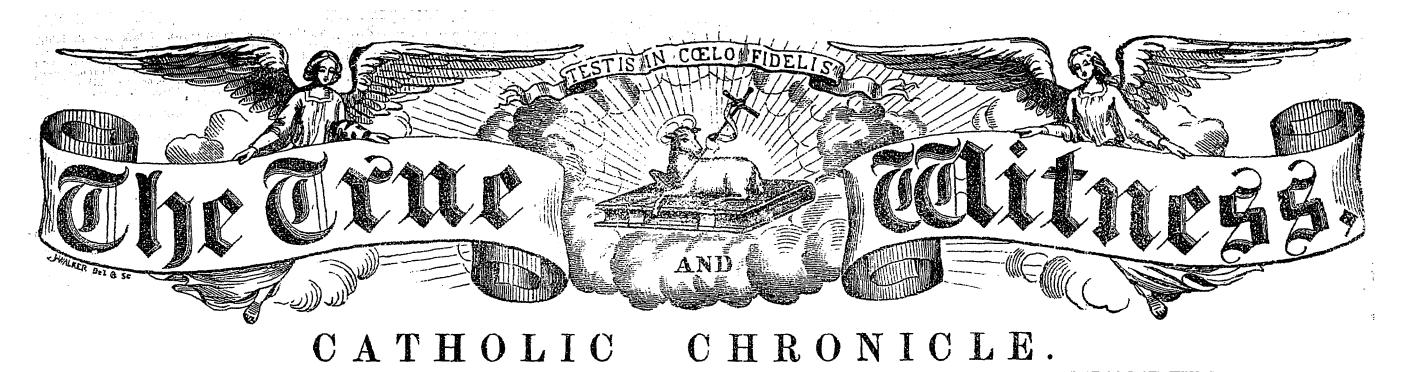
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VOL. XIII.

THE DAUGHTER OF TYRCONNELL. me is, therefore, irrevocable !"

A TALE OF THE REIGN OF JAMES THE FIRST.

BY MRS. J. SADLIER.

On hearing this earnest and truthful denial Hereford again took Mary's hand. 'In vain would I conceal it,' he exclaimed, ' I had, indeed feared that you loved my friend.' More he would have sold but Mary interrupted him in a reproachful tone :---

Had you not my solemn assurance that such was not the case? Have you, too, learned to doubt me ? Then am I, indeed, fallen !' There was a marked emphasis on these words that gave them double force, and there was in their conclusion a mournful tenderness that sank into Hereford's soul. ' Then she may be brought to love me-oh! costatic thought !' and uncon-sciously he pressed yet closer the hand he still retained. Short was his dream of hope, for Mary's next words dispelled the allusion :

(It is but justice to you, my Lord of Hereford, to state the cause of my refusal, and when I have assured you that it is purely from a religious motive that I decline the high honor of being your wife, you will, I trust, forgive me .---Holding as I do that the inheritance of faith is our only real good here below, and believing that it might well be imperilled in contracting the closest and most lasting alliance with one who hears not the Church from whom I hold that precious faith, I could never consent to rush upon such a danger. My lord, it were tdle to say what I would or would not do if you were a Catholic-suffice it to say that, being a Protestant, you can never be my husband.' She would have passed from the room but Herelord interposed.

'Surely,' he said, 'you cannot do me the injustice of supposing that I would ever seek to interfere with conscientious belief.'

ft matters not. I have every reliance on your lordship's liberality of sentiment and nobleness of soul, but the Church hath ever condemned these mixed marriages, and that for the best of reasons. I cannot, therefore, embark on a voyage which she considers so perilous to my soul. Adieu ! I would have you forget me. This is perchance the last time we shall meet on earth.'

Hereford looked round-the countess had diseared, and, with a murmured exclamation of joy, he threw hunself at Mary's feet.

The countess was speechless with anger, and Mary in silence quitted the room. She was crossing the hall when she heard footsteps quickly following, and thrning, encountered the agitated face of Hereford. 'Mary !' cried he drawing her arm within his own, 'Mary! will you refuse me one parting moment? are you so tearful that your cruel inflexibility may give way? 'Not so, my lord, not so,' said Mary, and she suffered him to lead her to an opposite door

which stood open, ' not so-my strength of firmness belongeth not to me-it is from above, and I fear not that aught you can say will have pow-er to shake it. But time passes, and I have many matters to arrange within a few hours."

They had now entered the apartment, and the marquis, having closed the door, poured out an impassioned appeal to the tenderness of Mary's heart, conjuring her to pause ere she rejected forever one so sincerely devoted to her-one, too, who had wealth and power to keep her as became the daughter of O'Donnell. And Mary listened with downcast eyes and glowing cheeks, drinking in the love-inspired eloquence of that voice to which she could have listened forever and be blessed in hearing, but still her resolution was not to be shaken. Strong in the lofty con-sciousness of right, she walked steadily in the thorny path of duty, though her heart bled for him and for herself. When she turned to leave the room she paused and looked back-the mar-

sorrow. Look at me and learn to subdue your feelings. Think you I feel the sadness of this moment less than you? But this sacrifice I must make --- and willingly, too, --- though God knows how grievous it is. Oh ! Hereford ! why were we not of the same faith—or, being as we are, why, why did we ever meet? On my poor men—shall we not try to sheart rests a double burden—thy sorrows and gentlemen, too, as they are?" mine own.'

movably fixed, and he derived a melancholy my short sojourn in Spain.' He then went on of Hereford !'' not all his own. It was joy to think that Mary was the palace this morning I had some discourse.'

O'Donnell loved him, and the pain of disappoint- ascertained that she is most anxious for the safety member, doubtless, the old story, so famed in

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1863.

and a second Protestant nobleman approved of by the king.' 'And thou, Hereford, even thou wert the chosen one ?-say, is it not so ?' The marquis gazed in surprise on the agitated countenance of his friend. His own calmer nature could scarcely understand the fervid feelings of the Spaniard, yet he could and did sympathize with him .--Reaching out his hand he grasped that of Pedro as he replied in a melancholy tone:

'Alas no, my friend ! that blissful lot can never be mine ! I will not conceal from you that I offered myself for the Lady Mary's acceptance, but I was refused, Pedro, I was refused !?

'And yet she loves you, Alfred, if ever woman loved man,' cried Mezara with desperate perlinacity.

For a moment the darkened face of Hereford rightened up as his heart swelled with the joyful conviction that Pedro's words were true, but the glow soon fuded from cheek and brow as he remembered that the love which Mary had so generously, so frankly confessed, was but a barbed arrow in her noble heart, and could profit him nothing.

' Nay, nay, my friend,' he answered dejectedly, 'it were an idle boast to say that the Lady Mary O'Donnell regarded me with favor, for she at once and most decisively declared that she never could, and never would give her hand to a use room she paused and looked back—the mar-quis had covered his eyes with his hand, and she could see that his lips quivered with emotion, and his check was ashy pale. 'My lord,' she said, and her voice trembled, 'do not, I beseech you, give way to unavailing Source way to unavailing the source of much sheet the sourc solutely turned from a theme of such absorbing interest to both.

'But these young chieftains,' said Don Pedro, after a brief silence, ' are they to be left to their hard fate, connected as they are with one whom we both must love-her countrymen-her kinsmen-shall we not try to save them-gallant

' Hush, Pedro, hush !' said Hereford, drawing

ed up, and answered in a voice tolerably firm :- | prison wherein your kinsmen are confined, and | tones. As the boat drew near the gloomy walls 'That she should marry, without delay, some we have ascertained that their only chance of of the prison, Mary drew from beweath her cloak escape is by the river, which lies immediately beneath the rear of the building. The question now is whether they are kept on that side of the edifice, and if so how to open a communication with them. I had at one time resolved to ask the king's permission to visit them as a matter of curtosity, but on reflection I saw that it would but subject me to suspicion, and thus prevent music. Suddenly the sweet sounds ran out again any service 1 might be able to render. So as but this time the strain was low and mournful woman's wit is proverbially keen, we have decid- it was that same air that was wont to affect

ed on seeking your counsel.' 'My Lord,' said Mary, after some moments' thought, 'there are few things now to be expected by me that would give me more pleasure hke the sighing of the wind over an Alohan harp. power of their enemies, I might hope to have connell, and scarce had Mary ceased the inspir. their company and protection in the voyage) which I must soon take."

She sighed as she spoke, and Herelord, turning his eyes for the first tune on her face, exclaimed with visible alarm- Why, whither, in God's name, wouldst thou go ?'

* Whither but to the hospitable court of Madrid where my brother has long found an asylum. Here I cannot longer remain since my only oremaining parent hath cast me off. Heaven grant I may succeed in effecting my escape; but in case I am ready to do Jny and everything to favor that of my young kinsmen.'

Hereford little heeded the latter part of her answer; striking his hand on his forchead he turned away.

land while refusing a splendid home with one who loves her as his own soul?' And he turned away in uncontrollable emotion.

Mary stood gazing after him a moment in tearless sorrow, but desirous to change the current of his thoughts, she approached him, saying with assumed composure and a forced simile-'Doubtless, my Lord of Hereford--'

'My Lord of Hereford !' he reneated with

lore was returned, that the pain of parting was the palace this morning I had some discourse her delicate cheek as she resumed - Well, engerly answered: not all his own. It was joy to think that Mary with the Lady Mary on that subject, and I have Allred, an' that will please you better - you re-interesting the palace this morning a log of the palace the palace this morning a log of the palace the palace

No. 26. یون اینداز در باید در ما مورد اینداز اینداز ایر میرسیسی د

a small lute or mandolin, and running her hand over the strings in a low, wild prelude, she commenced some popular English air-another and another followed, but no answering sound was heard-the dark pile above lay dark and silent as before, and the night-breeze whispering as it passed, was alone heard during the pauses of the Mary so strongly when played by her mother in years long past, and as the soft waiting notes flowed forth upon the still air, it seemed than the escape of these young chiefs. Apart Again the air was changed to a grand old march from the desire of seeing them freed from the erewhile played and sung by the bards of Tyring strain when something white was thrust forth from a barred aperture not many feet above the water edge. To push the boat close to the wall was but a moment's work, and then there was distinctly heard from above a low, clear voice, saying in the Irish tongue-' For the love of God tell us who you be that play that air? The blood of the Kinel-Connal must flow in the yeins and throb in the heart of the man or woman who refreshed the soul of the forlorn prisoner with the home-music that made glad his youth. Who are you that hath so played the dirge and the war-song of the old O'Donnells?

" A friend-nay, as thou hast surmised-one of thme own blood,' whispered Mary softly from below; 'if you be Constantine O'Donnell, as I pray God you may, then tell us of thy friend and companion in misfortune the brave O'Rourke !-Rests he in the same cell ?"

+ It is even so,' replied O'Donnell-the was ill in body when we were brought hither, and at my earnest entreaty was suffered to remain in my cell. He sleeps now and I do not care to wake hun, for sleep is the only medicine we have to hope for.'

A murmur of disappointment passed from mouth to mouth below, as the Spaniard interpreted this latter intelligence, for those of the party who knew nothing of Irish. But their disappointment lasted not long, for when Mary inquired whether O'Roucke was so weak as to be unable to attempt his escape, O'Donnell

who is so interested in our welfare as to devise a plan for our escape, be assured that my poor cousin Hugh will revive to health and strength under the mighty influence of awakened hope ! But alas ! escape is scarcely possible, and our heads must become the gozing stock of an English rabble.' Ilis voice died away in a hollow amongst the anxious watchers below. When they looked up at the massive iron bars which inches distance of each other, they were all ready to echo the despairing declaration with which O'Donnell had concluded, and fearful of heing noticed even in the dim light, and under the dark shade of the prison, by some of the many brats passing and repassing so near them, they had well nigh shoved off in despair, when an accident occurred which at once revived their hopes, and gave almost certainty of suc-In the wild freuzy of despair, O'Donnell had leaned heavily against the iron grating to which he had climbed by means of a rude bench left as a seat for the prisoners. A sudden thrill of ecstacy made his heart throb as he found that two of the bars shook beneath his hand. A moment's scrutiny, even by the dim starlight, served to show that just where the bars were driven into the massive wall they had been filled across at both ends, though not quite through, yet so as that it would be easy to wrench them away .-O'Donnell's heart, ainid all its exultation, sickened within his bosom as he thought that some wretched prisoner had got thus far with the hope of escaping, and was carried off to a bloody death probably at the very moment when most sure of being able to evade it. Raising his voice again so as to be heard by his unknown friends, if still within hearing, he in a few words communicated the joyful tidings. 'Thank God, thank God!' exclaimed Mary fervently, ' this is indeed joy-and comes too on you impossible. We thank thee, oh, Great God !' A whispered consultation then ensued, and it was agreed that the boat, to elude observation, should fall down the river for a few hours

Mary !' he cried, ' you cannot deceive mein vain would you conceal the blessed truth ! --You pity me-dare I say more ?'

"I hear not another word,' said Mary in a decided tone, ' till you have quitted a posture I like not to see you assume.' Starting instantly to his feel, Hereford led her to a seat, took another by her side, and then resumed :-

'You have said that you do not love Don Pedro. Mary, you love another-dare I hope that'-he stopped, and Mary, admiring the delicacy that made him hesitate, hustened to finish the sentence :

'Dare you hope that Mary O'Donnell-' the words died upon her lips, for, at that moment the poured out upon the noble maiden such a rial of countess entered, an open letter in her hand.

'Mary,' she cried, coming forward, ' all is not yet lost. The queen hath deigned to intercede for thee, and hath obtained thy free pardon nay, even permission to remain a Papist, an' givest thy hand to some Protestant nobleman, and keepest thine own secret with regard to religion. This joyful intelligence I have received even now from her majesty's own hand. Her highness is pleased to add that thou art free to choose for thyself amongst the nobles who seek thy hand.

Hereford was silent, but he turned his cloquent eyes on Mary, and here fell before their mother:

'And had I all the peers of England on my list of candidates, here would my choice fall.?

A cry of joy escaped the countess. Hereford seized Mary's hands, looked eagerly in her face-he knew that more was coming, and he dared not give utterance to the joy that throbbed in every vein. 'Yes, madam !' continued Mary, 'I will no longer deny that my heart, in its human weakness, bath long inclined towards my Lord of Hereford, because he stands amongst the nobles of England pre-eminent in all that woman love and man respect-in all that makes man truly noble. Nay, my lord, hear me out. dispensation, seeing that the O'Donnells have I could have loved, my Lord of Hereford, it much reason to be proud of their own name, and may be too well for my soul's welfare-and I just as little cause to love that of Stuart.' might have been your wife had you been of my own faith—as a Protestant you have heard my might be annulled — what were they, Here-final decision. I are grateful for the queen's ford?' final decision. I are grateful for the queen's | ford ?' friendly mediation, and shall never cease to re-

up within his soul the words and locks which assured him of Mary's love.

Full of these conflicting emotions, he took his way home where he found Don Pedro anxiously awaiting his coming. One glance at the per-turbed features of his friend served to convince the Spaniard that he had been deeply grieved, and, perhaps, disappointed since he saw him last. No sooner were they alone together than he eagerly exclaimed :

"Tell me, my friend, what hath happened? how did the king receive the Lady Mary?"

'As might be expected from James Stuart when smarting under a double infliction. He wrath and vituperation as though she had the sins of all her tribe and of all her co-religionists to answer for. Good truth there were times when I was mightly tempted to throw of my allegiance and beard the cowardly railer to his thou wilt be so blinded-on condition that thou teeth. Even now, I marvel how I did control mine indignation-

He was interruped by Mezara who, springing to his feet, laid his hand mechanically on the hilt of his sword, 'Caitiff!' he cried through his closed teeth, ' base, unmanly caitiff ! did he dare thus to outrage one as royally descended as himself, and one immeasurably above hun in all that commands respect?

'Yea, that did he, friend Pedro !' returned mute appeal. Rising without a moments hesita- the marquis, 'but we who know the sage mation she laid her hand on his shoulder as he sat, jesty of England are not wont to take much while with calm dignity she addressed her grand- | beed of these stormy ebullitions which we generrally regard as senseless ravings, forgotten almost as soon as uttered. Nor is the present instance an exception, for scarce had the Lady Mary reached her home when a dispatch arrived from the queen stating that James had revoked his sentence on the fulfillment of certain conditions.'

> The sentence-what was it ?' demanded Pedro with much earnestness.

'That the Lady Mary, in punishment of her obstinate adherence to Popery, should forfeit her roval dower, together with the name of Stuart. The latter is, an' 1 mistake not, a right welcome tone:

The marquis hesitated a moment-a slight

for be not made to save them. And yet what-

what can we do?' After short consultation the two gentlemen [surprise, 'but what then?'

sallied forth to reconnoitre the precincts of the prison. It was a large and strong building entirely surrounded by an embattled wall at least thirty feet high. There was but one entrance, and that gave no hope, being a massive oaken stances.

gate thickly studded with huge iron nails, and fastened within by bolt and chain. Having walked round and round the desolate-looking building which stood entirely alone, a heavy sigh burst simultaneously from Hereford and his friend, and both exclaimed at the same moment -' the river-the river is our only hope. But,' continued Hereford, 'even if we had a proba- nevertheless-I would have no secrets from you. cess. bility of effecting their liberation, how could we

up in despair. As they retraced their steps | saw me come forth, I have sometimes noticed a homeward, nevertheless, they resolved to consult Lady Mary herself as to the best means of dis- have been informed, an orphan like mysell, and covering whether the chieftains were or were not descended from a noble though decayed family. in that portion of the prison overlooking the This young gentlewoman will, doubtless, be well river, as, if not, there was no possibility of effecting their liberation.

It was then arranged that the marquis should call on the Lady Mary immediately, Don Pedro being deterred from accompanying him by the the warm blood to her cheek, Mary glided from fear that his presence might be distateful to the the room, while the marquis hastened to rejoin countess after what had passed.

It was easy to obtain access to Mary, for the countess was gone to unburthen her mind to the queen, and Hereford was at once introduced to the young lady's presence. At another time the marquis would have been struck by the deep dejection of that lovely countenance, and the general languor that spoke of grievous mental sufand then dropped it, saying in a tremulous their homely guise. It was, I need scarcely say

intrude myself upon her on my own account.-- nell and the young gentlewoman of whom she until the dead hush of midnight had quieted the For myself, hope is utterly extinct, and I am had spoken, both attired as glee-maidens, while city, and the various ferry boats were put up 'And the conditions whereby the sentence here only to consult with her on the best means over the fantastic gear proper to the character, for the right. In the meantime O'Donnell was

Then, as though fearful of hearing her voice, member her with the liveliest gratitude, but my blush suffused his cheek, and his eyes sought the he rapidly continued: 'My friend Pedro and nearer the noble oarsmen, and a conversation As the boat moved away from under the resolution is taken, and the sentence passed upon ground. After a short pause, however, he look- myself have been visiting the precincts of the ensued, which was carried on in low and cautious; shade of the prison walls, Hereford turned.

ment lost somewhat of its anguish as he garnered of these young men. From the court or the Troubadour song, how the valuant Court de Lion council there is no hope-they are lost if an ef- was discovered in his Austrian prison by the harp and voice of his lady-love ??

'I remember the legend,' said the marquis in

" Why simply this, that it has suggested to me a plan that might be successful in discovering whisper, and a short consultation took place frowning gloomily over the Thames, which at the whereabouts of my kinsmen.' She then exone side bathed its walls, the other sides being planed her project, which, though romantic in the extreme, appeared to Hereford as the best crossed the aperture horizontally within a few that could be conceived under the circum-

> "And now, Alfred,' said Mary, when the arrangements were all finally agreed upon, 'I must hurry you away, or otherwise leave you here alone till my grandmother's return, as I have matters to attend to that will not brook delay. I see you are determined to make no inquiries relative to my affairs, but I will tell you

In my proposed flight it is expedient that I discover in what part of the building these lords should have a companion of mine own sex, and are confined ?' And again they almost gave it in my morning visits to that house whence you young girl of most engaging aspect, who is, as 1 pleased to share my fortunes, and her 1 am about to seek. Adieu, then, till the appointed time. Good angels guard you !' Scarcely waiting to bear the impassioned farewell which yet brought his friend.

Day had almost faded into night when a small boat shot out from Wapping Old Stairs, and floated along over the dark smooth river in the direction of the prison where the Irish lords lay 'in durance vile.' Had the light of day illumined the scene, the appearance of the two rowers fering, but he carefully refrained from looking in must have excited surprise, for although clad in the heels of bitter disappointment, for we were Mary's face, and when she rose to receive him, the usual garb of the city boatmen of that day, just about to put off, fearing that escape was for he merely took her offered hand a moment, the nobleness of their mien would have belied the Marquis of Heretord and his Spanish friend. 'Let not the Lady Mary suppose that I again | In the stern of the little craft sat Mary O'Don-

As night closed in the two ladies moved chords struck on Mary's lute.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-FEBRUARY6, 1863.

she proposed escaping at the appointed time on which the apartment of the countess opened, from the midst of her grandmother's numerous and were moving along with even increased cauhousehold.

2

'Nay,' returned Mary, in a cheerful tone, 'it is by no means necessary that I should escape on the mantel-piece at the further end, Mary, to-night. On the contrary, it is much better that I should remain over to-morrow, in order to see what the day muy bring forth. There is surely no danger of my being arrested, at least I hope not, for even if I am suspected of having aided in the escape of my cousins, I have at least one friend in the court who will give me notice, and flight will still be open to me, as [.can well rely on the affection of certain of my grandmother's domestics. I propose leaving my young friend, Mistress Arabella Langton, at the house whence I took her (which is happily near the river) until I am prepared to quit London, when I can easily, I trust, find her again.'

The young lady was accordingly left to the kind attention of good Mistress Hester, and this done the two noblemen conducted the Lady Mary to the private door of her grandmother's house, of which she had a key. They waited to see her safely within doors, and then hastened the escape of these wretched young men, and if away, having first given their earnest promise that the morning dawn should find the Irish lords free, if Heaven vouchsafed to bless their enterprise. God bless ye, noble friends ! God bless ye, and prosper your generous purpose. 1 shall sleep but little to-night, and my spirit shall be with you-my prayers too shall ascend on your behalf. Good night;' so saying she carefully closed the door, and the two friends walked rapidly away.

The night was spent by Mary malternate fear and hope, the former generally predominating .--At times she almost regretted that the attempt was to be made, seeing that if it proved abortive not only her consins would be the sufferers, but also those devoted friends who had embarked for her sake in so perilous an undertaking. 'File morning found her still restless and unhappy-she feared she knew not what, and eagerly awaited some intelligence on the subject which occupied her entire attention. Hour after hour ; rolled away-the counters, happily for her, would out. This desire of freeing thee from so great not see her, and her breakfast was served in her own apartment. The meal was, however, taken away untouched, for Mary was too much age tated by her fears to think of eating. About noon, and when her anxiety had reached its height, she was summoned to the reception-room. Scarcely could she drag her trembling frame along, for she was almost certain that she was about to hear that Hereford and Mezora were both inmates of the fearful prison. What was her delight, and what her gratitude to hearen | soul was moved with compassion. There is, when on entering the room she beliefd Heneford however, one secret which it now becomes my himself alive and well, conversing earnestly with duty to reveal to thee: thy brother is an honorthe Countess. With difficulty did she refrain ed guest at the court of Brussels, and thither from giving utterance to her feelings, but knowing that even one unguarded word might be fatal, she sternly suppressed her rising emotion, and it from the Spaniard, who is my brother's chosen roof, moved by the same generous impulses -animatwith surprising composure saluted the marquis. - | friend, and, God willing, I propose to repair at | ed, I doubt not, by the same lofty hopes - influenced The young nobleman crose and took her hand, once to Brussels.' but the countess preserved an ominous silence.

. Will the Lady Mary forgive me for being the bearer of evil tidings,' said the marquis in a subdued voice, 'when I inform her that her matchless fortitude has yet another trial to undergo ? Be not surprised to hear that those two unfortunate young lords who were imprisoned under the charge of high treason, have, during the past night, found means to escape. Be assured I mean no offence when I say that your people, larly endowed with ingenuity. It is believed which I hear he possesses. Farewell ! I shall very sucient maxim and a true one. United we are half-barbarous as they are said to be, are singuby some means loosened in their hold, and that cape, as I know thou hast already made suffithat some of the bars of the window had been the prisoners, tearing some of their garments cient provision for this coatingency, and when I into long strips, tied them to these bars that re- shall be questioned on the matter, the less I mained firm, and squeezing themselves through know of it the better it will be for me.' Then the narrow aperture, must have dropped into the river; indeed of the there can. I think, be no ant were again in darkness, and went on their doubt, for the means by which they descended way. were this morning hanging from the window, and the cell unoccupied.' On hearing this, notwi listanding the presence PROMENADE CONCERT OF THE ST. PATRICK'S of her grandinother. Mary raised her hands and eyes to heaven- I thank thee, my God !' she ardently exclaimed, 'I thank thee that these youths have been enabled, by thy powerful intervention, to escape the malice of their foes. If, St. Patrick's Society, in opening the proceedings, indeed, they have escaped-but, perhaps, they saidhave both perished in the river-even so. it is cosions of this kind for the President to make a few better than what awaited them.' "But what will you say, sweet Lady !" resumed Hereford, 'when I tell you that youeven you yourself-are suspected of being instrumental in their escape, and you are to be in order that I may be brief and come to the main summoned to appear to-morrow before the coun- point, avoiding all extraneous matter, and conscious cil to answer this grave charge.' And Hereford, as tho' he thought it supremely absurd, burst into a loud laugh, in which Mary | ladies and gentlemen, thank you for the noble manin vain tried to join. She trembled from head her in which you have responded to the call of the to fout, and was obliged to sit down in order to prevent herself from falling. It was evident that the countess did not believe the charge, yet she gladly laid hold of the opportunity to inveight against her granddaughter's guilty obduracy. Although this little invective was unhappily too familiar to Mary's ear to excite either sur- bers of the Saint Patrick's Society to find that on all prise or indignation, yet Hereford could scarce occasions they have your entire and cordial co-operestrain his feelings-and had not an imploring ration. (Cheers) Each and every member as he glance from Mary's eye prevented hun he was just on the point of expressing his strong sense of the mustice done her. So far from being conciliated by Mary's patient submission, the count- vast assemblage, composed, as I believe it to be, of a ess became more and more enraged, and at sprinkling of many nationalities, may rest assured length ordered her to quit the room, a command which Mary instantly obeyed, and the marguis, no longer able to preserve his calinness hastily withdrew. It was night-the dead of night-and all within the Countess of Kildare's mansion seemed sunk in sleep, for no sound was heard within or around it. But the silence was deceitful, for countrywomen arriving here without the means to just in its deepest hush Mary O'Donnell stept proceed to their destination further West, were, in every deserving instance, taken by the hand and forwarded, out of the Charitable Fund of the Soforth from her chamber, closely muffled, and followed by one female attendant, also attired for a lowed by one female attendant, also attired for a ciety. I cannot, in speaking of this matter, con-journey, and bearing a tolerably large parcel clude without giving a public expression of our containing a few necessary articles for her mistress. So noiselessly did the two figures glide along that one might well have deemed them

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Sec. S. L. S. Brand

eagerly to Mary, demanding in a low tone how | ed chambers. They had reached the corridor tion when the door of the anteroom was suddenly opened, and by the dim light which burned who had just reached the spot, beheld her grandmother. They were face to face, and for a moment the two stood gazing on each other in silence. The countess was the first to speak-she moved a step forward and laid her hand on Mary's arın.

'It is, then, as I expected,' she said in a subdued voice, that to Mary's apprehensive fancy sounded hollow-' thou art about to desert thy sole remaining parent, and consign the short remnant of her days to utter loneliness? It is hard—very hard—and yet it is so like our perverse human nature that I blame thee not-nay, weep not, girl-1 say 1 blame thee not. Alone

here in the silence of the midnight I have meditated on thy fatal infatuation, and, though 1 still deplore it, I have ceased to regard it with bitterness I have thought, too, thou mayest peradrenture have carried thy folly so far as to aid in so, thou hast perilled even thy life itself. When this dreadful thought took possession of my mind I did wrestle with the temptation of keeping thee here, and resolved to further thme escape to foreign parts. I was even now going to thine apartment to urge thee away.'

There was something so solemn in the old lady's manner that Mary was deeply affected, and still more by a certain sorrow visible on her sbrunken though still handsome features. Kneeling before the venerable lady, she forgot at that moment all the persecution she had undergone at her hands-all the many temptations to which she had subjected her. and remembered only her kuduess. Her tears flowed unrestrained, as with clasped hands she sobbed out-'Bless me, mother of my mother ! bless me before I go, and be assured that not even the fear of death could force me to quit thee, dud I not perceive that it was a grievous thorn in thy heart to behold me walking in the way my faith-my reason pointed a trial has influenced this step fully as much as the fear of braving the king and council on the morrow.'

'Bless thee, poor misguided child! bless they ? murmured the countess in a broken voice. · Yestereve I could have turned thee forth upon the world without a pang-but reflection came -the certainty of thy danger gave me a view of my own heart-I did remember that thou wert the daughter of my poor Eveleen, and my thou wilt, of course, bend thy steps?

· I know it, madam,' said Mary, ' I had learned

The countess then handed to her granddaughter a sealed packet, saying, ' Since thou art now, thanks to thme obstinacy, utterly unprovuled for, thou will there find something to remind thee that with all her religious bigotry (as thou wilt, I know, term it) thy poor old grandmother's heart is sound, and she is not so unmindful as she would seem of ties of kindred .--Now go, and God speed thee on thy way. Tell thy brother that if he were not a Papist, I could be proud of the virtues and accomplishments say nothing of the means whereby thou wilt eshastily closing the door, Mary and her attend-

reduced their fare to one-half the usual price on application being made in writing by the Committee, or the President ; and I assure you, ladies and gentlemen, that I was not sparing of my privilege in that respect. We also found in our Emigrant Agent here a kindly disposition and an ardent desire to assist us in every way, and to give us whatever information he possessed that would contribute to the welfare of the immigrant. Owing to the many noble Catholic institutions in our midst, the local distress among our people has been, and is, comparatively small. Yet there have been some cases of extreme distress which came under the notice of the Committee : women, deserted by their husbands, and left in a helpless condition, with a helpless family to provide for-the aged and infirm deserted by those who were bound by nature to watch over them and provide for them. Many of such cases have come under the notice of the Committee, and I can safely assert that in every deserving case they have nobly done their duty. I might say much more on this subject, but time will not permit it, nor will I trespass on your patience You will see by glancing over the programme that we have provided largely for your entertainment. Several ladies and gentlemen, both amateurs and professionals, have kindly volunteered their services gratuitously. In addition to the addresses which will be delivered by two eloquent and distinguished gentlemen, both of whom, I am happy to say, are members of the St. Patrick's Society, you will also be treated to something that is not on the programme, in a recitution of a Poem of her own composition on Erin, by our gifted fellowcountrywoman, Mrs Buchanan Hall, who has lately arrived among us, and whom you will have an opportunity of seeing to night. You will also remember, ladies and gentlemen, that there is a great profu-sion of refreshments at the other end of the room, generonsly farnished by the Ladies of St. Patrick's Congregation, and served out by their own fair (Cheers.) I am sure I need say no more on hands that point, and that at every intermission the gentlemen will make it a point of honor to visit the ladies. I cannot conclude, ladies and gentlemen, without giving expression to the great satisfaction which I feel at being surrounded on this platform by so many gentlemen of distinction, the representatives of the different National Societies forming our great community. It is edifying in the bighest degree to see us thus united in works of charity and brotherly love, preserving, as we all do with jealous care, the traditions and glories of our native land. We can here in Canada be united for the public good, and by the judicious amalgamation of our different national energies, form one great community, unsurpassed in the world's history, for every quality which constitutes a great, a growing and a prosperous people.

Mr McKenna briefly introduced Mr. Devlin as one of the orators of the evening, and amid loud cheering that gentleman came forward and said :-

Mr President, Ladies, and Gentlemen-I have been kindly invited by the St. Patrick's Society to address to you, their friends and patrons, a few words upon the occasion of our present meeting .-And I beg to assure you that it is with very great pleasure I avail myself of the opportunity thus afforded me of joining with our esteemed President in thanking you for your generous and cordial cooperation in the benevolent object of this evening's entertainment. To the officers and members of the Society it must be a cause of very great congratulation indeed, to find their efforts for the relief of their less favored countrymen crowned with so much success, whilst to all of us it must be a source of in finite pleasure to see so many of the sons and daughters of old Ireland, so fur removed from the home of their fathers, gathered together under one by the same kindly feelings-linked arm in arm in the cause of Christian charity, and bound together in the golden bonds of fraternal unity. And why should it be otherwise? For after all is it not true that we are branches of the same tree-that we are descended from the same old and venerable stockthat we are buutised in the same waters-enlighten. ed by the same faith and known to each other here, everywhere throughout the world, even to its uttermost limits, as the children of St. Patrick. (Cheers.) And as these are the conditions which bind us so closely together, so also should they serve as the beacons to warn us against the dangers of national shipwreck in the deep and treacherous gulf of disunion. "United we stand, divided we fall," is a undoubtedly a people capable of high achievements. And as a proof of the happy results that now ILON united efforts may I not at this moment proudly and confidently point to this immense assembly, to this gigantic union of bearts and hands, and say behold therein the abundant fruits that bless the exertions of a united people. (Cheers.) Yes, view the picture now before us is any light you please and I venture to say you cannot find in it one dark spot to mar its beauty or to detract from the sublime spectacle presented by the thousands of people congregated in this, shall I call it Temple of Union, to lay their friendly offerings at the shrine of Charity. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, you will permit me to say that I fully participate in the feelings of pleasure and satisfaction which I am conscious the St. Patrick's Society derives from the presence amongst us of so large a number of our Protestant fellow-citizens. (Loud Applause.) Indeed it is extremely gratifying to mark this fraternal intercourse, and to understand that we have learned to know, and I trust, to love each other, so well as never to allow intolerance, upon the one side or the other, to dry up the fountain of true philauthropy, or to weaken the friendly relations that now exist between us, and upon the maintenance of which we are, one and all, high and low, dependant for mutual support. Canada, as you ladies and gentlemen well know, is as yet but in a state of infancy requiring for the development of her inexhaustible resources the combined exertions of a united, industrious and determined people. May God grant that the day may never dawn that shall find us embroiled in any other contest than one of rivalry in good works, and of jealonsy for the welfare of this the country of our adoption. Enjoying, as we here in Canada do, the priceless blessings of true liberty. There is I think one common duty for us to perform, and that, according to the view I take of our position, is, together, irrespective of creed or nationality, to follow the path so wissly mapped out for us by the hand of Providence. Grateful then for the abua-dunt gifts which he had so liberally bestowed upon us, and warned b" the sad and disastrous consequences of civil strife, so painfully illustrated in the dismemberment of the once happy and powerful United States, whose people we now see almost at our very doors pouring out their hearts blood in a fratricidal war. Lot it, I say, be our mission in Canada to cultivate feelings of kindness and good will amongst each other, so that we shall never have the misfortune of beholding the virgin soil of our young country stained with the blood of her children shed in anger. (Loud Applause.) But let me not be misunderstood, nor let it be inferred from my observations that I have fear of so dreadful a calamity as that to which I have just alluded. No, thank God, there is not in our religious, social, or political relations, the slightest cause to excite suspicion or to create alarm. On the contrary, I verily believe that for us the bitter days of rancrous, senseless party spirit have vanished, and as the demon of discord hath been driven from amongst us, and by unanimous consent been layed, as we say of the ghosts, it only remains for me to add that I hope there is not in all Canada an Enchanters' Wand potent enough to break the spell by which the foul fiend is at present so happily bound. (Cheers.) Ladies and Gentle-men, I trust you will pardon me for indulging at such their gentlemanly agents, who have at all times length in these remarks. Indeed, I very much fear shown a commendable disposition to co-operate with that I have travelled out of the record, a very grave the Saint Patrick's Society in its efforts to relieve offence in any speaker, and particularly so when as

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however, take my leave of you without saying that I conclusion, to say to you. I look over all British feel heartily proud of the creditable position occu-pied by our. St. Patrick's Society. The guardian of our national honor we should one and all take a deep interest in its success. Need I remind you, as a reason for my saying so, that its doors are ever open for the reception of the indigent; that it feeds the bungry and clothes the naked; that it counsels, assists and protects the helpless immigrant; that it draws closer together the bond that unites us to Ireland, and keeps ever burning in our hearts, as on an altar, the sacred love of our cherished Fatherland. (Great Cheering.) Surely it is the duty of every Irishman in Montreal who approves the principles upon which this Society was established to join its ranks, to enroll himself under its green banner, to share in its good works and to participate in its patriotic aspirations. (Applause) For my part I sincerely rejoice in the knowledge that under its present able and skillful management it has become an eminently successful institution, and I am also delighted to see so many of my fair countrywomen so actively engaged in extending its use-fulness and in promoting its influence. All houor to them for their sisterly devotion to our interests, and to my excelient friends the President and officers of the Society for the judgment they have shown in winning to their side such powerful auxiliaries in the cause of charity. (Loud applause.) only regret, when I had the honor of President, that I had not the same good fortune to boast of. But no matter - vexed, jeatous, disappointed and all, as I cannot help acknowledging myself to be-1 am not the less proud of my gentle and affectionate countrywomen, whom from the bottom of my heart I say may God bless for their pious, charitable, generous and patriotic deeds. (Applanse.) Ladies and gentlemen, as I have made it a rule never to attempt a long speech upon an occasion of this nature, I must conclude here, and I assure you, with great gratitude for your kind attention and the very flattering reception you have been pleased to award me. (Loud applause)

The Hon. T. D. McGee came forward smid loud sheering and spoke as follows :-

Speak it boldly-speak it all--Speak it boldly, all uncaring Mr President and Gentlemen of the Saint Patrick's Society-Ladies and Gentlemen,-I heartily congratulate you and the society on the success of this Festival. Since I have been in Montreal, whatever little assistance I could render any of our charitable Freely and friendly have I spoken, Mr President, and Societies has been cheerfully given, and though my sympathies have never been confined and never will be confined to charities of any creed or any origin, it would be strange indeed, if I did not feel a particular personal sympathy for the efforts of this Society, of which I am myself a member and with many of whose leading members, including yourself, Sir, I (Loud cheers.) have long had the houor and pleasure to live in terms of friendship and intimacy. (Cheers). The time of year, I admit, was not the most seasonable for me; duties elsewhere were urgent; but I came from Quebec to be present to-night for two reasons -in the first place to gratify my friends who invited me; and in the second to gratify myself, (cheers) as I have been gratified by witnessing your success not only for the Society's but for the object's sake. (Cheers). Mr Presiden!, what pleases me most in banners, &c. this Festival - if you will allow me to say so-is not the thronging multitude, nor even the presence here of representatives of all " the Nationalities"-though that is to all of us most gratifying - but it is what I have heard since I came into this room-that large and generous contributions to the charitable fund of this Society have been made by our fellow citizeus of was the motto-"Gena Mile Failthe --with the names "Brian Boroimhe," "Hugh O'Neill," the great Northern leader, and "Sarsfield." Under the name of "O'Neill" was displayed the "Red Hand," the emblem of lordly and unbending other religious denominations. (Cheers), If this benevolence were calculated as it has been spontaneous - if it were the work of the head instead of the heart -- it could not be more wisely devised to stiffe the petty angry passions of sectarianism, or to weld us together, as iron is welded to iron, as one people, with one allegiance, one duty, and one destiny. (Cheers). And now, Mr. President, knowing that you expect a speech from me, though speech in any extended sense I have none to make-permit me to offer you and this good company, a few plain remarks on that never-failing subject, "our noble selves" (Lughter). We, natives of Ireland, emi-grants to North America, who are gathered here to-night, are but a handful compared to that great borde of the Irish race, which has enriched by its labor or its toil every Province and every State of this continent, from the vallies of Canada and New England, to the mountain slopes of Chili and Peru. We, in British America form but a minor branch of that great family--but I trust we feel the responsibility of the family name-that we have done nothing worthy of the great, the race to which we belong. In general, what I see of problem for our race in America is that we are an ancient people precipitated into a modern society. Many of our notions, opinions, and principles are not at all of the nincteenth century ; for us the world was in its youth yesterday; and we can hardly find our way through the night in which it has grown old. I have looked often into Irish history, and I pretend to know something of Irish character ; I do not think our ancestors in the middle ages were much better or much worse than the rest of Christendom; but from a variety of causes [feel that we modernise more slowly than most other people. In some parts of the United States - in and about New York City - according to my dear and honored friend Mrs. Sudlier's portraiture in the Old and New, we modernise in one way deplorably fast; but in British America, considering our opportunities, and the example of other communities of our fellow-emigrants elsewhere, we do not, perhaps, "use our time" as profitably, with a view to the future, as we might and ought to do .---Now, what is our exact position -- without self-flattery, without complimentary exaggeration -in British America? I know no way of describing it better than by comparing it with the position of the Irish in Pennsylvania during the generation which made the American revolution. The great Province of Pennsylvania - stretching from Lake Erie to the sea -reposing under the tolerant rule of William Penn his descendants - was at first the favorite destination of the immigrant Irish in North America. There thousands and tens of thousands of them flocked, not only day laborers and redemptioners, but scholars, men of profession and men of capital.-There the American revolution found them, and there they played their part. Fifty years ago, on the banks of the Schuylkill, and the Susquehanna, the Irish name was a name of honor, great men had illustrated it by great nations - the Thompsons Moylans, McKeans, Burrys, Reids, had not labored in vain-yet the whole fabric of reputation was, within my own recollection, swept suddenly away in an unaccountable storm of religious fanaticism. Still the storm has blown over and Irish reputation has not gone down; the good ship floats though shattered ind her flag, bearing our island harp, flies gaily above all the trouble and turmoil of the sea (Cheers) Now I compare our Irish position in British America to day, due allowance made for details of time and place, with the Irish position in Pennsylvania, and I nay add in New York, fifty years ago, when Matthew Carey was their journalist, and Thomas Addis Emmet their orator [Cheers]. We have had the way to honor and to influence made easy for us in this country by those who have come hither from Ireland before us-by those whose names I recited on the last occasion I addressed your society in this room, whose example I upheld, and whose wise policy of conciliation and good citizenship I then invited my Irish Catholics; but they never forgot their Irish birth (Cheers). They were gifted with the eloquence of the race — they were ambitious, but it was an honest and an honorable ambition-to lift the country and to rise with its elevation. If any one of them were here to-night - if that Chief Justice Michael O'Sallivan whose brilliant wit is so well remembered by our old citizens, were here present, I do think he spirits flitting through dark passages and desert- the distress of the poor immigrant. They invariably in this instance the speaker is a lawyer. I cannot would cordially approve of what I am now going, in | most important natural and manufactural producog an la degla fan de men de foar de ferende fan de ferende ferende ferende ferende ferende ferende ferende fe Er werdte fan de ferende ferend . and a faile of the

America-to me one country, or destined to be one and I find reposing under the triple cross, among 4,000,000 of Her Majesty's subjects, about one-fourth, as nearly as I can estimate, or one million of Irish and the descendants of Irish. Numerically, the majority is Oatholic, but there is a large, wealthy and powerful minority of Irish Protestants. As one of the public men, by this population given to British America-I offer here to-night the three advices which I earnestly believe every distinguished countryman of our own, living or dead, who, given our present situation and circumstances, would offer or endorse; the three advices are-Labor, be loyal, be (Cheers). We live here, my friends, as our united. brethren do in the States, surrounded by other populations, much as in Ireland we lived surrounded by the Sea. If we are to travel or trade-if we are to master knowledge or commerce,-such is the strange element we must learn to navigate. I quite agree with you that whether we pay our passage or work our passage we must not allow ourselves to be bullied or blackguarded, either by the deck hands or the cabin passengers. (Laughter): But I also agree with our wise predecessors, that we ought not to be too thin skinned to thir criticism; that we ought to be slow to borrow trouble; that we ought to go far to conciliate religious and national prejudice, though never so far as to leave our principles behind us. (Cheers). Now, Mr. President, I find myself getting didactic, and I think it is high time for me to stop. I confess I don't like much moralizing in others, and I don't see why others should like it any better coming from me. Some of my most judicious friends sometimes say to me, "Mr. McGee when you speak in public, remember that you are a Minister of the Crown-recollect what you owe to the country-try and be as unintelligible as possible. (Laugher), Try to say nothing in the fittest possible words" (Laughter). I plead guilty; I confess the hardest thing in the world for me to do would be to say nothing. I remember a rhyme, which caught in the ear of my heart long, long ago-

" Be thou like the great Apostle,

- Be thou like heroic Paul ;
- If a free thought seeks expression,
- The gibbet, rack or rod ;
- Speak it boldly, nothing fearing,
- And leave the rest to God,"

I am confident I speak the best sentiments of the best men of the Irish race throughout the world, as to our true social position and policy in British North America, and where better should I speak thereon than before the St Patrick's Society of Montreal,

DECORATIONS OF THE HALL.

Over the doorway leading to the Hall was the motto - " Canada, the laud of our adoption," - and directly opposite, at the other end of the Hall,-The spirit of a nation never dieth."

The entrance to the refreshment room was instefully decorated with a Green flag displaying a gold. en barp, the French flag and other banners, and the refreshment room was beautifully draped with flags,

Over the Dais was the Irish Banner displaying the green and gold, surrounded by the English ensign, the Stars and Stripes, and the French banner, &c.

Above these, in large and variegated ictics, were the patriotic names "O'Connell," "Gratan," "Flood" Over the Orchestra, opposite the Dais, was the motto-"Cend Mille Failthe"-with the

Ulster ; while around the room were arranged in due order the names of illustrious Irishmen who have made their country famous ; among which were-St. Lawrence O'Toole, Roderick O'Donnell, Swift, Dr. Dovle, Father Matthew, Curran, Sheridan, Burke, Phillips, Steele, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Emmet, Wolfe Tone, Davis, McManus, Thos. Devin Rielly, Doheny, Gerald Griffin, O'Onrry, O'Donovan, etc.

THE INERTNESS OF THE PAPAL GOVERN-MENT.

(From the Osservatore Romano)

Agriculture, the principal source of wealth in the States of the Church, has been constantly promoted by means best adapted for that end. The use of steam-pumps for the drainage of the marsby valleys of Ferrara bas been commenced, and eight of these engines of 69 horse power in all have been employed since the year 1856, and those lands rich in their newly acquired fertility have already begun to repay with interest the expenses incurred in clearing them. The drainage of the fens of Ostia has been entrusted to a company which engaged to place upon a better footing the working of the salt pits there. Labours undertaken for the improvement of the Pontine Marshes have been steadily continued and restore every year fresh lands to cultivation. To animate proprietors in the planting of trees, prizes and rewards have been decreed by the State, and especially for pines which are planted along the shore. Now in the first five years alone, prizes were awarded for about S00,000 trees newly planted, and there is reason to suppose that the same has taken place in the following years, but for these we have not found any official notice which contains the exact ciphers. To promote the education of good agriculturists we have seen in these our own days the establishment of Schools and Colleges for young farmers, and not to speak of those of Perugia and Bologna and still less of those cities of less importance, we shall confine ourselves in making special mention of the Agricultural Exhibition of the 'Vigna Pia' which numbers' more than 100 scholars who are furnished with commodious buildings, with tools and agricultural implements, and with farms, and the whole of this has been recently founded and endowed at the private expense of the Holy Father. A chair for Agriculture, has been added to the University of the Sapienza in Rome, for the instruction of landowners in the useful science of an improved method of cultivation. The Botanical Gardens have been enlarged and more neatly aid out, and two large conservatories have been added to them. The nursery belonging to the municipality of Rome which possesses more than 140,000 fruit, forest, and ornamental trees, has been better arranged and greatly enlarged. The depots of corn so useful for furnishing seed to the more indigent larmers have been zealously enriched throughout tho States, and the Holy Father from his own private purse has furnished ample sums for the endowment of some of them. Agricultural institutions already existing have been encouraged, and the Presidents of Provinces where they were wanting have been stimulated to found them, so that throughout all parts of the States there might be budies of men of intelligence capable of suggesting useful counsels to their fellow provincialists and of communicating to Government such observations as might induce it to pass laws or take precautions beneficial to agriculture A horticultural society has been established within the last few years at Rome, which by annual shows and the distribution of rewards to the most industrious farmers, encourages them to a praiseworthy emulation in the culture of the soil. Let us finally mention the new fairs which certain villages and towns have been allowed to hold in order still more to facilitate the interchange of agricultural produce which generally forms the staple commodity. Success in agriculture causes 'industry to flourish at the same time that the promotion of industry is of advantage to agriculture. It is a gross but widely spread error to believe that in the States of the Church there are no manufactures, and that we are necessarily obliged to pay foreigners very dearly for them. Whoever wishes for authentic information upon such a point should refer to " The Review of the

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(To be continued.)

SOCIETY, MONTREAL.

The following are the speeches delivered at the Concert of the St. Patrick's Society, held in the City Concert on Wednesday, 28th ult.:-The Chairman, T. M'Kenna, Esq., President of the

Ladies and Gentlemen-As it is customary on ocremarks by way of preface to the more interesting part of the entertainment which follows, I deem it my duty not to deviate from this time-honored and commendable custom, so wisely established and carried out by our Sister Societies and ourselves. But as 1 am of the anxiety of all present to hear the mu-

sic, and the eloquence we have prepared for them, I will come to business at once. I must first of all, Saint Patrick's Society - a call, I am happy to say, never made without the most fruitful results - in the name of the Society I thank you -- in the name of the poor, whose sufferings you will have alleviate ', ! thank you -and in the name of charity, that universal bond of Christian civilisation, I thank you. -It is, ladies and gentlemen, a source of great satisfaction and encouragement to the Officers and memwends his way home from this scone of festivity and social enjoyment may congratulate himself on the share which he has taken in bringing about these happy results; and each and every person in this that their liberal contributions will, in the hands of the St. Patrick's Society, be wisely and profitably expended. It may not be inappropriate to give a few facts in relation to the workings of the Charitable Committee for the last twelve months. I fied that in that space of time they have afforded relief to over four hundred persons in indigent circumstances; but many of these required only temporary assistance-for instance, our fellow-countrymen and

thanks to the several Railroad Companies, and

the dealers a state of the state of the

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. FEBRUARY 6, 1863.

tions of the Papal States,' published in 1857, in Ferrara, by Professor (raetano Nigrisoli; or consult the Brief Synopsis of the Manufactures of the Papal States,' published in the same year in Rome, by Professor Ernamo Fabri Scarpellui. In these works he would see that making allowances for the smallness of the States and the peculiar structure of the soil, the subjects of the Pope should be considered as most industrious and energetic. Our task is to give Five new paper mills with ateam presses for smooth-ing the paper; several large woollen manufactories; rope manufactories worked by steam, conservatories for silk worms and silk manufactories, manufactories for pure and vegetable waz, for refining sugar and large works for artificial marbles, called imitation marble; these and many others which we omit are establishments founded within these latter years and | Pontificate of Pius IX, been wanting in its glorious provided for the most part with steam engines. [duty; nay, if there be anything that should excive Moreover for the construction of such engines or other mechanical instruments from the smallest to the largest size we have seen in these our times works either enlarged or newly-founded, both in Rome and at Bologna. Such improvements are due vast sums in the relief of the poor. There is no ne-no doubt to the efforts of private individuals; but cessity which has not been bountifully relieved Government, sustained by the assistance they have received from it, animated by national and internutheir confidence in the wise laws of the Government, and in the ever increasing prosperity of the popula-

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tion. The agricultural and manufactural products of a uation neither acquire value nor are the source of wealth unless there are open ports and easy means of communication. To supply these we may say that the Papal Government has devoted the greatest possible care during these last few years. Railways formed the principal object of attention, and thuse which starting from Rome lead, the one to, Civitavecchis, the other to the Neapolitan frontier, have been already completed. Of the line which is to lead from Rome to Bologna, that part has been opened to [tifully endowed. The Holy Father by a consignment the public which stretches from Bologna to Ancona, and the one which has to run from Rome to the city of Ancons is being laid down with great rapidity. Negotiations are going on for another branch which is to lead from Rome to Tivoli, and it is intended to unite the Civitavecchie line with that of Tuscany for Orbetello. Whilst these new means of rapid commupication are being carried out, the ordinary roads are not abandoned, and vast sums have lately been speat for their improvement and extension. Truly gigantic works of this kind are the famous bridge of Ariccis, 312 metres long and 200 in height, and the colossal one-arched stone bridge over the river at Faenza, besides very many others of ordinary dimensions which have been constructed along the roads.

For promoting a still less expensive mode of communication, viz., that of river and sea navigation, the Government has allowed no opportunity, to pass which has presented itself; rewards have been offered to ship-hallaers, new privileges were granted in 1855 in favour of the merchant service, steamboats were placed at the expense of the State to ing vessels up the rivers, the Society in Rome for sea navigation as been approved of, relief funds for sailors have been established, the free navigation of the Po has been granted, the Pontifical flag has been placed, as we have said, upon an equality of right with those of other and powerful mations, new light-houses have been crected in the ports according to the most recent discoveries of the art, many ports have been restored upon the Adriatic and the Mediterranean, and to take advantage of mutical meteorology for the advantage of navigation and to provide for the interests of merchant suitors in long voyages, Goveroment setting the first «xample in Italy has adopted the vast plan proposed by the maritime conference of Brussels of uniting the system of meteorologic observations taken on land with those made at soa. The result of these incusores has been a notable increase in the number of sailors and in the amount of ship building, and in the annual arrival of and departure from the ports of the States of a greater quantity of ressels of every sail. To complete the picture of what the high-minded Pius IX, has done in these latter years towards the increase of the riches of his States, we must add the calling in of more than 8,000,000 of paper moneys, the improvement and security of the specie at the Pontifical bank, the introduction of many savings banks, the construction of telegraph lines which are in connection with those arope, and the diminution of the sle of stamp tax, which last is the effect of international treaties concluded of late years; the enlargement of the free port of Civita ve cchia which has already been completed, the commencement of similar works at Ancona, the conversion of the old prison of Civitavector into warehouses to which a new spacious dock is to afford access, which last work has been strendy ordered and is now on the point of being carried into execution ; the enlargement of the arsenal of Aocona, and the restoring and increasing of the ports of Pesaro, Sinigallia, and Raveua. Whoever considers these things could desire nothing more from the energy of any Government whatsoever, or could wish for more diligence and love of progress. When the fountains are replenished in which the comfort of the public has its rise it is but natural to behold the effect in the conveniences procured for the citizens, and the embellishment of the city. A vast field is here opened to us, over which, however, we must hurry with increased speed. The lighting of Rome by gas has been substituted for that of oil, water has been conveyed to those districts where it was scarce ; for example an Artesian well has been made at Comacchio, and new aqueducts are in course of completion at Agnani and Frosinone; the walls of the city have been repaired, the streets straightened where they have been practicable, the public places of resort enlarged and embellished. And to confine ourselves to the City of Rome, several gates have been renewed or adorned in a most costly manner, as has been done at the Porta di San Pancrazio, and as they are at present doing at the Ports. Pia; the walls have been restored in some places and in others entirely robuilt; the public grounds of the Pincio have been laid out more elegantly and em-bellished with costly ornaments; the Pinzza di Spagna, one of the 148 which Rome possesses, has been beautified by the splondid monument to the Immaculate Mother, and the new Piazza Pia between the Borgo Nuovo and the Castle of Sant Angelo has been enlarged and adorned with new buildings; many of the 660 fountains in Rome have been repaired, and a new one has been erected in the Piazza Pia at the private expense of the Holy Father, which deserves to be mentioned among the 20 magnificent fountnins which excite the admiration of the traveller. The principal officers of the Minister of Finance have been lodged together in the Palazzo Madama, in the centre of Rome, which has been fitted up in a costly manner to receive them, and all the officers of the Minister of the Interior, of Grace and Justice, and Police, together with the tribunals have been settled in the magnificent Palazzo Ludovisi at Monte Citorio. The new palace in the Via Larga has been bought for the accommodistion of the Ministers of Commerce, rine Arts, and Public Works, and in the famous palace of the Cancelleria many Ecclesinstical congregations have been united which were before dispersed; a new and splendid edifice has been erected for the manufacture of snuff and tobacco, a great number of churches and public monuments have been repaired and completed, and finally a much greater number of old and poor houses have been demolished to give place to new and more commodious and elegant buildings, constructed it is true at the expense of private individuals, but which show, nevertheless, the increase of public prosperity and and of which the Divine Mercy alone keeps the re-

lings proportioned to their condition, the Holy Fa- Sacred College receives from the public treasury, ther has built and is building houses for the poorer and which constitutes, what in other countries is ern correspondent of the London Times, in describclasses, seconded in this by a rich Roman proprietor Wherever you go in Rome you meet with tablets recording the name of Pius IX. This is not vaunt-Wherever you go in Rome you meet with tablets heavy debts which have to be pail from that amount, graceful tribute to the gallantry and action of the be expected, but it was not at all certain that he recording the name of Pius IX. This is not vaunt-ing, it is the simple indication of the time in which in fine the vast sums which are bounteously bestowed the forefathers of the men never displayed "more ture and the world that his plan of mediation had such great public works, which was both for use and for ornament, have been carried out.

Aud, more, this august name deserves above all to a rapid glauce at the work of the last few years. be indelibly inscribed on the works of public beneficence directed to the relief of indigence. As one of the principal cares of authority is to protect the weak and succour the poor, this forms beyond all doubt one of the chief causes of solicitude to the Sovereigu Pontiff who, more than Prince, is father of his people, purifying rice, manufactories of bricks by pressure, and has in Jesus our Redeemer, whose Vicar on new workshops for the finer description of crockery, earth he is, a Divine model of mercy for imitation and in the long line of his predecessors a noble tradition to continue and hand down. Nor has the wonder it is how he could, in the midst of such necessines of the State, in the midst of such great works of public beneficence, in the midst of the straitened circumstances of the finances, spend such no doubt to the efforts of private individuals, our cesary when his doe ocen counterly maker of side of their moral improvement, the promotion of intellectual they have been encouraged by the assistance they have cities asylums for infants have been founded in a physical by the side of the promotion of intellectual truly Catholic spirit, and in Rome alone there have tional exhibitions which have been promoted without been opened in the three poorest quarters, viz. those of regard to expense or difficultics, and reassured by the Regola, Trastevere, and the Monte. Those in Rome whom the cholera made orphans, were received by a commission nominated by the Holy Father, and with such success, that at the end of 1856, 487 had been already placed in good situations In addition to which he relieved and nided 530 girls and 459 boys, to which the pious work the subscribers of the savings bank also contributed, who, to gratiny the Holy Father, and at the same time to perform a work of charity, handed in 4,000 scudi in behalf of the ornhans themselves. New asylums for sustenance and education have been opened for the deaf and dumb at Bologue and at Ferrara, and that already existing at Rome has been increased and more bounof 300 sends a month, to be paid from the treasury of the Court of Chancery and Briefs, expressed his wish that those unfortunate deaf and dumb who belonged to the invaded provinces should be still supported in it, although they are not assisted by their respective communes, which were accustomed to pay the very moderate sum of 41 scudi monthly for each individual For mendicant children who, left in total abandonment, menace public morals with such great evils, more than 20 asylums have been opened in the different cities of the States, and one newly constructed at the private expense of the Holy Father flourishes in Rome by the side of the hospital of the Good Shepherd. There is no hospital for the sick in any of the cities which has not been either improved, enlarged, or more richly endowed, and all know what has been done in Rome alone, in the vast Hospital of Santo Spirito, in Sassia, where, among other things, they are constructing a new spacious edifice on the Piazza Pia, to serve for the clicical department; in that of the Santissimo Salvatore, where a new wing has been added, and the number of beds increased; and in that of S. Giacomo in Augusta, at the Corso, where greater accommodation has been afforded to the clinical and surgical departments; not to speak of improvements of less note, which have been introduced into so many other hospitals in Rome, improvements which are deeply owing to the zeal of the Committee for the Hospitals appointed in 1850, and which also assists invalids and those troubled with chronical illuess. The great lunatic asylum in Rome for both sexes has been considerably enlarged, and almost entirely reconstructed, at the private expense of the Holy Father. In 1855 the Ecclesiastical Hospital near Ponto Sixto was restored for the benefit of distressed Clerics. A society for the encouragement of the mechanical arts, instituted under the auspices and with the assistance of the Holy Father, provides with work those artists who have the greatest want of it. More than 300,000 scudi is annually disembursed by the Committee of Subsidies, presided over by a Cardinal, to be distri-buted to the poor of the different quarters of Rome, in spite of the present needy circumstances of the treasury. When during one of the last years the poorness of the harvest caused a considerable rise in the price of wheat and bread, the Public Treasury bought large cargoes of grain at foreign markets, ground it in its own mills, and sold it to the poor at reduced prices. In an especial manner has the care of the Govern-30,000 scudi have been annually devoted

ment been directed to improve to a still greater degree the by no means evil condition of the prisons. to the expenses incurred during the gradual reform of the gools ; an eminent architect was sent to visit the most famous Houses of Correction in Europe, for the purpose of introducing amongst us their most useful improvements; an entirely new prison has been begun at Fossombrone, which is to serve as a model to the others. As regards the City of Rome, in the prison of S Michele, the men have been separated from the boys, and the Society of the Brothers of S. Michele have been instituted for their direction the prison at Diocletian's Baths has been increased by the construction of vast working balls, and placed under the guidance of the Brothers of Mercy; in St. Balbina an asylum has been opened for lost children, and their education has also been entrusted to the last named Brothers. The three peniteptiaries for women have been entirely reformed, namely, that at the New Prisons, that at the Baths, and that at the Pio Penitentiary in the Lungara, into which the different Sisters, who have been appointed for their direction, have introduced such discipline, such industry, and such order, that they rival the best regu-lated institutions for female education.

termed the ' Civil List ?' let bim consider again the ing the battle of Fredericksburg, pars a glowing and by the Holy Father to promote the splendour of the Divine worship and magnificent works of the fine arts; let him, we say, consider all this, and he must of necessity couclude that the Romans owe their many and splendid public works, works which have on the 13th of December, 1862 " not been erected by hardening the people, which have not been paid for in the oppression of the lowly, but the price of which has been taken from the conveniences of the best of Sovereigns,-owe them, we veniences of the best of Sovereigns, -owe them, we from Europe were occupying much attention, the sny, to their having for King a Pootiff who has no country being well calculated to attract the class of other family but his own people, no dearer children than the poor.

Hitherto, we have mentioned, as our memory dictated, the acts of the Papal Government, during late like view of the advantages to be derived from the years, for the relief of the material wants of the prople. But they have other necessities of far greater importauce, they have moral wants, for which a good gov- acres of his own property in the Argontine province ernment ought especially to provide. Nor has the of San Juan for this purpose. The authorities are Papal Government been remiss in a task so onerons, ; and at the same time so delicate, near whose heart the material prosperity of the people stands by the labours, the direction of its people in the paths of wealth by the side of its guidance of them in the right road of morality. We enter on this new arena with the intention of hurrying you quickly over it rather than entertaining you in it. It is the custom to brand the people of the Papal States with accusations of ignorance and want of enlightenment, whereas, there is no State in Europe where means of instruction are so plentiful, where schools are so numerous, and where universities are so many and so frequented. We cannot give the statistics of all the schools in the States, for our space prevents us so doing, and we are here compelled to confine ourselves to the general headings of these statistics.

The Papal States in their integrity counted 1219 communes and townships, and there is no commune or township which has not its communal school for boys and girls. Besides these communal schools there were in 1852 in the States of the Church 2,993 schools frequented by 70,000 days scholars, and 170 colleges and seminaries frequented by 5,876 buarders. For girls there were 1892 different institutions in which 53.343 girls received instruction. The protessors and masters of science were 850, the other masters and professors of literature and the fine arts. 5,500. This regards the States in general, but let us give a special glance at the City of Rome. According to the official statistics of 1853, of which we avail ourselves for these particulars, it possesses a population of 175,000 inhabitants, of whom 93,000 are men, and \$2,000 women, and from the age of 5 to 20 there are 21,477 males, and 19,750 females. -Now there are 235 seminaries, colleges, private schools, district schools and night schools, frequented by 16,177 scholars, without taking into account the universities and technical and professional schools, where the greater part of the youths who frequent them generally passes its 20th year. This being the case, and taking into account the many children who begin to go to school after having completed their sixth or seventh year, the many who are prevented from going on account of sickness, the many who leave school before their 20th year to apply themselves to some trade ; the many who pass to the universities between their 17th and 20th years (who are comprised in the above mentioned statistics but are not considered in our calculation), taking into account we say all these exceptions we must necessarily conclude that there is not a boy in Rome who does not receive education at a school. The same may be said of the girls, since the 426 schools which are open in Rome for their accommodation are trequented by 11,000 girls of different classes, and it is well known that the girls, and especially of the poorer order, generally leave school after their 15th year, and do not go there before the end of their sixth or seventh yeer. Now, what other capital in Europe can, with equal truth, present an equal number of schools and scholars ? It is true that all this is no novelty lately introduced : but it is also true that in addition to having neglected nothing for the preservation and improvement of such a state of public instruction, many new schools, especially for poor children, have been opened, and many old ones enlarged and made more commodious. A public | and generous distribution of prizes has been estabschools for young artisans; chapels and gardens have been given by the Holy Father to these night schools for them to pass the festivals in. More convenient and comfortable buildings have been erected for the use of these schools The Hospital for Orphans, called ' Tata Giovanni,' has been gifted with ground and revenues; a new house has been built at the expense of the Holy Father, in the Piazza Pia for the poor boys, and another near it for the poor girls of the Quarter of the Bogo. The schools of St. Luigi a Ponte Rotto, of the Vanchette, and of S. Maria in Carinis have also been erected from funds given by the Holy Father. Moreover, he has founded or maintained schools for poor girls in the Pia Cara del Catecumene on the Esquiline, at the Monti in S. Maria del Popolo, and at the Ginnari, not to speak of similar institutions founded or endowed in the other cities of the States, and which are valuable for the diffusion of useful knowledge.

PROSPERITY OF IRISH SETTLERS IN THE RIVER PLATE - Accounts from the River Plate by the last mail inform us that measures to promote immigration persons who have hitherto selected the United States The official circular to the several provincial Governments on this subject developes a broad statesmanintroduction of industrious European immigrants. Dr. Rawson has zet a noble example by giving 20,000 ready to lend every assistance to the projects of Mr. John Fair and Father Fahey for colonising Bahia Blanca with Irish or Welsh labourers on the fulfilment of certain conditions. The Provincial Bank and the National Bank of Ireland have recently established agencies in Buenos. Ayres to facilitate the remittance to Ireland of small sums from the Irish settlers, who are, for the most part, very prosperous. The Baenos Ayres Standard observes, on the estab-lishment of the agency of the National Bank, that there is room for the operations of both, most of the Irish settlets being in good circumstances; and it predicts that the remittances to Ireland will form ar important item in the exchange drawn for each pack-

et. The same journal observes that British capitalists could nowhere find a liner field for profitable investment, 12 per cent. being obtainable for money while the profits of sheep and cattle farming are in calculable. An extension of cotton cultivation is taking place, and would be more rapid but for the high profits to be obtained at present from the production of wool. Along the rivers the greatest activity was springing up; immigrants purchasing land and sheep, merchants commencing meat-curing operations on the largest scale, and steamboats crowded with passengers and laden with cargo.

The Dublin correspondent of the Irish American writes-"I am in a position to state that several meetings of leading Nationalists have been held in Dublin during the past few days, the object being the establishment through the length and breadth of the nature it will be enough to say that its foremost men plan of operations I can say nothing at present, save as a matter of course they will be within the law. the 'slough of Despond.'"

DUBLIN, JAN. 7 .- At the monthly meeting of the Cork Agricultural Society, held on Saturday, there was a very able discussion on the cultivation of flax in the south of Ireland. There was a strong difference of opinion as to whether the crop would be remunerative or not. Lord Bandon occupied the chair. A letter from Mr. O'Kosrney White, Lord Fermoy's agent, was read, in which he expressed doubts of the propriety of encouraging the cultivation in poor soils, remote from market towns. Professor Murphy read a valuable report, and moved the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the subject, which was seconded by Colonel Beamish. Mr. Churles Beamish argued strongly against the expediency of the cultivation. Flax is a precarious crop, and it exhausts the soil more than any crop. The people have not the means or the art of converting it into a merchantable commodity. About ten years ago Mr. Dargan got up a factory at Drivagh Mountain, and abandoned it after spending £10,000 upon the experiment. Lord Fermoy, in his turn, took up the mill, and adopted every means of stimulating . the growth of flax, as Mr. Dargan had done, but they had beard nothing of his Lordship's success. Mr. Maguire, Mayor of Cork, replied very effectively to Mr. Benmish. He was obliged to come to the conclusion that the potato was a crop that could no longer be relied on. lished at 53 district schools for boys, and at 14 night for some time, and wheat likewise. If there were yard of a workhouse, in payment for his night's shelthree more seasons like the last three h would ad. vise every man, woman, and child to leave the country. Something must be done, and that immediately. They had the authority of Sir Robert Kane that the crop was not exhausting, and that, in fact, it takes from the soil only what other crops do not want. This country produces only one-third of the flax consisted in Ulster, there would therefore be always a ready market in Belfast. He therefore concluded that the cultivation of flax should be encouraged by the landlurds, and that the necessary mills should be provided. At all events, there should be inquiry to ascertain what was best to be done. He concluded by offering £25 as a premium for the best crop of flax. Lord Bandon, President of the Munster Flax Society, took the same view as Mr. Maguire, and gave some valuable information on the subject. The resolution proposed by Professor Murphy, appointing a committee, was passed unanimously .- Cur. Times. The Dublin correspondent of the Irish American writes : - " I have excellent reason to know that in the schools of the Christian Brothers and the Catholic University, a crowd of young men are growing up, who are likely to be a service and an honor to their country. They feel that they are pupils of an institution which is, in its own way, at war with the government. They know that such hostility is owing to the fact that the government system of education is designed to effect the extinction of patriotism and of Gatholicity in Ireland; and they are conscious that their duty is to love their country and their religion all the more, because they are so bitterly attacked, so cunningly assailed by the English government. Those young students will, in a little time, be the manbood of Ireland; and there is now one hope left to us in the midat of a period of discouragement. Besides, there are the chances that time may bring to us. Who knows what may occur in the year of Our Lord 1863?"

یه او وهمچنی در در بیشوان از این او این میشه او در متعومیتری پیش . موجه ممجنی در این با در در بوره این موجه از مراجع مراجع در در در می و COMPLIMENT TO THE IRISH BRIGADE .- The South- tion of a country the future of which cannot be looked upon with indifference.' That the Emperor would retain his opinion on the subject of the war was to be expected, but it was not at all certain that he undawnted courage at Fontenny, Albuera or Water- not been abandoned. The speech of the Emperor is Ico," than they did, and that "the race which has another step in the direction indicated by the desgained glury on a thousand battle-fields never more patch of his Foreign Minister. Again the Americans richly deserved it than at the foot of Mary's Heights are told in effect that the war which the North is waging against the South will be without result, that the country is being exhausted in a contest the evils of which are telt more widely than those of any other of the present age, and that Europe cannot remain indifferent to the barbarity which shows itself every day more and more. There can now be hardly a doubt that the French Emperor will take every occasion to urge on the Federals the necessity of bringing this war to a close. It is probable that the United States Minister, Mr. Dayton, has already heard all that he can say against the enterprise in which the Federal Government is engaged. The deliberate judgment of Europe has been given by the mouth of the French Emperor, and though no formal offer of mediation has yet reached Washington, yet morally a most earnest interference has taken place. The speech of Monday is but the solemn reiteration of those opinions which the Emperor has never concealed from either belligerent. It is a declaration that the progress of the war during the last two months has but confirmed him in the wisdom of his former policy, and that the time is approaching when a European Sovereign may fitly interpose to stop the elaughter. As a politician and a soldier, Napoleon may be satisfied with the accuracy of his judgment when he declared that the South would not submit and could not be subjugated. Since M. Drouvn de L'Huys wrote his descritch the fortune of war has more than ever inclined to the side of the Confederates. In a great battle they have defeated the main army of their enemies, and demonstrated that Virginia and Richmond may be held indefinitely noninst all the hosts that President Lincoln consend against them. Such being the condition of the war the French Emperor may justly ask whether Europe is to sit still and make no effort to save a civilized and Christian society from the miseries that are coming on it. The exhaustion of the country and the brutalizing of the people are the only results which may be clearly foreseen if the war lasts, and the Emperor will do a good work if by any wise and temperate advances he can persuade the Feder dis to desist from their hopeless enterprise, -- London Time

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CONVICT LIVING AT PORTLAND -At Portland the ordinary diet consists for four days a week of 12.7%. land of an association thoroughly National in its of bread for breakfast, with a plut of tea; dinner, character and its purposes. As an intimation of its | Gaz of cooked meat free from bone, 11b, of cooked potatoes, and Goz, of bread ; supper, one pint of grael are The O'Donoghue and Mr. G. H. Moore. Of its and 6 .z, of brend. On the three remaining days of the week the rations are better still, the breakfist being a pint of cocoa, with milk and sugar, and 12-z Should this renewed attempt to give a compact Na- of bread; dinner, one pint of soup, boz of cooked tional party to Ireland be foiled by the bickerings of meat free from bone. 11b, of cooked potatoes, and eliques or the animosities of individuals, great will 10az, of suct pudding. On this ordinary dietbe the responsibility of those who may the good work, I which as daily food, would be a very extraordinary and, by so doing, throw the country back again into) one to most of our hard-working laborers throughout the kingdom - all the convicts used formerly to live till a few years ago, when one of the diletlante prison philanthropists, of whom there are now so unay, discovered that convicts, if worked hard on such diet, might lose muscle, and it was accordingly raised to an 'increased scale" In addition to this, all the prisoners of every grade or scale of diet have each Boz, of treacle, to eat with their head, served out to them every week-viz, 140z, on Sunday, and 140z on Wednesday. For such as are employed out of doors, but who are not at hard labor who have, in fact, only their appetites sharpened by the fresh sea breeze - there is what is called a 'light labor diet for public works.' This consists of a pint of ten or coe a, with Goz, of bread for breakfast; Goz. of bread, Goz. of cooked meat, free from bone, half-n-pint of soup, and half a pound of potatoes for dinner; and Goz. of bread, with a pint of gruel or tea, 'if preferred, for supper. What the light labor is it is hard to discover, especially as the "hard" seems to he about the minimum of what will keep the men's hands going at all. Stonebreaking close under the prison walls is one of the works that come under this category, and though this work, as we generally see it done, is certainly not light labor, yet the way in which it is performed at Portland amply justilies the prison authorities in classing it under this head, -Those who have seen the pile of stones which the The oats had been inferior wretched starving tramp has to break in the stoneter in the casual ward, should come to Portlant see what the convict does for his day's work. The work in the quarries is a mockery of flurid labor,' and the light labor,' as the convicts do it, is posi-tively not labor at all. Even taking the light-labor diet as the standard, no mere hard-working duity laborer in this part of England can command it -None certainly are as well and warmly lodged or as encefully looked after in health or sickness. - Times,

The same diligence has been exhibited in the improvement of all the prisons of the Papal States, everywhere cleanliness, healthiness, and industry have been promoted, and where the old buildings were unfit for the introduction of these improvements, new ones have been constructed. Witness the pri-sons of Perugia, of Spoleto, of Rocca, of Sinibalda Poggio Mirteto, of Orvieto, of Narni, of Rieti, and of Bavagna, in which the greatest expenses have been ncurred.

All this should excite astonishment, but what we have still to mention will awaken yet greater wonder. Ritherto we have spoken of works of public beneficence which, with a few exceptions, have been carried out by regularly appointed committees; but not less famous, and certainly far more surprising, are the works which have been entirely at his private expense. We are fully impressed with the impracticability of giving even a general idea of all the wants which have been relieved, all the miseries which have been lightened by his bountiful hand, for it is with difficulty that a small portion of his works of mercy have escaped that secrecy with which he ever piously veils them.

However, this small part which we have discovered by means of earnest inquiries from those who, in many cases, have been made use of as dispensers of charity, amounts to more than 300,000 scudi, given by His Holiness to benevolent Institutions in the different cities of the States, and especially at Rome, Bologna, and Sinigaglia; 300,000 more have passed through the hands of four persons, who were charged with their distribution for the assistance of private persons; above 50,000 scudi have been recorded in the Roman journals as sent for the relief of those districts in the States which have been desolated by earthquakes, pestilence, conflagration, or inundations, but what yast sums are spent in these alms, or any of them, of several hundred scudi, which are given almost daily by the Holy Father, with his own hands, supply moreover, the wants of the Government. To gister prepared for that day when it shall vouchsafe this moment reducing to the greatest extremities an eternal reward. Let any one consider the small- families who once occupied most respectable posi-

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

Several members of parliament connected with Lancashire proposed to hold a conference before the opening of the session, with a view of considering what ought further to be done by the legislature to attest the cotton manufacturing districts in tiding over the present crisis. No meeting of Irish mem-bers is proposed to devise anything for the Irish working classes. Of barren and blank oratory and pity there is plenty-but of measures and subscripions nothing yet, while destitution weighs upon the hearts and minds of the people, -Dublin paper.

By the Roscommon Messenger we have learned with deep regret of the death of Denis O'Connor, Esq. Mount Druid, one of the best patrons of native Irish literature, for which he had a great taste. Deceased was a Deputy Lieutenant and magistrate, and was uncle to the O'Connor Dou, M.P. . The sad event took place on the 22nd Dec.

The Tralee Chronicle says :- " Lord Castlerosse has one hondred men in daily employment, at good wages, at the Park, which has removed the great pressure of distress from the town of Killarney. As we have said before, he has given a curte blanche to Mr. Galwey to give employment al libitum while there is occasion for it. Sir Rowland Blennerhassett has opened works of drainage on his property under the direction of his agent, Mr. Alexander M. Carthy. From 60 to 70 men are daily employed, and the outly during the next few months will be from £700 to £1,000.

The Limerick Reporter says, respecting the state of the country : -" If we were at any loss which, unfortunately, is not the case, for instances in proof of the great destitution which prevails at present even amongst farmers who hold several acres of land, we have only to look at the civil bills which have been entered at the present Quarter Sessions for the county of Limerick and elsewhere, and at the fact that in almost every instance these cases have been undefended. We hope some of those benevolent persons who have shown so noble a feeling for the English sufferers by the cotton famine, will kindly direct attention to the deplorable poverty which is

Ballydoulan House, in county Galway, has been nearly destroyed by fire. It was the seat in ancient times of the O'Doulan's, who in the fourteenth cen tury lived there in all the style of princes.

During the past year 64,314 emigrants left the port of Liverpool, an increase of rather more than 9,000 on the exodus of the previous year.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The speech of the Emperor on opening the French Chambers was expected this year with even more than usual curiosity. It was known that he could not help referring to the American war, and, from the proposals made to England and Russia a few weeks since, there was reason to believe that he would not lose the opportunity of again councilling justice and moderation. This expectation has been fulfilled. The Emperor in his speech on Monday adhered fully to the policy of M. Drouyn de L'Huys' despatch, and more than intimated that he should renew his attempt at mediation. Speaking of the distress which the war has brought on French industry, he says :- ' I have made an attempt to send beyond the Atlantic advices inspired by a sincere sympathy ; but the great maritime powers not having thought it advisable as yet to act in concort with me, I have been obliged to postpone to a more suitable opportunity the offer of mediation, the object of which was to stop the effusion of blood, and to prevent the exhaus-

ALARMING OUTBREAK AMONG FEMALE CONVICTS AT PERTH - Sunday foremon, during the time of public worship, an alarm was raised throughout the city of Perth to the effect that the convicts in the General Prison at Friarton had overpowered the warders, and that many of them had made their escape. The truth of the alarm was apparently confirmed by the circumstances of a detachment of the 25th Regt. marching quickly with fixed bayonets through the South Inch, in the direction of the general prison, and a body of city police being conveyed thitber in

cabs. The excitement in town was intense, but it was much allayed when the actual state of matters, though sufficiently serious, was ascertained. The circumstances under which the ontbreak commenced are as follows : - The female convicts, about 300 in number, assembled in the chapel of the prison on Sunday forenoon, as usual, to engage in public worship, but the chaplain had not proceeded fur with the service when the convicts, in a most excited state, commenced shouting, making discordant noises, and defying the female warders. One of the latter was knocked down, much abused, and eventually carried ont in a state of insensibility. The scene of disor-der which the chapel presented was one which baffles description. On the male officials being apprised of the outbreak among the female convicts, they bastened to the chapel, from which all egress was strictly prohibited. As the female warders had lost all control over the female convicts, who with increased rage and energy, uttered most dreadful yells, it was resolved by the head male officials present to fire several shots from revolvers over the heads of the women. This being continued for some time, had the desired effect of quieting them in a great degree, until at last they were completely subdued. At the same time, great fears were entertained of an outbreak smong the male convicts, many of whom, it had beeu learned on Saturday, were in possession of keys, where with to open their cells; and accordingly it was resolved to call in the assistance of the Perth city police and the military in Perth barracks. On being apprised of the outbreak, Mr. Welsh, superintendent of the City police, repaired with a large body of constables to the General Prison, armed with swords, batons, and cutlasses. The city police were conveyed to the General Prison in cubs, and, under the superintensient, rendered most efficient service. A detachment of the 25th Regiment was also promptly on the spot. With the assistance of the military and police the female convicts were conveyed one by one from the chapel to their cells, and by two o'clock in the afternoon things within the walls of the General Prison had assumed their ordinary quietness. There was no movement among or attempt at outbreak by the male convicts; but it was 'considered necessary to' keep the military and police on duty within the prison the whole of Sunday night. There is every reason to helieve that the insubordination of the women in the chapel was part of a preconcerted scheme to enable the male convicts to overthrow their keepers, and set them all free.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE ____ FEBRUARY 6, 1863.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEB. 6, 1863.

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

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE tenor of our latest dates from Europe is such as to make it certain that Louis Napoléon meditates a speedy interference in the affairs of the belligerents on this Continent. In his inaugural Address to the French Chambers, he not only states the fact that he has already proffered his good offices towards bringing the strife to a conclusion; but he also assures the world that he has only postponed, not abandoned, the "offer of mediation." To this he is no doubt prompted by the condition of the French manufacturing districts, which is frightful, and upon which the French press is apparently afraid to comment. Another fact of great significance is the lately published letter from the French Emperor to General Forey; in which the former assigns as one great reason for French interference in Mexico, the necessity of preventing the United States from extending their dominions on the American Continent .---In the cotton districts of Lancashire the suffering amongst the operatives is rapidly diminishing, and it is now generally believed that the crisis is over.

The Italians are fast becoming sensible to the blessings of Fiedmontese rule, of which the effects are being felt in the wholesale conscrintion which is rigorously enforced throughout the Pennsula. "The levy for 1863," says the Times' correspondent writing from Genoa --"has been enforced all over the kingdom of Italy, and every steamer from the South brings fresh batches of Neapolitan, and Southern conscripts." These unhappy victums of the insatiable ambition of Victor Emmanuel, ruthlessly torn from their native land, from the occupaby hundreds of thousands. The writer in the Times estimates the Piedmontese army at 350,000 men, and seems to think that it will shortly be raised to the force of half a million ; and at the spectacle of so many valuable lives sacrificed to the ambition of one mun, albeit by no means used to to the melting mood, " our own. correspondent" breaks out into the following moral reflections :---

ants too, under such circumstances, would not be slow to insist upon the "forbidding to marry ;" and might perhaps come to the conclusion that Liberalism is more or less remotely connected with the great apostacy foretold by St. Paul, and which is yet to come upon the earth, and to blight its children with a curse. In the meantime, they would do well to ponder this question-If the voluntary celibacy of the Religious of the Catholic Church - voluntary, because no one is obliged to embrace the Religious hie, or to accept its conditions-be a thing so monstrous, as Protestants pretend, what must be that compulsory celibacy which the inexorable law of regenerated Italy imposes upon two millions, or about one-fifth of its entire nubile population ?

Fortunately this state of things cannot last. The laws of God and the conditions of our nature cannot thus be long outraged and violated with impusity. Morality will be avenged in the rapid depopulation of the country; whose youth, thus forbidden to marry, or to contract legitimate unions, will seek indulgence for their passions in criminal connections which, as universal experience shows, are always unfruitful. It was one of the great crimes of the late Bourbon dynasty-so the writer in the Times above quoted tells us, and a reproach still urged against the regime of Francis II., that under it, soldiers were allowed to marry, and that no restrictions were placed upon the legitimate sexual unions of its subjects :---

"All the short comings of the late Bourbon army at Naples are by them"-(the Italian Liberals)chiefly, or indeed merely ascribed to the fact that the King of Naples, by a humane measure, which is found to answer very well in England, allowed the marriage of a certain number of his soldiers."

This was the crime of the Bourbons; this humanity, the crying evil of their rule — and Francis II. is paying the penalty. What then shall be the reward of his successors? or can we be simple enough to believe that God will long allow His laws to be violated with impunity?

Again we say, think well of it ! ye who reckon the "forbidding to marry" as one of the signs of the great apostacy; and remember that the Church which you denounce and curse " forbids" none to marry, declares marriage to be honorable in all; though as a matter of discipline, she refuses to confer a special status, or Holy Orders, upon those who, after a long and rigid but voluntary probation, do not find themselves called to embrace the unmarried, in preference to the married state of life.

PROTESTANT MISSIONS TO THE HEATHEN. -We have had a lecture on this subject from Lieutenant-Colonel Lowry, a Protestant gentleman ; who however, in that he is a gentleman, and therefore under an obligation to speak the truth, fully admits the failure of those Missions, in so far as the conversion of the heathen to Christianity is concerned. That they afford an admirations and homes of their youth, and from the ble and never failing means of support to the bosoms of their families, must now be numbered Protestant Missionaries, to their wives and little testant teachers-" each more or less distinguishones, no one can deny : that they have proved | ed from the other in doctrine and government" themselves most successful as commercial speculators, the revelations made before the British Legislature into the state and prospects of the Missionaries in New Zealand abundantly testify : but that they have not been the means of bringing the heathen to the knowledge and love of Christ, Lieut.-Colonel Lowry himself frankly admits, in the report of his lecture given by the Witness of the 24th ultimo. The gallant officer's lecture from first to last was a kind of querulous apology for the nonsuccess of Protestant Missions in general, and of Protestant Missions to the heathen of India in particular. He could not, with the facts of the case before him, pretend that these Missions, had converted the people of India ; and his object was to show, not that they had failed, but why they had failed :---

avowals of the enemies of Popery, and with every worldly disadvantage to contend with, effected conversions rapid, numerous, and permanent. As Lieut.-Colonel Lowry, in his lecture admitted, the contrast between the "ancient and modern missions is humiliating ;" for the ancient were all Catholic, whilst the latter, or "modern missions" particularly referred to by the lecturer, are Protestant. The reasons for, or causes of, this difference were then briefly glanced at.

As prominent amongst the causes for the superiority of the early or Catholic missions, the lecturer remarked " how largely personal sacrifice entered into the success of these early missionaries." Here, no doubt, the speaker stumbled across an important truth. " Personal sa-

crifice" is, and ever has been, the characteristic of the Romish missionary; as self-indulgence, greed, and a marked hankering after wealth, and the good things of this world, are, and ever have been the striking characteristics of the Protestant evangelist. Asceticism, or self-denial-so its friends and champions boast-is no part of the Protestant religion; and 'it is hard to make even the uneducated heathen believe that wellfed, portly men, intent upon accumulating riches -that keen traders, and smart men of business -are the duly accredited missionaries of Him. Who when on earth had not where to lay His head, and Whose religion consists essentially in self-denial, and in bearing the cross up the rugged steep of Calvary. Human nature is so constituted, that a non-ascetic religion, such as is Protestantism, bears to it self-evident proofs of its non-divine origin.

Another cause for the failure of Protestant missions was well brought out by the speaker. Speaking of the swarms of hungry missionaries sent forth since 1792-

'each more or less distinguished from the other in doctrine and government,

he made the following important admission :-"There could be no doubt, however that God regarded with displeasure the dissensions and schisms of His people which retarded the progress of His Kingdom.

And again, he recognised the fact that-"The difficulties that attended the mission work in India might be traced to the apathy of the church. the sintul schisms from, no less than the sinfu schisms in the church, together with the backwardness of England to stand up 'avowedly as a Chris-tian government.'"

In other words, the "variations" of Protest antism, but which are however an essential and inherent condition of Protestantism, or the "right of private judgment," effectually prevent the conversion of the heathen to Christianity .---This is what Papists all along have said, and what indeed must be apparent to every one endowed with natural reason. The natives of

India, if idolaters, have still the faculty of reason, which teaches them that of contraries both cannot be true; and that a book susceptible of so many different and contradictory interpretations, as is the Bible in the hands of their Pro-

tion of power on the part of the State. Protest- his breviary, land a crucifix, has even by the us in the light of superior beings. The number of about 100,000. There are two Bishops, and we had subsequently the pleasure of meeting one of them, as well as two of his Priests, and my remembrance of them will, ever be associated with the idea of Missionaries indeed. To such men as these, who leave their country and friends with the sole object of carrying salvation to a heathen people, whose dress and habits they adopt, and among whom they live, often in a manner which would not be coveted by the very lowest among a European population, to say nothing of the risk of their lives, and the tortures of which they must ever stand in danger-cut off from all intercourse with the outer world, with none of the luxuries, and few of the necessaries of European civilisation-is due a meed of praise which I am unworthy to proclaim, and will therefore only refer to the contrast between them and the Protostant Missionaries. Located among the European and American communities at the open ports on the coast, the latter live in all the ease and comfort of civilised so ciety, surrounded by their wives and families, with dwellings equal, and often much superior to what they have been accustomed to in their own country they are in constant communication with all civil ised parts of the world by a regular mail service and I believe I shull not be wrong when I say, there is not a single Protestant Missionary a hundred miles distant from a European settlement.' (Pp. 179, 180)

Here we have the "personal sacrifice" theory insisted upon by Lieut.-Colonel Lowry as one of the causes of the success of the " early missions," beautifully illustrated; and if the contrast drawn by the writer betwixt the self-denying Romish priest, and the luxorious self-indulgent Protestant missionary, be offensive to the friends of the latter, they will, we hope, remember that the witness is himself a Protestant, and one therefore to whom they cannot take exception.

We find in a recent issue of the Montreal Witness, the following doleful admission :--

THE SPREAD OF POPERY .- That Romanizm is of no doubt. The fact is clear from the lamentations of the Protestant Press and Protestant platform orators; from the boasting of Roman Catholics; and from the public records of the multiplication of chapels with crowded congregations. How is this progress created? Not by controversial sermons. or public meetings telling of proselytising doings ; but by the constant quiet, and noiseless domiciliary visitations of monks and nuns, under the direction of the priests, with subtle converse and plausible tracts. -- Montreal Witness.

Well ! admitting this to be the true explanation of the fact that Romanism is gaining ground both in England and in Scotland -- is there therein anything of which Catholics should be ashamed ? Have they not as good a right to write, and circulate " plausible tracts," as has the French Canadian Missionary Society ?-Are not the domiciliary visitations of monks and uuns as lawful as the intrusive visits of Swaddlers and colporteurs? is not the "subtle converse" of the Papist as legitimate as the maudlin twaddle of the conventicle? If it be right for Protestants to proselytise, how can it be wrong for Catholics to pursue the same course as towards those whom the latter believe to be on the high road to ruin ?

We would also request our contemporary to note that, not even the utmost ingenuity of Protestant malice, can suggest that the conversions to Romanism which he deplores, are prompted by mercenary motives - as is notoriously the case with the conversions of the unhappy wretches whom Protestant soup-distributors sometimes buy up in Ireland and in Canada.-The Witness may assert that the converts to Romanism must be intellectually weak, and very wicked ; but he cannot pretend that they ameliorate their condition in this world by the change. We frankly admit it. All material advantages, -- wealth, and honor, and all that earth can give -are on the side of Protestantism .-We admit that Popery is not, by any means, a good "business" religion; and that he who starts on the race of life hampered with Catholicity, runs that race at every possible disadvantage. In so far we concede to Protestantism all that it can justly claim, as the best of religious systems, possible; if the accumulation of dollars and cents, if a well filled belly, and a warmly clad back, are the chief ends of man but in making these concessions we at the same time clear the convert to Popery from all suspicion even of mercenary motives. He may be very weak, very ignorant perhaps, but at all events he is sincere. Now there must be some strong, and very strong motive indeed, to induce numbers of mer to take a step so fatal to all their prospects in life, as is the profession of Popery in the midst of an intensely Protestant community. It is not in Great Britain, as it is in Ireland, where, if the great mass of the community is Catholic, the Protestant minority have almost the monopoly of the wealth, honors, and good things of this world, and politically and socially are omnipotent. By renouncing Popery in Ireland, and professing the religious belief of the wealthy, of the politically and socially influential Protestant minority, the Irishman is certain to promote his material interests, to advance bunself in the social scale, and to establish a claim upon the ruling powers for a share in official good things By embracing the Popish superstition, as it is called in England, the convert from Protestantism descends in the social scale ; and becomes a member of a minority weak in point of numbers, far more weak in respect of influence, either social or political. It is indeed not too much to of Wellington, C.W., having been appointed to say that in Great Britain, Papists are the take charge of the Missions of Arthur and Pariahs of the Empire; or that their position is Peel.

often far worse than is that of the Oriental outcasts. It must require, we should think, more than the "domiciliary visits of monks and nuns under the direction of priests," something more than " converse" however " subtle," or " tracts" however " plausible," to induce men voluntarily, and with their eyes fully opened to the inevitable and irremediable consequences, to reject Protestantism with all its innumerable material advantages, for Popery with its never failing attendants, scorn and poverty. Even if we admit the ignorance of the converts to Popery, and recognise the intellectual interiority of iliose who have lately gone over to Rome-of the New mans, the Mannings, and the Brownsons-to the Snurgeons, and the Stigginses, and the Chadbands of the conventicle, we shall still have before us a phenomenon for which, upon any hypothesis known to the Protestant world, it is as impossible to assign an adequate cause, as it was for the pagans of the first and second centuries of our era to account for the "spreadine" of Christianity throughout the Empire ; and for the rapid progress, amongst all classes of society. of a superstition so contemptible in its origin, so degrading to its professors, and so fatal to their worldly prospects, as the worship of a crucified Jewish malefactor.

What Christianity was to Pagamam, that in the XIX century is Popery to Protestantism,a marvel, and a rock of offence; a phenomenou. moral and intellectual, for which neither pagan sophist, nor intelligent erangelical minister can satisfactorily account. Magic, "subtle converse," and " noiseless domiciliary visitations," are, by turns, brought forward as the explanation of the mystery of conversions; and yet Protestants, unfortunately, do not so much as attempt to show how it is that, they, with their superior intellectual attainments, with their clear insight into things spiritual, and with an "open Bible," do not oppose the "subtle converse" of the Papist with converse still more subtie, and relute the " plausible tracts" of the Romanist with evangelical tracts still more plausible .---How is it that, with learning, and common sense with truth and the Bible on their side, they allow Catholicity to spread both in England and in Scotland? We can easily understand and account for the spread of Protestantism, because all the passions, all the animal appetites, all the lusts of the flesh arge to Protestantism, and plead powerfully and eloquently in its favor .--To the sensualist it speaks pleasant things, and tells him for his consolation that "as:eticism is no part of the Christian religion ;" to the libidinous and to those who chafe beneath the yoke of monogamy, it brings relief in the shape of divorce; and to all it announces the glad tidings of deliverance from the heavy burdens of Ponery from the fasts, and penances, and the bodily mortifications of the old Romish Church, which neither Luther nor bluff King Harry could bear. Protestantism thus presents itself to man as an entente cordiale betwixt God and Mammon; and as a path to heaven easier, shorter, and far pleasanter to travel than the "Way of the Cross," which blinded and superstitious Papists are taught to look on as the only road which leads to everlasting life. We can understand, therefore, the spread of Protestantism-for in exacts nothing-no savrifice of any kind, from its votaries. The Papist has merely to cease from his fastings, from his confessions, from his Communions, from daily examination of conscience, and attendance at Mass, and he becomes a first rate Protestant at once; and it requires little logic, little argument, converse but very slightly subtle, to persuade men to take their ease, to fill their bellies, to eat meat on Fridays. and Fast-days, to attend to their business on Holydays, and in other words, to embrace and practice the Holy Protestant Faith in all its integrity. But how are we to account for the spread of a religion whose first word is-" If any man will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his Cross ?" Protestantism bids its children to lay down the Cross. Popery bids its votaries to take it up, and tells them that it is only so long, and so far as they bear that Cross without a murmur. that they are worthy of the name of Catholics ; and yet, though the cross is revolting to flesh and blood, that Romanism is spreaking both in England and Scotland can admit of no doubt. We know of no other explanation of the phenomenon than this-that it is the Lord's doing, and is therefore marvellous in our eyes; for the stone which the builders rejected, the same is become the the head of the corner.

"What ap immense smount of human life employed in sheer unproductive pursuits - in a country too, where there are so many acres of waste land to till, so many marshes to drain, so many torrents to be dammed up, so many railways and other public works to construct, so many treasures to be dug out of the bosom of the earth.'

But the evil inflicted by Victor Emmanuel's ambition, and hankering after his neighbor's territories, does not stop here. Great as are the physical evils inflicted upon Italy by the withdrawal of so many hundreds of thousands of its adult population from all profitable pursuits, the moral evils are incalculably greater, as the Times' correspondent goes on to show :---

"Of all these 300,000 or 350,000 men, all in the prime and pride of youth, not one is married, not one is allowed to marry. Nor is it the soldiers only, but the carabineers or get darmes, the Sustom House Officers, the Board of Health man, the octroi guards, the Marines, the sailors drafted or liable to be drafted for the service of the Royal navy -- little less than a million of men out of 22 millions-are thus by an inexorable law, doomed to a more or less prolonged celibacy-prolonged, that is, throughout the whole extent of their voluntary or compulsory service."

And this is the condition of things which, as the triumph of religion and of liberty, Laberal Protestants hold up to the admiration of the universe; and for denouncing which, Catholics are branded as the friends of despotism ! Think well of it ! Nearly a million of men " all in the prime of life and pride of youth," and in consequence nearly a million of young women-about two millions of adults in all, of the age of nubility-out of a population barely numbering 22,000,000, doomed by a cursed and inexorable law of the State, to compulsory celibacy ! Would to God, that the regime which our British and Canadian Liberals so admire and so loudly vaunt, could for a few generations be applied to themselves ! We more than suspect that loud and shrill would be the outcries which these gentry would then utter against such an infringement upon their natural

"It was idle to talk of Missionary success in India as some did : no doubt a few thousands had been converted" - (that is to say, eat pork, drink brandy, and emulate the profligacy of the "superior race" that governs India): -- "but if only hundreds had been led to Christianity where millions might have been, the Mission could not be said to be anything but a failure."- Witness 24th ultimo.

This fact has been often insisted upon by Catholics, and a most important, indeed conclusive fact it is. Since British rule has been established in India, everything except the grace of God has been in favor of the Protestant Missionary. Never was any Catholic Mission commenced, or carried on under such favorable auspices as were those which for the best part of a century Protestant Great Britain has directed to the shores of subject India. All that the command of unliinited wealth, and the moral influence of an omnipotent government could do for the success of these Missions has been done; and if they have failed-as the Protestant lecturer assures us that they have failed-the cause of that failure must be looked for, not in the natural, but in the supernatural order, and must be set down to a defect inherent in Protestantism itself.

For this failure is peculiar to Protestant missions. Where the well-salaried-with everything handsome and comfortable about him-Protestant missionary has failed, the poor, illclad, ill-fed, Romish missionary, with no earthly rights as men and women, against such an assump- possessions to boast of save a ragged soutane,

-can never have been designed by an all-wise and all-just God as the medium for communicating His will to map. The mutual contradictions of the sects make Christianity itself odious and contemptible in the eyes of the intelligent heathen, who unfortunately sometimes confound Protestantism with Christianity.

As a contrast to the admitted "failure" of Protestant missions in the East, Lieut .- Colouel Lowry alluded to the state of the Catholic mission in China; and remarked that in Pekin alone " the French priests had made two thousand converts, had almost completed a large cathedral and had a small church already built." How it is that the poor persecuted Popish priests have succeeded, whilst the wealthy Protestant missionaries, with all the might of England, and the moral prestige which power confers, at their back, have signally failed-the gallant lecturer did not explain; but we may legitimately conclude that the success of the first must be owing to that wherein they differ from the latter; and that if Catholic missionaries succeed where Protestant missionaries fail, it must be because " personal sacrifice enters largely into the success of these" Popish missionaries; because they are one in doctrine and in discipline; and because amongs the Romish missionaries there are none of those "sinful schisms" which have so effectually imneded the progress of their Protestant rivals. But of the fact-that Romish missions in China have been signally successful, whilst those of Protestants have signally tailed-there can be no doubt, though different hypotheses may be started to account for the fact. It is admitted by all Protestant travellers; and as latest amongst the many witnesses to the important fact, we will

cite the Protestant traveller, Thomas W. Blakiston," late of the Royal Artillery, whose testimony is to the following effect :--

'There is little doubt that the Roman Catholics have done much more in China than the world gives them credit for, and from this place upwards we observed numerous Obristians among the Chinese .-They used to make themselves known to us by the sign of the Cross, and seemed always to look upon

. " Five Months on the Yang-tsze; with a narrative of its upper walers, and entries of the present rebel-lions in China." By Thomas W. Blakiston, late Captain R. A. London : J. Murray, 1862.

We are compelled to postpone till our next issue, resolutions passed at a meeting of the Committee of the St. Patrick's Society, thanking the lady Amateurs, and the ladies and gentlemen who contributed either by professional services or contributions to the success of the Concert of the 28th ult.

ECCLESIASTICAL CHANGES. - The Rev-Father O'Shea has removed to Arthur, County

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. FEBRUARY 6, 1863

A writer in the Montreal Gazette of Saturday last, over the signature Justitua, refers to the Aylward case, as reported in our columns; and whilst unable to impugn the accuracy of one of our statements, invokes a Parliamentary inquiry into all the circumstances of the tragedy. This suggestion will, we hope, be attended to .---Our object is to elicit the truth ; and that object will best be promoted by a full and public investigation. We hope, therefore, that upon the meeting of Parliament some member will bring the subject before the notice of the Legislature-and move for the production, and publication of all the correspondence connected therewith.

We are very happy to be able to add that several of our French contemporaries are interesting themselves in the matter, and have given the details of the case, in so far as these have as yet been made public, to their readers. This action of our French contemporaries affords an ample refutation of the reckless calumnies of interested intriguers-to the effect, that Catholics of French origin in Canada do not sympathise with their Irish coreligionists; from whence the conclusion is inevitable, that Irish Catholics have no cause to waste their sympathies upon the French Canadians; and should seek to strengthen their political influence, and elevate their social position, by allying themselves, politically, with the Clear Grits or Protestaut Reformers, whose hostility to the people of Lower Canada, to their laws, language, religion, and peculiar institutions is a matter of notoriety.

A sad day it will be indeed for the best interests of our religion, of the common religion of French and Irish Papists, when these perfidious counsels of interested and unprincipled placebeggurs shall be heeded, or followed by the English speaking portion of our Catholic community. The fortunes of the two great Catholic races in Canada are bound inseparably together, so that aught that, whether for good or evil, affects the one, in the same manner affects the other also ; and prudence, no less than the call of honor and of duty, prescribes the obligation of cultivating and maintaining friendly and intimate relations betwixt two people who have so much in common, and who are so absolutely necessary to one another. The French Canadian Catholic surrounded as he is by focs, cannot afford to dispense with the aid of his Irish brother; and neither can the latter afford to dispense with the good offices of the Papists of Lower Canada. The common enemy would of course, if he could, sow dissension in their ranks, and estrange the one from the other; but the true Catholic, he who has the interests of his Church at heart, will always make it his first and foremost duty to promote umon, hearty union, betwixt the children of St. Patrick, and the sons of Old France.

For this reason we are always delighted when we find our French contemporaries interesting themselves in the affairs of their Irish brethren-as is the case just now. The Colonisateur and the Journal de Quebec both devote a considerable portion of their columns to the discussion of the melancholy details of the Aylward tragedy, and display a lively sympathy with the unhappy victims of prejudices-national and religious. Other papers printed in the French language also take the matter up, as for instance, the Reforme, and discuss it, though from a different stand point. The latter finds in the execution of the Aylwards a text whereon to preach against " Capital Punishment," or the "Death Penalty" in general-and herein we disclaim all sympathy or community of sentiment with our French contemporary. God forbid that we should have uttered, or appear even to have uttered, one word against the "Death Penalty," or the right of society to inflict Capital Punishment upon its guilty members. We, as we have often said, look upon the gallows as a most important, and indeed invaluable agent in modern civilisation-as in one sense the tree of life to those who have rejected the Cross; and it is because we would not see the gallows demoralized, or discredited, that, as in the case of the Aylwards, we have energetically, and to the best of our abilities, protested against judicial murder. We are, we say, jealous of the gallows; we would not have it tampered or trifled with, or brought into suspicion; and a angle unjust execution does more to discredit the gallows, than all the diatribes uttered against it, by the Robespierres, the Couthons, and other emment blood and mud-stamed philanthropists. of the last century ; who in their private capacities, were as notorious for their theoretical aversion to the " Death Penalty," as in their public capacities, as renovators of society, and Apostles of the Gospel according to Jean Jacques, they were infamous for their practical disregard for the sanctity of human life. We can never hear a fellow declaiming against "Capital Punishment" without a cold shudder, and an involunlary reminiscence of the Revolutionary Tribunal, and the "Furies of the Guillo tine."

PROMENADE CONCERT OF THE SAINT Mr. Justice McCord; and if that decision be PATRICK'S SOCIETY .- This great national and charitable demonstration came off with most brilliant success on the evening of Wednesday, the 28th ult., in the City Concert Hall, which had been elegantly decorated for the occasion. The attendance was all that could be desired, and spacious as is the Hall, there was scarce standing room for the thousands gathered together to do konor to the event.

The proceedings were inaugurated by a most appropriate Address from T. M'Kenna, Esq., President of the Society; and were agreably diversified by music, both vocal and instrumental,

and by Addresses during the course of the evening from Messrs Devlin and M'Gee, both of which were listened to with profound attention, and at their close were rapturously applauded .--Prince's Band was in attendance, and discoursed most eloquent music. The Glee Club of the Scotch Fusileers, whose excellent singing excited universal admiration, executed several pieces to the great delight of the audience ; and the members of the Tom Moore Club, with many other Amateurs of both sexes, contributed largely to the pleasures of the evening, and the success of the entertainment.

The refreshment tables were kindly furnished, and attended to by the Ladies of the Saint Patrick's Congregation, who were determined not to be surpassed in the cause of charity by their fathers, brothers, or sweethearts. The consequence was that this department was a signal triumph, and greatly helped to swell the proceeds of the Soirce. Amongst the guests we noticed all the Presidents of our different National Societies, who thus as it were typified the entence cordiale which fortunately exists amougst all classes of our Montreal society, without distinction of creed or of national origia.

For the several eloquent Addresses in the order in which they were delivered, we refer our readers to our second page.

A French contemporary, the Colonisateur of the 3rd instant, states that a report has been circulated in town, to the effect that the Reverend M. Cazeau of Quebec is, in a manuer responsible for the execution of the unfortunate Aylwards-as thus :- That the amiable clergyman above named having been appealed to by the Rev. Mr. Brennan to use any influence which he might possess, in favor of the Aylwards, called with the intention of doing so, upon certain members of the Executive : but that having read the report of the trial, he declined to interfere, and directly or indirectly expressed an opinion unfavorable to the condemned.

We care not by whom, or with what object this report has been emitted; but we are in a position, and are authorized to give it a formal and explicit contradiction. The Rev. M. Cazeau was appealed to in behalf of the Aylwards: as the Executive were inexorable, he returned home. This is the plain truth of the case : and if any one has directly said, or indirectly hinted, that in any manner the Rev. M. Cazeau is in any degree responsible for the execution of the Aylwards, he who has so spoken, has been guilty of deliberate and cowardly falsehood.

as the Witness-no very high authority in the matter-bints, contrary to law, the Judge, not Lordship the Bishop of Hamilton consecrated a the Church of Rome, is the party against whom our contemporary should direct his attack. We do not presume to offer any opinion as to the legal merits of the decision pronounced by the Protestant Judge above named; but we feel the wisdom of the Church in making, as it were, well assured that that gentleman is well able to all things in creation subservient to the honor the strictures of the Witness-whose knowledge of law is probably as lumited as is his acquaint- ship, of which the following, together with the ance with history and theology.

'She (Ireland) might go astray a little if left to her own devices, but for all that I think that I know, that had I been a man, I should have joined in the erv - Ireland for the Irish-and if she's mismanaged, let it be by herself? - (Anson Hartley Turnout in Lady's Newspaper Dec. 6, 1862.)

We could well imagine the look of mute astonishment, that would pervade the features of an English Paterfamilias, at his lodgings in Paris, were a French Gens d'arme to present hunself all at once some fine morning at his breakfast table, and insist upon henceforth directing the internal economy of his household. When the stupendous impudence of such a proceeding allowed him his tongue, his first question would doubtless be 'am I an idiot ?' or is this the result of a writ de lunatico; inquirendo? Having satisfied himself on the score of his own particular sanity, astonishment would give place to mdignation, and with a rude logic, vent itself in ejaculations-' Magna Charta'! Habcas Corpus! And every man's house his castle ! Before long the conclusions of logic would take a muscular development ; and rising from his chair, Paterfamilias would doubtless settle the question to his entire satisfaction, without any of those httle urbanities of our better nature, so necessary for the due direction of society, by kicking Mon. Mousquet-et-Sabre down stairs. It may be but a small matter, for each one to have the ordering of his own muffins, and the direction of his own toast, but the world is made up of small mat-

ters--atom heaped on atom being the sum total terfamilias conduct may be somewhat ' brusque;' a single Englishman, to blame its consummation. nal government,' to prevent indigestion, and those the kindness of the motive, would hardly alone the right to mismanage his own affairs. It and Saviour Jesus Christ.

must be a satisfaction to the lovers of Ireland,

things gradually making its way into the English mind, even with reference to Ireland. It is must commend itself to all common sense people. their notions, as to believe, that Ireland could but this appeal reached him only on the 6th of not take care of herself, and that an Irishman, December last. He immediately called upon the would not be an Irishman, it left to self govern- strength and weakness which lie hidden among the Executive ; but was informed that all appeals for ment. This kind of political creed, is held by mercy were useless, as orders for carrying the the worshippers of 'paternal governments' in gesentence into execution on the 8th of December | neral, and by those Partingtonian individuals, had already been forwarded to Belleville. Under who think that Sandy would not be Sandy withthese circumstances, and having done all that it out his 'Mull,' or the Frenchman a Frenchman was in his power to do to procure a respite for without his frogs' legs and garlic. To concede those cities that they will find in him a scholar of the condemned, but finding all his efforts fruitless, to Pat the right to mismanage his own affairs, is certainly a step in the right direction, and soon to be followed by the right to manage them. It is to be hoped, that all this will be arrived at without P. F's, various steps of astonishment, indignation, and muscular development ; but come as it may, it will be welcome, as 'giving even the devil his due,' and wiping a foul blot his communication that he is not moved by "any from the English character.

Caledonia, Grand River, County of Haldimand, C. W.

On Sunday, the 25th January, 1863, His large Bell (weight with fittings, 600 lbs.) The Reverend Fathers McNuhy, O'Shea, and Heenan assisted at the ceremony. Mass was sung by the Reverend Mr. O'Shea, and an instructive sermon preached by his Lordship the Bishop, on take his own part, and to defend himself against and glory of God, and as instruments to promote His service. Before the ceremony of the consecration, an address was presented to His Lordanswer, is a copy. Confirmation was also administered, and the Papal Benediction was given by His Lordship.

> TO THE RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP OF HAMILTON, C. W.

My Lond,-On behalf of the Catholics composing the various missions in this County, we, the undersigned, take leave to approach your Lordship, and with filial submission to tender our heartfelt rejoicings on your Lordship's return from the seat of Gatholic unity, the City of Rome, laden with ole-slogs from our Holy Father, Plus IX., to be imparted to his faithful children by the bands of so worthy a Prince of the House of God. Our gratitude is due to your Lordship for having represented us in the Eternal City, and offering our sympathies, united with your own, to our beloved, though persecuted Poutiff; and permit us humbly to state that the proceedings of the assembled Bishops in their address to the Holy Father echoed the sentiments of our monds. add the feelings of our hearts in common with the Catholics of the universe.

How happy we feel to-day in these combined cucumstances of your Lordship's visit amones us, and also in the safe return of one who shall ever live in our affections; but more happy still in the hope that your Lordship may soon return to dispense new graces amongst your Lordship's very obedient and sithful subjects. on babult of the Conground

Patrick O'Neil, Duaville,
Miles Finlen, Indiana,
Daniel McKenna, do
Daniel Beenan, do
Andrew Devine, do
David Broderick, do
Edward Kerrot, do
Jas. Corcoran, Dunville,
John Waiker, do
Jasper Marphy, do
John Evringham, no
John Hickey, do
John Spring, do
William Ward, do
Jerem'h Sullivan, do
following reply : -

GENTLEMEN,- I feel deeply grateful to you and to all those whom you have been chosen to represent of every Olympus. Now in the case supposed, Pa. for your filial attachment to myself, and especially to His Holiness Pope Pius IX. May the bountiful Giver of every good and perfect gift long preserve in but we doubt whether there would be found your souls these sentiments of pure Catholic faith and attachment to those whom He has placed over you for flis own glory and the salvation of your im-The Gens d'arme was doubtless sent by a ' pater-, mortal souis. I am happy this day in visiting you for the first time since my return from the field City, to have the privilege of blessing you in the name of plethoric evils, attendant on too high living ; but His Holiness. May his blessing descend upon you all, upon your families, upon your possessions, and undertakings, in order that everything in you, and for the intrusion, and P. F. would insist upon around you, may be hely and pleasing to our Lord

We find the following notice of Mr. Fotherand a sign of better times, to find this view of gill, and his lecture in the Quebec Vinducator 'On Sunday evening Mr. Fothergill, late of Oxford College, a convert to Catholicity, and one of that noble band of self-denying clergymon who are the common sense view of affairs, and as such every day leaving the State Church in England, and its temporal advantages, for conscience sake, delivered a lecture before the St. Patrick's Catholic and But there are some individuals so antiquated in Literary Institute, on the influence of the Church on Society and Government in the Middle Ages. The learned gentleman's discourse was most crudite, and exhibited a student's familiarity with the sources of foundations of Christendom. He was warmly ap-plauded by the audience, among whom we remarked, the Rev. Pastor of St. Patrick's, who introduced the lecturer ; Very Rev. C. F. Cazeau, V. G ; Rev. Mr. Tascherenu, Rector of Laval University; Rev. Professor Ferland, &c., &c. We believe Mr. Fother-gill intends to fecture in Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston and Toronto, and we can assure our friends in high attainments and a lecturer of liberal views and impartial judgment.

LETTER FROM HIS HOLINESS PIUS IX., To the Right Kev. Bishop of Oltawa and the Clergy of the Diocese.

A few weeks since we (Ottawa Tribune) published. the acknowledgments from His Eminence, Cardinal Barnabo, of the receipt of the address from the Bishop and Clergy of this Diocese to the Sovereign Poutiff, and its presentation to Ilis Holiness. We have now the pleasure of giving insertion to the following reply to the address, received this week by the Right Rev. Dr. Guigues, from His Holiness, and handed to us for publication :--

PIUS, P. P. IX.

To our Venerable Brother Joseph Eugene, Bishop of Ottawa, and Beloved Sons the Vicars General and Olergy of the same Diucese.

Venerable Brother and Beloved Sons, health and Apostolic Benediction. - The divine bond of faith and charity, by which God draws together those who are separated and links together as one the dispersed, has so impressed your souls and hearts towards this Apostolic See and Our humility, that, despite distance of places, you affectionately cleave to Us, as a brother to a brother, and most wise children to a most loving father. This is indeed a most plensing on high directing the Ohurch, by which the head and members of the body Catholic are so intimately connected that the pains and consolations of the one are most deeply felt by the other. And hence it is, that, from such testimony of love and respect (as that you have exhibited towards us) we experience no trivial joy and reap the most delightful consolutions amid the troubles and auxieties by which we are surrounded. In like manner, as your sweet expression of respect and love come unto IFs. presaging peace, and happiness to Us, so, in ceturn, may the signification of Our good will, and grateful thanks come anto you, while We address you in the words of the Aposite " Rejoice, he perfect, he of one mind, have peace ; and the God of peace and of lows shall be with you." (It Cor. chap. xiii, v 11) Recerve, in fine, as a gage of neavenly grace, and pledges of solid felicity, the Apostolic Benediction which we most lovingly impart to you, asking it, and all the Faithful of the same Diocese.

Given at Rome at St. Peter's, the 10th day of December, 1862, and 17th year of Our Pontificate. PIUS IX., POPE

Misisu. About 400 workmen are at present encployed at the Acton mines. The produce this month will reach over 2600; and the prospects of the ming have considerably improved The present quotations of stock in Boston place its market value at \$1,300.-000. Wickhum mine will be worked strongly as soon as the weather permits. The stock commands considerable favor, and shows the present market value of the mine to be \$500,000, a figure which, we need not say, appears for beyond its real vame, the mine being as yet comparatively undeveloped. The Carthby copper mire is likely to be taken up by an English company, one of the proprietors being now in England negotiating a sale .-- Commercial Adverliser.

MONTREAL WROLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, February 3cd, 1863 Flour - Pollards, \$2 25 to \$2 80 ; Middlings, \$2 70 to \$3; Fine, \$3 75 to \$4 10; Superfine, No 2, \$4 223 to \$4 30; Superfine, \$4 421 to \$4 50; Fancy, \$4 55 to \$4 70; Extra, \$4 95 to \$5 05; Superior Extra-\$5 15 to \$5 30 ; Bag Flour, \$2 35 to \$2 421. Mariors rather more active.

Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, about \$4 50.

Wheat-Canada Spring, 91c to 94e ex-cats; U C White Winter, nominal, \$1 02 to \$103.

Peas per 66 lbs, 70c to 72]c. Nominal. Ashes per 112 lbs, Pois dul), at \$6 15 to \$6 22 5 Pearls \$6 to \$6 05.

Butter per lb-There is a little more inquiry, bear sales can only be made at reduced prices; we quote

inferior to choice, 10c to 16c Lard per lb 7c to 8c.

Tallow per lb, 8c to 8jc.

Hains per lb, no transactions. Pork per bri, Mess \$10 to \$10 50; Thin Mess, \$8 50 to \$9; Prime Mess, \$7 to \$7 50; Prime, \$7 ao S7 50.

Dressed Hogs per 100 ibs, are very dull, and prices. irregular ; we may quote from \$3 to \$4, according to quality and condition.

Seeds - Clover, 7c to 7ic per 1b; Timothy, \$2 th \$2 25 per 45 lbs.-Montreal Witness.

LAVAL UNIVERSITY .- Dr. J. A. Sewell has been elected Daan of the Medical Faculty of Laval University.

We have much pleasure in announcing to our city readers that they may soon expect the pleasure of a Lecture from an amiable gentleman, and accomplished scholar, late a Minister of the Anglican Establishment, and now by the grace of God, a member of the Catholic Church. This gentleman, whose name is Mr. Fothergill, has already lectured at Quebec, before a numerous audience, on the subject of the "Middle Ages," and has thereby established his reputation as a fluent orator, and as one who has not only read much, but who has thoroughly digested what he has read.

The day, and other details as to the Lecture, have not as yet been determined upon ; but we trust that in our next, it shall be in or power to give full information on these points; and in the meantime we content ourselves with bespeaking for the gentleman a numerous audience, and a hearty reception from the citizens of Montreal

"What is to be done"---asks the Montreal Witness-" about those continual verdicts of our judges in favor of Rome whether the law be on its side or not." . This question seems almost superfluous; for the verdicts of which the Witness complains have been either rendered, or fully acquiesced in, by "our Protestant judges" who cannot therefore be suspected of an undue suit the views and interests of the Catholic ever that our correspondent will excuse the de-

impertinent question above quoted, was given by 'an interest.]

S.C.R.D.S.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Hartsville, County Northumberland, C.W.

DEAR SIR-It is with pleasure that I announce the examination of the pupils of School Section No. II. Township of Murray County Northumberland. Their Teacher Mr. Weadock subjected them to a most rigid examination in all the branches usually taught in common schools; and by the manner in which they answered, they appeared as if they could not ensily be puzzled in the branches they had studied during the past year. What surprised me most was to see children of the age of eight and ten years

answering questions, and transposing poetical sentences with considerable ease, showing that they understood the science of grammar very well. There were many of the bays who solved questions in simple and quadratic equations that were very difficult and required much mathematical reasoning. Their skill in answering those questions plainly proved their knowledge of Algebra. The examination was well attended by the parents of the children; and all expressed themselves highly pleased with the progress the latter had made during the year. Mr. Weadock came here a year ago a stranger, and the Trustees engaged him on the strength of recommendations be held from Trustees of other sections on which he had taught; and I am happy to say since he came here, he has won for bimself the esteem and respectiof every parent sending children to his school by strict attention to his business and careful watch over his pupils. Hoping that you will give place for the above in your excellent journal. I remain yours truly, ALPHA.

[This communication should have appeared in | tend to augment it. - Herald 29th ultimo. our columns some weeks ago, and but for an Church. The particular decision of which the lay, and will not attribute it to indifference to the bec. We cannot doubt that Mr. Buchanan's presence

EXECUTION OF THE AYLWARDS. To the Editor of the Montreal Gazette.

Sin, - The last number of the True Witness is extensively occupied by an ex-paric statement of the trial and execution of the unfortunate Aylwards, husband and wife, at Belleville, on the 8th December last, and although the writer states at the close of design of exculpating, or of exonerating the Ministers of the day," it is, yet, to be appreheuded that he had in view to impress upon the minds of a certain portion of our population, that the execution of the unhappy couple referred to (whose religion and nationality are distinctly given) was a judicial murder. Now, as such an impression would be most unhappy, is it not desirable that the whole of the case in question should be given to the public. It is not to be doubted that the usual extreme care was taken by His Excellency the Governor General, in whom is vested the sole power in such cases, before determining upon the fate of two persons, of whose religion and national origin he was to know nothing, but of whose claims, as British subjects, to the most impertial justice, he must, at such a moment have been keenly sensible.

Proof of the steps taken by His Excellency to arrive at a just conclusion must be available, and of course can be obtained upon the motion of any Memher of Parliament, at the proper time. I trust that such a motion will be made immediately upon the opening of the Session, and that, as soon after as possible, the whole record of the trial, and subsequent review of it, will be laid before the public. JUSTITIA.

Montreal, 27th Jan., 1863.

MISSING .- An American, named Poor, who worked in the Scythe Factory at Cote St. Paul, has been missing since Saturday. He wore a long gray overcoat and gray pants, had sandy hair, round face, and no whiskers, was 5 feet 10 inches in height, about 26 years of age, and had a scar on one side of his face. Any information respecting this party will be thank-fully received by Messrs. Frothingham and Work-man, of this city. Quite a sensation has been created in this city by the many recent mysterious disappearances which have taken place, and the absurd rumours in connection with them. This, no doubt, will

EMIGRATION AGENCY .- We are happy to learn that the Government have adopted our suggestion to agent will probably be Mr. Buchanan, now of Queson. - Globe.

Married,

In this city, at St. Patrick's Church, by the Roy. P. Dowd, Mr. Tereuce J. Mahon to Miss Mary Japa McGauly, all of Montreal.

Died.

On the 24th ult., at Dublin, where he was pursuing his studies for the medical profession, Thomas. third son of the late Wm. Treacy, Esq , Mountrath, 5m the 20th year of his age, much respected.

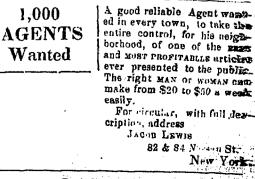
A BALLOON FEAT - A strong balloon would carry ten persons aud baggag neross the plains, (or West) 300 miles in ten hous; thus whit a saving co time and toil. And so with Bryan's Pulmonic Wafer a -one stops a cough, a dozen heals a sore throat, and a box will cure the most obstinate cold 25 cents a box

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



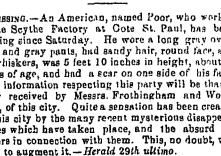
AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE SAINT PATRICK'S SOCIETY, will be held in the Society's New Hall, BONAVENTURE BUILDING, on MOR-DAY EVENING next, 9th Feb.

(By Order,) P. O'MEARA, Rec. Sec.



Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashing Books Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children & Books Church. The particular decision of which the lay, and will not attribute it to indifference to the bec. We cannot doubt that Mr. Buchanan's presence Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Simple, Witness complains, and which prompted the cause of education in which he takes so great in Liverprol and Manchester would be the means of for sale at DALTUN'S New's Depot, Corne, of the sale at DALTUN'S New's Depot, Cor sending thousands of emigrants to Canada next seal and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal. Jan. 17, 1862.

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -FEBRIARY 641868

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169. A.S. FRANCE.

THE OPENING OF THE FRENCH LEGISLATURE. SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR.

STAT BULL REPERIOR AND BULL BOTT

PARIS, Jan. 12, 1863 .- The Session of the Senate and Corps Legislatif was opened to-day by the Emperor, who delivered the following of the age and by a true patriotism, will, by their not seem to me to get much beyond two and two speech:

" Messieurs les Senateurs, Messieurs les Deputes: The Legislative Body is about to commence its last session. To have anticipated the term fixed by the Constitution would have been dinal Archbishop of Paris has reduced the number for my opinion an art of ingratitude towards the of French Cardinals to five. The following are their names and ages : - Cardinal Billiet, Archbishop of Chamber, of mistrust towards the country.

" The times have passed when it was thought necessary to take advantage of a happy incident to make sure of the votes of a restricted number of electors. At the present day, when every one is aware that the masses no longer possess the restlessness of former times, convictions do mot change at the slightest breath which seems to agitate the political atmosphere.

"As we now meet for the last time, it is advisable to cast a retrospective glauce upon what we have done together during the last five years ; for it is only by taking a connected view of a period of years that a correct judgment can be formed of the consequent spirit with which the adairs of the country have been managed.

" It is a usual thing to suspect, in the acts of sovereigns, some secret motive or some mysterious combination. Yet my policy has always been to increase the prosperity of France and ber moral preponderance, without abusing and useistance of the traveller. All this misery is to be without weakening the power placed in my ress of those who had rather die than beg; and of bands; to maintain abroad, within the limits of right and of treaties, the legitum ite aspirations of rent or to nurse a buby, are, as it were, imprisoned mations toward a better position; to develope in their wretched dwellings. There are in the Seine our commercial relations with those countries Inferieure 2,200,000 spindles, 14,000 lowns, 32 chiniz towards which we are drawn closer by a greater community of interests ; to erase from diplomatic parchments the old questions of litigation, so as to obviate all pretexts of misunderstanding ; to msist, finally upon a full reparation for any moult to our flag, for any prejudice against our countrymen.

". It is thus that, according to circumstances have been enabled to carry out these principles.

" In the East the national wish of the Dannbian Principalities to form only one people could | not find us unconcerned, and our support bas contributed to cement their union.

"We have given our support to what we thought justifiable in the grievances of Syria and of Monarmegro, and of the Christians of Syria, without disevowing the rights of the Ottoman Porte-

"Our arms have defended the Independence of Etaly without tumpering with the revolution-without altering after the day of battle our friendly relations with our adversaries, even for a day - without air.a. doning the Holy Father' whom our honor and our past engagements bound us to support.

" We have suppressed the causes of misunderstanding which might have arisen with Spain, either from the non delimination of the frontier line, or from the old debt of 1823; and with Switzerland the difference respecting the Valley of the Dappes

"Commercial treaties have been, or are on the eve of being, concluded with England, Belgium, Prussia, Italy and Switzerland.

Finally, expeditions to China, Cochin-China, and Mexico prove that there are not any countries, no matter how far distant, where any attempt against the honor of France remains aupunished. Such facts could not be accomplished without complications .--Liury always advances through dauger. Neverthefess, France has been increased by two provinces --The barriers which separated us from our neighbors have been removed ; a vast territory has been thrown open to our activity in the far East; and, what is better than conquests, we have acquired chaims to the sympathy of the inhabitants, without losing the

institutions, to disseminate good ideas, and to accus- the writers? tom the country to count upon itself. Tell your fellow-citizens that I shall be always ready to adopt anything at the interests of the majority, but that, if they have at heart to facilitate the work that has been commenced, to avoid conflicts which only lead to disaster, to strengthen the Constitution-which is

موالية الجرجي فتداعموهم جرواني

their work-they must send to the new Chamber men, who, like you, accept without reserve the present system, who prefer serious deliberations to sterile discussions; men who, animated by the spirit independent spirits, enlighten the path of the Government, and who will never besitate to place above party interest the stability of the State and the involuntary.

greatness of the country." THE FRENCH CARDINALS .- The death of the Car-Chambery, born the 28th of February, 1783; Cardinal de Bonald, Archbishop of Lyons, born the 30th of October, 1787; Cardinal Gausset, Archbishop of Rheims, born the 1st of May, 1792 ; Cardinal Donnet. Archbishop of Bordeaux, born the 16th of November, 1795; and Cardinal Mathien, Archbishop of Besancon, born the 29th January, 1796. - Times.

DISTRESS IN FUANCE. - CUTTON O- ERATIVES THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT .- The French correspondent of the London Specialor gives a rather startling account of the distress among the cot on operatives of France, and the measures adopted for their relief. He savs :---

One may form an idea of the number of families doomed to starvation by reflecting that, in the De-partment of the Sei e Inferieure alone, the cotton trade sets in motion more than the fourth part of the whole number of spindles that are worked all over France. Day ster day, night after night, the country is scoured by bands of unfortunate people, who creep along frin, door to door, asking for bread and shelter. Railway stations are beseiged by poor halfmaked children, with emaciated faces, imploring the seen. How much more affecting still the unseen disthose, too, who, having either to attend an aged pamanufactories, and 64,000 hand looms. Well, in ordinary times the manufacturers employ 50,000 work ing men. Now a days they employ scarcely 20,000. Consequently, 30,000 are out of work. Each hand loom must occupy a man or a woman or a child ; in words, there are about 102,000 weavers in a state of starvation.

Nor do those fare much better whose work is, either directly or inducedly, connected with the manu-factures; so that the number of persons in atter destitution round Rouen is reckoned at 260,000. As the night comes on, all the by-streets begin to swarm with famished spectres. In the surrounding country little boys wander up and down in quest of a few potatoes. Sometimes they are obliged to go so far in order to get them, that they cannot come back home but the day after In many a "commune," withered leaves are burnt in heu of wood or coals No bed, no linen, are to be found there. The chil-dren sleep on a bit of rotten straw, the parents on a plank. Subscriptions have been mised everywhere in aid of a general Relief Fund, and the whole amount of the sum hitherto collected is 600,600f. (£24,000.)

Among the French diplomatic correspondence just published is a letter from Napoleon to Forey, in which it is confessed that the motive for the French policy in Mexico is a desire to prevent the United States from extending their authority southward over the American continent.

ITALY

A despatch from Tuvin of the 14th Junuary - has the following reports : -

The Opinione of to-day published an article upon the succed of the French Emperor, which says the Emperor does not renounce the mission of France. France does not abandon any of her principles, nor reject any idea of conquest she has made for the establishment of a new European international law, We believe that the subction which the Emperor's speech gives to the post must be received as a symbol of the future.

A despatch of M. De Sartiges, the French Ambas-25th of December, states that he has h an interbetween France denying Rome to the Dalians and army it was as disastrous as a defeat in the field. Italy unalterably bent upon acquiring Rome. Signor Pasolini replied that no journal was entitled to speak in the name of Italy, and observed that for the present the question of Rome must be Inid aside, although the new ministry partook of the opinion of the country, that it was the natural capital of Italy. The programme of the present Cabinet only differed from that of its predecessor? in abstaining from making fresh overtures to the French Government, which believed itself unable to pegoriate upon the basis of Rome for the Italians. M. de Sartiges replied that such words were a veritable non possumus Signor Pasolini thought this interpretation too stringent, adding that when the minister believed it possible they should assume negotiations with the government of the Emperor, both he and Signor Fari ni expressed their determination to go hand in hand

2.00 Dr. B. : Soundness?" Well, it is a good deal to contradict the Bible and the Thirty-nine Articles. T. :: Or either. Dr. B. : Or either ; if you have agreed to believe

them. T. :: But your Lordship is aware, as a skilful metaphysician, that belief, or, as the Romanists call it Faith, is involuntary.

Dr B.: At all events they talk common sense about the matter. Belief,' as our friends-talk, does make four.

T. .. Then helief among us can scarcely be called

Dr. B. : Not if two and two make four. T. : I suppose that does not amount to Faith.

Dr. B. : No. T. : Then our articles and formularies can be as-

sented to quite voluntarily as things demonstrable. Dr. B. : Yes. With the usual management, like that described in Mr. Neville's letter when he gave up his preferment. T. : But then he did give it up.

Dr. B. : Yes, he did, and was just as foolish in his way as those men in the 'Essays and Reviews' were in theirs. Then there is Colenso just out with a new attack on Moses. Why can't he wait?

T.: True. Some people are so precipitate. have a very serious question to ask. May I? Dr. B. : Whatever you like. Is the door shut? Look outside. Very well : go on.

T. : Your Lordship is going to be called Bishop by Divine Permission.' Have you any feeling of special meaning in those words? Dr. B. : Noce at all.

T. : Everything is by Divine Permissica, you mean to say? Dr. B. : Did I say that?

T. : No, my Lord, you did not.

Dr. B. : Don't put words in my mouth.

T. : We are conversing in sil the privacy of old friendship though long interrupted by sosence. I should like to go on a little further. Dr. B. ; Go on.

T. : What is Divine Permission ?

Dr. B.; remains sileut.

T. : And consequently-is there a God?

Dr. B. : Well, you go to the bottom of it. You don't expect me to follow you, of course. I am going to be Bishop of Papwick, and believe according to the Acts of Parliament. We got rid of Faith and individuality at the Reformation. What the State and Lushington settle I accept. It is no business of mine to go behind that cortain. Still, if any one does wish to carry on enquiries, I don't ture from Excter Hall. Let him think just what he likes, and keep it to himself till the right time come...

T. : I thank you, my Lord. May we have many like you. I believe many are growing up: and with you on the Bench, may look for increasing security. The time for the whole trath will come at last. I take my leave most respectfully. (Tommins withdraws.) Weekly Register.

UNIFED STATES.

CAPTURE AND SINKING OF THE U. S. STEAMER Hatteras, by a Rebel Steamer off Galveston - Letters from Key West give the particulars, as far as yet dnown, of a dash into the blockading fleet off Galveston, by a robel armed vessel, supposed to be the Alabama, and the cupture and destruction of one of the blockading vessels. The squadrou ordered to Galveston, after the retaking of that city by the rebels, consisted of the steam sloop of war Brooklyn, and a number of smaller vessels-among them the Hatterss. While the squadron was lying off that port, a steamer was reported in sight in the offing, when signal was made from the Brooklyn for the Hatteras to get under weigh and see who the stranger was. The liatteras at once obeyed the signal, and stood to see. It was not very long before heavy connouading was heard, when the Brooklyn immediately got under weigh, and stood in the direction, and, after proceeding for some distance, picked up a boat's crew from the Hatteras, who reported that their steauer had been sunk by a broadside from the 290 (Alabams) and that they alone were left to tell the tale. It is a matter of doubt whether the rebel steamer was the Alabama or some other vessel.

The last attempt of the Federals in Virginia was suder at Turin, to M. Drouyn de L'hnys upon the not without results. It effectually used u. the art- lible Jore, a man to be reverenced, Jazkson is loved illery and transportation animals, sent several thouview with Signer Pasoliai respecting the declara- sind sick to the hospitals, and some tens of thou-tion of the Opinione that no sgreement was possible | sands of stragglers to the rear. In its effect on the

regularity, and a camber of horses roamed boose about the field. The servants who were of course slaves, and the mounted solders called . (coursers," who slways accompany each general of Division in the field; were unprovided with tents, and slept in or under the waggons. Waggons, tents, and some of the horses were marked US, showing that part of that huge debt in the North has gone to furnishing even the Confederate Generals with camp equipments No guard or sentries were to be seen in the vicinity no crowd of aides de-camp loitetring about, making themselves agreeable to visitors, and endeavouring to save their Generals from receiving those who have no particular business A large furmbouse stands close by, which in any other army, would have been the Generals residence 7 no lem., but, as no liberties are allowed to be taken with personal property in Lee's army, he is particular in setting a good example himself. His Staff are crowded together two or three in a tent; none are allowed to carry more baggage than a small box each, and his own kit is but very little larger. Every one who approaches him-does so with marked respect, although there is uazeof that bowing and flourishing of forage-caps which occurs in the presence of European Generals ; and, while all honour him and place implicit faith in his couraga and ability, those with whom he is most intimate feel for him the affection of sono to a father. Old General Scott was correct in saying that when Lee joined the Southern cause it was worth as much as the accession of 20,000 men to the 'rebels.' Since then every injury that it was possible to inflict the Nottherners have heaped upon him. If is house on the Pamunkey river was burnt to the ground and said writ and declaration may be quashed." the slaves carried away -- many of them by force, while his residence on the Arlington Reights was not only glutted of its furniture, but even the very relics of George Washington were stolen from it and paraded in triumph in the saloons of New York and Boston ... Notwithstanding sail these personal losses, however, when speaking of the Yankees, he neither evinced any bitterness of feeling nor gave atterance to a single violent expression, but alluded to many The case came on for trial before Ju of his former friends and companions among them in in the Superior Court. Alexander Smith and his the kindest terms. He spoke as a man proud of the victorics won by his country, and confident of ultimate success, under the blessing of the Almiguty, wi th reference to the promissory notes, and submit-whom he glorified for past successes, and whose aid the g those upon which the suit was brought, in evibe invoked for all future operations. He regretted do nce adduced proof that Alexander Smith was for-that has limited supply of tents and available 22- mt rly a Eaptist minister at Walworth, Wisconsin, commodation would prevent him from patting us up, at d that he was lawfully married, December 25, but he kindly placed at our disposal horses, or a 13 59, to Harriet A. Newell. The last of the mar-two-ho.sed waggon, if we preferred it, to drive about riving was established by the testimony of the officialin. Upon leaving him we drove to Buoker-hill, six in g chergyman who avers that he examined the miles nearer Martinshurg, at which place 'Stonewall' pitrices under oath as to the existence of any legal Jackson, now of world-wide celebrity, had his headall, 128,000 hands. Since the crisis, five weavers wish to hinder them. Only don't let any able quarters. With him we spent a most pleasant hour, coremony. Other witnesses testify as to the legal out of six stand still for work; in other thinker make a fool of himself as if ho was a creation were agreeably surprised to find hum very qualifications of the officiation clergyman, and a affable, having been led to expect that he was silent cortified transcript from the records of Walworth and almost morose. Dressed in his gray uniform, he looks the hero that he is; and his thin, compressed lips and calm glance which meets yours unfinchingly, give evidence of that firmness and decision of ber, 1850, I joined in marriage Rev. Alexander character for which he is so famous. He has a Smith, ef Walworth, Wisconsin, and Miss Harriet A. broad, open forchead, from which the hair is well brushed back; a shapely mose, straight, and rather long; thin colorless cheeks, with only a very small allowance of whisker; a cleanly shaven upper lip and chin ; and a pair of fine gravish-blue eyes, rather sunken, with overhanging brows, which intensify the keenness of his gaze, but without imparting any fierceness to it. Such are the general characteristics of his face, and I have only to add that a smile seems always lucking about his mouth when he speaks, and

-the one who so generously advanced her funds .in view of the hard times imposed by the war, came out to ask payment of the notes from his sister's husband, bat found him- not. After diligent search, however, he learned that the Rev. Alexander Smith was possessed of some very valuable land in the western portion of this county, and therefore com-menced a suit by attachment-Charles A. Newell vs Alexaddor Smith and Harriet A. Smith, his wife-in the Cook County Circuit Court, for the payment of some S1,000, uside from interest, as due him npon no tes given by the said Harriet A. Smith, while a fernme sole, under the name of Harriet A. Newell. The attachment of his property served to discover the Rev. Alexander Smith, who came forward long en ough to subscribe, under outh, to the following, sin ce which time he has not been seen or heard of :-" And the said defendant, Alexander Smith, against whom, together with Harreit A. Newell, the said plt .intiff hath brought his suit by the names of Alexan der Smith, and Hacriet A. Smith, his wife, comes

an d defends, &c., and prays judgment of suid writ an i declaration of the plaintiff, because that he, the sai d Alexander Smith and Harriet A Newell (sued as Ha rriet A Smith, wife of Alexander Smith, as aforesai d,) were never joined together in lawful mutrimo ny, in manner and form as the plaintiff hath above and 1 by said writtand declaration supposed and set for th, and that this he is ready to verify. Wherefore, he prays judgment of the said writ and declaration, as prosecuted against him, the said Alexander Smith and I Harriet A Newell, by the names of Alexander Sm ith and Harriet A Smith his wife, and that the

-rate have started to show the sale show,

l 'or a minister to make voluntarily a statement un der oath before a judicial tribunal that be had net fer been joined in marriage with the women with wh om he had been publicly living, ostensibly as his wil e, was rather unexpected. The plaintiff, however, der nicd the plea set up by the defendant, Alexander Sm ith, and asked the court to make inquiry into the

The case came on for trial before Judge Goodrich. wi fe appeared by attorney.

The plaintiff, after introducing the usual proof with reference to the promissory notes, and submitin pediment to the marriage, before performing the county as follows, is adduced in evidence, whereas on the plaintil rests his case :

" I hereby certify that, on the 25th day of Decem-Newell, of Courtlandville, Courtland county, New York, according to the laws of the State of Wisconsin, in the presence of Dr. Edwin S. Gurnesy and Mrs. Mary A. Guznesy.

(Signed) " REV. DANIEL DYE.

" Of the Eires Baptist Church, Walworth, Wisconsin."

The lefence could not avoid such facts as these, and without making any attempt at denying these truths, contended the t the marriage with Harriet Newell, in 1359, was illegal because Smith had at that time and has at this time another wife living, from whom he had not been divorced. This position was sustained by the testimony of several persons, among others by J. Henry Smith, of Fayatteville, Onondaga county, New York, who says he has known Smith since 1844, at which time he was a Saplist minister in Dutchess county, New York, and afterwards removed to Chondaga. He was at that time living with a roman whom he then regarded, and has ever since regarded and treated as his wife. He had a family of children, one of whom the wit-ness married. Since 1853 Smith's wife had been boarding in the vritness's family, and is now boarding there, while Smith has been travelling around the country. Saith has paid her beard until May, 1861, since which time he paid nothing. The following procared from Mrs. Smith No. 1, was also submitted in evidence :

"STATE OF NEW YORK. - This is to certify that hir. Alexander Smith, of the town of Franklin, and Miss Extsy Woodward, of the same place, having testitiant sheir clig ibility for matrimony, were, by me, on their mutual consent, before credible witnesses, lawfully united in marriage, this thirterath day of Outober, one thousand eight hundred and twentythree.

confidence and the este m of the Governments.

During the years recently passed I have been enabled to have personal incrviews with most of the meigning Sovereigns and from those interviews friendly relations have arisen which are so many guaranties for the peace of Europe. This peace cannot be disturbed by the events which have just taken place in Greece. "This brief sketch of the past is a guarenty to you

for the future, and, despite the pressure of consteracting events and of opposing opinions, I hope that you will admin that I have always unflinchingly followed the same line of conduct. As more particu-larly regards our position at home, I have endeavored con the one hand, by a complete amnesty, to oblitersate, as far as I could, the remembrance of our civil discords; and, on the other hand, to increase the importance of the great bodies of the State.

I have called you to take a more direct part in the Gover, pent. I have given to your deliberations will the guaranties which freedom of discussion could I have relinquished a prerogative, hitherto claim. deemed indispensable, so as to allow the Legislative Body to control the expenses in a more absolute manner, and to give more solidity to the bases upon which public credit reats.

"To reduce our expenses the army and navy estimates have been considerably diminished. The foating debt has been reduced, and by the success achieved by the conversion of the Rentes a great step has been taken toward the settlement [unifica-(ion] of that debt. The indirect revenues show a continual increase, from the simple fact of the genecal increase of prosperity, and the condition of the empire would be flourishing, if the war in America Erad not dried up one of the most fruitful sources of our industry. The forced stagnation of labour has caused in many districts an amount of destitution which deserves all our solicitude, and a grant will be usked from you for the support of those who with resignation submit to the effects of a misfortune which it is not in our power to put a stop 10. Nevertheless, I made the attempt to send beyond

the Atlantic advices inspired by a sincere sympathy ; int, the great maritime Powers not having thought it advisable as yet to act in concert with me, I have been obliged to postpone to a more suitable opportunity the offer of mediation, the object of which was to stop the effusion of blood, and to prevent the exhanstion of a country the future of which cannot be looked upon with indifference.

"I shall not now enter into details respecting various administrative improvements such as the creation of an army reserve, the remodeling of the feet, institutions for the benefit of the poor, great public works, encouragement to agriculture, to science and to art, the maintenance of the presperity of our colonies, despite the suppression of the emi gration of the blacks, the consolidation of our possessions in Africa, by our care in gaining the affection of the Arab population and of protecting our settlers. The report upon the condition of the emwill give you all these measures in detail.

"Useful work is still in store for the conclusion of your labors, and when you return to your respective against them. provinces, let it not be forgotten, that, if we have overcome many difficulties, and .accomplished many usefui acts it must be attributed to the devoted 'support of the great bodies of the State, and to the har- publish: but they write very well. mony which has prevailed among us; nevertheless there remains still much to be done to perfect our if I ask your Lordship's opinion of the soundness of three four-wheeled wagons, drawn up without any

with the French government. One fact may be considered as certain, that a pause has been produced in the progress of the Roman question.

Roms. - Diplomatic documents have been published in Paris, containing the despatches exchanged between M. Drougn de L'huys and the French Amhassudor at Rome, relating to proposals made by the lutter to the Pope and Cardinal Antonelli upon the necessity of granting reforms.

A DIALOGUE, TO CONTINUE THE SERIES SUGGESTED IN 'PUNCH.'

Scene, a room in a College at -- Sneakers, Dr. Blank, Protestant Bishop-elect of Papunick, and the Rev. Powell Timmins.

Enter the Rev. Timmins to Dr. Blank, seated. I have just received the news of your Lordship's appointment to Papwick. Give me leave to congratulate you.

Dr. B. : Well, Timmins, many thanks. These are arduous times in which to fill the office.

T.: Your Loriship will certainly not disappoint

Dr. B. : There are many opinions abroad, some of which I am afraid I am expected to combat. T.: Must you, my dear Lord? Why?

Dr. B. : Oh, that you know is one chief part of a Bishop's duty, to drive away strange doctrines.

T. : Yes, no doubt. But how to drive away things in the nir; and how to know, especially just now, what doctrines are strange, passes me. Dr. R.: Exactly so. That's one of my difficulties.

Dr. E.: Exactly so. That's one of my difficulties. Though I suppose as old Sumner got on for so many years, and all the others seem to thrive, I need not bother my head about such things.

T.: Surely not, my Lord. (Looks at a book on the (able.) 'Essays and Reviews'? Yes, I see.

Dr. B.: Foolish fellows. Why on earth did they go and say all those things now? Ten years hence they might have said them all and not had a tongue

T.: Strange doctrines.

Dr. B.: Well, I suppose so; at least there has been cackle enough to prove it. They were foolish to

T. : Am I pressing too much on an old friendship

The Confederate steamer which sunk the Hattoras is supposed to be the Florida, Captain Maffit, known to have put to sea from Mobile, to take the place of the Alabama, gone to the Bast Indies to look after the Federal tea-ships.

A Liverpool correspondent of the Boston Commerciul Bulletin, who has visited Laird's shipyards, reiterates the statement that three steamers are building there for the Confederate government-all of them very fine specimeus of naval architectura, especially the 3,000 ton steamer now complete.

On Friday, 22rd ult., at Pittsburgh, Pa., a charge of seduction was heard before a magistrate, and the report suys that all parties appeared to be satisfied. As the man accused was leaving the office, the girl deliberately shot him, watched him until he was dead, and then gave herself up to the officers!

A reliable gentleman who recently visited Falmonth informs the Hartford Times that a number of Federal soldiers, a few days since, took three 'contrabands' across the Rappahannock into the rebel ines, and traded them off with the rebel soldiers for hree sheep. The arrangements for the trade had previously been made with the rebel pickets. The Federal soldiers told the rebels that they would bring them more negroes at the same rate-a sheep for a negro.

THE MYSTIC NUMBER - Great curiosity has been expressed about the number '290' which was the primitive appellation of that scourge of American commerce, the 'Alabama.' Having, at great exnense, consulted the principal astrologers of Europs on the point, we are enabled to inform our readers that the number 290 is the sum of the notable years of the life of that irascible and vain young man, Brother Jonathan. It is made up as follows :-The year he wanted to set up for himself 776

The year his disgusted parent let him have

nothing, and when he was engaged in a contest with another power The year he laughed at the Sepoy barbarities

committed on his own relations..... The year his time of trouble commenced, and he received the reward of his filial ingra-

titude at Bull Run.....

Total.....

'83

112

'58

'63

290

Hence, by the oracles of destiny, the name of the Alabama. - Grumbler.

THE CONFEDERATE HEAD-QUARTERS .- In visiting the head-quarters of the Confederate Generals, but particularly those of General Lee, any one accustomed to see European armies in the field cannot fail to be struck with the great absence of all the pomp and circumstances of war in and around their encampments. Lee's head-quarters consisted of about seven pole tents, pitched with their backs to a stake fence, upon a piece of ground so rocky that it was unpleasand to ride over it, its only recommendation being a little stream of good water which flowed close by the General's tent. In front of the tents were some

with all that childlike and trustful tion which the ancients are said to have lavished upon the particular deity presiding over their affairs. The feeling of the soldiers for General Lee resembles that which Wellington's troops entertained for him

that though his voice partakes slightly of that

harshness which Europeans unjustly attribute to all

Americans, there is much unmistakeable cordiality

in his manuer; and to us he talked most affection-

ately of England and of his brief but enjoyable so-

journ there. The religious element seems strongly

developed in him, and, though his conversation is

perfectly free from all Puritanical cant, it is evident

that he is a person who never loses sight of the fact

that there is an omnipresent Deity, ever presiding over the minutest occurrences of life as well as over

diers said to me in talking of him, 'he is a glorious

fellow !' and after I left him I felt that I had at solved

the mysters of 'Stonewall Bridge,' and discovered

why it was that it had accomplished such almost

miraculous feats. With such a leader men would go

anywhere and face any amount of difficulties, and,

for myself. I believe that, inspired by the presence of such a man, I should be perfectly insensible to

fatigue and reckon upon success as a moral certainty.

While General Lee is regarded in the light of infal-

Altogether, as-one of his sol-

the most important

and adore

- namely, a fixed and unshakable faith in all he did, and a calm confidence of victory when serving under him. But Jackson, like Napoleon, is idolized with that intense fervour which, consisting of mingled personal attacument and devoted loyalty, causes them to meet death for his sake and bless him when dying .- Bluckwood, January.

EXTRAORDINARY MATRIMONIAL AFFAIR IN WISCONSIN.

PROCKEDINGS IN THE SUPERIOR COURT

Some years since, Harriet A. Newell, a gay, provy girl, full of spirit, found the society of Courtlandville, Courtland county, New York, where her parents lived quite too dull for her exalted notions of a life in which people should keep moving. She had an elder brother doing business at Vienus, Cauada West, and she resolved to pay him a visit. Nobody could resist her, and the dashing belle was soon on her way to Canada. She found Vienna quite an improvement over the staid society of Courtlandville. Indeed, it was quite charming. Vienna was a gay place, and Harriet the gayest of the gay, the prettiest, sauciest, and best dressed lady of the place. Her expenses were quite heavy, and as her brother advanced her the money to meet them he took from her her notes at interest. Two years served to melt away \$600 of her brother's coin, and even at this

rate Harriet began to view the pleasures of Vienna as insipid and longed for new fields wherein to roam. She had some acquaintances in Walworth county, Wisconsin, and it occurred to her to pay them a visit and so, one January mothing in 1853, she drew up her note for \$300 and presented it to her brother with a request to get some money on it. The brother readily advanced the gold, and the next day saw his charming sister en roule for the scene of new conquests and pleasures.

Arrived in Walworth, she found the tensation of the place to be nothing more nor less than 'the new minister,' for one of the Baptist churches of that place had but a few months before filled its pulpit with Alexander Smith, Reverend, said to have been an eminent divine in the rural districts of New York. Harriet heard him. He was quite an elderly man, probably not less than sixty, his bair was white, his manner solemn and impressive, his words eloquent and his viety beyond all question, so that she, impulsive girl of eighteen as she was, soon experienced great change of heart and inclinations, and was admitted, amid universal rejoicing, to full fellowship in the church. A few months of prayer meetings sewing societies, Sabbath schools, and three sermons a day on Sunday, served to complete the good work already commenced, and fold her, upon Obristmas day, 1859, in the arms of the pastor as his wife. Love and piety removed from their minds all thoughts of the difference between eighteen and sixty, and they lived as happily as if neither had seen the sun twentieth summer. In the course of a year Rev. Mr. Smith was constrained to seek for the benefit of his health, that he might be spared as loug as possible to his blooming bride, a more southern latitade, and bade farewell to the good people of Walworth, and went, no one knew where.

" JOHN SEARS." (Signed) There can be no dispute about the genuiness of this document, the style of the printing, handwriting the quality of the paper, and its general appearance, show it to have been made many years ago.

The evidence of the defendant being objected to, Judge Goodrich excluded it, remarking that after a man had entered into a marriage, soletunized with all the forms of law, he takes upon himself certain obligations which he cannot escape by being permitted to plead his own crime to destroy the validity of the marriage. He cannot take advantage of his own wrong.

The jury, after a short absence, returned a verdict for the plaintiff, with \$923 damages.

Nearly a year after his second marriage, Smith risited his first wife, and they remarked, according to the testimony, that he acted strangely, as if some thing were the matter with his mind. He appeared troubled and restless. He told his wife it was oc-casioned by overwork in building a house in Walworth, where he intended to take her as soon as it was completed,- Chicago Times.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE YEAR'S EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL -From the annual return made by the Government Emigration officers, it appears that during the past year the number of emigrants who left Liverpool for the U. States, British North America, the Australian colonies, and other settlements was 64,314, while in 1861 the total number was 55,039, or 9,285 less than last year. The number who were conveyed in ships sailing under the provisions of the Passenger Act was 53,498, and those in ships not under the Act, or short ships,' as they are technically called, were 10,816. Of those sailing under the Act 36.657 steerage and 2,527 cabin went in 180 ships to the United States, against 26,212 steerage and 1,365 cabin in 1861. To Canada there sailed, in 7 ships under the Act, 183 cabin and 1,543 steerage passengers. To Victoria, in 29 ships, 288 cabin and 9,272 steerage passengers; to Queensland, in 8 ships, 32 cabin and ,603 steerage passengers ; to New South Wales, 1 ship, with 348 steerage passengers. For Vancou-ver's Island, 4 ships sailed, with 18 cabin and 361 steerage passengers; and for South America, 1 ship, with 124 steerage passengers ; in all, 232 ships, with 3,048 cabin and 50,450 steerage rassengers. The number of 'short ships' sailing last year was 267, with 4,479 cabin and 6,337 steerage passengers. Of these 119 ships, with 2,496 cabin and 2,993 steerage passengers, were for the United States; 31 ships, with 1,279 cabin and 2,630 steerage, for Canada; 4 ships, with 12 cabin and 41 steerage passengers, were for New Brunswick; 8 sbips, with 18 cabin and 95 steerage, were for Nova Scotia; 2 ships and 20 cabin passengers were for Prince Edward's Island. For Victoria 15 ships, with 29 cabin and 293 in the steerage, for New South Wales, 10 ships, with 2 in the cabin and 126 in the steerage; for Queensland, 1 ship, with 22 steerage passengers ; for ... South Australis, 1 ship, with 8 in the steerage. For the West Indies, 17 ships, with 132 cabin passen-Last spring the brother of Mrs. Smith nee Newell, | gers ; for South America, 33 ships, with 165 cabin

ment is curious, if true, that the garotter first acquired his art in a convict ship, where her Majesty's jailors practised it on him occasionally whenever he became very outrageous. Finding how easily he was subdued by this method, and how little it in-jured him if coolly applied, the convict noted the trick, with an eye to business, when he should become a ticket of-leave man. Perhaps it is because the lessons they have received were all at their own sore cost that regular garotters work with great care. They practise upon each other frequently betent Salary will pe paid. fore they venture into the streets-not only to ac-JANUARY, 1803. quire the art of garotting in every possible position and attitude, but that they may hug their victim's throat without endangering his life or seriously in-juring him. They consort in companies of three - a ifront stall,' and a 'nasty man.' These designa-SAUWAGEAU & CO.,

NELIU

tions' are perfectly significant of the part each man is expected to play. The 'nasty man' is, of course, the actual operator ; and, accordingly, he is the leader in all enterprises, and takes a large share of the plunder. A regular gang does not often make spe-culative ventures. They call that 'throwing a culative ventures. They can that throwing a chance away; meaning that they run extraordinary risks. Only when the rogues are 'hard up,' or made audacious by drink, or encouraged beyond their cooler judgment by such a run of success as they have achieved in London lately ; do they 'throw a chance away.' The favorite method is to select a promising sictim, mark his incomings and outgoings, and await a fair opportunity of time and place. By many unsuspected means, as well as those which are open to everybody, they get to know that such and such a man carries a good 'stake' about with him, in money, watch, jewellery, &c., and that he is generally ney, watch, jest entry, act, and that he is gentrally to be found walking in a certain direction in certain sensons. He is marked. Time and place are fixed for the deed; but opportunity is never forced. If success appears doubiful on the occasion, they wait till another comes round, and will dog one man for nights and even weeks together. At last fortune favors the unjust, and the thing is done. The 'front stall' walks a few yards in advance of the prey; it is his duty to look out for dangers a head. The is his daty to look out for dangers a head. The 'back stall' come on at a still further distance bebind, or sometimes in the carriage way - aloof, but at the victim's side. Immediately in his rear walks the 'nasty man,' approaching nearer and nearer, with steps which keep time with those of him whom he follows. The first stall lifts his hat from his head in token that it is all clear beyond; the second stall makes a sign to the contrary, and then the third ruffan, coming swiftly up, flings his right arm round the victim, striking him smartly on the forehead. Instinctively he throws his head back, and in that movement loses overy chance of escape. His throa. is fully offered to his asseilant, who instantly embraces it with his left arm, the bone just above the wrist being pressed against ' the apple' of the throat. At the same moment the garotter dropping his right hand, seizes the other's left wrist; and thus supplied with a powerful lever, draws him back upor his breast, and there holds him The 'nasty man's' part is done. His burden is helpless from the first moment, and speedily becomes insensible ; all he has now to do is to be a little merciful. An experienced garotter knows immediately when his proy is insensible (or so he boasts), and then be relaxes his embrace somewhat ; but if symptoms of recovery should follow too rapidly, the hug is tightened forthwith Meanwhile the stalls are busy. Their first care after the victim is seized and safely held, is to take off his hat and their comrade's too; hats awkwardly kick about in the souffie, and it is obviously not well for the garotter to have anything that is his on the field of strife. This operation is assigned to the 'front stall,' and is simple enough ; but he has sometimes to perform another and a fur more onerous one-Should the 'nasty man' have a 'tumble' or, in han-guage a little plainer, should be find a difficulty in 'screwing up' his subject, it is the duty of the 'front stall' to assist him by a heavy blow, generally delivered just under the waist. The screwing up is easy after that, and then the second stall proceeds to rifle the victim's pockets. This done the garotter allows his insensible burden to drop to the ground carefully avoiding a fall, lest that should arouse him. I once allowed a thief, whom I visited in his cell, to garotte me We had a clear understanding that I was not to be made insensible : but he explaind that it was necessary that he should screw me hard, if I wished to experience the sensation of the garotted, and to know how speedily the trick could be done. I submitted to this view, and in marvellously short period of time found that I had gone through almost all that the 'nasty man' inflicts in an ordinary way. The operation was exactly what I have above described it; it occupied a few seconds only; and yet, had I been held a few seconds longer, I must have become insersible. As it was I was wholly helpless, and my throat was not easy again for several weeks afterwards.—' The Science of Garotting and Housebreaking in the Cornhill Magazine.' The Lancashire Relief Committee met at the Onzell Gallery-rooms, when additional subscriptions, amounting to 3001. were announced. Mr. Ilbury, traffic manager of the Great Southern and Western Railway Company, seut 96/, from the officers and servants engaged in the company's traffic department and at the Doblin terminus. A letter was read from the Rev. Mr. Meany, a priest at Blackburn, who said : -"From a twelvemonth's experience as a member of every committee, and, with one or two exceptions, every sub-committee, I feel great pleasure in being able to say that in Blackburn the Catholics have received a fair and impartial share of public relief. How, then, may 1 ask, can any Catholic journalist, cither in Lancashire or Ireland, lend his influence to stop the charity of those who think proper to use their right of giving their money for the support of a people who are even now suffering most severely without any fault of theirs .- Times Cor

GAROTTING .- We have been told, and the state-

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and the second The peculiar tains or infection which we call SCROPULA Jurks in the constitutions of multitudes of men. Ir either produces or is produced by an enfeebled, vitiated state for the blood, wherein . TE . and the second AVERS competent to sustain fall into disorder and decay. The scrofulous

contamination is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered digestion from unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children." The diseases which it originates take various names, according to the organs it attacks. In the langs, Scrofula produces tubercles, and finally Consumption; in the glands, swellings which suppurate and become ulcerons sores; in the stomach and bowels, derangements which produce indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver com-plaints; on the skin, cruptive and cutaneous affections. These all having the same origin, require the same remedy, viz. purification and invigoration of the blood. Purify the blood, and these dangerons distempers leave you. With feeble, fout, or corrupted blood, you cannot have health ; with that "life of the flesh" healthy, you cannot have scrofulous disease.

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is compounded from the most effectual antidotes that medical science has discovered for this afflicting distemper, and for the cure of the disorders it entails. That it is far superior to any other remedy yet devised, is known by all who have given it a trial. That it does com-bine virtues truly extraordinary in their effect upon this class of complaints, is indisputably proven by the great multitude of publicly known and remarkable cures it has made of the following diseases : King's Evil or Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches and Sores, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Coughs from tuberculous deposits in the lungs, White Swellings, Debility, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Syphilis and yphilitic Infections, Mercurial Diseases Female Weaknesses, and, indeed, the whole series of complaints that arise from impurity of the blood. Minute reports of individual cases may be found in AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC, which is farnished to the druggists for gratuitous distribution, wherein may be learned the directions for its use, and some of the remarkable cures which it has made when all other remedies had failed to afford relief. Those cases are purposely taken from all sec-tions of the country, in order that every reader may have access to some one who can speak to him of its benefits from personal experience. Scrofula depresses the vital energies, and thus leaves its victims far more subject to disease and its fatal results than are healthy constitugreatly shorten, the average duration of human life. The vast importance of tions has led us to spend years in perfecting a remedy which is adequate to its cure. This we now offer to the public under the name of ATER'S SARSAPARILLA, although it is composed of ingredients, some of which exceed the best of Sarsoparilla in alterative nower. By its aid you may protect yourself from the suffer-ing and danger of these disorders. Purge out the foul corruptions that rot and fester in the blood; purge out the causes of disease, and vigorons health will follow. By its peculiar virtues this remedy stimulates the vital functions, and thus expels the distempers which lurk within the system or burst out on any part of it. We know the public have been deceived by many compounds of Sarsapavilla, that promised much and did nothing; but they will neither be deceived nor disappointed in this. Its virtues have been proven by abundant trial, and there remains no question of its surpassing excellence for the cure of the afflicting diseases it is in-tended to reach. Although under the same name, it is a very different medicine from any other which has been before the people, and is far more effectual than any other which has ever been available to them.

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Monireal, Jan. 16, 1863.

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

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MONTREAL GARSTTE BUILDINGS, 26 Great St. James Street.

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

KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT,

TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

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

when going to bed. For Scall Head, you will cut the hair off the affected part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as conveni-

ent.

For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the inventor.

For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the surface; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it n. For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so

than is generally supposed ; the skin turns purple, covered with scales, itches intolerably. sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Ointment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days, but you must keep on with the Ointment until the skin gets its natural color, This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives

immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to. Price, 28 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, Boston :---

ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM, Boston, May 26, 1856.

Mr. Kennedy-Dear Sir-Permit me to return Jon 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 humors so prevalent among children, of that class so neglected before entering the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your discovery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by scrofula and other humors.

> ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB, Superioress of St. Vincents Asylum.

> > SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH,

Hamilton, Ó W.

ANOTHER. Dear Sir-We have much pleasure in informing you of the benefits received by the little orphans in

ur charge, from your valuable discovery. One in

particular suffered for a length of time, with a very

sore leg; we were afraid amputation would be ne cessary. We feel much pleasure in informing you

that he is now perfectly well.