Blake-So that, in point of fact, all your interference was to prevent the children going to school?

Mr. Lavelle-That was my soin object; and were it not for the schools and the means adopted to get children for them, I never would have moved in the matter.

After a few words in reference to the period of Mr. havelle. It was an instructive trial. A landford and a Protestant Bishop of a hated church establishment, swore at that trial he ever impressed, and would continue to impress, on his unfortunate Rishop-West yes.

Mr. Griffin -- Now, my word, by the virtue of your bring up their children in his faith. If this is not-- Maraing News Correspondent.

THE PARTRY EVICTIONS.

TO FUE CATHOLICS AND RUMANE PROTESTANTS OF PROLAND.

Follow-Men and Christians, - It is a painful day this blessed Christmas-Eve. The snow and sleet Mr. Griffin - You don't know! Why, do you mean fall pittingly, or rather are flercely driven by the my lord, to imply that during your two years ab- pittings wind. Thus perhaps was it 1860 years ago, on that sacred night whose anniversary every sincere Christian will hall with juy, and love, and graticule to-morrow. There are at this moment 68 outcasts Mr. Griffin-I take it there, as a fact that things | from house and house, made by a Christian Bishop. and reaming about among the mountains of Partry. How their hard fate reminds as even of His! For "He came unto His own, and His own received Him not" and they have been driven from "their own" by one who pretends to inherit the mission of mercy

Yes, this Bishop Plunket failed to get the " little ones" of Partry to deny that Paith handed down by generations of Sainted Fathers. His printed " Earnest Desire," served on each of the victims, that they should bring their children up Protestants—the threats and visits of his bailiffs, Bible renders, agent, and daughters -- were of no avail. The "notice to quit" was duly served; "ejectments" obtained (after ing more impetuous to oppose to them more firm never full in our apostolic ministry, and neither should send their live ones to those procelytising settlement was made); and now the poor people are without a roof to shelter them; except as the charity-

the proselytising Bishop. On their behalf, then, and on the part of the Commanner as will lead the poor victims in a way to earn their bread in the land of their birth.

beg here to tender my special thanks to Sir Justin Sheil, and the Right Hon. W. Monsell, who have each sent £10 towards the relief of the poor people: to Henry W. Riddell, Esq., £1; the Very Rev. Dr Roskell, Liverpool, (supplementary contributions of Father Rogerson, St. Oswald's, Birkenhead (do do) £2 15s; Rev. Father Magrath, St. Joseph's (do do), £1 10s; Miss Mager, Hatton-garden, (collected by) in by him as Treasurer of the Manchester Com-

mittee. Let me here also once more record my heartfelt in order to publish their contributions in extenso

especially those who have never known what grip- a scrupulously Catholic census commissioner. I remain, &c., sake on Christmas Day.

PATRICK LAVELLE.

The Irishman has some severe but appropriate penrance in Court, and his detected perjury. The Irishman says: -

That wonderful person, the episcopal Hannibal whom his dreadfully patriotic parent did not sacrifice (as he had sworn he would) on the alter of his not in the dock, but in the witness-box. Of course, our renders have not forgotten that this unfortunate man, whom the power of an English sovereign makes an Irish Lord, and whom men generally, in sarcastic humour, call "a Christian bishop," ejected, amid the horrors of angry winter, from the land over which English law gives the man a power despotie, certain poor families whose only known crimes were that they had refused to send their children to a proselytising school, that they had resented the insolence of some blackguard "soupers," and that they had lent a horse or cart to their own poor priest .-This atrocity-this outrage on the common Christianity which we all, Protestants and Catholics alike, profess to reverence-was so manifest, so revolting, that even Ireland's brutal enemy, the Times, was forced to disclaim all sympathy with this personbishop" Plunkett. Not content with-let us rather say, not abashed by the degrading notoriety which he has already obtained, this man, this "bishop," has again come before the public, as prosecutor of a couple more of his unfortunate tenants. This time he appears in the witness-box; and we earnestly hope, for the honour of our common bumanity, that even a "bishop" of the Church Establishment in Ireland never made so painful an exposition before. Here is a confession! This man, who dares to call himself a Christian Bishop -a shepherd and guardian of the poor, after the manner of the Divine Shepherd Christ-confesses that he hunted his unfortunate tenants in mid-winter, though they did not owe him a shilling of tent, and sent them forth upon the world to starve! Owed him no rent! evidence proves this, as well as illustrates the man's regard for truth and the observance of his oath!— there is a plain and palpable statement made by this "bishop," on his outh. "He did not interfere with What then was his motive? The remainder of his the religion of his tenants"—he only wented "to stripe" (which possibly means to co-divide) the land. Will it be believed that it was proved, beyond all question, on oath, that all the land, with the exception of a couple of patches held by two other tenants, had been already "striped." This was the fact : but the following evidence ciently explain this pious "bishop's" motives. (The evidence we give elsewhere.) Here is a confession. This man first swore that he ejected the tenants that the lands might be "striped"-though it was known that they had been "striped" already. Next, he swore that he would not interfere with the religious views of his tenants. And lastly, in direct contradiction of what he had previously sworn, he impressed the conviction on the court that he evicted these unhappy tenants, who owed no rent, solely because, on the advice of Father Lavelle, they would not send their children to the Proselytising Schools! The clever lawyer who cross-examined him, asked this miserable man (for whom, after all, it is difficult to feel so strong a feeling as hatred,—for, maugre the power of doing sore mischief which his chance position gives him, he is below contempt,) whether he had ever read St. Paul's beautiful description of a Christian Bishop? And his answer seemed to indicate that he had not. But the Court overruled the question as "irrelevant;" for, after all, it was not of the "bishop" but of the "landlord," that that Court could take cognisance. And what was the farewell in Limerick, and its successor a greeting of use of reading St. Paul? He never dreamed of a the same complex character. The Bells of St Mary's people who despised them, and abhorred their teaching (if they ever taught) and who, houseless and chronological roll. The iron longues of the Cathestarving, had been plundered of the rich fruits which dral were in the nick of time, and tune, we hope; in driving poor starving Irish peasants from their Some broken bars' of the English "national an-humble homes, and the horrors of our northern them' was distinguishable and the confused and

sounded the note of warning and alarm in reference proselytising party in this country will avail themselves of the occasion to swell the ranks of Protest- and a fostering sammer will succeed. Hall and swell the coffers of 'The Irish Church Mission to Roman Catholics,' the enormous results achieved by the missionaries' agents, Bible readers, tising masters. They are of course Catholics, but it ratepayers, to be tried at our Quarter Sessions court, formed a condition of their hiring (a condition, ales! | These paltry cases, placed upon the calendar, must should attend family prayer, and hear a chapter read in this particular, now that reform bilis are the or- three ex-Alumni of St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw -from the authorised version of the Bible. The poor der of the day, is much required - Munster News.

of their neighbours may afford it to them. Some of creatures have no option but to accede to the terms them are at this moment in sheds exposed to the fear- imposed, or to run the risk of starving in the street. them are at this moment in states taposes is the paster of the day for making the return arrives; the master ful snow-storm. They would all have this day warm. The day for making the return arrives; the master than the had they yielded to the "earnest desire" of of the house is called upon to fill up his form, and having before him the evidence that John and Betty and Katty attend his family prayers (not troubling mittee, I appeal to every lover of common justice in himself to remember the atrovious coercion impos-England to contribute towards their relief. Already ed upon the consciences of the unfortunate, by that some have generously come forward; and I hope their example will be followed by others in such a easily arrives at the conclusion that John and Betty and Katty are good stiff Protestants, and as such he returns them to the enumerators. Another instance : -Every child or every unfortunate tenant compelled by his harsh landlord (at the peril of that powerful landlerd giving the notice to quit) to frequent a: proselytising school, will be claimed as a trophy on the side of Protestantism. Every wretched inmate the Young Mea's Society of his Parish) £4 11s.; Rev. of a still more wretched hovel, who has been coerced Father Donnelly, (do do St. Vincent's) £5 13s; Rev. to accept the loaf and the bowl of soup in one hand, on the condition - the hypocritical, degrading condition -that he will accept the Bible in the otherevery one of these unhappy wretches will be set £2; Miss Callaghan, Manchester, £1; Mr. F. Courr, down to the account of Protestantism. Now, how Manchester, £2 18s; making in all, £20 18s, handed are the results so disastrous to be guarded against? Simply by keeping in view, and acting on the principle, that to be forewarned is to be forearmed. The Very Rey. Dr. Spratt has discharged his duty in thanks to those many generous friends who showed forewarning the Catholics, let them do their duty to me such practical sympathy during my stay in Eng-their religion by forentming themselves. There is land. I am only waiting to have the lists complete yet abundant time for vigorous action. The act of Parliament (23 and 24 Vict., c. 62) specifies the 8th Begging, in fine, that all would for a moment make of April, 1861, as the day upon which the census the care of my poor people their own, and thus act shall be taken. The first security for Catholics in a towards them as they would be acted by ; praying matter of so much importance is the appointment of ing want is, or what it is to be houseless for religion's should think the Government will scarcely require so obvious a matter to be impressed upon them, but should it become necessary to do so, Catholics should P.S. - I should have added £5 from the Sisters of insist upon it, both through their representatives in Notre Dame, St. Anthony's Schools, Liverpool, per Parliament and the public press. Another measure Miss Burns, collected by the School children. I would advise is the local clergy, whose business it will be to watch with jealous vigilance the carrying out of the details in their respective tocalities. The comments upon Bishop Plunkett's disgraceful ap- 6th section of the census act authorises the enumerators to question all persons respecting themselves, &c. This should be insisted on in every case, so far as regards religion, so that a master shall not be allowed to put down his servan', or a landlord his tenant, as in the religion which he would wish him country, has again had the marvellous hardihood to of five pounds upon every person who shall refuse to to be in. The 7th section of the act imposes a penalty present himself before the public. This time, after answer, or shall wilfully give a fulse answer to any much bashful besita i.n, it would seem, he appears, question. In carrying out the provisions of this section local committees will be of incalculable benefit, because the penalty may be recovered on the testimony of one or more witnesses, so that any member of a local committee may institute a prosecution for the penalty, and may prove, or procure proof, for the commission of the offence. The very knowledge of the existence of a committee, and the apprehension that the penal provisions of the act will be put in force, will act as a powerful check upon those who may desire to falsify the returns. I may add that if the present act is not sufficient to ensure fair play, a supplemental act can and ought to be passed. occurs to me that the conferring on the public the right to inspect the returns, at certain times and under certain conditions, would strongly operate against attempts at fraud and falsification.

A meeting was held at Enniscorthy on Thucsday, the 27th Dec., to consider the propriety of presenting petitions to both Houses of Parliament, praying that all the powers now exercised by the grand jury, as to the levying, collecting, and expending the money of cesspayers for the maintenance and repairing of roads and bridges, and for every other public purpose, should be amended and transferred to a board elected by, and responsible to, the cesspayers-John Thomas Rosborough Colologh, Esq., High Sheriff, presided. The following are the resolutions and petition which were agreed to by the meeting :- Proposed by F. S. Flood, Esq., and seconded by T. Brehon, Esq. - "That the present system of levying taxes for works in Ireland by the Grand Jury, body neither elected by, nor responsible to, the cesspayers, is most unsatisfactory and unconstituthe expenditure of the money of the tax payers, and is calculated to lead to a wasteful and improper application thereof." Proposed by F. L. Leigh, Esq., be repealed, and that new and ample power ought ent system of levying taxes for public works in Ireland by the Grand Jury, a body neither elected by, nor responsible to, the ratepayers, is most unsatisexercised, either over the raising or the expenditure of the money of the ratemayers, and is calculated to lead to wasteful and improper application thereof. Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray your lordships, that all the laws granting power to the Grand Jury to levy county rates be repealed, and that new and ample powers be vested in a public board elected by, and responsible to, the ratepayers."

The expiring year 1860, had a manifold musical Church Establishment under which a few pretended broke the silence first, and the Band of St John's "minister of religion" could outrage and insult a soon after played their mingled valedictory and welcome to the dead and living members of the grand

THE PARAL ARMY-THE WAR MEDALS .- The Morning News has the following announcement :- " We are enabled to state, for the information of the soldiers of St. Patrick's Battalion, that in a few weeks the medals ordered by the Roman Government for the late campaign will be ready for distribution.— 12,000 medals are now being struck off. A small portion have reached Ireland, but none will be distributed until the fentire number for St. Patrick's Battalian reach this country. This will, we understand, be in about a fortnight. We shall inform the members of the battalion at the earliest moment of the arrangements for the distribution of these hodours."

LIMERICK.-Captain Gavin thankfully acknowledges the sum of £35, from the Hon. Mr. Justice O'licien, to be distributed to several charitable institutions in Limerick.

Mr. Mathew. H. Franks, of Dublin, agent over the late Major-General Drummond's estates in Kerry, has notified to the tenants of Ballyline, who hold under a lease of thirty-one years, that he will not collect in his rents early in this year, owing to the failure of their potato crop.

Amongst the various on dits on the subject of the Viceroyalty, we find the following, which we take from the Cork Examiner, giving it, of course, merely as one of many rumours in circulation:—" The intention of the Government to abolish the office of the Viceroy is questioned by politicians whose authority is of considerable weight, and an altogether different solution of the difficulty—at least for the time—is talked of as probable. It is said that the appointment will be vested in a person of no less importance than the Prince of Wales. It will at once be seen that the present position of his Royal Highness is different from that of the heirs apparent to the throne in many preceding reigns, as his rank gives Consort. By placing the Prince of Wales in the office of Viceroy of Ireland an awkward situation would, it is said, be got rid of, and a compliment paid to the people of Ireland. We only give the above as the opinion of persons who are well informed on what we may term political probabilities.

The patriotic men of skibbereen have transmitted about 4,300 signatures to the National Petition. -Agother Petition is placed before the people of Ireland : a Petition to his Holiness, to reneal the Bull of Addian, granting the Crown of this country

ENGLAND AND IRELAND .- A RETRUSPECT .- Crime -crime of the deepest and darkest dye has increased to an awful and alarming extent in England. Murder, varying in atrocity and barbarity, has been of more than daily occurrence. The most trilling prospect of gain has been sufficient to induce men, and women too, to take the lives not only of strangers, but of their nearest, and what should have been their dearest ties. In the broad noon day, as well as in the dark and dreary night, the assassit has plied his bloody craft, and sent his victim headlong to his long account. Purents have done this to their children, children to their parents; the husband to the wife, and the wife to her confiding husband. The precious links which are wont to bind the human family together have been cruelly and remotselessly snapped asunder, and the gibbet has terminated the guilty career of a more than ordinary number of the miserable wretches who have embrued their cruel hands in the blood of their unoffending victims. But whilst crime has thus rushed on with necelerated speed in England and Scotland, the Irish calendar has only here and there contained a charge of a capital offence against the laws. Indees and juries have been spared the performance of that painful portion of their duty which compels the one to declare the culprit guilty, and the other to pronounce the awful sentence of the law upon his White gloves have supplanted the black caps which indicate the criminal's doom, and the udge has been employed in congratulating juries on the absence of crime in their districts instead of delivering lengthened charges to them on the shocking and atrocious character of the foul deeds perpetrated by reckless violators of the laws of God and man .-Dublin Telegraph.

Some of the Catholic and Liberal papers in the and seconded by E. A. Byine, Esq.: "That it is expedient and necessary that all the laws granting from the churches and other places in Londonderry power to the Grand Jury to lavy county cess should be received by E. A. Byine, Esq.: "That it is expedient and necessary that all the laws granting from the churches and other places in Londonderry on the occasion of the late Orange anniversary of the flags and banners which floated and flaunted hour to-day .- Cori: Examiner. on the occasion of the late Orange anniversary of petition of the undersigned freeholders and ratepayers of the Steps they ought to take, to secure their ers of the Courty of Wexford, in the Courthouse of Enniscorthy assembled, sheweth—That the prestant of the Party Emblems Act is a very considerable step in the direction, not only of restraining liberty of action, but of suppressing customs and practices which had heretofore been perfectly legal. It was therefore necessary to guard against too summary a factory and unconstitutional. That the present system readers it impossible that any proper control be resort to its extraordinary and unusual powers. Consequently, the Act provides that, " on an information sworn before a Justice of the Peace that the exhibition of any party flag or emblem, &c., is likely to lead to a breach of the peace, the Justice may direct the constabulary to enter the place, and to remove the flag or emblem." This provision is precisely similar in principle to that upon which a search-warrant is granted, as that, too, requires to be grounded on a sworn information. At the late anniversary in Loudonderry no person, either Protestant or Catholic, came forward to set the authorities in motion by such an information, and therefore the Government could do no more than they did do, and they appear to have discharged their duty both wisely and in having despatched to the spot not only an effective but an overwhelming force. I am happy to anthose exemplary "prelates and parsons" enjoyed.— for the bailing winds blew the sounds capriciously able Catholic solicitor, has been appointed to con-Most assoredly, St. Paul never drenmed of a Bishop about—and, listen as you would, you could not duct Grown prosecutions at Quarter Sessions, in the Hannibal Plunkett, exercising his "landlord" rights make head or tail of the aerial midnight minstrelsy. Orange county of Down. The entire merit of this most creditable and manly appointment belongs to the Attorney and the Solicitor-Generals. Mr. Magee winter. Up to this time no such hideous atrocity scattered resonance—but as some religious sort of has been a most useful and consistent, but, at the had been known Nice his time abominations of psalmody was no doubt prescribed, we will not an same time, a most inoffensive Liberal, and he holds the kind have been known only in Ireland, under the swer for it that the "anthem" was the sport of the office of Coroner for the county of Armagh. paternal sway of our dearly indeved toe. England - | the lascivious breeze. Not so executain was the The emoluments of the office are not very large, but, Tag Census or 1861. - The Dublin Correspondent Rand on terra firma. Vigorous, vivacious "Gar-fice of very great importance; indeed, having regard of the Weekly Register gives the subjoined on this ryowen was given with unfaltering precision, by the to the county for which it has been made, its imporsubject :- " A venerable and estimable clergyman of body of young native performers, to whom the strain tance can scarcely be overrated, inasmuch as threethis city, the Very Rev. Dr. Spratt, Provincial of the was cordial, and by whom it was enunciated con fourths of the criminal business of the country are Carmelite Order, deserves infinite credit for having amore, followed by a multitude of young men and now disposed of in the Courts of Quarter Sessions. women who adopted its lively outpourings as a The meeting convened by the Dominican Futhers for to the forthcoming census. He has in the most un- cheering omen of the year to come. Qual fandum the purpose of arranging the details of the opening qualified manner stated his conviction that the felizipue sit, say we; and the winter of our discontent of their new church (a perfect architectural gen in project tising party in this country will avail them— once over, we doubt not that a favourable—spring its way) was a complete success. The Solicitor-General (hetter known as Mr. Thomas O'Hagan) not autism, by presenting to the English public, and Kinganyay, Dec. 31. - The Sessions of this own only attended the meeting, but made a most brilliant especially to the aged spinsters who frequent Exeter, were opened on Friday last, before Christopher Co- and suggestive speech. It is a cheering indication pinger, Esq., Q. C. and as usual in the anothing of the times in which we are living to see that a light offences were the rule, calling for no animal-distinguished Catholic gentleman, holding a high version from the learned Chairman. There were live and responsible office under the British Crown, is sompers, white-chokers, &c., &c., sent forth from that criminal cases, and out of those there was one on a rich neither afraid nor ashamed to throw himself heart College of Apostles. Of course, this object can only tion for larceny of 2s 6d ! The offence was commit- and soul into a movement having in view the interbe effected by falsifying the returns made to those ted at the Killarney by a boy, whose habiliments, whose duty it will be to collect information for the purposes of the census. I need scarcely tell you what facilities will present themselves for carrying who were tural delinquents, were acquitted. Most Katty are in the service of a Protestant and prosely- ings transferred by magistrates, at an expense to the lous and interesting coincidence that Mr. Errington, who presided over it, Major O'Reilly, who was called the number of persons receiving indoor relief was

Dublin Cor. Weskly Regiter.

Admission of the Sistems of Mercy as Nurses to cation had increased. The number of committels diaus on Tuesday, as given elsewhere, that the further opposition to the admission of the Sisters of Mercy has been at length withdrawn, and, moreover with a good grace. The nobes stand made by the majority of the Board has been rewarded by their having obtained for the poor of the Limerick Union Hospital nurses who will throw heart and soul into their onerous duties .- Dublin Telegraph.

Honous to A Brigader. -On Sanday last Sergennt Synan attended chapel in the full uniform of the Zouaves of the battalion of St. Patrick, of which he is yet a member, and subsequently a procession to compliment him on his return to his native town, preceded by the Trades' Band, promenaded through the streets, accompanied by some thousand persons Nowhere has been more honour done to the men of the Brigade than in the capital of Tipperacy .- Tipperary Free Press.

COAL FURD IN DONEGAL. - A correspondent writes as follows from the town of Donegal:-" May I request you will notice in the next number of your journal the highly praiseworthy and charitable conduct of the leading inhabitants, of every denominution, of this town. Seeing the great privation and sufferings of the poorer classes from want of fire, and the very great difficulty of procuring turf during this snow storm, they got up a subscription for the purpose of purchasing coal, and were most successful. The town was partitioned out into districts, and in each district two of the principal inhabitants (who most willingly co-operated) were asked to visit the dwellings and rooms of the poor and labouring classes. Great credit is due to Messrs. M Loone, Davis, Hughes, &c., for this prompt and timely relief. This is not the first time for these gentlemen to show their humane and charitable feelings towards him precedence of his father, who is only Prince the poor of Donegal. I beg you will insert this note hoping that when other see it they may be actuated due to the Rev. A. D. Falsey and Or. Cullen, is contogo and do likewise." We are most happy to comply with the request of our correspondent, and trust of forty boarders in the college, who are under the the humane exertions in question will not only do constant care of four of the Sisters, whilst a separate good in Donegal, but inspirit other small towns to school for poor native children is conducted by follow the example,

PUBLIC WORK AND EMPLOYMENT IN SLIGO BOROUGH. -The Sligo Champion publishes an official correspondence, which promises to improve that borough, and afford its working people profitable employment.

FLOOD IN THE LEE AND LOSS OF LIFE, - The wes weather which we noticed in our midlication of Priday has since continued with but very little intermission. During the entire of Saturday the rain fell heavily and without a moment's cosmiton, while a very heavy gale blow from the S.S.E., which gradually fell to the west; and continued to blow until long after dark on Saturday evening. Yesterday and to day have both been very wet, though the rain did not fall so heavily or incessantly as on Saturday, and the violence of the tempest has considerably abated The river has been flooded to such a degree as to overflow its banks, and its fields on both sides have been covered to a depth of several feet with water since Saturday. On Saturday evening also the lower part of George's-street, and some portions of the low streets branching off from it were flooded, but when the tide fell the flood disappeared from them and has not since reappeared. We regret to say that the flood in the river has resulted in a fatal accident to a poor gingleman, named Donahue, residing in Sunday's Well. It appeared that Sanday evening he was returning home with his horse and car by the way of Wellington-bridge, and on passing the slip between the bridge and the police station, where parties are in the habit of watering horses; he drove in there for the purpose of washing the wheels of his car. The strength of the current, however, and the swollen state of the river, it is supposed, caused the horse to lose his footing, and the horse, car, and driver were swept away. The poor man, on finding himself going, called loudly, and a gentleman who heard him ran up to the police station and gave information. Some policemen immediately ran down, but horse, car, and driver had disappeared; and though they procured a flat-hottomed boat without delay, and examined the river closely to a considerable distance below, they could find no trace of them. This morning the horse and car were found North of Ireland have found great fault with the in the dead water under St. Vincent' chapel, Sun-Government for not having directed the removal of day's-well, but the body was not found up to a late

The Derry Standard reports that Bernard Hagan, the Prentice Boys. In doing so, they have written aged about the twenty-four years, and the son of in ignorance of the provisions of the Party Emblans of William Hagan, a small farmer, residing in Creesponsible to, the cosspayers." The petition was read, adopted, and signed by the High Sheriff. The following is a copy: —"To the Lords, Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled—The humble should exist, but that Catholics should be informed selves very severely beaten, and state that their petition of the undersigned freeholders and returns of the state that more specially as regards all future celebrations of the same kind, it is right that no misapprehension should exist, but that Catholics should be informed selves very severely beaten, and state that their wounds were inflicted with Learner to selves the wounds were inflicted with Learner to selves wounds were inflicted with Learner to selves the wounds were inflicted with Learner to selves wounds were inflicted with Learner to selves the wounds were inflicted to selves the wounds were inflicted to wounds were inflicted to wounds were the wounds were inflicted to wounds were inflicted to wounds. employed on both sides. The names of the men in custody are-Hagh Magrath and Edward Doherty of Crevagh; with Thomas Goold, Alexander Matthews, David M'Gregor, and James Gallagher, of Brae Head.

THE RECENT HOMICIDE IN LONDONDERRY .- Thomas Goold, who had been liberated after the inquest, was this day brought before the magistrates, and upon sworn information tendered on behalf of the next of kin of deceased, was committed to take his trial at the next assizes for the homicide of Bernard Hagan, and, at the same time, David M'Gregor, James Gallagher, and Alexander Mathewson, were on similar informations also committed for trial for the assaults alleged to have been made by them on the

deceased and his brother. Guy, Dec. 28.-General Frost whose advent is generally unwelcome to the poor elsewhere, is always hailed here as the forerunner of a merry Christmas. Friday and Saturday last presented a very animated scene at the several ice houses, six of which are in and about Glin, where may be seen, like ants nounce that Mr. Josiah W. Magee, a most respect. round their granaries, men women and boys delivering their brittle ware, by baskets, boxes or carts,-As much as five shillings should be earned per diem, by an active boy or girl; a horse and cart from 20s to 40s; and so much as £6 has been realised in one instant by a farmer's son who ponded the water in the immediate vicinity of a depot. Thus a sum over £120 was circulated in two days, which obviated the necessity of a fael fund in this locality. - On Christmas morning it was announced that Col. Dickson M. P., had forwarded \$15 towards the completion of the new Catholic Church of Glin. He has also directed that £50 be expended in remodelling one of the handsome brick houses, lately built on his property in the neighbourhood of Clonlahard, for the purposes of a National School, under the patronage of the Rev. Mr. O'Kennedy, P. P., Loughill .- On Christmas Eve, the Coroner of the district, Dr. Enraght, was engaged holding an inquestion the body of a man named M'Creight, at Shanid, who died sudden ly, after a drunken orgie in the villageand on yesterday, another inquest was holden by the Coroner in the next townland, on a young man named O'Conal, who, after returning from excessive practice at a night dance, got acute inflammation, and only lived a few yours. In both cases a verdict was returned of Death from natural causes."- Cor. of Munster

gives the following statistics, not quoted in the first instance:—"While the number of emigrants from cat this on a gigantic scale. I will furnish an illustration, and then allow your readers to multiply the
tration, and then allow your readers to multiply the
instances by tens of thousands. John and fietty and
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disposed of. Why are such unimportant proceedtion with this menting, I may point to it as a curithe among the foremost in every instance:—"While the number of emigrants from
tration, and then allow your readers to multiply the
ately investigated at Perfy Sessions. was less by 43,2831, than that in the previous year; to the second Chair, and Mr. Gernon, upon whom ! less by 23,334, and of those receiving outdoor relief too often made and too ensity yielded to), that us necessarily exercise an unfavourable influence upon devolved the duty of moving the former out of the less by 426 in 1859 that in 1858. Valuable property long as they continued in that employment they hostile Englishmen. Sarely some practical reform first Obalr and the latter to the second, were all had risen from 12,091,563/. in 1838 to 12,213,620/. in 1859; and the average poundage had fallen from | ken, mem, but they've drucken sax gang o' water." 9d. to 8id. Further crime bad decreased and edv- - Arbroath Guide.

THE LIMBRICK WORKHOUSE.—We are rejoiced to find, in 1859 was fewer by 443 that in 1858; and there by the report of the proceedings of the Board of Guer- was an addition of 85 to the number of national schools. The amount of land in cultivation was, it is true, less in 1859 that in 1858 by nearly 20,000 acres. But they were exclusively acres devoted to cereal products. On the other hand, the value of stock had increased nearly a million in 1859 over that in 1858 And Ireland is rather a grazing than a corn-growing country. The facts which we have collected and put together show a decrease of poverty and distress, witnessed to by a falling off in the number of emigrants, and in the amount of poor-rates and number of paupers ; an increase of the value of property, a decrease of crime, and an extension of the means of education between the last year of which the returns are before us and its predecessor. We do not, it is true, venture to lay much stress upon slight fluctuations from year to year. National progress or decline must be judged of by the average of much longer periods. But the details which we have adduced are satisfactory, in so far as they show that the general causes of prosperity which have made the Ireland of 1860, physically and morally, another conttry than the Ireland of 1830, have not, during the hate year, been subject to any, even temporary, suspension or disturbance. We need not at present say more. Figures of arithmetic do not require figures of speech to enfonce them. The eloquence of facts dispenses with the necessity of other works than those barely necessary for the statement of

THE IRISH IN THE RIVER PLATE. - It appears from a recent number of the Commercial Times, the journal of the British residents in Buenos Ayres, that the prosperity of the Irish settlers in the River Plate. of which so much has been heard from travellers in that reigon, enables them to support a female college, with other educational and charitable institutions. The college, the establishment of which is ducted by the Sisters of Mercy There are upwords others of the community. There upwards of 160 of these poor children receive a grataitous education. There are also, in connection with the order, apartments for poor girls who may be out of employment, and poor orphans who may be thrown helpless on the world. The whole of the money paid by the boarders is expended upon them, the Siste a being prevented by their vows from receiving any remu-neration. It is in contemplation to establish a school for boys, to be conducted by two elergymen who are expected early next year from freland. The land for this institution has been secural, and the success of the female college encourages the anticipation that it will be equally aseful. There are many thousands of hish on both sides of the Plate, and these schools are gratifying indication; of their condition and prospects. General O'Brien, well known by his services in the wars of South American Independence, and who has resided lifty years in that region, has expressed his conviction that in no country can a competence be so readily acquired, with so small an outlay, as in the River Plate, a few years' industry securing a certain independence to all, while, as fast as capital can be accumulated, there is an assured field for immediate lucrative investment in land and here stock, the produce and profit exceeding anything known elsewitere. - Tublet.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CATHOLIC STATISTICS .- The Workly Register states the present number of Roman Catholic Priests in England and Scotland to be 1342. Churches and Chapels, 993; Communities of men, 47; Convents, 158; Colleges, 12 These numbers show an increase during the past year of 111 Priests 43 Churches and Chapels, 10 Communities of Men, and no less than 32 convents.

In the absence of political excitement general interest was felt in the successful visit of the Prince of Wales to North America. The loyalty which is founded at home on custom and on conviction seems. to be idealized into a stronger personal feeling in the remote possessions of the Crown. The inhabitants of the colonies received the Prince with a welcome but slightly intercapted by the obstinate percercity of the Orangemen in Upper Canada. The Duke of Newcastle, by his stendy refusal to sanction party demonstrations conveyed a valuable lesson both to the obtrusive faction and to their local opponents

The English papers announce that Mr. Odo Russell, the officious representative of the English Government at Rome, has protested against the refusal to allow the passengers of the Kennard and the Bullarat to land at Civita Vecchia. What makes the impudence of such a protest amusing is, that the same papers report the freight of those ves-els to have been 600 Garibaldians from Naples. - Weekly Register.

John Coen, the policemen, Roscommon, charged along with a pensioner named Drudy, now undergoing a sentence of two years' unprisonment, with imposing on the police force at Frenchpark, of which he was a member, stories of Molly Maguire meetings and who absconded forfeiting his recognizance for figh, entered into by Mr. P. Davis, has surrendered himself to the authorities.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE .- On Christmas Day the Tyne was frozen over, a very rare occurrence. The picture presented to the view was interesting from its rarity; the vessels safely moored, with their bare masta and crosstrees-and fastened still more securely by the thick ribbed" ice, made Newcastle quay look like a Norwegina harbour in the depth of winter.

Malton.-It is a great number of years since so severe a frost has been experienced here. The bands which usually play on Christmas mornings were obliged to desist, the valves of their instruments freezing up when in use. The water in the pipes of the engine, and in the tender of the mail train from Yo.k, froze when about ten miles on the journey, and the train came to a stand at Flaxton. The journey of twenty miles, from York to Malton, occupied more than four hours.

GLASCOW. - The Glasgow Herald says - " We are now suffering from a degree of frost, the intensity of which has, we believe, been without a parallel since the memorable winter of 1812. The large thermometer exposed at the foot of Jamaica street stood at 4 deg, although the level there is low, and the locality in the very heart of the city. In the suburbs, on Monday morning, the thermometer exhibited 10 > below zero. The snow lies firmly consolidated, and is rendered crisp by the frost. Much annorance has been felt by all classes by the general freezing up of the water pipes. The Clyde, above Hutchesontown-bridge, was completely frozen over."

VERY "FAIR DRINKERS."-The following anecdote is an amusing sample of Scottish servant humour and acuteness in measuring the extent or consumption by a convivial party in Forfarshire. The party had met at a furmer's house not far from Arbronth to celebrate the resouciliation of two neighbouring farmers who had been long at camity. The host was pressing and hospitable; the party sat late, and consumed a glorious quantity of whisky toddy. The wife was penurious, and grudged the outlay. When at last at a morning hour the party dispersed the lady, who had not slept in her auxiety, looked over the stairs and eagerly asked the servant girl, "How many bottles of whisky have they used, Betty?" The lass, who had not to pay for the whiskey, but had been obliged to go to the well to fetch the water for the toddy, coolly answered, " I dinna

True Mitness.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 25, 1861.

A CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF T

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Our latest dates are to the 16th inst. Gaeta still holds out, but it is rumored that the French fleet is about to be withdrawn. The bombardment of the fortress by the Piedmontese contipues with unabated vigor, and the shells have weather continues unabated.

The Senesso I movement progresses in the

FACTS VER. STATEMENTS

We first the following in the Toronto Globe .

provision jour mists are often assailed by Catholics, and consured by liberal Protestants' for publishing, even as news, facts or statements which refirst upon the Church of Rome or the conduct of its adherents. We have come in for our share-a pretty large one too - of the anothemas of the Catholic Press for presuming to give publicity to items of this kind. It might be expected that those who complain so bit erly would never be found sinning in this way themselves. But take up any number of the Toronto Mirror, True Witness (the organ of the Lower Canada Hierarchy), or indeed any avowed Catholic journal, and what do we find? Not arguments against the doctrines of Protestantism, not proofs or its demoralizing, pauperizing, barbarizing tendency, as seen in the daily life of individuals, or in the history of the nations that profess it; not expressions of Christian sympathy for the deluded victime of a false faith, and of pious hope for their conversion; but the very opposite of all this, - indiscriminate abuse, vile insiguation, insulting mockery, slang epithets, obscene comparisons, and not seldom attempts at irony which, in most Protestant ears sounds amazingly like blasphemy.

We give the following from the True Wilness as mild specimens compared with some we have seen. The religious exercises which Protestants have been asked to engage in during the present week, and especially the proposal to unite on the 16th instant in very impudent "statement," of the Toronto prayer to the Almighty for the conversion of R >manists, is the "occasion" which the Witness has improved after the following fashion:-

" When such activity prevails in the brothels and in the meeting-houses, the revival mania has driven thousands to the one and filled the other with biaspheming maniacs; Rome trembles on her seven hills at the brightness of the coming of Garibaldi, and the reople of the earth are rising in their might against be boudage of Popery; wherefore, it behoves the elect, the chosen people and all who snuffle through the nose, to bestir themselves in the good cause. Prayer, incessant and united,, must be made for the conversion - not of the heathen myriads of Protestant England, not for the conversion of the brutalized Protestant masses of the United States-but for Papists generally, and for the Papists of Ireland especially; that the daughters of Erin may become pure even as the mothers of Protestant Israel, and may be found clad in the white garments of a Maria Monk on the day when the Lord shall come to judge the nations. This is the object of the prayer, and we say, " Pray away, gentlemen, till you are black in the face."

In the same paper we are told that :-"Protestantism is but the cloaca maxima of the Church, the sink into which she ejects all her impu-

We cannot refrain from publicly expressing our gratitude towards the Globe and its editors. for the above expression of their ill-will toward-, and general disapproval of, the course of the TRUE WITNESS. There is but one token which the Catholic gentleman would willingly accept from George Brown, or from any of his . doctrines." When the Globe shall have preparty-and that is, a token of hostility. The Catholic journalist, or public man, who should which all Protestants-from the Archbishop of have the misfortune to win a good word from George Brown, would have therein proof strong ing, but which is rejected by all Catholics; which as "Holy Writ," that, in some manner, and to is acknowledged as of divine obligation, by Ansome extent, he had betrayed the honor and interests of his Church; and we may set it down as a rule admitting of no possible or conceivable exception, that the honest consistent Catholic must always be the enemy of the Globe and that political party which the Globe represents; just as it is equally certain that no Catholic can be a friend or political supporter of George the Catholic journalist can condescend to direct Brown, and the Protestant Reformers, unless he be emphatically a sneak.

and the anger of Mister George Brown, as highly flattering compliments to our integrity, consistency, and fidelity to Catholic interests, we must, in justice to ourselves, take exception to the reasons by the Globe assigned for its notice of our humble selves. The Globe wisely distinguishes betwixt "facts" and " statements;" the

. The distinction is important.—Ed. T. W.

former being identical with truth, the othersuch "statements" especially as appear in the Globe-being for the most part identical with evangelical press generally, the greatest care must be taken in discriminating betwixt its "statements" and the "fucts"—and so in the case before us. It is a "fact" that the TRUE WITNESS has deserved the ill-will and abuse of the Globe; but the latter's "statement" of the grounds upon which he honors us with these marks of his disfavor are false. The one belongs to the realm of objective existences, or truth, with which the Globe has no connection; the other is of the same stuff as that of which its ancient vituperations of the "Dogans" and laudations of Gavazzi were concocted, and which owed their origin to the prurient imagination, corrupt heart, and brazen mendacity of Mister George Brown.

It is for instance, not a " fact," but a " statement," that the TRUE WITNESS does not base his arguments against Protestantism upon "its demoralising, pauperising, barbarising tendencies, as seen in the daily life of individuals, or in the history of the nations that profess it." Why, in the very article to which the Globe reached the King of Naples' quarters. The alludes, that in which we described Protestantism general aspect of Europe is pregnant with symp- as the "cloaca maxima of the Church," the toms of war, and the alarm occasioned by the sink or cess-pool into which Catholicity ejects enormous military preparations of France, has all her impurities, all her fetid or feculent matter not been allayed by his Address on New Years -we particularly alluded to the Globe's pet, and Day, wherein he took the opportunity to declare the darling of the conventicle, the notorious his confidence in the preservation of peace .- | Chiniquy, as a "living illustration" of the truth There is much distress in England, and bread- of our remarks; and of which a Gavazzi, an riots are anticipated. The severity of the Achilli, a Maria Monk, and thousands of others besides Chiniquy, are well-known and authentic proofs. That the Pope when he cleans his gar-United States, and all hopes of an amicable com- den, throws the weeds over the Protestant wall, promise seem at an end. Ge orgia has joined the is an old saying attributed to the Protestant Dean Swift, and which we have but repeated in another form, giving a living example of its truth -or of the " fact" by us asserted, that Protestantism is the "clouca maxima," or common cess-pool of the Catholic Church; whilst the Globe's assertion that our arguments against Protestantism are not supported by references to "its demoralising &c., tendency," is merely a " statement " i.e. a falsehood.

> So too with regard to nations and communities. An argument which we have constantly appealed to, as strong, almost conclusive, in favor of Catholicity as against Protestantism, is the comparative moral superiority of Catholic over Protest or non-Catholic communities-of Ireland over England and Scotland, as illustrated by their several statistics of bastardy; of the moral superiority of Catholic Lower Canada over Protestant Upper Canada, as evidenced by the Official Criminal Statistics of the Province, and the state of the Penitentiary. We have adduced "facts" in support of our thesis; that we have not done so is merely a " statement," and a

We will admit that we have addressed our arguments against the practice, rather than " against the doctrines of Protestantism," because we are in profound ignorance as to what the latter are, or in what they consist-ct de non apparentibus, et de non existentibus, cadem est ratio.-We cannot argue with a nonentity; we know not how to direct our batteries against that which has no known tangible being.

The "doctrines of Protestantism," or Protestant doctrines, must be positive doctrinesnot mere negations—in which all Protestants i.e., all baptised Non-Catholics-agree as truth. and in virtue of which they are Protestant, or Non-Catholic; for doctrines held only by a section of the Protestant body, are no more Protestant "doctrines" than the three tailors of Tooley streets were the people of England. In like manner, Protestant "doctrines" must be doctrines," no portion of which are held by Catholies: for " doctrines," any portion of which are common both to Protestants and Catholies. are not the exclusive property of the former. and cannot therefore be claimed as Protestant sented us with some body of positive truth, Canterbury down to Joe Smith-agree in holdglicans, and Swedenborgians, by Methodists, and Mormons, by the " Free-Lovists and the last sect hatched, or heated into a fetid and ephemeral existence on the great putrescent Protestant dung-heap-then, but not before, shall we take it into consideration whether it be worth expending powder and shot upon, and whether the batteries of his logic against it.

We will plead guilty also to the soft impeach-But whilst we accept the abuse of the Globe, ment of "irony," or of "poking fun" at the prayer meetings of the Swaddlers. We cannot help it, but laugh we must, at the comicalities of evangelical Protestantism. There is one phase of Protestantism which is simply bideous and lothsome, bloodstained, and by no means mirthprovoking; such was the phase of French Protestantism, or "Denialism" in '93, and in the Methodists of Wales, the results of their "bun-Italian Peninsula to-day, and of which the filthy dling" system—and to the details of "religious ringe is clouded by the fees of the cure, and the hope

another phase of Protestantism—the Protestantism of the evangelical tea-party, the love-feast, falsehood. Indeed with that journal, as with the and the camp-meeting-which is simply ludic is us, whose very blasphemies provoke to laughter, and of which a Stiggins, a Snawley, a Chiniquy, and

> The Morning Chronicle of Quebec, having falsely, but we trust unintentionally or through misconception, accused the TRUE WITNESS of holding the infamous and anti-Catholic doctrine that "Protestant marriage is a modern system of concubinage"-was addressed in the following terms by a correspondent-to whom we return our sincere thanks for his able vindication of our views upon the marriage question:-

> (To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.) Sin, -In your issue of this day, you say, in speak ing of the True Witness, that that journal "holds the liberal doctrine that Protestant marriage is a modern system of concubinage, and that those of us, generally, who are inclined at times to read the Bible, have the poorest possible chance for a future

Now, Mr. Editor, allow me to tell you that you have never seen, and never shall see, in the True Witness, a single line which could corroborate your statement about his protended doctrine on Protestant marriage. He has frequently condemned the laws of divorce as introducing legal concubinage in our society; and, on that point, he is supported by many respectable Protestants, mostly of the Church of England, who do not grant to human mature the same liberty as Protestants of some more liberal sects: but he has never spoken irreverently of Protestant marriage which is respected and is acknowledged as valid by the Catholic Church. As for the Bible reading you are also in error; you have never seen and never shall see in the columns of that journal, a single line to condemn indiscriminately Bible What he condemns and ever shall condemn in Bible reading is the authority given by iberal Protestants, even to the most ignorant, to explain to word of God, according to the dictates of thority. On that point Mr. Editor, you may rest assured that the True Witness is again supported by many respectable Protestants, who laugh at the absurdity, of such a doctrine.

I have thought it my duty to address you these few lines of explanation. In a mixed community like ours, it is important, for the sake of peace and good understanding, to contradict statements which might be an obstacle to both.

A FRIEND OF THE "TRUE WITNESS" Quebec, January 18, 1861,

To this the Chronicle, being unable to adduce a single passage from the TRUE WITNESS in support of its allegations as to the latter's Joetrine respecting "Protestant marriage," added the annexed comments: -

[We publish the foregoing letter out of respect to its author; but the columns of the True Witness have, nevertheless frequently continued articles the most offensive, even to non-sectarian Protestantsin regard moreover to the institution of marriage. Will our correspondent please read the following from the last Witness? It refers to Protestant Pray er Meetings .- Ed. M. C.]

The comments of the Chronicle are amusing, tholicity, to be based upon error; error some- the obligation of mutual fidelity. times intellectual or of the head - sometimes error of the heart, or moral repugnance to the truth. We cannot speak respectfully of error; FRENCH CANADIAN EMIGRATION .- It is of proportionate price for their labour. Why then we cannot but pronounce unqualified condemna- immense advantage to the Protestant journalist should Catholic priests, Catholic masons, Cathotion upon the system of Protestantism, which, if Catholicity be from God, must be from the devil: but we would not willingly speak offensively of Protestants either as individuals, or as a body, or transfer our condemnation of their erroneous system to its professors. Protestants, thank God! are invariably inconsistent; they shrink, for the most part, from carrying out Protestantism to its logical consequences; and the worst of them are better than, and indeed too good for, their religious, or rather irreligious system. That by their practice of the natural virtues, by their amiable conduct as citizens, by their active charities, and forwardness in every natural good work, Protestants often set Catholies a good example which the latter would do well to follow, is a truth we have often asserted, but which involves no concession in favor of Protestantism; so neither does the expression; French Canadians to the United States, he fessing Christians of all denominations in the of our unqualified abhorrence of Protestantism, assigns, as the cause of that emigration, the heavy United States are taxed for more heavily for imply any abhorrence of those who are the vic- ecclesiastical burdens to which the Catholic cul- the support of Religion, than are the Catholic

tims of that miserable system. With respect to our remarks upon the " Repersons, they are melancholy examples of the de- replies as follows :-which the devil still retains over the minds and to its youth. bodies of his followers. The subject is one which for many and obvious reasons we cannot therefore content ourselves by referring the

of certain Oriental religionists, in whose howlings, most striking features of Protestant Revivals.

On the marriage question, we have but to rethe "converted prize-fighter" are the types or | peat the words of the Chronicle's correspondent, with respect to the doctrine of the True Witness. We hold, and have always asserted, that Protestant Marriages-contracted by baptized persons, betwixt whom no natural impediments to matrimony exist, and in good faith—that to say, with the intention of entering into the Christian relations of man and wife-are chaste. honorable, holy, and indissoluble, because sacramental unions-the contracting parties being themselves, to themselves, even if unconsciously, the Ministers of the sacrament. Such unions may be wanting indeed in certain special supernatural graces conveyed by the Church in her Nuptial Benediction on the newly married couple; but they are neverless chaste and holy marriages, which it is not in the power of man, or of man's law to dissolve. Hence our opposition to Protestant Divorce Laws, which opposition has always been based upon the assumption that "Protestant Marriages" are indissoluble, because sacramental, unions of one man with one woman. One with one, and for ever, until God Himself doth them part.

We ask therefore as a right, as a bare act of justice, that the Quebec Chronicle, having misrepresented us as to his readers, shall publish the foregoing paragraph, in which we have stated in our own words, our doctrine on the subject of " Protestant Marriages"-the doctrine which we have always asserted, and in detence of which their own judgment, without reference to any au- we have spoken some very harsh, and intentionally offensive, things of Protestant Divorce Laws; which we look upon as merely laws to legalise concubinage and adultery, and to bring " Protestant Marriage" which we respect, and desire to see respected, into discepute.

This we have said, and repeat, that the sexual union which can upon any prefence what-oever be dissolved, is not Christian Marriage; and that one essential difference betwint marriage and concubinage is this-That one is a Sacrament -- even to those who are unconscious of, or deny, its sacramental character-and therefore indissoluble; whilst the other is a purely human connection, or civil contract, which of course may be dissolved at any moment by the mutu ! consent of the contracting parties. The second unions of divorced persons, whose former partners are still living, we do not however call concubinage-for that would be too mild a termif not to the point. We have, no doubt, said many but simply adulterous and therefore fifthy sexual things "offensive to Protestants" inasmuch as connections. No power on earth can dissolve building of their places of worship. Even gravewe believe Protestantism i. c. the denial of Ca- the marriage tie, or release man and wife from diggers, of the most evangelical stripe, will

> that, in treating of matters pertaining to Catholi- lie carpenters, Catholic plasterers and Catholic city, he does not recognise himself as being grave-diggers be expected to give their services bound over to keep the truth; that he is not re- gratuitously. strained to the narrow, and heavily encumbered Now the fact is, that the French Canadian acmor which it is not prudent to cast aside.

of a more pro-aic habit of mind might have found means by which the latter can relieve themselves rivals," we have only to remind the Chronicle (abundant reasons for that emigration in the scarci) from this burden in the United States, is that of that it is from Protestant journals, and from the ty of unsettled land in Lower Canada, worth the rejecting practically religion altogether. But Northern Whig to particular, that we have de- trouble and expense of clearing; in the greater ! this resource is open to the Catholic in Canada; rived our information as to the disastrous and ficilities of sending farm produce to market for, by formally renouncing his connection with discusting intellectual, and moral consequences which the United States afford to the settlers in the Catholic Church, he is released from all of those extravagant outbreaks of hysterical that part of the world; to the severity of the legal obligation of contributing towards the sayfanaticism. We have it on undoubted authority. | Lower Canadian chinate, the length and rigor port of her Ministers or her sacred addices. As that the "Revival Hysteria" has in numerous of its winters, and many other physical causes an illustration of the truth of the facts by as instances sent its victim to the lucatic asylum, which it would be tedious to commerate. Facts, adduced above, we may mention this as of our and in perhaps still more, to the brothel .- if stubborn, are often uninteresting; and from the own knowledge-That French Canadian Cathe-Young men and young women in violent animal region of facts our cotemporary takes pleasant; lies, resident in the United States, are often in convulsions, may seem to the Chronicle to be refuge in the domain of faury. Thus, unswering the habit of coming over the lines into Canada. living instances of the power of the Spirit; but the question, why does the Lower Canadian emi- in order to avail themselves of the opportunities of not only to all Catholics, but to all impartial grate? - with eye in a poet's frenzy rolling, he obtaining the services of the Church gratuitously;

to the voice of passion rather than to the salu- | tions and domination : it is these that are depopulating the French Canadian districts; it is their tary counsels of the Church, and of the power absence which makes the United States so attractive

"We have shown that the habitant is a poor and frugal man, as a consequence he has nothing to spare, and he is not fond of demands upon his means discuss at length in our columns; and we would the payment of which seriously circumscribes his few comforts. His crop frequently too small for his necessities, is made still less by the tythe rigorously Chronicle to the records of illegitimacy among exacted; the calamity of a death is increased by exorbitant charges for placing the body in the earth, and assisting the soul beyond it; the joy of his mar-

Gavazzi is a prominent figure. But there is hysteria" as manifested in the notorious impurity of a christeniug darkened by the shadow of a new demand. To-day his little stores is diminished by tythes, to-morrow it is made less by the demands of contortions, and beastly physical phenomena are the fabrique, the next day it is exhausted by some to be found a remarkable similarity with the sprintful guide not content with taking possession of his purse, enforces his authority over his body, directs his politics, commands his votes and treats him as a child in everything but his capacity to pay all the demands of the church upon him.

" Precise with the spread of education among the people, with their knowledge of other systems and countries where a different condition of things exists has the popular irritation against these burdens increased, and borne fruits. The young resolve not to bear what their father's have suffered, and they take the first opportunity to escape from it by becoming denizens of a country where the law gives the Clergy no claim upon their produce, and where the competition of creeds diminishes the exactions, and moderates the pretensions of their ministers."

The Commercial Advertiser had previously admitted that the Catholic population of Lower Canada " are industrious and frugal, and live contentedly on very little . . . have few artificial wants," and that, upon the whole they carry out into practice the evangelic counsel contained in the words of the apostle: Habentes autem alimenta, et quibus tegamur, his contenti sumus. Tim. I c. vi. v. S.

This, the result of priestly domination and Romish teachings, should be taken into the account, and allowed as a very considerable set-off against the evils of priestly rule.

The latter are however greatly exaggerated by our Protestant cotemporary, even if, for the sake of argument, we admit that a Church Establishment, and the compulsory support of a Clergy, are per se evils. In the first place, tythes are levied only upon one portion of the cultivateur's crop-upon cereals only-and amount only to one bushel in twenty-six. In the second place, the foneral charges, including the expense of digging a grave, need not exceed, upon an average, the sum of two dollars. In the third place, the marriage fees paid to the priest for his services, and keeping a Register, are at the utmost, one dollar and a half; whilst the state ment of the Advertiser, that the " hopes of " new christening are darkened by the shadow of a new demand," is a pure poetic fiction, the prosaic fact being, that no priest is allowed to receive any sum, however triffing, for his services in administering baptism, either to the child or the adult. Lastly, the Advertiser adules to the demands of the fabrique as amongst the causes which contribute to drive the French Canadian from his native soil.

To all this it would not be irrelevant to reply that, even a Popish priest is as well entitled to material remuneration for his services as is the Protestant minister; and that as yet amongst all the numerous sects of Protestantdom we have not heard of one whose members are not obliged to pay for the support of their clergy, and for the scarcely dig a grave for nothing; and if the ground is hard frozen, as often happens in Cana-THE "COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER" ON I da, they will be hard hearted enough to exact a

domain of facts; but that he is at liberty to give Catholic, an emigrant to the United States, if full scope to his fancy, and to draw upon his ima- the retains any vestige of Christianity whatsoever. cination for the statements upon which he erects; is taxed far more heavily for religious nurposes his superstructure of argument. The Catholic in the free Republic, than in priest-ridden Canjournalist has no such liberty allowed him; and ada. He has to pay higher fees for marriage. therefore finds himself often seriouly embarrassed; and that whether he be married with religious m his contests with his unencumbered Protestant rates, like a Christian, or before a Justice of the adversary. Yet truth, though it may be an en- Peace, like a heathen. Graves cost as much at cumbrance in the day of battle, is a valuable least in the United States as in any part of British North America; and churches, chapels Our light-armed cotemporary, the Commercial, and meeting-houses do not, we can assure the Advertiser, by not adhering to this maxim, bas editor of the Commercial Advertiser, grow seriously exposed himself, in an article in which, spontaneously either in Vermont, or in the State professing to account for the emigration of of Connecticut. Indeed, the fact is, that promeateur is subject in Lower Canada. A person habitants of Lower Canada; and the only whilst, in the United States, where the Voluntary gradation to which man is reduced by listening we answer compulsory tythes and priestly exact system obtains, they would have been obliged to pay fees to the officiating priest or minister, for the same services. This simple fact at once and conclusively disposes of the highly poetic fictions of our Protestant cotemporary.

> But if, as the Commercial Advertiser implies Courch Establishments, compulsory provision for the support of a Clergy-if tythes, burial-fees and a fabrique, be so great evils in the case of a Catholic Church Establishment, whose members alone are bound by the compulsory obligation of

contributing to the support of their own Clergy | that, if Protestants in Canada had the power to -what shall we say of a Protestant Church Clergy, and temples, by means of tythes, churchrates; and other forced extortions? If the effects of the one be to drive the Catholics of Canada to the United States, how much more forcibly, how much more cruelly, must not the other have operated upon the Catholics of Ireland, in driving them as exiles from their native land over the face of the earth? To the Commercial Advertiser therefore we content ourselves by saying: Thou hypocrite, first cast out the beam out of thine own eye, and then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote out of thy brother's eye; employ first your eloquence and editorial pen to pull down the Protestant Church Establishment of Catholic Ireland, and then you will be in a better position to declaim against the imaginary evils of the Catholic Church Establishment of Catholic Lower Ganada.

THE "GLOBE" AND THE CENSUS .- Commenting upon the several Pastorals addressed by the Bishops of Lower Canada to their people with reference to the coming census-and in which their Lordships insisted upon the importance of making full and true returns to the "Census Enumerators"-the Globe asks :-

"Would it not have been better, had the bishops refrained from telling the habitans that the people of Upper Canada were a people who "hated" them, and that, for the sake of their religion as well as for the maintenance of their political position and their distinct nationality, it was above all things important that the census should not show hower Canada to have a population inferior or much inferior to that of Upper Ganada? Was it necessary, in order to a correct sensus being taken, that the Roman Catholic bishops should step down into the political arena, to awaken the fears of the people as to what would befal them if their numbers fell short of the numbers in Upper Canada, and to arouse their passions and jealousies against the population of the

This question comes with a bad grace from week after week, and day after day-done his ceremony. utmost to exerte the Upper Canalians against the people of Lower Canada; and who, but the

and jealousies against the population of the oth- lowing is the Herald's analysis:er section ?"

vince against the other, because that would be a work of supererogation-because that has already been effectually ac complished by the slanders of the Globe and the appeals of George under each head, may be summed up as follows:--Murder 5; cutting and wounding !; larceny 145 Brown to the fanaticism and worst passions of the Protestant Reformers of Upper Canada. | males 20 females 7 boys; gambling, 12 males; sell-But it was most necessary for the Catholic Bishons of this section of the Province to put disorderly conduct, 384 males 88 females 2 boys; their people on their guard against what must breaking the peace 561 males 196 females; assaultinevitably befall them and their religious, charit- females 12 boys; vagrants 62 males 353 females 15 able, and educational institutions, whenever, boys; indecent exposure 26 males; impeding and incommoding 243 males; furious driving 44 males; from their preponderance in the Legislature, the Protestants of Upper Canada shall have it in do; total offences 5291 males, 2,012 females 77 boys; their power to carry into execution their long cherished designs of persecution, sacrilege and -- Committed to House of correction for 15 days and Church-robbery.

their word. If we attribute to them the design of confiscating Catholic property in Canada, and 2,028 males 1382 females; French Canadians 1,768 persecuting our Clergy and Religious bodies, it is because they openly proclaim themselves males 40 females: United States 111 males 30 the admirers of the spolation of the Church in females; other countries 98 males 11 females. To-Italy, and applaud loudly the persecution of Cathelic Monks and Nuns by the agents of revolu- Intemperance. Of the males for protection 45 have monary terrorism in the revolted Provinces of times, 7 nine times. Of the females 33 twice, 13 the Sovereign Pontiff. The laws of morality thrice, 12 four times, 6 six thres, 6 seven times, 5 vary not with degrees of latitude and longitude. That which is morally right in Umbria, must be prisoners and others during the year in the shape of morally right in Lower Canada; and as the conduct of an Italian revolutionary Dictator in expelling monks and nuns from their Convents, good Catholics, possess a peculiar interest, oc- ing frozen his feet slightly the day previous, he reand in confiscating their property, receives the curred in the chapel of the Congregation de fused to move or be moved. Moran did his best to applicate of the Globe, we have but too good Notre Dame, on the 24th instant—when three drag him out, but could not. Thereupon, he rushed to the foot of the state reasons for believing that a similar expulsion of young ladies from the Diocese of Montreal rethe members of our religious societies in Lower crived the holy habit of the Community, and one Canada, and the confiscation of their property, Catherine Purcell, made her solemn profession, days ago. This suffering man, when a rush was would be a measure approved of and supported receiving in religion the name of St. Beatrix. made into the room to save him, exclaimed: "Oh. by all those who applaud the cruel and arbitrary That she may ever worthily bear this holy apacts of the revolutionary party in Italy. Church pellation is, and always shall be, the sincere prayacts of the revolutionary party in Italy. Church property in Canada is held by no better tenure property in Canada is held by no better tenure lar friend of her family, and who, having been veyed out. Thus, the poor old man was left in the than was that which, amidst the plaudits of the present at the interesting ceremony, takes this kitchen. Three or four minutes after this, assistance | most hearty concurrence and sanction"; not only Protestant press, has lately been confiscated by method of communicating to their intelligence through the doors in a manner that quite defied entering to the protection of the old, but on, SUNI through the doors in a manner that quite defied entering to the protection of the old, but on, SUNI through the doors in a manner that quite defied entering to the protection of the old, but on, SUNI through the doors in a manner that quite defied entering to the protection of the old, but on, SUNI through the doors in a manner that quite defied entering to the protection of the old, but on, SUNI through the doors in a manner that quite defied entering to the protection of the old, but on, SUNI through the doors in a manner that quite defied entering to the protection of the old, but on, SUNI through the doors in a manner that quite defied entering to the protection of the old, but on, SUNI through the doors in a manner that quite defied entering to the protection of the old, but on, SUNI through the doors in a manner that quite defied entering the protection of the old, but on, SUNI through the doors in a manner that quite defied entering the protection of the old, but on, SUNI through the doors in a manner that quite defied entering the protection of the old, but on, SUNI through the doors in a manner that quite defied entering the protection of the old, but on, SUNI through the doors in a manner that quite defied entering the protection of the old, but on, SUNI through the doors in a manner that quite defied entering the protection of the old, but on, SUNI through the doors in a manner that quite defied entering the protection of the old, but on, SUNI through the doors in a manner that quite defied entering the protection of the old, but on, SUNI through the doors in a manner that quite defied entering the protection of the old, but on, SUNI through the doors in a manner that quite defied entering the doors in a manner that quite defied entering the doors in a manner that quite defied entering the doors in a manner t Italian Liberals. How then can we presume thereof .- Com.

imitate, they would refrain from imitating, the Establishment? of the obligation imposed by law example set them by the latter? In a wordupon Catholics to support that Establishment, its | Protestants, generally, applaud the confiscation of Catholic ecclesiastical property, eulogise long series of prosperous seasons. the actors therein as wise, just, liberal and patriotic statesmen: it behaves us, therefore, of Lower Canada to be constantly on our guard, lest similar wise, just, liberal, patriotic statesmen should obtain power of control over our Church and our Religious Communities. .

> TRANSLATION OF THE REMAINS OF THE SISTERS OF THE HOTEL-DIEU .- We are informed that on Thursday next, the 31st inst., a funeral service will be sung at 9 o'clock, A.M., in the Church of the Hotel-Dieu, in this city, over the remains which have lately been taken out of the vaults of this Monastery, to be transferred to the new hospital at Mont Ste. Famille. The old Church and Convent will shortly be demolished and, in their place, will be erected spacious buildings, designed for commercial pur-

Immediately after the service will take place the translation of these bodies, which are 181 in number, and enclosed in 23 coffins bearing inscriptions which make known the names of the persons whose remains are therein contained .-The cossins will be exposed one or two days previous to the ceremony, in the said church, for the satisfaction of the relations storm of hall and snow. He lost the road, and of the deceased Sisters and of the triends of being anable, on account of his mar-sightedness,

ring to a Notice on this funeral ceremony which soon offered for sale at a very low price.

cient community, which has always rembried and still renders so important services to this city: and to the whole district, will induce all catizens

POLICE REPORT FOR THE CITY OF MONTthe other day, a sured us, that the latted enter- REAL FOR 1860 .- We avail ourselves of the Her- tinetly heard all that fearful night, but they were tained by the former against us of the Lower ald's analysis of this document, and its statistics taken for those of a wild animal, red, in consetained by the former against us of the Lower ald's analysis of this document, and its statistics quence, unheaded. When day broke however, the Province, was so general, and so intense, that of crime. It will be seen with pleasure that the cries still continuing, a search was made, and the prevalent feeling in Upper Canada was, that amount of actual crime in Montreal is small in fortunate to say, the nuhappy man was found. His sufferings had made him delicious; and to those who the "sword and musket" were the only argu- proportion to its population, and that in spite of approached he was quite enlogistic of horse-ticily ments to which the friends of the Globe could the great influx of strangers from the United and invited the party to partake. His clothes, deign to have resource in their coming contro- States and elsewhere, on account of the Prince to get them off, so much were they frozen. Meanversies with the Lower Canadian "habitants." of Wales's visit, there is only an increase of time, word had been conveyed to Pendina of Mr. It is the Globe, it is George Brown himself, who 509 arrests over the previous year. Of the wonted disinterestedness and sharrity, came to carry has first told us that the people of Upper Cana- total number of commitments, 7,390, about one- his unfortunate paster in an easy conveyance. da hate, with a bitter, and perfect hatred, fourth were committed for protection merely; who brought him to his house, and did everything their Catholic fellow-citizens of the East; and and what is remarkable, it would appear that the in his power to mitigate Mr. Golffou's sufferings. To the Bishops have but repeated the language of British and Yankee elements of our mixed popu- bad condition of the sufferer's limbs required imme-George Brown, in order to put their people on lation furnished almost as many offenders as did diate attention; and as soon as Father Lesiane their guard against the malice of their advertible far larger French Canadian element—the heard of what had happened, he sent a comple of half-breeds to Pembina in quest of the unfortunate figures being: for the former, 1,878, against Priest. The expediency of this course you will the The Globe asks also if it was necessary that 1,993 for the latter. This may partly be ex- better realize in learning that at Pembina there is no doctor, while at St. Boniface there are two the Roman Catholic Bishops should awaken plained by the fact that a large number of of skittal surgeons, not to speak of the good Spaters of the fears of the people as to what should befall fenders are punished from the crews of the ships them, if their numbers fell short of the numbers visiting our Port, and which are almost entirely rived here in as good a condition as could have been in Upper Canada, and to arouse their passions manned by persons of British origin. The fol- expected. No sooner had the doctors seen his feet

CHIMES COMMITTED IN THE CITY OF MONTREAL DURING THE YEAR 1860 .- From the Annual Statis- Goidon having been convinced as to its necessity Unnecessary was if—we reply—to rouse the ties of Crime, &c., committed in the city during the and given his consent. He received the last rights passions and jealousies of one section of the Pro- past year, submitted by the Chief of Police to the of the Church beforehand. Fortunately the doc-Police Committee, we learn that the total number of tors were able to administer chloroform, which made persons brought to the Station Houses, amounted to the operation much more supportable. At first it 7,390, being an increase of 509 over the previous

From the tables, the total number of offenders mates 16 females 34 boys; suspicion of larceny 3' ing liquor on Sunday, 27 majes; tippling 118 umles; drunk 2,375 majes 633 females 6 boys; drunk and ing the police, 39 maies; protection 1087 males, 763 total 7,390.

The prisoners were disposed of as follows: umder 2 809 males 375 femules; for one taonth and In saying this, we do but take Protestants at der 105 males 256 fem.des. Committed for trial 93

Discharghd 2,868. The origin of the offenders was as follows :--- Irish males 225 femnies; English 801 males 204 females Scotch 363 males 117 females ; British Caundien 206 threw water upon the first but this only increased

tal males 5,375, females 2,015.

3,488 of the offences are stated to have arisen from been received twice, 56 thrice, 20 four times, 10 five twelve times.

The amount of £1,772 17s. 31d has been paid by ines, being an increase of £572 9s jd over last year.

One of those events, which, in the eyes of all other from the City of Kingston, Miss Mary

comes before us in a new and handsome dress in bonor of the New Years. We trust that the greatest risk that his room was bonor of the New Year. We trust that it may reached, and the alarm given which saved him. be a happy year with him, and but the first of a

The proceeds of the late Bazaar, held in Williamstown, Glengarry, by the Ladies of St. Mary's Church, amounted to the very handsome! sum of \$515.

Stafford, and our friends at Wellington, for their smoke. The third time she herself partially caught kind exertions in favor of the Taue Wirness, fire. The two side alters and the pulpit had to be and their promet, payment of their promet, payment of their promet. and their prompt payment of their several sub-

Remittances in our next.

SAD NEWS FROM RED RIVER. SUPPERINGS OF A CATHOLIC PRIEST.

> Father Oran to Bishop Grace. Episcopal Residence of St. Boniface, ? Red River, December 10, 1860,

Right Rev. Sir:-At the instance of the Rev. Father Lestane who administers the affairs of this diocese in the absence of the Rt. Rev. Bishop, now absent from this place on a pastoral visit, I take the liberty of addressing you a few lines to acquaint you with the position of the unfortunate Father Goiffou, who, as you are doubtless aware by this time, had the misfortune of having his two feet very badly frozen, while on his return from St. Paul to Pembina. When within one good day's journey from the limit of his voyage, auxious to be with the people of his charge with the least possible delay, he left his companions on horseback, hoping to reach Pembina by nightfall. When within ten or twelve miles of to find it again, his horse sank in that slough of despond, the Grand Marais. In vain did he endeavor Further information can be obtained by refer- to extricate the animal from his unpleasant position; all his efforts were unavailing, and it was with ring to a Notice on this funeral ceremony which auguish that the poor missionary saw his faithful has been published by Mr. Plinguet, and will be charger die on the second day. It was then that Mr. Golffon began to appreciate all the horeors of his dire position, and the marming prospect The interest that the public take in this an- cruel and lonely death stared him in the face. With no provisions in his possession, a cold north wind blowing hard upon his wearied frame, up to his knees in water and snow, his condition was imported and, knowing this, he managed to seraw; on a please one who, like George Brown, has for years— who will have leisure to assist at this interesting settled somehow, and the only way be count do so was to ear of his dead horse. By this means he count of paper his will. The cravings of tourser must be trived to keep tody and soul tog, ther for rive days, at the end of which time the purry he had the behind came up, and camped within a stone's throw of the poor Priest. His pitiful mondings, were diswhich were of iron hardness, had to be cut in pieces Goiffon's position, and Mr. Joe Rolette, with his the most superficial observer it was clear that the than they pronounced amoutation necessary, in order to save the life of the sufferer. On the week following the cruel operation was performed, Father was thought that it would be sufficient to amputate the foot; but several incisions convinced the doctors that the leg was attacked, so they took off the leg jost below the knee. The operation was very prompt, and very skilfally performed.

> DISASTROUS FORE -- CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL SPANED!-ONE LIVE DUST'S -- THE RISHOU'S PALACE IN ASHES !--Loss £25.000.

On Friday last, about tea pollock in the forenous, a tire broke out neross at St. Boniface, the like of which has never been equalled in this place for suddenness, rapidity, and destructiveness. Within an hour after I began, the Bishop's beautiful residence was one mass of rains, and the flames were raging carting without license 127 do; depositing filth 11 wildly on the roof of the magnificent carinellal. The sight was partific, and in us far as this capati-

tutes subjectly by it was grandly sublime.

It originates thus: Two guits were preparing to make occase in the life out to the undergoing story They put ab at to ibs, of tallow lote an immense under 490 males 325 females; for two months and un- kettle or the dove. There being a large line, it soon toosed ever much the stove and of course caused a bieve. They go alarmed, and lefted iff the kettle, but in the hurry of doing so, a quantity of the grease was poured on the stove and theoring, which helped the flame already kingled. They then his fary Despairing of success by their own efforts. they gave the alarm; but there was only one man at hand-Hagloir Horin. He struggled in vain to arrest the devouring element. Right over the stove not more than three feet from it, was a considerable number of boards drying; and it was this that caught so quickly, and rendered the apward firms so irresistible. Behind the stove, there sat an old blind man, Duchsome by name. Charity had secured him ; a home here since January. When Youn, Morin saw that he could do nothing, he seized the old man to take him out of the house; but the old accuste, who it appears, was exceedingly ill-tempered and stubborn, would not go. He probably thought the fire of less consequence than it really was; and havno-let me alone-let me die-I am quite useless ination of Knowledge based upon Catholic Princinow; endeavor to save the lives of those who will he of more service than myself." Of course, no noveyed out. Thus, the poor old man was left in the and principles for which it is based meet with my

THE "ANTIGONISH CASKET." - Our old front door when the fire burst furiously after himfriend has changed his residence to Halifax, and Father Mestre, who had not slept the night before,

The progress of the fire was something positively appalling : so rapid, indeed, that nothing-literally nothing-was saved.

As soon as it seemed hopeless to save anything out of the palais, all efforts were turned to the Cathedral. The soldiers of the Royal Canadian Rifles did good service here. Most of the benches and pews were saved. The organ, the holy vessels, the great altar, and all the pictures were also saved. Much was rescued from the vestry by Sister Gosse-Our best thanks are tendered to the Rev. Mr. In, who rushed three times into it, amid suffocating

At this stage, all fled. The flames were now circling around the beautiful, massive pillars supporting the side-galleries, and waving up along the arched ceiling that had cost so much money, time, and skill to finish. To anybody standing in front, the scene presented a wild grandeur-flames rolling hither and thither - sweeping upwards 80 or 100 feet, and enveloping the edifice. In a little, the roof fell in with a tremendous crash. Fanned by a strong south wind, the fire burned around the steeples fiercely. At length, the great beliry began to totter, and away went one sceeple, to be soon after followed by the other. The three bells that chimed so beautifully Sunday after Sunday, had actually melted in their places. Their collective weight was 1,000 line

This Cathedral was beyond all comparison the largest and grandest edifice in Rupert's Land. Its dimensions were: -length, 100 feet; breadth, 60; height of walls, 40; height of spires, los. The toundation was laid in 1835, and it was not until the present year it was completely finished! The taste exhibited in the ornam-uting of the interior did credit to Art. The tables of the Sisters of Charity in the painting of the pillars and the general decorations were such as would have satisfied the aesthetic facolities of the most refined. We have I F such St. Michael's Cathell al, Toronto, and we must | published in the Quebre Verlevie | Maraing Clermipronounce that of St. Bombace to have been vasily superior in symmetry and elegant finish.

And thus has gone in a few hours the results tabor, more or here continuous for a quarter of a with the following reserve. Mosess J. Lilly, M. Concentary. His Lordship the Bishop of St. Boniface and H. Lane, I. Stafford, J. S. Ketiy, T. J. Murphy, G. L. absent in the fler north on a visit to his various. Neilun, E. Poley, L. H. Congliben, John O'Leary, W. is absent in the far north on a visit to his various missions, and will not be back for two or three McKay, T McComell, P Henchev M J O'Doberty, W may he. It is not as yet quite decided where reli- Quina, it should be McKay, and M F Walsh. gious service is to be held whather in the Convent er in the Brothers' establishment: nor can anything to decided until the return of the Bighop, as to the steps to be taken to replace what the fire has dost and. The Priests will for the present winter tike quarters in the garret of the College Suilding. The feeling throughout the Settlement common the sum of \$2040. We understood that it is expect-Protostents as well as Catholics-is very property one of great regret in witnessing such an immence destruction of property.

We were this (Monday) morning the we see intens of the melted gold and cliver, discovered enoug the for publication: using to und we were informed that some of the bodies of the old man were also found.

ASSOCIATION OF THE ERECTION OF A MONU-MENT TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE BISHOP DARTIQUE.

in order to obviate any misapprehensions that may have arisen as to the terms of subscriptions to this Association, we have been requested to state that the som of One Dollar is the only amount that will be received from any person desiring to contribute towards its funds. The following is a list

of the additional subscribers since our last; -Major F Dugal, of Terrebone

Widow S B Dancer Widow A.P. Nolan

Mr J B Geoffrey, of St Elizabeth Mr. M Geoffroy, Medical Student in Laval University, Quebec.

The Deaf and Damb of the St Joseph Asylum, an-

der the direction of the Sisters of Providence The Orphans of the Providence

The Female day-pupils of St dames School Rev E Normandin, cure of Tachenaie

Alf. Vienne, Esq. Rev Ant. Proutz, cure of St Philippe

Mr Elp. Gravel, Tacological Stud Seminary

Widow N Gravel, of Laprairie

Rev Remi Robert, cure of Blairfindie Rev M Lavalies, corate,

S B Schmidt, Esq. M.D. Mr. H.E. Martineau, Teacher, St. Denis, Diocess. o.

St Hyacinthe D Laurent, Esq.

Mrs D Laurent Miss Delphine Choquet

Mr H Choquet, Student in St Mary's Conege Mr F B M Namee

Rev. A. Pavotte, cure of St. Sonlife. Rev F Darogher, care of Netwik Diocess of St Hysciathe

Prud. Male, Esq.

Miss Enlaite Maio,

Miss Louise Migmult, do

"G. H. Dabey," in our last, should have been and

NNUAL REPORT OF COUNCIL OF THE ST. PATRICK'S CATHOLIC AND LITERARY INSUSTREE, QUEBEC, FOR THE YEAR ENDING STH JANUARY, 1861.

On the 17th inst., at No. 22, Des Prai St. Roels, Mary Alice, accord daughter of Entland St. Roels, Mary Alice, according to the Entland St

Your Council, whose term of office expires tonight, beg leave to present the Annual Report,

During the year just ended, they regret that only one lecture was delivered, and that by J. E. Fitzpatrick, Esq., M.B.L. Your Council have invited several gentlemen, both

Clock that May, its metrics during the present winter, some of worom they are happy to state have already cosmod Your Council would desire to impress upon the minds of the members of this Institute, the necessity that at present exists of scenning a larger attendance at the lectures than has been for some time bast, since the pancity of numbers must be not only disheartening to the lecturer, but also to the Council who have invited had.

St. Patrick's Night, 1860, was celebrated in the usual manner by a Literary and Musical Soirce .-Again we have to feel proof at the success which has attended this mode of celebrating St. Patrick's

The Reading Room loring the past year, has been well attended

THE LIBRARY. - The number of books circulated in 1860 is 509.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT .- On reference to the Treasurer's Report, your Council regret that the affairs of this Institute (though not worse than other years) are not prospering as well as would be desired. Blame can neither be attached to your Council nor to the members, but to the members of to the foot of the stairs and shouted for help, but the the St. Patrick's Congregation, who (though the only person above that could render assistance was amount of subscriptions are small in comparison to busily occupied in saving Pere Goiffon-the unfortu- other Literary Institutions in this city) seem dead to nate priest that had one of his legs amputated a few the good such an Institution as this is capable of producing.

Founded as this Institute has been, for the dissemples, and as a guarantee of this, placed under the patronage of His Grace the Archbishop who has been graciously pleased to remark that "the objects

few among this class, are entier members or subscribers.

In conclusion your Conneil trust they have given every satisfaction in the performance of the duties entrusted to them, having only at heart, as they believe every member present has, nothing more nor less than the welfare and prosperity of this Institute.

The whole humbly submitted, JOHN LANE, Junt.,

President, James M. O'LEARY, Actg. Recg. Secy.

Quebec, Jan. 8, 1861. TREASURER'S REPORT.

Council Room,

THE TREASURER IN ACCOUNT WITH THE ST. P. C. AND I

To balance from last year (10 Jan.		
1859)	99	46
" Member's Subscription	187	
" Subscriber's do	68	
" Sale of Newspapers	18	
" Proceeds of lecture		95
" St Patrick's Suiree	341	
	0.55	
	\$721	91.
Cn. By Guardian's Salary	140	00
" Rent	160	
" Newspapers	49	
" Advertising	20	
# Pastage		
" Postage Fuel and Gas	11	30
	58	86
of family 8 police		48
oundines,	21	70
** Balance	76	90
	\$721	91

January 8, 1861. E. & O, E

John O'LEARY, Treasurer. Moved by Mr. M. F. Walsh, recorded by Mr. S. oley, . That the Reports just read be adopted and

Perried. cle, and Montreal True William Scrutingers having hear and lead the members present proceeded to radict page. Copneil for 1861,

JAMES M. O'LEARY, Actg. Recg. Secy.

Confermation of the Sovieties Postiff. - We are authorised to state that the collection made in this D'occess for the Potes, has to top date, reached od that this amount will be further increased following list of those parishes which have contributed most largely, together with the amounts contributed by them researctively, in then handed us

Cathedral, City of Ottawa.					-	5	60
St. Joseph's Do,				_	_	152	50
St. Andrew's Do.						90	0.0
Huntley and Comrey.		,				288	50
Richmond and Namean,		-				206	00
Egansville. Schastopol, and	1 13	hir		ш,		188	00
Pembroke,				'		180	(10
Chelsea and Wakefield, -				_	-	152	00
L'Original,	-	-				155	62
Portage du Fort,	-			_		149	00
Allumette and Sheen,	-			-	_	110	90
Glowester and Osgoode, -	_		_			105	00
Renfrew, St. Patrick, and S	Sari	no:	03	ui.		102	00
Pakenbam and Fitzroy, -			-			190	00
Buckingham and St. Malac	hv.			_		89	00
Calumet and Williamstown	1.			-		62	gn.
Bousecours, Petite Nation,	.,				_	48	35
Aylmer,				-		45	00
Other missions, -			-			103	43
Total,		_				\$2910	00
Ottawa Tribune.							, .

Married.

In this city, on the 10th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Dowd, Mr. William Evans, to Mary Louisa, youngest daughter of J Jackson, Esq.

At Quepec, on the 14th instant, at St Patrick's Presbytery, by the Rev Mr Clark, Mr P McGlory, to Miss Susan R Reason, both of that city.

At St Patrick's Church, Quebec, on the 14th inst., by the Rev James Murphy, Mr Juo E Barke, to Miss Elizabeth Paul, both of that city

Died,

At Rawdon, on the 20th inst., Lake Daly, Esq., Merchant, aged 68 years. Mr. Dah was a native of Killeshandra, County Cavan, Ireland. He emigrated to this country in 1832, and was the first to establish business in the village of Rawdon. His mussuming manner and aprightness of character, rendered him particularly respected by all classes and persons of all creeds in the community. He leaves a wife and three children, and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. May his soul rest in peace.

At Point Levy East, Quebre, on the 13th instant, Patrick, youngest son of Mr. James Walsh, aged 10 venrs and I month.

At Quebec, on the 16th inst., after a very prinful Maess, Honoor M'Monos, aged 49 years, widow of

On the 17th inst., at No. 22, Des Prairies Atreet, St. Rochs, Mary Alice, second daughter of Mr. John

> T. C. DE LORIMIER, Advocate,

32 LITTLE ST. JAMES STREET MONTREAL, Will atten't Circuits at Beauharnois Huntingdon and

ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION.



The Reverend Father O'Farrell's LECTURE.

ON THE "POPE'S IRISH BRIGADE."

BONAVENTURE HALL,

WILL TAKE PLACE ON

FRIDAY EVENING, 1st FEB.. To Commence at EIGHT o'clock precisely. Tickets, 25 cents; to be had of the Committee, and

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the St. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY will take place on, SUNDAY EVENING NEXT, immediately after

at the door on the Evening of the Lecture.

E MURPHY, Secretary.

FRANCE.

Louis Napoleon's remarks to the Diplomatists on New Year's Day were of no effect.

It is said that the English Government had sent a strong note to the Emperor of France, protesting against the extension of the occupation of Syria by a French force. No reply had been yet received.

It is reported that the correspondence between France and England relative to the French fleet before Gaeta was most unsatisfac-

A Paris letter in the Independence has the following:-" All the Powers which met at Warsaw have just expressed their collective wish to the Emperor Napoleon's Government that it will continue the protection of the French fleet at Gaeta. As yet the instructions given to Admiral Le Barbie de Tinan have not been modified." The French screw ship of the line Fontency has joined the squadron of Vice Admiral Le Barbier de Tinan before Gaeta, to replace the Alexandre, which is under orders to return to Toulon. On the 19th Dec. the situation at Gaeta had undergone no change, the squadron being at anchor, having received supplies of stores.

The report that some Governments have recently taken collective steps at Paris in reference to the question of Gaeta is without any The soldiers and officers shouted "It's Pio foundation.

In a remarkable article by M. de Carne, a few days ago in the Ami de la Religion, entitled "The Peace Party and the War Party." the writer strongly advocates the faithful execution of the Treaty of Villafranca, and concludes as follows:---

" If such is the real sentiment of honest men, the inevitable result of which would be to give a finly has no need of foreigners; she has chapit the terrible tutelage of all revolutions, and the bloody apostleship of all nationalities? Strange crusade from the Mincio to the Danube through; the chances of a gigantic war, the true object of which, it must be admitted and confessed, will and many of them no Italian. He replied, be the confiscation by France of Belgian na- "Why did they come to taly these infamous tionality, and that of those Rhenish provinces so butchers? Let them make the best of it." dear to German nationality.

" Such is the nightmare from which the nation the right of speech and the practice of liberty. The principle of the evil which affects so gravely perhaps without reflecting on it, does not think -such, at least, as until now practised-against? tions, our Parliamentary Assemblies had at least that advantage, and if the majority represented the sterile and hypocritical caresses lavished on agitators, England is faithful to the same thought, and remains fully assured that her reflected will can alone dispose of her destiny. It is because she is confident in the action of this sovereignty incessantly exercised by public opinion that her financial credit surpasses ours. What alarms party of pleasure. A country well enough prepeace."

fensive policy by Austria in Lombardy."

M. Grandguillot explains that another Power, from divers motives, is equally contrary to Austrian domination in Italy.

It is believed the Sovereign Pontiff will not confirm the nomination of the French Bishops as long as the Government conducts itself so hypocritically towards the Holy See. It is certain francs for St. Peter's Pence to the Archbishop of Paris, who has hunself subscribed 10,000 .-Cardinal Morlot, I may add, is her confessor .-The Empress has resumed the habit of going to in cases and tratorias. her duties on every Festival of the Blessed Virgin. Since her return her fickle husband has not admitted her to the Council of Ministers as

render itself very brilliant, and to wind up by a boot .- Paris Cor. Weekly Register.

ing the Rhine was a national desire, that a war

undertaken to conquer the ancient boundaries of

The Pays says :-The tendency of public opinion presages that the Garibaldian party will obtain the majority

1TALY.

at the elections to the Italian Parliament. Count Cavour has the intention of retiring, at

Aleast provisional, from the Sardinian Ministry. The official Gazette publishes the four Royal State of Italy

THE SWISS AT CASTEL FIDARDO. - The tinguish itself at Castel Fidardo. He explains that the first Foreign Regiment, was 1.535 strong, and that when the new battalions were raised for the Pope's service, 29 officers, 60 sous officiers, and 700 corporals and privates were taken from the 1st Foreign Regiment to form the nucleus of the new organisations. Their place was supplied by new recruits and if the war had not occurred during the process of transformation, the regiment would have recovered its solidity; but as it was it went into action, at Castel Fidardo, 1,100 strong, balf of them being raw recruits; and the best companies, in which the old soldier predominated, being almost without officers. M. Oberson gives an account of the brutality of General Cialdini, which accords with all that is otherwise known of that worthy. M. Oberson was administering the rites of religion to the wounded and the dying on the field of battle, when he was carried by Piedmontese soldiers before the General, who began crying "O bello! on prete, un prete!" Nono-the thief-the hangman-the assassin! Shoot hun, shoot him ; ce hourreau d'un pretre !" "Well, shoot me," said M. Oberson; "that would pain me less than to keep me from the paces off." "Ah." they laughed, " he wants to be a martyr! Questo brutto porcone! Not a bit of it!" He entreated Cialdini to allow him ful disturbances." with what eye would the country view a policy to go to the dying. "No!" said Cialdmi, lains and surgeons of her own; she has no need of you!" He then sent to l'unodan two surgeous and a chaplain. M. Oberson reminded hum that the dying spoke English, and German,

Ross, Dec. 19, 1860 -On Sanday, the 16th, a meeting of the Peter's Pence Association was held would feel itself relieved by recovering at last a Prince Orsini's Three foreigners, who had been specially invited to attend, were present-mamely, Dr. Dixon, the Archbishop of Armagh; Mr. Pope Hennessy, and Judge Therry. The meeting, with our imagination and our interests is that France, the exception of the Irish Primate and Monsignor Nardi, was exclusively composed of Laymen. herself sufficiently defended by her institutions | Secretary, Marquis Cavalletti, read a communication from Macerata, stating that the people selected the moment when the Piedmontese officials and soldiers the suddenness of superior decisions. Peare is were going through the farce of voting the annexaonly firmly established when there exists a sort of that province, to meet and inaugurate the State, doctrine which makes respect to treaties the Peter's Pence Association. The total sum announvery basis of policy. However poor in tradi- ced for the first balf of the month of December was 3,866 scudi, which gives for the whole month an estimate of 7,000 scudi, or about £1,400. This is from the city of Rome alone. Such marked success is the anything, it was the idea of peace. In spite of best answer to those who ignorantly assert that the Romans are inimical to the Holy Father. Up to this the offerings in the Eternal City have been as follows: Sept., 3,132 scudi; Oct., 4,301 scudi; November, 4,024 scudi. First half of December, 3,866

scudi.-Cor. of Tublet.

The party in favour of the annexation of Rome to Sardinia assembled at the Cathedral of St. Peter on the 22d inst., and made a demonstration.

The Rev. R Belancy writes from Rome, where France is the fear of finding herself engaged in he was staying for a week :-" People in England a great war as suddenly as one might be in a lask for what purpose the French soldiers are here? And some reply, to prevent the Sardinians entering. pared to embark an army in 24 hours is condemned to the double danger of alarming others demned to the double danger of alarming others, with French principles to depupalise the and never being reassured itself. The only population They go about from person to person, counterpoise to such a military flower is the land from house to house, propagating their loose power of popular assemblies with their habitual sentiments about religion and politics, with a view procrastination. If, then, France recover the of preparing the people of Rome, especially the lower classes, for that consummation, so devoutly to be serious practice of her representative institutions wished by the French Emperor, the reduction of Rome Europe will have no less reason for congratula- and traly to a French dependency. To say the French tion than France herself, and we shall be ena- soldiers are here to prevent the Sardinian usurpbled once more to say that liberty will maintain or from entering is so arrant an absurdity that no man in his senses could for a moment entertain it. The King of Sardinia is as much under the control The Constitutionnel contains a second article, of the Emperor of the French, as his own army is: signed by its chief editor, M. Grandguillot says: and would no more think of entering Rome without "France will never suffer the return to an of- his imperial raders, than of entering Paris to deof which no he can fathom, to make it appear to the world that to wishes to defend the Pope against any assault from without, a. e., from Sardinia. Catholics of France are deceived by it. The device leads them still to hope that he intends in his own way to succour the Holy Father. It prevents the other Powers from interfering. And it hinders the King of Naples and the Neapolitan troops from making Rome their place of retreat, should Gaeta have that the Empress Eugenie has sent 100,000 to be abandoned by them. Eight years ago when I was in Rome, on a Saturday afternoon, I used to see the French soldiers crowding round the door of the Jesuits' Confessional. I see nothing of the kind now. But I see them drunk in the streets, and in crowds

"You have heard of the suspension of the hom-bardment of Gaeta. The Emperor has got credit for No doubt it was his suggestion. And the King of Naples, caught in a snare, has allowed his Minsformerly. A divorce is spoken of, but I cannot ter to embody the act, as one to be grateful for, in believe that. With regard to the decree of the a communication he has made to the other European 24th Nov., I fully believe that it will lead not Courts. From the comment, I have seen upon it in gan to assemble in great numbers round the Cardimerely to a simple change of regulations, but the English papers, it does not appear that you have any idea of it. Yet here it is held to be as clear as that it is the dawn of an entirely new system of day that the Emperor of the French only proposed it Government. That Napoleon promulgated it to the King of Sardinia to enable him to put down show humself, and publicly bless the colors which Peter III., and styled himself "Czar, the Avenger," only to cover his mysterious plans cannot admit the insurrection which was endangering his tenure they had brought, and which have the figure of King extended with horrible excesses nearly to the gates of a doubt. His policy requires some approbation on the part of the fictitious "national repreof Naples (Francis II). To stop that reaction it was sentation." and every one knows right well that moves sary to withdraw the troops from the siege of from that distinguished body he has no serious Gaeta for a time, as was done; and one can only opposition to fear. At the first glance it is clear lament that the good King should not have distristthat the very small amount of liberty recently ed the proposals that were made to him for the sus-

it has been often said that the desire of possess- | a few mouths' more impunity from their assault. DEAR BREAD IN ROME. - There Is a great cry here about the price of bread. In Italy the poor will have wheaten bread, it appears, or none. The English in but never will I bless one object which belongs to France would be popular. How would it be Deconshire, and the Scotch, are satisfied to live on then, if the policy of the Empire, which evi- oaten or barley bread, and the Times makes no ob- have been condemned by the Church, or to those ranged by the master, and could seldom be contracted dently marches towards a conclusion, sought to jection to it; but its bowels of compassion are moved when it hears of a Roman labourer paying a trifle those whom the Holy Father dose not bless" After render itself very brilliant, and to wind up by a more than usual for his wheaten loaf. The Pope's pronouncing these words the Archbishop retired, glorious national achievement, such as the acquired. Government is attacked because the loaf is allowed and the authorities, having arrived, put the mob sition of the Rhenish frontier and Antwerp to to rise in price. Cardinal Antonelli is accused, because he has two or three brothers who, as corn merchants, supply the Roman market with corn, of keeping the price up for the more purpose of making money; whereas Cardinal Antonelli is just as innocent as Mr Cobden is of the charge. I have inquired into this outery. Many good Catholics consider there was ground for it. Now I find there is none, actually none. The bread, for Rome, is no doubt high. But the Government is not any more than

er's advice, has established bake-houses to the numdecrees, dated Naples, December 17, declaring ber of about thirty (I am told) in Rome, to supply scheme is, that the principle of Representation by and Umbria to constitute an internal part of the More than this the Pope or his Government cannot make the supply of bread to the city of Rome, as was till recently, the business of the Papal Govern-Fribourg Chronicter publishes a letter from the ment. There is at Rome, at this moment, great stitutions, and each member will represent the Rev. Mr. Ob rson. Prothonatory Apostolic, ag tation going on in regard to this matter. I was interest of all classes. - Tublet. Chaplam of a Swiss Regiment which did not dis- | told yesterday that several persons had been wounded in an affray in one of the streets of Rome, which arose out of an attempt to sell bread at a cheaper rate than suited the monopolists (who are identified with Cardinal Antonelli). On investigation, I found that the whole story was a perversion of the truth. Italy. In urging his proposition, he says that he The Pope's baker's cares were stouped by persons regards the loss of Venetia as very possible, that he interested in keeping up the price of bread-a thing highly honorable to the Pope and his Government, who advocate and pray for the reduction of the price. This, however, was not told. The story affoat is, that the scuffle (in which two or three men were wounded) arose out of a determination on the part of the population of Rome to force the Government to lower the price of bread in Rome.

The fact is (impossible as it is to account for it), there is not one thing here which is truly reported. Let the Pope do what he may, the enemies of the Church, who are many and malignant, will falsify his best acts. - Yours truly,

R. BELANY. Affairs at Gaeta unchanged It is reported that negotiations were pending for an extended armistice.

The nomination of Prince Carignan as the King of Sardinia's Lieutenant at Naples is confirmed, Count Trapani is said to be heading the reaction-

ary movement in Abruzzi. The Times correspondent, writing on the 22nd, says :- " A ' terrific reaction' has again broken out at Teramo; rior and brigandange, in the name of the Bourbs, are reported to rage at Santeranno; here and there in the Abruzzi and Calabria; and even, if the telegrams may be trusted-for electricity has given newsmongers a power of lying commenwounded, who are dying without help a few surate with the speed of its transmission of intelligence-even here and there in the Marches. At Naples most of the theatres, and especially the Teatro San Carlo, are nightly the scene of disgrace-

> The Morning Star correspondent says: -"The French Government cannot recognise the blockade of Gaem without acknowledging the power by which Gaeta is blockaded; ergo, the French Government, whose Ambassador has been recalled from Turin, while leaving its representative at Gaeta, cannot consistently with logical reasoning recognise the hostile act of Victor Emmanuel as

King of Italy.
"The old mint of falsehood and deception, which has rendered the uncient regime of diplomatic rule so hateful, has been suffered to overeast every account given to us of the strength and importance of Gueta It has been unde to appear by the reports from Turin as if the presence of the French fleet alone prevented the instant annihilation of the place, whereas it is now generally known that Admiral Persano's vessels would stand but little chance The against the 300 gans which defend Gaeta from the

The Gaeta Gazette publishes the following order of the day addressed by King Francis to his troops in the Pontifical States : - " Gueta, 26th Nov. - Soldiers! Separated from you by the force of events, my affection always remains with you. The remembrance of the fatigues you have endured during the last eight months, and of the glorious exploits you have valiantly executed, will never be effaced from my mind. I am obliged to dissolve provisionally the corps to which you belong I have the firm confidence that in a short time you will be united, perhaps to combat again and to augment the glory of the Neapolitan troops. You bear on your breasts medals which testify to your bravery, and which will recall all the combats in which you have given striking proofs of courage. .. You will return for the present to your homes, where you will find your companions, who by fighting valiantly in 1848 and 1849, gained the medals of fidelity and those of Sicily and Rome. Unite with them, and you will be like them, respected and honored by all good and bonest citizens. A day will certainly come when forced to drink of the same cup which she forces you will again take up the arms you now carry for upon others for her own advantage." Some jourthe defence of your country, your families, and your nais had stated that the Court of Munich, in recall-FRANCIS."

It is rumored that a correspondence has been dis- tion at Turin, but the official journal of Munich does covered between a number of the clergy at Gaeta. The communications from Naples, which, like other public journals, we copied into our columns, give an entirely false account of the events connected with the return to that city of its Archbishop. Cardinal Rismo-Sforza. They have unblushingly as-serted that the Archbishop presented himself before the mob, and, holding a tricolor flag in his hand, pronounced from the baleony of his palace his blessing upon the insurrection. But, having received other information from a highly reliable source, we are in a position to give a formal contradiction to this calumny, and present our readers with a statement of the truth. Our correspondence from Rome, bearing date the 27th of November, and published in our paper of Dec. 3rd, furnished as with very exact details of the steps taken by Monsignor Farini in order to bring about the return of the Cardinal Archbishop to Naples, and of the conditions made by His Eminence previously to giving his consent .--These terms having been granted, that Cardinal at once set out for Naples. He refrained from sending any announcement of his intended return, with the view of avoiding any disturbance or public demonstration. But while passing through the streets, on his way to the Episcopal palace, a poor woman happened to recognise him. In her joy she began to ery out aloud that their father had come back to his people, and in a few moments the Archbishop was surrounded by a large crowd of people, who, in the midst of loud cries of joy and thankfulness to God for his return, conducted him in triumph to his palace. This spontaneous outburst of public gave many other respects, likewise, he regulated and great umbrage to the Garibaldians. Bent on baving their revenge they waited till evening, and then benal's residence, where they created much rioting and race. In the reign of Catherine, a revolt of serfs, confusion during the whole night. In the morning they loudly demanded that the Cardinal should however, remained unmoved either by their cries or its own people." In 1838, partial risings took place menaces, and still refused to make his appearance in the government of Saratoff, in which the nobles on the balcony. In the beight of their rage they were burnt with their houses, and the Imperial offinow commenced collecting large bundles of wood, granted has some other object than that of proto the ground the works which they have erected for
What is that other object? You remember that
the bombardment of Grets, and secured for the King
it has been often said that the decire of noto the ground the works which they have erected for the King
it has been often said that the decire of noto the ground the works which they have erected for the King
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it has been often said that the decire of noto the ground the works which they have erected for the King
in the absence of the Sardinian forces, have rased building; and, waiting only the moment to set them
to the Russian sorfs was superior to that of the American slaves. The agricultural serfs lived in villages,
Benediction!

The holy Archbishop at length preand had land much to the condition of
the Russian sorfs was superior to that of the Russian sorfs was superior to that of the Russian sorfs was superior to his band, he answered them with a thrilling voice : "I bless the people who are faithful to the Church ; week. A serf woman marrying a free man became those who are out of the Church, or to those who serfs had the liberty of choice, were in practice arwhom the Holy Father has excommunicated, or to without his permission. If a serf man became free

AUSTRIA

The Emperor of Austria has received Count Teleks, and announces that he would grant to him a full and complete pardon on condition of his conducting himself henceforth as a faithful subject .-Count Teleki promised this, and left the Imperial Palace a free man.

M. VouSchmerling, the saw Austrian Minister bas

the Pope, to be blamed for that. The Pope, it must described the policy which he proposes to pursue, be presumed, by Cardinat Autonelli his chief advis- and all Germany awaits with anxiety the issue of the speculation. The leading feature of the new the provinces of Naples. Sicily, the Marches, the labouring and poorer classes with cheap bread. Estates is abandoned for direct representation of all and Hubber to constitute an internal part of the More than this the Pone or his Government cannot existing interests. That is, instead of the Nobles and do, unless he put down free trade in Rome, and Clergy, the Burghers and Peasants, electing severally their own members, there will be a franchise and qualifications on the model of our own English in-

A pamphlet has been published at Vienna on the Austrian navy, the authorship of which is attributed to the Archduke Maximilian, brother of the Emperor, and commanding the Austrian navy. He proposes vote of 36,000,000 florins to create a navy equal to has familiarised himself to the idea of a united Italy and that Austria ought to seek to form an alliance with England. Austria, he says, ought to reform her internal system, so that "Eugland would not fear, in the presence of public opinion, to take the hand which we stretch out to her."

PRUSSIA.

DEATH OF THE KING .- Frederick William, King of Prussin, has at length passed away. On Monday night his state became so alarming that the Prince Regent and the other Princes of Berlin repaired to Sans Souci, and a telegram now arrives informing us of his long expected death. His late Majesty was born on the 15th of October, 1795, being the son of Frederick William III. At a suitable age he was admitted into the Council of State, where the affairs of the nation were discussed prior to the establishment of a parliamentary system. Called to the throne by the decease of his father on the 7th June, 1840, he distinguished his accession by repairing several of the injuries which had grown out of his father's repressive system of government. The aims of Frederick William IV., in behalf of the German Unity, of which he aspired to make Prussia the keystone and himself the head, subsequent to the revolutionary crisis of 1848, were of a very lofty character: but when the National Assembly at Frankfort passed over his pretensions, and elected the Archduke John Lieutenant-General of the German Empire, he became convinced to all appearances that German unity, such as is desired by the enthusiastic students of Germany, was a game too difficult for him to play; and that as a king he would better consult the interests of his kingdom, by giving more of his attention to Prussia, and less to Germany than he had been in the habit of doing. The policy which his Government pursued during the Crimean war lowered greatly the prestige to which his kingdons had attained, and lessened the rank which Prussia had reached in the councils of the Great Powers. In the year 1857, symptoms of mental aberration were observed by the physicians of his Majesty, and these symptoms continuing to grow stronger, it was at length deemed necessary to establish a regency; and on the 9th October, 1858, the King's brother, Prince Frederick William Louis, the heir presumptive to the throne, was inducted into that office, and took the necessary oaths amid the general satisfaction of the people. The king was married on the 29th November, 1823, to Elizabeth Louisa, daughter of the late Maximilian Joseph, King of Bavaria. There has been no issue by the marriage, so that, after the actual Regent, the heir presumptive to the throne of Prussia is the Prince Frederick William Nicholas Charles, married on the 25th of February, 1858, to the Princess Royal of England.

BAVARIA.

The Munich Gazette announces officially the rupture of diplomatic relations between the Courts of Bavaria and Turin. In announcing this rupture the Bavarian journal also explains its causes. It alleges in the first instance, that the policy, "of which the Sardinian Government has made itself the willing instrument," has infringed the rights of three Italian princes "closely connected with the royal family by the bonds of relationship and friendship." It next declares that this same policy "threatens the safety and existence of all States, and even of social order." The article concludes with moral and political reflections, based on the assertion that "all the lessons of history would be false if Sardinia were not ing Baron de Verger, and also suppressed its lega-

not confirm the reports on that head RUSSIA

January 12, 1861, is New Year's day in Russia, according to the Old Style to which that empire still adheres. It is a day destined to be forever memorable as the date of the complete abolition of serfdom, the final and triumphal close of the mighty movement inaugurated by the Emperor Alexander II in 1857. On this great day of emancipation, twenty millions of Russians cease to be property and become men. The last and worst, the most gigantic and most baneful relic of barbarism that infested Europe, vanishes before the march of civilisation, and personal liberty is decreed to all the inhabitants of a country whose area stretches through three-quarters of the globe, and over a seventh part of its habitable

Serfdom in Russia is comparatively a modern institution. It was intruded by the Turturs, who conquered and held the country during the Middle Ages. Before their domination, the Russian peasant was a free man. Toward the end of the sixteenth century, an attempt was made by the Czar to restore to the people their lost rights, but it was defeated by the violent opposition of the aristocracy. In the earlier part of the present century the attempt was renewed by Alexander I. and by Nicholas with the same result, though Alexander succeeded in stopping the reduction of free communities of peasants to slavery, and also prohibited the sale of serfs in the market, and the separation of their families. In limited the power of the masters.

Like all other slaveholding nations. Russia has suffered terribly from insurrections of the subject peasants and Cossacks of Ural or Orenberg, headed by Pugatscheff, who pretended to be the Emperor cers thrown into the fire.

labouring for him on his own land three days in the herself free. Marriages, however, though by law the by manumission, or in any other legal way, his wife also was entitled to her freedom. The serf could and the authorities, having arrived, put the mobinot beforced to do any work on Sundays, or on the of Garibuldians to flight. - Monde. established holidays he could claim before the tribunals a right to freedom, if his master did not be-long to any christian church; if the master had made a forcible attack on the virtue of his wife or daughter; or if he had been made prisoner by the enemy, and carried beyond the frontiers of the empire. He became free, also, legally condemned to exile in Siberia, where his wife, if she followed him,

as much land as the law required; or, lastly, if his family were separated from him by sale. INDIA.

The Bombay Mail of 12th December had reached Marseilles. The income tax troubles still continued CHINA.

THE PRIZE MONEY AT PERIN.-The prize money taken in the Emperor's Summer Palace, situated some miles out of Pekin, amounts (for the troops engaged there) to about £23,000, and is made up by a sum of £14,000, in syceo silver, which the French handed over (in accordance with the terms of the treaty) as the British share of what they had found un the Imperial treasury, and by one of £9,000, realized by the sale by auction in the camp of articles which English officers had looted, and which Sir Hope Grant made them give up, declaring on their words of honour that they had done so; the articles brought large prices, and, as Sir Hope Grant and his two Generals of Division, Napier and Michel, gave up their shares, it allowed for the army the following scale :- "First-class field-officers, £60; second-class field-officers, £50; captains, £40; lieutenants, £30 ensigns, £20; sergeants, &c., £7 10s; privates, £5."
The prize money would have been very considerable had the French not had possession of the palace for two days prior to our troops coming up to it. The French, it is supposed, had some private information General Montauban is said to have realized £50,000

as his personal share .- London and China Telegraph THE MASSACRE IN CHINA. - The Times, in a leader on the news of the death of the prisoners in China, says :- " We must not write vengefully upon a subject on which we have peculiar and personal feeling, but the dryest and most unimpassioned statement of this massacre is enough to stir the blood and to excite even foreigners to urge retribution. Not one of these 19 victims were taken red-handed, or had committed any special wrong upon the persons who put them thus cruelly to death. They went originally to a conference to which the Chinese had invited them, they were under a flag of truce-a signal well known and often used by the Chinese, and which they had hoisted upon their own forts, to the salvation of hundreds of Chinese lives. According to all laws, Asiatic or European, nothing could be more sacred than the flag under which these men and escort went to that camping ground which had been designated by the Chinese for Europeans, but had been occupied by themselves, and converted by them into an aubush. Whether the Europeans were wisely there is another matter. Now that Mr. Parkes is returned in safety we cannot in duty refrain from stating, what we had no heart to say while his fate was ye in suspense, that his conduct of the whole affair in indicates a degree of rashness and recklessness almost beyond conception. His remaining after he found that the ground was occupied by the Chinese in force: his still further dallying when the Prince had given him warning by his insolent monner that he thought himself able now to throw off the mask and drop the tactics of delay; his turning back after all his suspicions had been aroused, and when he and his companions were already half in flight, and had arrived within easy reach of the English lines; his pulling up even at the last moment and leaving his escori obliged in honor to wait for him without a choice, either to run or to fight-these are facts that throw upon Mr. Parkes a heavy responsibility. Of his courage and constancy in prison and of his steadtast behaviour to his companion in activity, no one who has any knowledge of Mr. Parkes' career could for a moment doubt; but courage and constancy, when they have a phase of rashness and presumption, are apt to more than balance their good by their evil deeds. There is no doubt that when Mr. Parkes had been first insulted by the Prince, and found that further conversation was unavailing, the whole party might have got away; and even the Tartar General himself only defended his conduct in taking them prisoners by saying that they had forfeited the protection of their flag of truce by remaining within the Chinese lines after a shot had been fired. All this, however, in no way excuses the Chinese. The excuse was futile, but, had it been as valid as it was futile, it would only have entitled the Chinese to treat the prisoners as prisoners of war and no one knows better than Sanko-lin-sin how we treat prisoners of war. There is no one word to be said to check the indignation that is felt in England and France at the story of these cruelties, and no circumstance to justify the crime or even to mitigate the guilt.
"Even if the Treaty of Pekin was really made

under the mediation of Russia, we cannot for a moment believe that the honor of England was tarnished by allowing the grievous massacre of her sons to go without due punishment. There was, we may be sure, some castigation inflicted upon the vulgar hands which committed these cruelties; but it must be doubted whether full vengeance has fallen upon the heads that directed them. However, as a supplementary and as an obviously appropriate punishment, we trust that full indemnity, so far as any tademnity in money can be full, has been exacted for every pang endured and for every pecuniary loss sustained. It is not much that money can do to alleviate such distress as has been created by these butcheries, but the want of money can do much to embitter it.

It will be some satisfaction also to know that, although it might be impossible to find out the authors of these crimes with a view to punish them in their persons, no sooner has the public Treasury been made to pay a great tariff, with every act of cruelty duly noted therein, with special indemnity for money damage, in addition to its punishment as a crime, than the Chinese thomselves will quickly find out the individual upon whom this payment should properly full, and make him reimburse to the Emperor what the Emperor has to pay for his misdeeds.

The Globe, in a leader upon the fate of the Euronean prisoners in China, defends Mr. Parkes from the charge of rashness made by a contemporary. The Globe says that the capture of the party resulted from no fault of delay of Mr. Parkes. He might in the first instance have escaped had he left the others to their fate, but he rode on to save them.

AUSTRALIA. Sydney, New South Water, has contributed £4050 in aid of the Pope.

UNITED STATES

THE SECRESION MOVEMENT .- We regret to say, that we cannot report in this issue of the Pilot any improvement in the political aspects of the country -The resignation of Mr. Floyd Secretary at War, has brought to light a most unauthorised, extraordinary and dangerous proceeding on his part in regard to the national defences of Charleston harbor. It seems that he gave a pledge to the seceders, that the forts, not then in a condition to stand even a short siege, should be kept in statu quo. He regarded the net of Major Anderson, in withdrawing from FortMoultrie, and concentrating his small force at Fort Sumter, as a change of the status, which violated the pledge he had given—and given, too, without any color of right, and without the knowledge of the President and cabinet. It appears that the fraudulent abstraction of the Indian Bonds had commenced much farther back than was at first supposed, through the practice of ex-secretary Floyd, of signing acceptance upon contracts for services which had not been performed. It is probable that some of the money raised upon the bonds was used in the unsuccessful attempt to defeat the re-election of Douglas to the Senate, from Illinois. Floyd's complicity with the treasonable purposes of the secessionists is now established. An overt act of treason has been committed by Capt. De Corde, commander of the revenue cutter, at Charleston. He run her ashore, anandoned her to the secessionists, and then took command likewise acquired freedom; if sold without the estate of her again under the authority of South Carolina. to which he belonged, or if the buyer did not possess. There can be no question about the quality of this

act. In Georgia, some arsenals and forts had been taken possession of by these secessionists, and also a revenue cutter, but the Governor of that State had given orders for her restoration for the present. Boston Pilot.

Population of the Seording States. - Four States have seceded from the Union. According to the census of 1850, the population of these States was

us follows:— South Carolina Mississippi Florida	295,718	Blacks. 393,944 310,748 40,342 345,109
Alahama		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	1,043,998	1,090,143

Majority of blacks 46,145. DIVORCE MADY EASY .- There is an inclination on the part of some of our State Senators to tinker the Marriage relations during the present session of the Legislation, A Mr. Ramsay proposes the enactment of a "Personal License Bill" which would allow persons having an actual residence of five years' in the State, who can prove three years' wilful descrition or one year's cruel and inhuman treatment, to break the Marriage bond. We hope our worthy legislaters will not interfere in matters which do not concern them. Though we are opposed to Gridiron Legislation, still we should much prefer that our State legislators should devote themselves to that style of law-making than to what is now proposed. Squandering the people's money is after all, but a venial sin, compared with the crime of destroying their morals .- New York Tablet.

A New York correspondent says :- " Lola Montez, who last summer suffered very much from a paralytic stroke, caused by smoking eigarettes day and night, is nowliving it Seventeenth street, spends her time in meditation and prayer, and goes by the name of Fauny Gibbons."

The Weekly Register, alluding to the Convention the French have made with China, which includes the restoration of all the property once belonging to the Church, says : -

"The Times is very bitter about this. The fact is that the Protestants, though they have spent meny hundreds of thousands sterling in Chinese missions, have no converts to show, and their missionaries have taken good care to keep out of harm's way.-The bloodiest step of which we ever heard upon their part was to ascend the river in a boat, and, after carefully reconnoitring the shore, to pull to land and throw a Chinese Bible and some tracts on the mud, as a crocodile deposite its eggs. Hence, having risked nothing, they lost nothing, and have nothing to reclaim. There are meanwhile no one knows how many hundreds of thousands of native Catholics who have hitherto held their religion at the risk of their lives, and, like the primitive Christians, have built churches in the intervals of persecution, to see them destroyed on its breaking out anew. Englishmen would be glad that the safety and property of these poor men should be restored, if they had been Mahornmedans, or worshippers of fire, or of Mumbo Jumbo. But they are Catholics, and hence this outcry The Times accordingly protests that Louis Napeleon might as well demand the restoration of the English estates that once belonged to the Church to their original destination. If the Times holds that the English Reformation stands exactly on the same footing of law and justice as the Chinese massacre and confiscation, its argument holds good; but its admissions are not flattering to the side it expenses. But this is the kind of reasoning that we must expect from the two-guines writers that the Times put on when it has to treat those subjects which it considers of minor importance, such as religion."

DONALD AND THE COCKNEYS.-Two sparks from London, while enjoying themselves among the heather in Argyleshire, last autumo, came upon a decentlooking shepherd reading on the top of a hill.— They accosted him by remarking: "You have a fine view here; you will see a great way." "On aye, on aye, a ferry great way." "Ah! you will see America from here?" "Ah! how that?" "Ou, juist wait till the mist gangs awa, an' you'll see the

ERINA SNOW SHOE CLUB.



THE MEMBERS of the above Club will MEET at the Corner of Dorchester and DeBleury Streets, on the EVENINGS of TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS at Half-past SEVEN sharp.

JOHN COX, Sec.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

A CASE, containing One Dosen of Assorted WINES and SPIRITS, all of the best quality, will be delivered free, within the City limits, for FIVE DOLLARS,

by THOMAS WALKER & Co., Wholesale and Re-tall Wine and Spirit Merchants,

26 St. François Xavier Street, Montreal. Dec. 20

STEREOSCOPES,

And interesting and amusing Slides, Views, Groups, ke. Price of Sternoscopes from 50 cents; Views from a Dollar a Dazen. No Gift more pleasing for Christmas could be proceed tout a Stereoshope could be procoved than a Sterooscope with a variety of beautiful Views.

GRAHAM & MUJR, 19 Great St. James Street

LADIES' RETICULES,

Mathematical fusicoments, in handsome boxes;-Boxes of Colors, Pon Knivas, and many other neat and neoful articles suitable for Christmas Gifts, GRAHAM & MUIR, 10 Great St. James Street

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

Prayer Books, superbly bound in Velvet, with richly gift mountings, at reduced prices. A variety of interesting Books, Albams, &c., &c.,

appropriate Christmas presents.

October 20.

GRAHAM & MUIR, 19 Grent St. James Street.

WHITE EXCELSIOR COAL OIL.

THE above is the PUREST OIL in the market, is perfectly colourless, free from smoke and smell, and will give a light equal to the purest gas. -ALSO-

BURNING PLUID Of the bast quality delivered free within the city an sold by all Dauggists.

limits.
HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist and Druggiet, 94 St. Lawrence Main St. ort.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF EDWARD M'DERMOTT, a native of L'Acadie, C. E. When last heard from he was supposed to be residing in Rutland County, Vermont U. S. Any information respecting him, will be thankfully received by his father, Peter M'Dermott, L'Acadie. Montreal, Nov. 16.

CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME, MONTREAL, SELECT DAY SCHOOL.

THE SELECT DAY SCHOOL will be RE-OPENED, as usual, on the SEVENTH SEPTEMBER (Notre Dame St.) The Pupils Dine in the Establishment.

Terms, \$36 per Annum, paid Quarterly (11 weeks) in advance—viz., 7th Sept., 25th Nov., 10th Feb., 1st

Music Lessons-Piano-Forte, per Annum, . \$30 By a Professor, . 44 Drawing, Painting,..... Classes of Three hours,....

Chair and Desk, furnished by the Pupil.

The system of Education includes the English and French Languages, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Use of the Globes, Astronomy; Lectures on the Practical sciences; with plain and ornamental Needle-Work.

No Deduction made for occasional absence.

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 (1861) all the pupils who are learning Grammar will study in the School, -in the Morning from Right 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 School.

U. E. ARCHAMBEAULT, Principal, No. 19, Cote Street, Montreal. January 4.

CHOLERA.

PERRY DAVIS-Sin-The benefits I have received from the use of your invaluable remedy, the Pain Killer, induces me to pen a word of praise for it.— Experience has convinced me that for Heudache, Indigestion, pain in the Stomach, or any other part of the system, Severe Chills, Weariness, Common Colds, Houseness, CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, Diarrhw, Dysentery, Toothache, &c., there is nothing better than the Pain Killer. I have this hour recovered from a severe attack of the Sick Headache, by using two teaspoonfuls taken at thirty minutes' interral, in a wine glass full of hot water. I am confident that, through the blessing of God, it saved me from the Cholera during the summer of 1843. Travelling amid heat, dust, toil, change of diet and constant exposure to an infected atmosphere, my system was daily predisposed to dysentery attacks, accompanied with pain, for which the Pain Killer was a sourceign remedy, one teaspoonful caring the worst oase in an hour, or at the most, half a day! I have heard of many cases of Dysentery being cured by its use. Put it in the teeth it would stop the toothache. Gratitude, and a desire for its general use, has drawn from me this unsolicited testimenial in its favor.

D. T. TAYLOR, jun., Minister of the Gospel.

Kor Sale, at Wholesale, by Lyman, Savage & Co.; Carter, Kerry & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, Wholesale agents for Montreal.

GREAT REMEDIES! To Care a severe Cough or Cold use

DR WISTAR'S BALSAN OF WILD CHERRY To Cure Whooping Cough, Croup or Broachitis, use DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY To arrest predisposition to Consumption, use DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY!

To Cure Dyspensia or Indigestion, use THE OXYGENATED BITTERS. To Cure Ashma, Acidity or Heart Burn, use THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.

These Remedies perform all they promise. They relieve suffering, cure disease, restore health, thus affording consolation and comfort to the sick and afflicted, where discouragement, and suffering existed

CLYDE, WAYNE Co., N. Y., March 10, 1857. Messrs S. W. Fowle & Co : I am happy to state that I have used the Oxygenated Bitters in my practice for the last three years in the treatment of Dyspepsia, General Debility, Indigestion, and Affections of the Liver, with the most satisfactory results; and would cheerfully recommend to those suffering from these distressing diseases to give this valuable modicine a trial.

Respectfully yours, J. E. SMITH, M. D.

Exerga, Ma., Sept. 30. This certifies that I have recommended the use of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for Discusses of the Lungs, for two years past, and many bottles, to my knowledge, have been used by my patients, all with beneficial results. In two cases, where it was thought confirmed Consumption had taken place, the Wild Cherry effected a cure.

E. BOYDEN, Physician at Exeter Corner.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the WINDHEL.

Prepared by S. W. Fowns & Co. Boston, and for Lymans, Savage & Co., Carrer, Kerry & Co.,

SEE WHAT AVER'S SARSAPARILLA DOES FOR

Dr. J. C. Arra, Lowell, Mass-

DERANGEMENT OF THE LAVER.

Brott's Cacasas, Talladega Co., Ala., 3th Angust, 1862.

Sir: I take my pen to tell you what your Sausa-PARILLA and Cathabite Phile have done for me. I had been afflicted with Liver Complaint for six years, during which I was never well, and much of the time very sick. My liver was sore to the touch, and the Doctors said was congested. I suffered from sewere continuess and Diarrians charmanly. My skin was clammy and unbeslib; my eyesand skin often yellow. Occasionally I had a voracious appetite, but generally none at all. A dreadful sensation of oppression on my stomach, with languor and a gloomy sensation of sickness all over, kept me in anguish. You cannot know how much I suffered from an indescribable feeling of distress. The long continuance of this condition, without relief had worn me out so that I never expected to be better; but reading in the Christian Advocate of your Sarsaparilla, I commenced taking it with occasions ismall doses of chandlee, French and English, Carpets for Saloons, your Pills, to regulate the bowels as you direct .-From the first it had more effect upon my disorder than I supposed anything could have. I regained Goods and ZEADY-MADE OLOTHING, which he

May the "Dispenser of all good" shower blessings JOHN W. STOTT. on vou. Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co. Lowell Mass

Ayer's Ague Cure.

ANGUS & LOGAN.

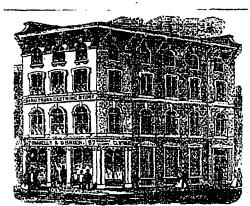
WHOLESALE

No. 206, Saint Paul Street. MONTREAL.

Gm3

A large supply of Printing and Mapping Paper always on hand. WILLIAM ANOUS. TROMAS LOGAN

Uct. 19



WINTER. 1860, 1861.

Grand Trunk Clothing Store,

87 MG/LL & 27 RECOLLET STREETS.

THE Proprietors of the above Establishment beg to notify their patrons and the public generally, that their WINTER assortment is now COMPLETE, consisting in part of Moscow and superfine Benvers, Whitneys, Pitots, Irish Freize, Scotch Tweeds, Broad Cloths, Doeskins. Vestings of every description ;-Scotch Wool underclothing: firey Flacinel Shirts, Dress Shirts, Collars, Ties, &c.

We heg to draw particular attention to our Stock

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

which consists of the largest assortment, most fashionable styles, best assorted and cheapest in the Province.

DONNELLY & O'BRIEN. Montreal, Dec. 13, 1860.

GRAHAM & MUIR, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS. &c.,

In Great Saint James Scient, MONTREAL.

Offer for Sale on extensive Stock of Hooks and Socsionery at lower prices than usual.

Good Cream Laid Foolscap, \$2 25 a Ream. Good " " " Ruled \$2 50 a Ream. Good Ruled \$2.50 a Ream.
Good Letter Paper, Ruled, \$1.50 a Ream.
The above Papers can be had in packets of Tea
Quires at same rates. Fixa Note Paper Ruled, or

Plain, only 28 cents for a Box of Five Quines. BLANK BOOKS, all kinds, much below usual prices. LETTER COPYING BOOKS, 300 Folios, 3s od; 400 Do. 4s 6d; 500 Do. 5s. These Books are Paged and with Indexes. ENVELOPES, Very Good, Large Letter, Buff, 63 Cents for a Box of 500. Envelopes of all sizes and kinds at equally low prices. Drawing Paper, Sketch Books, Manuscript Music Books, Metallic and other Memorandum Books, &c.

STEREOSCOPES:

A Good Stereoscope with Six benutiful Views for a Dollar 111 A Large Assortment of Stereoscopes and Views, on hand, at much Lowen Prices than have been previously charged.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS

At 63 Cents a Case and apwards. SUPERIOR CUTLERY

Finest wen and Pocket Knives, from the Manufactery of one of the best Sheffeld Houses. INK.

Superior Black, and other Writing Vivids. This lak can be confidently recommended as the best in the market.

STEEL PENS,

By various approved makers. A large Sweek me-

ways no hand. GRAHAM & MUIR confidently recommend their Goods as being Equid in quality, and Lower in prices than the Statispery usually offered for sale in this

EF 19 GREAT SAINT JAMES STREET 19.

FOR SALE,

A BEAUTIFUL FARM, situate in the Parish of St. JULIENNE, County of MONTCALM, on the Second Range of the Township of RAWDON, containing TWO HUNDRED ARPENTS, of which One Hundred Arpents are CLEARED; with DWHLL-ING HOUSE, BARN, and OUT-HOUSES. There is on it a SUGAR REVINERY, and much of Knee Holly. This Farm is situated but a short distance from the Church, and quite near to the Saw and Grist Mills. It will be Sold on liberal conditions.

Address to the proprietor,

JOSEPH E. BEAUPRE.

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL. No. 2. St. Constant Street.

THE outles of the above institution will be LE-SUMED on MONDAY. Coth of AUGUST, instead, at Nine o'clock A.K.

A Preparatory Class will be harmed this year for roung papils. A French Master of great abilities and experience has been engaged.

Terms extremely maderate. For particulars, apply at the School.

W. DORAM, Principal. Montreal, August 17, 1969.

PIERRE R. FAUTEUX. IMPORTER OF

DRY GOODS,

No. 112, St. Paul Street,

HAS constantly on band grand assortinent of Mer-

P. F. has also on hand a choice selection of Dry

my health rapidly, and now after cloven weaks, en- will Self, at very low prices, Wholesale and Retail.

Joy as good health and strength as any other man.

Man the Wholesale and Carlotte and Prices. Also, on hand, GROCERIES and PROVI-SIONS, to be Sold WHOLESALE only.

Mr. F. has made great improvements in his Establishment and is receiving NEW GOODS every week from Europe, per steamer. He has also on

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. hands a large assortment of Ladies' Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes-Wholesale and Retail. Apr 6, 1860,

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT, CONDUCTED BY THE

PAPER & STATIONERY IMPORTERS, SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME,

MOUNT ST. MARY, CORNER GUY AND DOR-CHESTER STREETS, MONTREAL!

CONDITIONS:

	Pupils of 12 years and up- wards.	Pupul- uwler 12 grs
Board and Tuition, embracing all the branches in the French &		
English languages, with Writ-	s	\$
ing and Arithmetic	80,00	70.00
Half Boarders	36,66	00.00
Classes of Three hours a-day	25,00	20.60
Music Lessons - Piano-Forte, per		}
Annum	30.00	30 00
Music Lessons, Do., by a Profess.	44.00	44 00
Drawing, Painting, Embroidery,	20.00	20,60
Laundress	12 00	12.00
Bed and Bedding	12 00	12.00
Gymnustics, (Course of 20 1, the Professor.	esgona) Cl	inrge o

Lessons in German, Italian, Latin, Harp, Guitar,

Singing and other accomplishments not specified here, according to the charges of the several Professors.

It is highly desirable that the Pupils be in attendance at the commencement of each Term. No Deduction will be made from the above chargefor Pupils that enter later, nor for Pupils withdraw;

before the expiration of the Quarter.

Terms of Payment: 6th Sect., 25th Nov., 10th Feb., 1st May, or Semi-Annually

AT PRESS, LIE

Metropolitan Catholic Almanac,

AND LARTY'S DIRECTORY, FOR THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, AND THE BRITISH PROYINCES, FOR 1861.

AT the request of the late Council of Baltimore, the undersigned will continue the publication of the Metropolitan Cathelic Almanae, published in this City for nearly 30 years.

We respectfully request the Prelates of the United States, Canada, and the British Provinces, the Superiors of Religious Communities, the Presidents of Ecclesiastical and Literary Institutions, we who have not already done so, to supply as at their earliest convenience, with their terestive portions of the information requisite to make up the Almanac, together with such other matter as they may deem of interest to the Cath or public.

Fir In ord to get out the work in due season, and as tar as possible to regulate the edition to be printed, Buoksellers and where will confer a favor by sending, or intimating the extent of their reders at an early day.

MURPHY & CO., Panilshers. 182 Beltimore street. Bast more

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD, And for the speedy once of the subjoined varieties of

Scrafula and Scrafulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulears, Sores, Eruptions, Pini-ples, Pustules, Motches, Bolls, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

ples, Pustules, Riotches, Wolts, Blairs, and all Skin Diseases.

Oarland, lab, 6th June, 1858.

J. C. Ayen & Co. Genes: I feel it my duty to so-knowledge what your Sarsapartile has done for me. Having inherited a Secondous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out is there on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and discussed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and case with one some, which was painful and brithsome beyond description. I tried usnry methodes and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospal Messanger that you had prepared an alterprive (Sarsaparilla), for I have from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Circinnari and got it and used it till it can'd me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a temponiful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the sade which after a while foll off. My skin is now char, and I know by my feelings that the disease is gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saving when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully.

St. Authorny's Fire. Rose or Erysipelus,

St. Authony's Fire. Hose or Erysipelus, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Flead, Ring-worn, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1859, that he has cored an inveterate case of Dropsy, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persovering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous attack of Kairguant Engineers by large doses of the same; says he cures the common hraptions by the constantly.

Zelmion Sloan of, Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cared me from a Godre—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years." Bronchocele, Goitre, or Swelled Neck.

Rheumatism, Gont, Liver Complaint.

Independence, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1869.
Dr. J. C. Ayrr. Sir: I have been afflicted with a painful chronic Rheumatism for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and stock to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medione. J. FREAM.

Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an affection of the Liver, which destroyed my health. I tried every Ying, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man far some years from no other cause than derangement of the Liver. My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Eppy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because be said he knew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has enred me, and has so parifled my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Schirrus, Cancer Tumers, Enlargement, Ul-Rheumatism, Gont, Liver Complaint.

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ul-ceration, Carles, and Exfoliation of the

Bones.
A great variety of cases have been reported to us where earch of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not ad-mit them. Some of them may be leand in our American Almenas, which the agents below named are pleased to farnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsin. Heart Bisease, Fits, Epilepsy, Mctuncholy, Bentungin.

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the riberative power of this medicine. It attinuates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a receively has long been required by the most settles of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that needscine can do.

Aver's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE EARLY CURE OF
Coughs, Colds, Influence, Houseness,
Creat, Bronchids, Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients, to advanced
Ranges of the Disease.

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of threat and hing compilaints, that it is useless here to publish the exidence of its virtues. Its unit-called excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulsaonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the carth. New are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its effects—some hiving trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and langs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has now all the virtues that it did have when making the cares which have wen so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

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

Lyman, Savage, & On., at Wholesaic and Retail; and by all the Druggists in Montreal, and throughout Unper and Lower Causdie

JOHN MICLOSKI'S

MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS,

38, Sunguinet Street,

North corner of the Champ de Mars, and a little off Craig Street.

THE above Estal lishment will be continued, in all its branches, as formerly by the undersigned. As this establishment is one of the oldest in Montreal, and the largest of the kind in Canada, being fitted up by Steam in the very best plan, and is capable of doing any amount of business with despatch—we pledge ourselves to have every article done in the very best

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

DEVLIN, MURPHY & CO.

ACADEMY · OF THE

CANGREGATION OF NOT, E 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 pt. pils upon a polite Christian basis, inculcating at the

same time, habits of neatness, order and industry.

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

SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

TERMS:	
Board and Tuition \$70	00
Use of Bed and Bedding.	00
TO MODIFIE CO. A.	
Drawing and Painting. 7	00
Music Lessons—Plano. 28 Payment is required Quarterly in advance. October 29.	90

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS, KINGSTON, O.W.

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

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

A large and well selected Library will be Open to

TERMS Board and Tuition, \$100 ner Annun (paya le halfearly in Advance. Use of Library during stay, \$2.

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



MARBLE FACTORY,

BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TER-RACE.)

VM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVESTORES; 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 FRIEND."

COUR MUSICAL FRIEND," a rare Companion for file Winter Months. Every Plantes, Should procure this weekly

Every Singer, Publication of Vocal and Fivery Teacher. Piano Forte Music, cost-Every Pupil, ing but 10 CENTS a Every Amateur, | monber, and pronounced By the entire Press of the Country, to be

. The Best and Cheapest Work of the kind in the World?" I welve tall and Peyes of Vocat and Phone Porte Mas of their CENTS.

Yearly, \$5; Eath mach, 72 May Quarterly, \$1.25. Subscribe to " Give Marieri Primai," or order it from the necreal sea angle of the will have Music enough for you entire to you an insignificant cost and if you were I sin for the Flute Vielin, Corner, Charlet et. According, &c., subscribe to the

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THE subscribers has in course of construction a nuov-ber of FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, the same as Wheeler & Wilson's patent, which he intends to seil cheaper than any that have been sold heretofore in Canada. All who intend to supply themselves with a good cheap Machine, will find it to their advantage to defer their purchases for a few weeks until these Machines are completed. In price and quality they will have no paruliel, as the subscriber intends to be governed by quick sales and light profits.

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Oct. 20, 1859

365 Notre Dame Street

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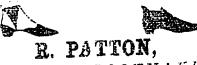
(Opposite St. Ann's Market,)

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TAKES this opportunity of informing his many fricads in Camela West and East, that he has opened the above Store, and will be prepared to attend to the Sale of all made of Produce on reasonable terms. Will have constantly on hand a supply of the following articles, of the choicest description :Butter Outment Teas

Tobacco Oats Flour Pot Barley B. Wheat Flour Cigars Pork-Soap & Candles Ham: Pails Split Peas Fish Brooms, &c. Corn Meal Salt. June 6, 1860.



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RETURNS his sincere thanks to his kind Patrons and the Public in general for their very liberal patronage during the first Seven years; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of

R. P. will, in future, devote his whole attention to E. G. Nague, Esq. WORK MADE to ORDER. Now is the time! Dead Montreal, April 10, 1860.

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Mountings. Warranted, &c., send for a circu-A. MENEELY'S SONS, West Troy, N. Y.

NEW TRUSS! NEW TRUSS!!

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.

Also, SUPPORTERS, embracing the same principle Persons at a distance can receive a descriptive pamphlet, by sending a blue stamp. Also, constantly on hand a complete assortment of Elustic Hose for Varicose Veins, Swelled and Weak Joints. CODMAN & SHURTLEFF,

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The Course of Instruction, of which Religion is the leading object, embraces the French, English, Latin, and Greek Languages; History, Philosophy, Mathematics, Literature, Commerce, Industry and the Fine Arts.

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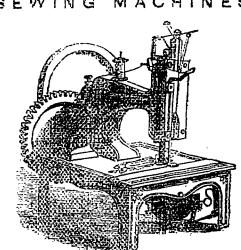
August 17, 1860.

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

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J. NAGLE'S CELEBLATED

No. 119, COMMISSIONER STREET, SEWING MACHINES,

25 PER CENT.

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

THEY HAVE NEVER FAILED TO

GIVE SATISFACTION.

TESTIMONIALS

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

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

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BROWN & CHUDS. Montreal, April, 1860. We have used hight 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 Machines, -of which we have several in use. CHILDS, SCHOLES & AMES.

Toronto, April 21st, 1860.

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

Yours, respectfully, GILLGATE, ROBINSON, & HALL.

NAGLE'S SEWING MACHINES improved Mountings, and couranted in every parti-cular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimen-stitch a Shirt Bosom and a Harness Trace equally weli.

> " with extra large shuttle. 95 00

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

E. J. NAGLE Canadian Sewing Machine Depot, 265 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

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NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHES WAREHOUSE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

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Every description of Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel constantly on hand, or made to order on the shortest notice, at reasonable rates. Montreal, Nov. 1859.

W. F. MONAGAN, M.D.,

Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur, OFFICE AND RESIDENCE: No. 103, WELLINGTON STREET,

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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.

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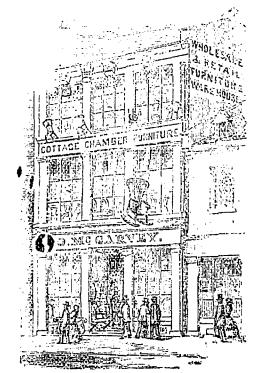
> No. 14 Little St. Joseph Street, Near the Hotel Due Hospital.

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M'GARVEY'S

FURNITURE 244 NOTRE DAME STREET.

THE Subscrib r, 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 improvements in order to accommodate his daily increasing business, he has just completed one of the largest and best assortments of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

that has ever been on view in this city, comprising 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, E 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; Mabogany 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 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 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-VEY'S,

244 Notre Dame Street,

where all Goods sold are warranted to be what they are represented; if not, they can be returned three months after the date of sale, and the money will be refunded. All Goods carefully packed, and delivered on board the cars or boats, or at the residence of parties inside of the Toll Gates free of charge .-Also, constantly on hand, Solid Mahogany Vencers, Varnish, Carled Hair, and other Goods suitable to the Trade, for Cash or in exchange for First Class

Cane and Wood Seat 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. TWO good CABINETMAKERS and ONE CHAIR-MAKER WANTED.

April 26. MRS. BUCHANAN THOMAS WALKER & CO., Wholesale and Retail

WINE, SPIRIT, ALE, PORTER AND CIDER MERCHANTS,

26 St. Francois 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.

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

PRICES.

Per gal. dozen. bottle.

LEASED those Large and Commodious Premises, No. 277 Notre Dame Street [Stephen's Buildings], and directly opposite the "Recoilet Church," where they intend carrying on the BUSINESS of AUCTIONEERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MEDICAL MISSION MEDICAL MEDICA CLARET-Chateu Lafitte and St. Julien,..... 128 6d 248 29 6d

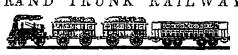
BRANDIES-Marteil's & Hen-

nessy's, 1848..... 60s 5s 0d Otard's, Planats, tc. &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—This'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 18 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 importations. Depot for Genuine Upper Canada Rye and Toddy Whiskey.

May 31, 1860. GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY



ALTERATION OF TRAINS

ON and after MONDAY next, DECEMBER 3d. TRAINS will run as follows:

EASTERN TRAINS. For Richmond, Quebec and Intermediate Statious, at..... 8.45 A.M. For Portland and Boston (stopping over-

mond,) at..... 5.00 P.M or the above date the Through Train to Port-

land, and the Express Train to Quebec will be Dis-continued, as also the 11.00 A. M. Excursion Train through the Victoria Bridge.

WESTERN TRAINS. Two Through Trains between Montreal and

Detroit daily. Day Mail, for Torouto, London, Sarnia, S.20 A.M.

Cars attached) for Toronto, Detroit,

&c., at..... 6.00 P.M

These Trains connect at Detroit Junction with the Trains of the Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, and Detroit and Milwaukie Railroads for all

W. SHANLY,

General Manager. Montreal, Nov. 12, 1860.

GROCERIES, SUGAR, &C.,

At 43 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

TEAS (GREEN) GUNPOWDER, very fine. YOUNG HYSON, best quality. TWANKEY, extra fine. BLACK TEAS. SOUCHONG (Breakfast) fine Flavor.

OOLONG. SUGARS.

CONGOU.

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

JAVA, best Green and Roasted LAGUIARIE, do., do. FLOUR, very line. 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; Mariel,

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

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

STARCH-Glenfield, Rice and Satined, fair. BRUSHES-Scrubbers and Stove Brushes; Cloth

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, Whiting, Chalk, &c., &c.

The articles are the best quality, and will be Sold

at the lowest prices. J. PHELAN.

March 3 1860.

Bridget Sullivan, aged 20 years, and of Patrick Sullivan, aged about 19 years. When heard of last they were in Washington City. Please address to this Office for widow Mary Sullivan.

Sisters of St. Joseph, United States papers will please copy.

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.

Jolbing Punctually attended to. September 15, 1859. BY J. PATTERSON & Co.

te receive Consignments of every description of Goods, upon which liberal advances will be made if

required. 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 on hand for Sale. Also an Assortment of Oars, sent to any part of the Province.

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



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

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

From the worst Scrofula down to the common Pimple. He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder bymor.) He has now in his possession over two han dred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore

mouth. One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face. Two to three bottles will clear the system of beils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.

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

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes. Two bottles are warranted to cure running of th ears and blotches among the hair.

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

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

rheum. Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of acrofula.

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

of Scrofula. KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT, TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY

For Influmation and Humor of the Eyes, thus gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag when going to bed. For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the

improvement in a few days.

For Sult Rheum, rub it well in as often as conven-For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it is to your heart's content; it will give you such rest 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 forming running sores; by applying the Cintment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days, but you must keep on with the Ointment until the skin gets its natural color,
This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to

Price, 2s 6d per Box. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 War-

ren Street, Roxbury Mass. For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces.

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

Boston, May 26, 1856. Mr. Kennedy-Dear Sir-Permit me to return 104

ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM,

my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asy lum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humon so prevalent among children, of that class so at glected before entering the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your 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 is our charge, from your valuable discovery. One is INFORMATION is wanted by their mother, of particular suffered for a length of time, with a ver

Sisters of St. Joseph, Hamilton, C. W

September 21.

PRICES:

Needles 80c per dozen.

Factory of Bartley & Gilbert's, Canal Basin, Montreal.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

HAS REMOVED to 166 DOROHESTER STREET Off Bleury Street.