

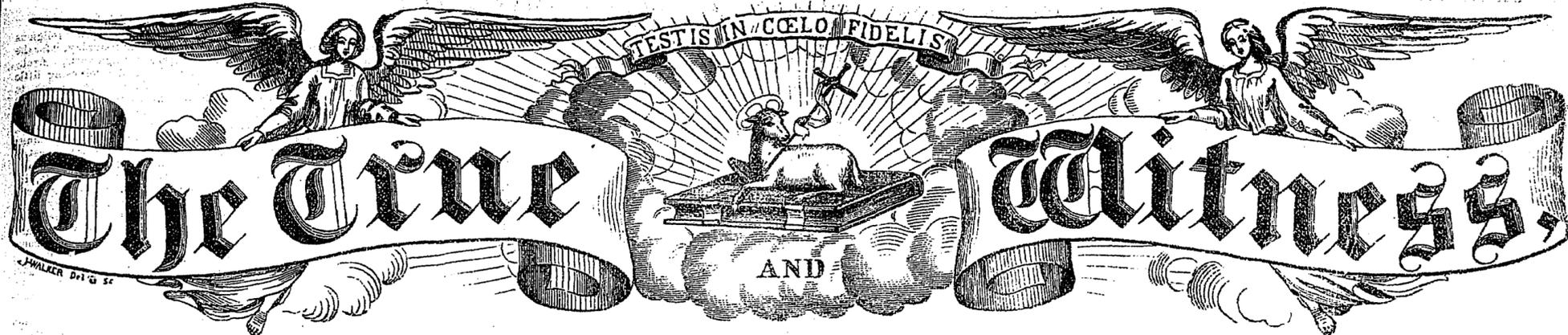
## Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

- Coloured covers /  
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /  
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /  
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /  
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /  
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /  
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion  
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut  
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la  
marge intérieure.
  
- Additional comments /  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /  
Qualité inégale de l'impression
  
- Includes supplementary materials /  
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
  
- Blank leaves added during restorations may  
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these  
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que  
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une  
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,  
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas  
été numérisées.



CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1862.

No. 38.

THE PROPHET OF THE RUINED ABBEY.

By the Author of "The Cross and Shamrock."

CHAPTER XIII.

On approaching the town of Cloughmore, the captain saw the necessity of extreme caution, to avoid being recaptured by the enemy.

In the name of wouders, O'Mara, is this you, or is it your ghost I see? exclaimed the captain.

I am no ghost, you may be sure, captain, but the same old three and four-pence that I was when we met last evening at the battle of the Nore.

Indeed! How did you come to hear these reports, or have you been to the town?

When I parted with you after the rescue, I fell in with a hachey-cochan returning from Dublin, whom I persuaded to give me a ride, on account of the danger which I represented as likely to occur to him on his riding to travel alone through such a disturbed district.

What had I best do under these circumstances?

Why, let us come in first, and have some refreshments; you must be both hungry and tired, and after putting the mare, my colleen das, Seagull, in my stable to feed and rest, I will next put you in a place of safety, where you will be secure from the search of the open foe and the treachery of secret enemies.

Well, then, hand me the reins, if you please, and while I am taking care of Seagull, you go in and see what Nelly has ready, and if she has anything you can eat, don't wait for me, but commence as soon as you can.

Nelly had not only a good repast of chickens and ham, with some greens, ready for her husband, but besides remained up all night to keep these things warm for expected guests.

Yes, I suppose, answered the captain; I am brother of your late pastor, Father O'Donnell, who, I know you will be glad to learn, has escaped the hands of his cruel persecutors.

Thanks be to God, sir, I have heard of that. You had better sit down, sir, she continued, fatigued, cold, and hungry as you must be, after your journey. You didn't see this man of ours anywhere, sir?

Oh, yes, ma'am, he is just coming in. He is becoming a great stroller of late, sir; but if it be for the good of the poor old country, we must not complain, said this patriotic matron.

Terry soon entered, saluted his wife with a 'God save you, Neil,' and sat down to the table, on which was spread a snow-white, home-made, bird's-eye linen cloth, two large blue delf plates, and in the centre, on a large dish, the substantial viands before mentioned.

for the base of the western peak of Knockmell-down, followed by the captain.

When they went off, the matron took her beads, and said an additional decade on them, and having gently crossed herself, and sprinkled the holy water on her children, 'for,' she said, kissing them, 'I feel something in my mind that makes me sad,' she betook herself to rest.

The 'enchanted warrior' again, by Jove! exclaimed the officer of the party.

The troop of yeomen was commanded by Sheriff Juggler, who volunteered to conduct the yeomanry to Dungannon, whether they were on route, on account of the rumors of invasion which prevailed, since it became known that a French vessel was seen in the offing of that seaport.

The fatigue of the previous night and the day before now overcame Terry and his companion, and in a few moments they were both sound asleep in a bed of heath and 'canavaws,' with which the subterranean cell was provided.

O'Mara had only slept a few hours, however, when he suddenly awoke forth from his sleep, exclaiming, 'Oh, my wife, my darling wife, and my dear children. Oh, captain, I fear I am undone. Keep you quiet, however, till I return,' and grasping his rifle firmly, he rushed upwards from his retreat.

It was now the afternoon, and all traces of the savage yeomanry on the mountain had disappeared; but when Terry advanced a few hundred yards, so as to command a view of his own house, nothing of it remained but a smoking ruin.

'Great God!' he exclaimed, 'my dream was true! Oh, may the Lord save my wife and children, and he bounded like a wolf-dog over the brown surface of the uneven sward.

Poor patriot! the Lord has saved the souls of those most dear to you, but expect not that their lives are safe after a visit of the cruel soldiery of England. Now for the first time since the razor touched the manly cheeks of O'Mara, did the scalding tears, in torrents, rush from his flaming eyes.

O God! O God! what a sight is this! cried the heart-broken patriot, falling down on the earth, which drank in his tears, and which he smote with both his hands and his forehead.

of the 'glorious British constitution,' this a sample of the civilization of England.

'It's all over now, captain,' said he, as he rejoined O'Donnell in the cavern. 'I am now alone again in the world. My dear wife and darling young ones are hanged, with their bodies butchered and transixed on the cursed tree that stood at my very door.

'O Lord, what a wretched country; what dreadful times,' said the captain. 'Blame me not, friend, for not letting you go up to be murdered by these bloodthirsty yeomen. What could you do among so many?'

'Be calm, my friend. A day of retribution will come, when you will receive satisfaction for these things. Let us prepare for the decent burial of your beloved wife and children, and then turn our minds to avenge your injuries.'

'O captain, my heart will break within me. I shall never again know peace till the tomb enclose my wretched body. Alas! alas!' he continued, covering his eyes with both hands and giving vent to the pent-up fountain of grief within his manly breast.

As the wild hurricane succeeded after its prelude by the plaintive moaning of the careering wind, so the heart of O'Mara, when the first violence of its passion subsided, gave way to the habitual grief of the Celtic temperament, and vented its sorrow in melancholy laments.

Leaving the captain and his companion, Terry turned to discharge the sad office of burial to the dead, and with the favor of the serene night, let us, good reader, combine yet in safety in the secret of the rock of the ill-fated Joan d'Arc, to see if we can find any trace of our hero, the escaped Father O'Donnell.

There is on the western coast of Ireland, in the county of Clare, an extensive country district designated on the map of the island by the proper Celtic name of Moher. It will be hardly necessary to acquaint the intelligent reader that the cliffs of Moher rank among the most stupendous works of nature, and present to the tourist as well as to the naturalist subjects on which to gratify the most intense curiosity, or to exercise the profoundest speculation of geological science.

It was at the base of these precipitous steep that the unlucky Joan d'Arc was finally crushed on the day of her wreck, and on a shelf formed by a protruding table flag at the mouth of a dark cavern reached by the water in stormy weather, that Father O'Donnell found himself the sole survivor of the late disaster.

The cold shadow of night gradually spread her fading influence over the face of Nature, enveloping alike land and water in the gloom of her melancholy covering, and the keen breeze from the western billow reminded our hero of the prudence of seeking some shelter from its chilling effects.

Two full moons had waned and disappeared, and a third was rounding her gibbous shoulders, and Father O'Donnell had not heard the voice of a human being. The shrill, clarion-like notes of the eagle returning with his prey, the hoarse croak of the cormorant, or the melancholy plaint of the bittern or seagull, were the only voices that broke in on his solitude.

mouth of the cave was spacious and lofty, and he was surprised to find it not only draped with creeping woodbines and carpeted with a rich coat of luxuriant vegetation, but the soil from which it sprung was dry, rich, and several feet deep.

The cold shadow of night gradually spread her fading influence over the face of Nature, enveloping alike land and water in the gloom of her melancholy covering, and the keen breeze from the western billow reminded our hero of the prudence of seeking some shelter from its chilling effects.

The cold shadow of night gradually spread her fading influence over the face of Nature, enveloping alike land and water in the gloom of her melancholy covering, and the keen breeze from the western billow reminded our hero of the prudence of seeking some shelter from its chilling effects.

Two full moons had waned and disappeared, and a third was rounding her gibbous shoulders, and Father O'Donnell had not heard the voice of a human being. The shrill, clarion-like notes of the eagle returning with his prey, the hoarse croak of the cormorant, or the melancholy plaint of the bittern or seagull, were the only voices that broke in on his solitude.

living beings around him, our hermit's well-instructed and active mind drew reflections to entertain himself with, and keep up his spirits, during the few hours of the day that were not occupied with his devotions.

After living in the manner above partly described, his time alternating between short slumbers, frequent and protracted mental and vocal prayer, the reading of the Divine office, the celebration of the Holy Sacrifice, and patient labour around his little sanctuary, and in his little garden, when about eight months of his novitiate were expired, our hermit one day heard voices above him in the air, and looking up he saw baskets with men in them suspended over the face of the awful precipice, but at a dazzling distance overhead.

The Te Deum concluded the exercises of this day, and he prepared to offer a mass of thanksgiving on the morrow, for having heard the voices of his fellow-beings, the first since the shipwreck, and having in this providential manner gleaned very agreeable information regarding the state of the country from the protracted dialogue of two industrious bird-snarers overhead.

Leaving our hermit in his solitude, and his ascetic exercises in his vast cave, we must return to the captain and his faithful Achates O'Mara, in their new mode of life on the favouring declivities and haunts of old Knockmell-down.

caped captain, and for his rescuer; and as the only way of escaping their enemies, they had to take to the hills for their 'keeping.' Though the peasantry might be depended on as faithful, hospitable, and all that, yet the captain did not think it prudent to expose their patriotism to the persecution that awaited it in case of discovery, or to the temptation of the liberal reward offered in the Government proclamation for his own arrest. He therefore at once made up his mind that nothing remained for him but to embrace the proposal of his companion, to 'roam a wild Rapparee,' till such time as Providence might enable him to take a more active part in the emancipation of his country and her sons from their present degraded condition.

After having provided themselves with a sufficient supply of ammunition, and a few articles of heavy woollen clothing, with some provisions, armed with pistol, rifle, and fowling-piece, the pair, thus equipped, under cover of night, sought the remotest wilds of the mountain. There, under the guidance of O'Mara, the captain soon found himself snugly domiciled in a subterranean dwelling of three chambers, in one of which was a 'heather couch dry,' specially prepared for his honor. The interior of this artificial underground dwelling was perfectly dry and well ventilated, and from a wooden candlestick with two branches, with its lower end sunk in the floor, a pair of well-dipped rush lights cast their tiny rhytid light around the doorless home of the Rapparee. Such were the hiding-places of our forefathers of the faith in the days of persecution, who, like the primitive Roman martyrs, had to turn to the bowels of their mother earth to be born again into the blessed life of Christianity, or suffer the most cruel treatment from the satanic hatred of their fellow-men and fellow-citizens, on account of their attachment to the sublime lessons and salutary restraints of the gospel of Jesus Christ. Poor Ireland, who never had to have recourse to such haunts, to escape the injuries of her Pagan children, had her days of trial only deferred, and in the vaulted blazing light of three past centuries had to hide her head in her mountain caves, to escape the cruelty not of her own sons, but of foreign tyranny, and the persecution of an imported creed.

Such caverns as we here speak of, owing to the industry of O'Mara, were numerous on the breast and sides of Knockmeldown, his previous frequent escapes from gamekeepers rendering such hiding places necessary in several parts of his hunting routes. The only entrance to such caves was from overhead, and of a circular form, resembling and shaped like the mouth of a church, and the ventilation or admittance of air drafts was promoted by two other smaller apertures, one towards the bottom, which also served as a conductor of any water that might ooze from its sides, and the other towards the roof through a horn or tin pipe inserted at the top, and concealed outside amid the heather. This was the residence of our 'Rapparees' by day and by night, for months and for years, they never quit their gloom, save when necessity forced them to look out for game.

CHAPTER XVII.

Notwithstanding the many and daring adventures which the life of a Rapparee offered to the bold patriot who preferred the wild mountain cave to the slavery of more refined dwellings, it must be confessed that such a life was anything but agreeable to the accomplished captain of the Chasseurs de Vincennes. He saw enough of the country, and was sufficient intimate with the minds of the peasantry, to be convinced that there was no immediate prospect of amelioration for either. He consequently came to the resolution of returning back to his adopted country as soon as an opportunity would offer. His departure was accelerated, too, by the fact that his brother Thomas, who had been imprisoned ever since the escape of the priest, had lately obtained his liberty, on condition of never again setting his foot on his native land, or any other part of the world where Britain held sway.

The brothers found means of communicating with one another; and it was determined, after the almost universal instinct of the Irish heart, that France should become the land of their choice. There the influence of the captain at court would be made subsidiary to the advancement and comfort of his brother's family. There, too, Miss O'Donnell and her sister could obtain that education which was denied them in their native land, and afterwards take their proper place in society, which the bigotry of the ascendant church shut them out from at home.

On the fifteenth of August, 1781, after a little more than four years' sojourn in his native land, Charles O'Donnell, with his brother Thomas and all the immediate relatives, bid an eternal adieu to Ireland, and returned to his adopted home on board of an Irish merchant vessel bound for Havre de Grace. His embarkation on the same vessel that carried his brother and relatives, was attended by no small danger, owing to the vigilance of the authorities, who, notwithstanding the comparative liberality of the Irish Government of that day, could not change their cruel natures, and with all the triumphs of 1782, were still of the old intolerant and ascendant stamp! Besides, there was a liberal reward offered for the captain's arrest, and the chance of securing it exercised a greater influence on the minds of the officials of that day than all the eloquence of Grattan and Flood. The ship cleared out from the port of Waterford, but the captain, named Pihian, was let into the secret of O'Donnell's intended embarkation, and he gave his instructions as to time and place of his taking him on board. Accordingly, O'Donnell, having disguised himself as a sailor, went on foot from his hiding-place to Youghal, where he managed, by the aid of a fisherman, to reach Cable Island, a huge mass of rock some two miles in circumference at the base, east at the very mouth of Youghal harbour; and after having secreted himself here, for twenty or thirty hours, he finally succeeded in joining his beloved relatives. The pleasantly situated town of Youghal, washed by the sea and the Blackwater on its southern and eastern sides, and sheltered on the west and north by delightful hills, with its face turned to the rising sun, was then one of the strongholds of Protestant ascendancy.

Hence, it was an enterprise of no small risk to embark on his harbour, or escape the vigilance of its Orange myrmidons. As he crossed the long bridge between Waterford and Cork Counties, he was arrested by the guard, and had to submit to a personal search and other insults, ere he was allowed to pass. As he approached the town he saw a great concourse of people assembled on the strand, and soon learned that it was assembled to witness the flogging of three unhappy men whose crime was that they refused to cry "Down with the Pope," or drink other loyal toasts proposed by their oppressors. His feelings, on witnessing this heart-rending scene, all but betrayed O'Donnell to the fury of the yeomanry, who noticed his taciturnity, and ordered him to quit a scene where none but the 'loyal' alone were admitted even as spectators.

'It was fortunate that you chanced to come on this play-day of the yeomen,' said Linehan, who steered him to the Island, 'for if they had not this flogging to engage their attention, it would be impossible for a bird to leave this part unknown to the villains.'

'Are not the Catholics by far more numerous than those miscreants?' asked the captain.

'Yes, they are two to one; but you know our religion tells us to bear persecution patiently, and the clergy are continually forbidding the effusion of Christian blood.'

'Ay, but the true Christian blood is daily shed in torrents by worse than Pagan savages, and if resistance was ever justifiable in self-defence, it is now justifiable. 'Tis better to die at once than to lead such wretched lives. It would be much better for those unhappy men who are cut up under the triangle, to be shot instantly, than to suffer such a torturing living death.'

'I allow it would, but as they suffer for religion's sake, will not God reward such suffering, and are they not martyrs? and the old martyrs, you see, never rebelled, although they often, at least the Christians, had it in their power to overthrow the cruel tyranny that persecuted them, as we read in history and the lives of the holy Fathers.'

'Ay, I see you take a very Christian view of these things. I must confess I have not so much of the spirit of the martyr as you, my friend.—For if I was more powerful than my enemy, as you are in that city, I would make him the sufferer, especially if he was a criminal and deserving of death.'

With this and such other conversation, the passage to the Island Rock was shortened, the landing was soon made, and having paid the honest fisherman a guinea, O'Donnell waited in security for the vessel on its return to beautiful France.

(To be Continued.)

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Northern Whig calls attention to the enormous cost of "law and justice" in Ireland. In the Civil Service Estimates for 1862-63 relating to this department the total charge for England is set down at £201,572, for Scotland at £138,310, and for Ireland at £257,218. The estimate for Ireland is, therefore, more than seven times as great as that for Scotland, and is absolutely greater by more than £50,000 than the estimate for England and Wales, with nearly four times the population. The inference which a foreigner would naturally draw from the difference in the cost of law and justice in the two countries is, that the people of Ireland are pre-eminently litigious and criminal. This inference would be quite erroneous. It is proved by statistics, and generally admitted, that the Irish population is now one of the best-behaved in Europe.—Times Dublin Cor.

MAJOR O'REILLY AND THE GOVERNMENT.—A misapprehension as to the principles of the gallant member for Longford seems to have arisen, in consequence of his having taken his seat on what was improperly termed the Ministerial side of the House. No one who read his Address, and was acquainted with his character, could for a moment imagine that he was a supporter of the present Government, and he was happy in being able to place before our readers a letter addressed by Major O'Reilly to the Lord Bishop of Ardagh, which fully explains the course pursued by him on his introduction to the House. The letter of Major O'Reilly is the declaration of a truly independent member; and his friends in Longford and throughout Ireland will feel gratified at an explanation, which removes the faintest shadow of suspicion from his name, and more than fully confirms the hopes entertained of his parliamentary career. It is a soldier and a gentleman that speaks in the following lines:—

"London, April 2, 1862.  
"My Dear Lord—I am very much obliged to you for letting me know that some of my good friends have misunderstood the meaning of my taking seat on the side of the House I have done.

"A few words will explain the matter.  
"In the old House of Commons there were benches down both sides and across the end; on the side benches on the one side sat the Liberal supporters of Government; on the other the Conservative supporters of the Opposition; and on the cross benches on the Conservative side sat the Independent Conservatives; on the cross benches on the Liberal side sat the Independent Liberals. The latter would have been my place were the cross benches still in existence.

"But there are now only the side benches, divided into two parts by the gangway. On these, on the Conservative side, sit above the gangway, the regular party supporters of Lord Derby; below the gangway the Independent Conservatives to the support of many of whom Lord Palmerston has so often been indebted for safety.

"On the Liberal side sit, above the gangway, the regular supporters of the present Government. Below the gangway the Independent Liberals, including, of course, many supporters of Government, but including also many, like myself, its determined opponents. It appeared to me, that for one like myself, an advocate for Reform, the Ballot, and the abolition of Church-rates, &c. to sit on the Conservative side of the House would be a solecism; and I know that I sit with several, determined like myself, to vote on all occasions against the present Government.

"That the Government look upon me as a divided opponent, is clear from the fact that, while Col. White has declared he does not prosecute the petition against my return, it is conducted by the Government Parliamentary agent, and backed by all their influence direct and indirect.

"In conclusion, I have only to say, my friends may differ in opinion as to where I might best sit in the House. I am certain they will all be satisfied with my position in the division lobby.

I remain your Lordship's faithful servant  
"Myles O'Reilly."

—Dublin Nation.  
The diminution of crime in Kerry has been evinced by the fact of there having been but four criminal cases for trial at Killarney Quarter Sessions, opened before C. Coppinger, Esq., on Tuesday, the only one of a serious nature being a charge of burglary, from which the prisoner was acquitted.

THE LONGFORD ELECTION.—We (Irish Times) learn that Colonel White and the Government are sparing no effort to collect all the evidence they can in favor of the petition against the return of Major O'Reilly for Longford. Several of the officers who were in command of the troops at the election have received notifications that they will be called on as witnesses in favor of the petition. We believe, however, that the real question as to the validity or otherwise of the election will hinge on the point as to the legality of the day appointed for the polling by the high sheriff. Regarding this a great difference of opinion appears to exist. The rumor which has been circulated that the Government intend bringing in Col. White for an English borough is, we have good reason to believe, without any foundation. The great Conservative reaction which prevails in this country is equally paramount in England, and the Government would experience just as much difficulty in obtaining a seat in parliament for their Lord of the Treasury from an English as they already have from an Irish constituency.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY AND THE DUBLIN CORPORATION.—The claims of the Catholic University to a Charter have been strongly asserted by the Catholics of Ireland. Peers of the realm, Mayors, Sheriffs, Deputy-Lieutenants of Counties, and Magistrates, have all declared in its favor, while "the people" have emphatically expressed their sympathy by the contributions they have showered in to aid it. Corporate bodies have also proclaimed their sense of the justice of its demand. Kilkenny has spoken; Lime-riek has spoken. On Monday Alderman D'Arcy called on the representatives of Catholic Dublin to aid the good cause. He proposed a resolution declaring that it is the duty of a Government which professes a desire for the promotion of first-class education to encourage and facilitate the great educational effort made by the Catholic University, by granting it a charter, and called upon the Council to memorial the English Government, through the Lord Lieutenant, to grant it a charter. The motion was seconded by Dr. Gray in a very able speech. An endeavor was made to reply to the arguments advanced on behalf of the institution, by Messrs. Acheson and Vereker who, however, acted *volens volens* as the advocates of Alderman D'Arcy's motion. The debate was then adjourned to Tuesday. We can scarcely say a debate ensued. Only one man, Town Councillor Martin, stood up to speak against the motion. He was replied to by Alderman Reynolds and Roe and Councillor M'Swinye. Alderman Roe's speech although brief, was worthy of himself and the cause which he advocated. Mr. M'Swinye delivered an eloquent oration in favor of the motion, bringing facts and logic to his aid. The whole debate shows that the Liberal members of the Corporation had been fighting with a shadow. The motion was carried by a majority of twenty-eight against ten.—Dublin News.

KILLARNEY BENEVOLENCE.—THE O'DONOGHUE, M.P.—Llanrhydy, April 8th.—Within the past week the above-named gentleman has, in the kindest manner, and unsolicited by his tenantry, forgiven them one-fourth of their rent for the year ending 21st March. This boon extends to the tenantry on every portion of his property. Nor is this act of benevolence—the effects of which to the tenantry, at this season, will be of the best description—been the only one which this gentleman has conferred on those holding under him. He has also given to each of his tenants a lease of their holdings for periods more or less lengthened, but which have in all cases given satisfaction to the recipients; and has, besides, gratuitously supplied meals to those who could not otherwise obtain them, for improving or rebuilding the residences on their land. This is an example which it would be highly desirable should be imitated by the majority of the landlords throughout this country, particularly in this neighborhood, where many of the small farmers were during the winter reduced to use as a means of subsistence either Indianmeal sturabot or turnips. If the Irish land proprietors, generally, acted in this manner, we would not have heard of so many fruitless appeals to the Government on behalf of the famishing poor of this country. Nor would we see so many of the young of both sexes—the bone and sinew of the land—week after week emigrating to the distant shores of America or Australia, as numbers are doing from this locality.—Cork Examiner.

DISTRESS IN CONNEMARA.—LETTER FROM THE COMTE DE PARIS.—The following letter was received from the Comte de Paris, by Robert Meerey, Esq., county Galway, enclosing an order for £20 towards the relief of the destitute poor in the West:—  
"Manassas Junction, Virginia,  
March 21st, 1862.  
"Dear Sir—I have received your letter, and I thank you for not having doubted of the interest I should take in the sufferings of the poor neighbors of Gowla, (Galway), after having witnessed more than once the misfortunes of the Irish race on her own soil. I admire daily here, on the continent of America, her energies and her devotion to the country of her adoption. I have sent an order to Messrs. Counts & Co., in London, to hold, at your disposal, the sum of £20, which you may get through their correspondent in Dublin.—Believe me, sir, truly yours,  
"LOUIS PHILIPPE P. ORLEANS."

OFFICIAL TESTIMONY.—A "Blue Book" is not an infallible authority. It is generally the report of a Government Committee, or the correspondence of Government officials with their chiefs: its faults do not usually lean to virtue's side, for virtue does not pay those people; they lean but to the side of the Government from whom come salaries, promotions, and pensions. Nevertheless, it does happen very often that the Blue Book goes nearer by many degrees to the truth than do the reckless statements made by Ministers, collectively or individually in Parliament. One of these "Blue Books," comprising the reports of Medical and Poor Law Inspectors on the condition of the poor in the West of Ireland, has, in compliance with an order of Parliament—obtained by one of the Irish members—been printed for the House of Commons. Its testimony is not very comprehensive, but as far as it goes it is manifestly in contradiction to the statements so recklessly and heartlessly flung out by Lord Carlisle and Sir Robert Peel, regarding the condition of the people in those Western districts. And it, moreover, proves that while these persons were misrepresenting the case, they could not have been ignorant of the facts, the evidence which is now published having previously reached the Government. Those reports state that there has been a great deficiency both in the food and fuel of the people; the last potato crop was in many instances so bad that it was not worth the trouble of digging out, and turf there was absolutely none. Surely distress must have resulted—there must have been terrible cold and hunger in the houses of the poor cottagers! Yes, but the paings did not touch Lord Carlisle or Sir Robert Peel: that amiable nobleman and that eminent statesman did not shiver in the blast; their rooms were not fireless; their tables were not bare; and, therefore, they could afford to speak lightly of destitution—nay, even to deny its existence in Ireland. Honest men and gentlemen of every party, clergymen of every creed, came forward to give testimony to the appalling misery that was threatening the very lives of the poor in their various localities; they came forward to demand for them that care, consideration, and relief which a Government is bound to afford to its subjects in such circumstances; but their representations were treated with incredulity that even reached to the depth of discourtesy. What will our rulers (God help us) say now, when even their own officials give evidence against them, and out of their own mouths they are convicted? In addition to this, proofs of the statements made by those who know the condition of the people, and sympathize with them, are every day accumulating. If Irishmen and women have not in numbers perished of famine, it is owing, under God, to the great exertions made by

charitable people amongst them—exertions which at the same time afford no excuse to the Government for neglecting its duty and for abandoning the people to what can be, after all, but a chance of safety. Appeals for relief from different parts of the country are every day arriving to the Dublin Mansion House Committee, but alas, the resources of the Committee are but small; they are furnished by voluntary contributions from charitable persons—still the Committee will, no doubt, listen to the kind-hearted appeal, and give what they can afford. But the Government will not heed it; it will not affect the opinions of Lord Carlisle; it will not check the flippant tongue of Sir Robert Peel. Those well fed and jocund officials will be ready as ever on the next opportunity to declare that there is no distress in Ireland, but the country is rich, prosperous, happy, and is every day advancing in the path of material prosperity! Was ever an unhappy nation, since the world began, so wronged and so afflicted?—Dublin Nation.

The state of the country is at length admitted to be critical, so far as the bulk of the small farming and the laboring classes are concerned. The publication by the House of Commons of the reports of the Poor Law Inspectors upon the state of the West, has elicited general discussion in the Irish journals. Dr. Brodie, one of the Inspectors, is a man little likely to let either humanity or patriotism interfere with the red-tape element of his official nature, and the production of copies of his reports on some of the Western Unions would reveal a needless if not offensive incidental introduction of political topics, in order to cast reflections upon sentiments largely shared in by the populace. The testimony of such a man in proof of existing and increasing distress, is still more valuable than if it had come from an officer whose genial sympathies were liable to be warped on the side of suffering classes. Mr. D. Canfield Heron, brother-in-law to the Lord Mayor, has written a very important letter upon the deplorable condition of the general population of the Southern portion of Connemara, that portion of it lying south of the road from Oughterard to Clifden, in which he applies, through the Lord Mayor, for aid from the Mansion House. He states that the Law Life Insurance Company, who own the bulk of the Martin estates, refused to permit a projected railway to pass through their property; and absentes, they do not contribute one shilling to relieve the deep and wide-spread distress which exists in the vast territory which they possess. The proceedings of the Mansion House Committee are eliciting most important facts respecting the operation of the Poor Law, and the culpable and inhuman conduct of some of the landlords of Connemara in relation to the poor upon their estates. The following outline may not be uninteresting, especially to your Lancashire readers, many of whom may likely take part in the meeting to be held in Liverpool, on the 6th inst., in favor of a Reform of the Irish Poor Law, and to express sympathy with the sufferers in the existing distress. The Mansion House Committee, now but a few weeks in operation, has already received subscriptions amounting to £210, out of which they have disbursed £500, in thirty-three grants, and 23 other applications are now before them. No relief is voted except on receipt of satisfactory returns, setting forth the precise condition of the poor; and, as a general rule, the applicants are "local" Relief Committees, and not from private individuals. The following are the localities relieved, and the number and amounts of grants:—

Galway	12 Grants, amount £170.
Mayo	8 " " " 145.
Noscommon	4 " " " 40.
Sligo	1 " " " 20.
Clare	2 " " " 30.
Cork	1 " " " 15.
Dublin	5 " " " 80.

One would suppose, on turning to the Poor Law Returns, that in these localities where distress of the most acute character unquestionably prevails, the poundage-rates for the poor would be enormously large;—that the workhouses are full; that out-door relief is extended to widows, the sick, and such classes as the guardians may legally extend it to; and that it was only on the breaking down of the Poor Law, and on its proven a failure to meet the demands on its resources, that public charity was applied to as requisite supplement. On the contrary, however, we find, on the 15th ult., in the whole county Galway, with a population of 271,042 persons, ten workhouses, with only 2,232 inmates, during the week ending that date, and only eighty-two in receipt of out-door relief—six persons in one union, 14 in another, and 62 in the third, seven of the unions giving no out-door relief whatever. Turning to Mayo, like returns show a population of 254,449 persons, nine workhouses, with only 1,716 inmates, and 10 persons on out-door relief, for that week, in four unions, one person in each of two unions, two persons in another, 15 in the fourth, and five unions in which all out-door relief was denied. In all Connemara, with a population little less than a million of people, there were, for that week, only 6,733 inmates in the 29 workhouses, and only 494 persons in receipt of out-door relief; these few scattered through eleven unions, the other 18 denying out-door relief altogether. With these facts before the reader, it is scarcely necessary to quote the poundage rates, which, it is evident, must be extremely moderate. In the Ballina union the rates range from 6d. to 2s. 1d., being under 1s. in 8, from 1s. to 2s. in 18, and above 2s. in a single electoral division. In the Ballinrobe union the rates range from 3d. to 1s. 6d., 13 of the divisions being rated under, and only five over 1s. in the pound. In the Castlebar union out of 18 electoral divisions, the three highest rated pay 1s. and two 1s. 6d., the other 13 paying but from 6d. to 1s. In Clifden union the rates are somewhat higher—they range from 1s. 6d. to 4s. 7d., these being about the very highest in all Connemara. In the Galway union the range is from 7d. to 2s. 6d.; 14 electoral divisions at or under 1s.; 9 at from 1s. to 2s.; and three above 2s. These facts show in a striking light the cruel, desolating operation of the Poor Law, a law which, if not radically reformed—first in its statute, and next in its administration—must exterminate the working-classes of Ireland. Here we have facts to face a people perishing, yet almost empty workhouses, out-door relief denied, and a poundage rating of the most moderate character.—Dublin Cor. of Weekly Register.

The ravages committed by the unusual quantity of rain that has fallen during the last few years in Ireland have been most ruinous to the agriculturist, and to the tenant farmers especially. Much of the distress now existing in the Western and other districts of the country is to be attributed to the incessant rain and ungenial weather of last year; and to say nothing of the vast injury done to the grain and other crops especially during the planting, sowing, and reaping seasons, the damage done to fuel, and the immense diminution in the quantity available for use, have become truly alarming, not only as regards the present but the future likewise. But the evil, great as it is in itself, and independently of its being irreparable to some extent, is rendered considerably more fatal and sweeping in its effects by the deficient drainage in many parts of the country, and the utter absence of any system of drainage whatever in others.—Dublin Telegraph.

DEATH FROM DESTITUTION.—Skibbereen, April 7.—Paul Limerick, Esq., coroner, held an inquest on the body of a little girl named Mary Murphy, of Killa-therine, in the barony of Bere, who died on the 3rd instant from inflamed lungs, caused by want and destitution. The jury at the same time stated that great distress existed in the district.

CASE OF STARVATION.—Last night a man named Michael Murphy, who stated that he was from Watergrasshill, was received into the North Infirmary, Cork, apparently in the last stage of exhaustion from want of food. He had been found by Mr. Lane, relieving officer, lying in Clarence street being unable to stand or walk. When taken to the Infirmary he stated that he had been two days without food. He was sent in a cart to the Workhouse this morning.—Cork Examiner.

BIGORAY BENOURED.—At one of the April "religious meetings," held in the Rotunda on Saturday, "for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts," Archbishop Whately in the chair, the following little "scene" was enacted. The Archbishop, having to leave the meeting before the proceeding terminated, the chair was taken by Lord Talbot de Malahide.

The Rev. A. Pollock, in seconding a resolution, said they were reminded by recent events of things that occurred in China where, God seemed almost to be speaking to them trumpet-tongued to go on and occupy that new field. They were doing little, indeed, but he would tell them who was doing much—it was the Roman Catholic Church. They were pre-occupying the ground. The Chinese were idolaters, and the first taste of Christianity which they were getting, and which, of course, would become their recognised ideal of the Church of Christ, was that presented by the abominable system that just substituted one idol for another. In China, Rome, with her usual assiduity and promptitude, had thirteen bishops and 160 priests.

Lord Talbot de Malahide, in putting the resolution said—I must admit that it was with some misgiving I came here to-day. It has seldom been my lot to attend meetings on this platform. I have been here before; but many of these meetings I have purposely eschewed, because I felt that, however good the objects—however sincere the views of the gentlemen who supported these objects—that there were such frequent instances where zeal outran discretion that I should be loath to be present when sentiments utterly opposed to my own were addressed to a large assembly (hear, hear). I might appeal to-day, as a proof of what I assert, to an unfortunate remark which fell from the rev. gentleman who has just addressed us. I must confess that if at this meeting such an expression as the one he used, in which he hesitated not to say that one large branch of professing Christians were introducing a description of idolatry as bad as any heathen idolatry—if I could believe that that was the feeling and belief of the majority of this assembly, not for one moment would I take this chair or enter among you (applause).

The Very Rev. the Dean of Elphin said that he thanked the noble chairman for the observations he had addressed to the meeting. He (the Dean of Elphin) did not wish to find fault with any statement made by previous speakers, but he was glad of having got an opportunity of declaring that he was not responsible for any statement which had been uttered at the meeting, but what he had uttered himself (hear, hear). He fully sympathized with the noble chairman in that feeling of tenderness and charity which prevented him from hearing or saying anything hurtful to the feelings of their fellow-countrymen of any persuasion. He had lived for many years in a district where the great majority of the people were Roman Catholics, and he had always received the greatest respect and consideration from all his fellow-countrymen (hear, hear). He had never conceded the Protestantism of his principles; on the contrary he brought them forward at every fitting occasion (cheers), but he had never given unnecessary offence. The people were aware of that, and on no occasion took exception to what he said.

This is very proper and most called for rebuke having been administered, the object dropped, and the meeting proceeded with its business.—Dublin Irishman.

IRISH SWADDLER MISSROSS.—No one ever doubted that the Church Missions Society does harm and destroys souls. We know with the most unquestionable certainty not only that its so-called converts among the poor are scarcely concealed by hypocrisy—and if they believe themselves dying, always send for a Priest to reconcile them to the Church in which they have never ceased to believe, but that among its very highly paid agents and officials many at least are in the same condition. We cannot, of course, mention names, but we know of agents of this very Society, in the receipt of salaries which, compared with their education and habits of life, place them in a position of wealth and luxury, and who have come by night to a Catholic gentleman, deploring with tears the wicked and detestable work in which they are engaged, and expressing their anxious desire to leave it at once if they can in any other way obtain the bare necessities of life. The writer of this article has stood face to face with one of these men, a Scripture reader and religious teacher in one of this Society's schools, who placed himself close behind one of his scholars, whose acquaintance with Protestant controversy he was showing off. The poor little pupil repeated the stock texts and arguments with which he had been crammed, the teacher behind his back making game of his performance, and saying as clearly as words could have said it, "Do not imagine I am fool enough to be taken in by this nonsense." On another occasion two Catholic gentlemen, of whom the writer was one, visited one of the schools of this Society, kept by a man who is most highly extolled by Lord Roden in his published work. Lord Roden especially exults because this man's conversion to Protestantism had led to his political conversion, for he had been "one of O'Connell's repeal wardens," and he was, when Lord Roden wrote, a loyal Tory. Lord Roden's model convert was able to stand and to talk fluently enough, but he was far gone in drink. The hour was noon. It was a sight not easily to be forgotten, to see him, Bible in hand, questioning the poor children about the errors of Popery. When this was done, an Irish Catholic gentleman said, "But Mr. —, I think I remember you used to be a Catholic." The reply, which the writer heard with his own ears, was, that when Napoleon Bonaparte went to Egypt, he called himself a Mahometan, and that he (Lord Roden's model convert) was doing the same thing. We were no doubt indebted to his whisky for this caudron, and it led him to whil by way of boast, that he was the Emperor's cousin. Any lover of genuine Irish humor might find these scenes amusing, if it were not too clear that they are destructive to immortal souls and dishonourable to God. And yet, to these proceedings of the proselytizing Societies have one feature yet more melancholy.—These unhappy men, no doubt, were depraved before they sold themselves to the agents of the Society; but there are poor children who might have been good Catholics if they had not fallen into their hands. They are taught in school to blaspheme the Catholic Faith, which their parents and friends tell them is the one Truth.—The result cannot fail to be demoralising. The writer once got into conversation with a boy of this sort in Achil. He was about fourteen. He said the Priest says one thing and the Parson says the opposite; and for my part, I don't believe a word that either of them says. This boy was the only specimen of a Church Mission's Society convert who ever seemed to us to be, at least, sincere. Unhappily, he was sincere in infidelity.—Weekly Register.

PATRICK'S DAY IN TUAM.—How delighted must not every Catholic be to learn that in this ancient city of St. Patrick's, not a being was to be seen in the streets under the influence of intoxicating drinks. We have no doubt at the same time, but that many made merry, according to ancient usage, on the occasion. The police had nothing to do, as the people all retired at a reasonable hour in an orderly manner. May such a state of things continue.—Patriot.

IRISH EXPORTS.—Among the exports from Ireland to Great Britain in 1861 were 1,068,833 proof gallons of home-made spirits, 123,812 quarters of wheat and wheat flour, and 1,551,524 quarters of oats and oatmeal, an increase in both the two latter items upon the previous year, but in spirits a decrease. These returns are from official records. According to non-official documents collected by the officers of Customs, Ireland also exported to Great Britain last year 334,000 oxen and cows, 24,300 calves, 407,426 sheep, and 338,187 swine.

A correspondent of the Mayo Telegraph, writing from Swineford, says that the "exodus" of the peasantry has again set in that locality, and that large numbers are every day leaving the country.

REVENUE IN IRELAND.—The Customs' duties collected in Ireland in 1861 amounted to £2,295,000 net, an increase of nearly £50,000 over the previous year...

THE WHIGS AND CONSERVATIVES.—ENGLISH ELECTIONS.—THE CONTEST AT PRESTON.—Look at the report of the Preston Election and see how the "Liberals" to wit, the Whigs, are again beaten...

EMIGRATION TO QUEENSLAND.—Another vessel intended to carry our emigrants to Queensland has arrived in our harbor. She is named the Chatsworth...

BURNING OF SIR ROBERT PEEL IN EFFIGY.—On Tuesday night Killarney was the scene of much excitement and merriment. As is usual on holidays, a large concourse of country people gathered in the town...

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Hull Advertiser says:—"During the whole of the administration of Lord Melbourne, Catholic gentlemen, when found to be duly qualified, were appointed magistrates—Catholic barristers were promoted in their turn to judgeships in Ireland and in the colonies...

supplied by his lordship's removal of Mr. Turnbull, the eminent medieval scholar and linguist, from the office of Calenderer of Foreign State Papers...

PROSECUTION OF "ESSAYS AND REVIEWS."—We are enabled to state that the third prosecution against the authors of "Essays and Reviews," the articles in connection with which were to be filed immediately after the commencement of Easter term...

THE CHARGE OF BIGAMY AGAINST MRS. BARBARA WILSON.—In the London Sessions Court, on Tuesday Mr. Giffard, on the part of Mrs. Barbara Catherine Wilson, who stands charged with intermarrying Captain Le Hut Wilson, her former husband...

Mr. Giffard.—The marriage with Gotobed took place in 1848 in Canada, and the marriage with Captain Wilson in 1851. The learned counsel then proceeded to show that the affidavits stated that evidence could be obtained from Toronto to show that the marriage was illegal, and that she was at the time of the second marriage a single woman...

in Canada. The learned counsel submitted the long delay that had taken place had arisen from the want of means on the part of the defendant, owing to the course taken by her husband, and that it the trial was postponed evidence would be forthcoming of a material character to the defence of Mrs. Wilson.

Mr. C. Pollock, on the part of the prosecution, complained of the delay in these repeated applications for postponements; the case had been postponed by the magistrate two months, and again at the last session. The learned counsel said he was instructed to oppose any further postponement, and read a number of affidavits to show that the delay has been willfully occasioned, and that if any further postponement took place no evidence would be forthcoming.

A CONVERTED PRIEST.—On Tuesday evening, a gentleman in black, white neck-cloth and spectacles, and got up in the true orthodox style, and calling himself John Tadini, L.L.D., of the University of Pavia, an Italian exile, and formerly a Romish priest, was announced to deliver a lecture in the East street United Presbyterian Church, South Shields...

FRANKS OF IRELAND.—A Scotch clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Gebbie, is now on his trial before the presbytery of Irvine for his concern with the "revival" work of 1850. In the course of the evidence given at the sitting of the court, James Cunningham, clerk Stewarton gave the following testimony:—"I attended six 'revival' meetings which took place in the months of October and Nov., 1850, in consequence of what I heard of the excitement going on there. The first meeting I attended was on the 22nd of October. Mr. Gebbie was then in the pulpit, and gave an address on the 'Prodigal Son'...

A DEFAULTING REVIVALIST.—The Blairgowrie Advertiser, under the heading "Hypocrisy Unmasked," gives a long account of "a young man named Thos. Robb, who, two years ago, was engaged in the honest occupation of making drains and building dry-dykes, in a country district about five or six miles north of Blairgowrie, about this time became a revivalist," was accounted "a pious young man, and admitted to the friendship of many good, but too confiding people. Now the tide began to flow which was apparently leading Tom on to fortune. All at once, he seemed to have got possession of the philosopher's stone, and his command of gold seemed unlimited. He bought property, dealt in cattle and grain, took a farm, and got credit in almost every shop. The candid man of ditches became owner of a handsome dog-cart—he who used to drive the spade, came into town driving a beautiful chestnut horse—and the modest gallant who was wont to go from a highland shanty to follow honest labour, became the occupant of a finely furnished country cottage, around which he collected large crowds to engage in acts of religious worship. A story was circulated that a wealthy lady had fallen in love with him, supplied him with money, and that the lucky fellow was shortly to become possessor of her person and fortune. Latterly, however, he was less punctual in paying tradesmen's bills, and creditors became clamorous; but Thos. heard them with the greatest meekness, and returned not 'railing for railing.' He attended our last fortnight market (the 18th cart.) and transacted some business, and in the afternoon of that day he was seen to drive towards Perth, but no suspicions were yet entertained that the bubble was about to burst which was to show a course of pious fraud which has seldom been equalled. On Saturday last, it was stated that Tom had been seen in Perth at the market on the previous day (Friday), and that he had there sold his dog-cart and horse, and suspicion now began to gain ground that he had 'bolted.' On Monday the news spread in town, and fell upon the ears of his numerous creditors like a thunderbolt, and as each told his story, it was seen with what consummate deceit and falsehood he had managed to 'do' them in sums varying from £1 10 £20 to £30. On the day he absconded he went to a clothier's shop in town, and got clothes to the value of £5, and on the same day he coolly went and partook of lunch with a tradesman whom he has swindled of about £20. He has also been accused of four cases of forgery for a considerable amount. As soon as this became known to the authorities, an officer was dispatched to Perth with his portrait, from which a number of others were taken, and forwarded to various parts of the country, and if he has not taken ship for America, we expect that he will soon be captured."

A MODERN CASTLE OF UTOPIA.—A correspondent sends the following remarkable story to the Dublin Evening Mail:—"This is the age of discoveries, and one of such a startling nature has just been made in an English county that it seems out of place in the region of sober fact, and to belong purely to the atmosphere of the three-volume novel. Here are the circumstances; the names for the moment I am not at liberty to indicate.—The Earl of—married not long ago, and brought his bride home to one of the old family mansions which members of the English aristocracy regard with an affection amounting to veneration. The lady, however, being more continental in her tastes, after a short residence in the apartments appropriated to her use, expressed a wish to have a boudoir in the vicinity of her bedroom. The noble earl would gladly have complied with the request, but upon examination, it was found that the rooms, as sometimes happens in antique buildings, were so awkwardly distributed that by no conceivable plan of re-arrangement could the desired boudoir be fitted in. Thereupon it became necessary to invoke professional assistance, and an eminent architect was summoned from London. He examined the house narrowly, and said there seemed to be nothing for it but to build one, though at the same time he

could not resist the impression that there must be another undiscovered room somewhere in that wing of the mansion. The noble earl laughed at the idea; the oldest servants and retainers of the family were questioned, and declared that they had never heard even a rumor of its existence. The ordinary methods of tapping, &c., were resorted to, but without effect. Still the architect retained his conviction, and declared himself ready to stake his professional reputation on the result. The earl at last consented to let the walls be bored, and, when an opening had been made, not only was the room found, but a sight presented itself which almost defies attempts at description. The apartment was fitted up in the richest and most luxurious style of 150 years ago. A quantity of lady's apparel lay about the room, jewels were scattered on the dressing-table, and, but for the faded aspect which everything wore, the chamber might have been tenanted half an hour previously. On approaching the bed the most curious sight of all was seen, and this it is which affords the only clue to the mystery. The couch held the skeleton of a woman, and on the floor underneath the bed, half in and half out, lay another skeleton, that of a man, presenting evident traces of violence, and proving that, before he expired in that position, he must have received some dreadful injury. The secret connected with this tale of blood has been well kept, for not merely had all tradition of the scene passed away, but even the existence of the room itself was forgotten. The survivors probably walked up the apartments at the time, and its contents remained hermetically sealed up till the present day, when, according to the best calculations, after the lapse of a century and a half daylight has accidentally penetrated into this chamber of horrors."

PAUPERISM.—The February return of the Poor Law Board shows the increasing pressure in the manufacturing districts. There was not in other parts of the kingdom any such very considerable increase of pauperism, but the returns from these districts at the close of the month raised the excess in the number of paupers in receipt of relief in England and Wales to 11-81 per cent, over the corresponding period of 1861. In the north-western division, Lancashire and Cheshire, the increase over 1861, which had been 47-88 per cent. at the close of the first week of February, 52-54 per cent. in the second, and 57-42 per cent. in the third (£1,064 in 1861, 127,607 in 1862), rose in the fourth week to no less than 86-32 per cent. (£1,134 in 1861, 151,172 in 1862), owing, it is said, to a sudden increase of the numbers relieved in Liverpool to the extent of 22,233, an augmentation ascribed to the prevalence of easterly winds keeping ships out of that port.

SPRINKERS.—A parliamentary return, issued on Thursday, shows that in the year ending the 31st of December, 1861, the number of gallons of proof spirits distilled in England was 7,795,326; in Scotland, 11,879,436; and in Ireland, 4,297,971; making a total of 23,972,733 gallons. The consumption of proof British spirits in the United Kingdom for the same period was as follows:—In England, 10,816,698 in Scotland, 4,410,998; and in Ireland, 1,286,595 gallons.

ILL-FEELING BETWEEN THE EAST AND WEST.—Sectionalism begins to creep out in the House between the east and the west. It will not, for a while, become as rancorous as that between the North and the South, but indications are apparent that it will become very strong in its political action. In the debate to-day upon the Pacific Railroad Bill, the Western members intimated plainly that the West would soon be strong enough to get her rights in Congress without begging for them as a favor. The members for the West in the present Congress represent a population larger, by several hundred thousand, than those from the East. Frank P. Blair, jr., in some spirited remarks in reply to Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, imputed a grasping disposition to the East. The great victories over the rebels had, he said, been won by the Western troops, and while the East had been paid in full for their transportation of troops, the Western railroads had been for several months delayed in receiving their just dues. Their bills had been reduced and they are finally reduced to paid certificates, the money having been taken from the Treasury by the Eastern creditors of the government. Mr. Morrill, in responding, had his fling at General McClellan. He said he gloried in the victories of the Western troops, but if Eastern soldiers had not been victorious it was because they had not had an opportunity. A Western man had been at their head. When Eastern troops had been led by a Burdise they were victorious.—New York Herald. The Charleston (S. C.) Mercury, says:—"A gentleman who has recently made his escape from Nashville, states that the Yankee Vandals who now infest that city have been committing outrages upon the Catholic Church was forcibly entered, and every article of value stolen from the building and carried off. Among the articles were many precious relics generally held sacred by the most incorrigible, but it seems that there is no act too despicable for the Yankee mercenaries who are now invading the South."

UNITED STATES. Recent arrivals bring intelligence of the death of Dr. Jed. Vincent Huntington, the author of "Lady Alice," "Forest," "Rosemary," and other works. Dr. Huntington sailed for Europe last November in a very feeble state, and passed the winter at Pau, in France, where the mild climate partially relieved his sufferings; but toward spring he sank rapidly, and died on the 10th of March. His first publication was a volume of poems of a contemplative character. "Lady Alice," his first novel, attracted much attention. This was followed by "Alban" and "Forest." After an interval of several years, during which he conducted the Baltimore Metropolitan, and established the Leader of St. Louis, he again appeared before the public with "Rosemary," a novel of modern New York life. Dr. Huntington was a classical scholar, a graduate of Pennsylvania Medical College, and afterward an Episcopal clergyman. For several years he had been a Roman Catholic.—American Paper.

ILL-FEELING BETWEEN THE EAST AND WEST.—Sectionalism begins to creep out in the House between the east and the west. It will not, for a while, become as rancorous as that between the North and the South, but indications are apparent that it will become very strong in its political action. In the debate to-day upon the Pacific Railroad Bill, the Western members intimated plainly that the West would soon be strong enough to get her rights in Congress without begging for them as a favor. The members for the West in the present Congress represent a population larger, by several hundred thousand, than those from the East. Frank P. Blair, jr., in some spirited remarks in reply to Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, imputed a grasping disposition to the East. The great victories over the rebels had, he said, been won by the Western troops, and while the East had been paid in full for their transportation of troops, the Western railroads had been for several months delayed in receiving their just dues. Their bills had been reduced and they are finally reduced to paid certificates, the money having been taken from the Treasury by the Eastern creditors of the government. Mr. Morrill, in responding, had his fling at General McClellan. He said he gloried in the victories of the Western troops, but if Eastern soldiers had not been victorious it was because they had not had an opportunity. A Western man had been at their head. When Eastern troops had been led by a Burdise they were victorious.—New York Herald.

The Charleston (S. C.) Mercury, says:—"A gentleman who has recently made his escape from Nashville, states that the Yankee Vandals who now infest that city have been committing outrages upon the Catholic Church was forcibly entered, and every article of value stolen from the building and carried off. Among the articles were many precious relics generally held sacred by the most incorrigible, but it seems that there is no act too despicable for the Yankee mercenaries who are now invading the South."

THE EVANVILLE (IND.) JOURNAL tells the following of the expense of one of the Federal Generals:—"PENNSYLVANIA.—Among the passengers who left our city on the cars yesterday was Gen. Sherman's body-servant—a colored individual of no little function. He flourished around the depot to a considerable extent, narrating his adventures at the battle of Pittsburg Landing. A gentleman inquired if he ran during the fight. 'Yes,' replied the darky, 'I did run; but I couldn't keep up with the General, though I was mounted on a mighty fast horse.'"

The expenditure of the Federal government of the United States for the quarter ending December 31st was 141,916,123. This immense sum, however, gives no idea of the expenses of the government, as the Treasury is only now paying off the claims matured up to the 1st of November last; and giving certificates of indebtedness for four fifths of the later claims. The revenue from ordinary sources during the same time was only \$8,521,010, or about six per cent of the liquidation expenditure, the balance having been obtained by loans, and the issue of demand notes.—Commercial Advertiser.

There are one hundred and fifty divorce cases pending in the Supreme Court of Boston. There are some people who do not quarrel publicly, but privately they live mightily unhappy. We will wager a dollar that there are not six Irish couples in the above crowd.—Boston Pilot.

Human nature is the same in Catholics as in Protestants; we know that, unfortunately, gross sinning and drunkenness will be found among the former as well as the latter, and that where there is poverty, there is too often "filth." But at the same time we remember a reply which a shrewd old Maryland Catholic made to a broken Yankee merchant of Baltimore, who took occasion to "per him, as a poor Irish Catholic came staggering along in a state of intoxication." "There goes one of your drunken Catholics," remarked the pious New Englander, "no doubt the priest will forgive his error." "Perhaps he may," was the reply, "but I'll tell you whom he won't absolve—a man with full pockets who compounds with his creditors at twenty-five cents in the dollar."—ib.

HYPOCRISY, BIGAMY AND ROBBERY.—The Methodist preacher, and rampant Know-Nothing of 55—Professor Lippert, has perpetrated a second swindle. In our issue of March 26, when it was our duty to state the fact of his detection for plundering the post office of this city, where he had held a desirable position, we forbore, in justice and charity, to do as our local cotemporaries of this city all did, and had a right to do, to give individual version of the crime, uttering not a word of our own as to his guilt or innocence, but merely quoting one of our literary neighbors, though entertaining not a particle of misgiving as to the probability of the crime. The particulars of that quotation we need not repeat, but merely say that they and all the other versions of the fact, as given by our cotemporaries, have turned out to be strictly true. The culprit some two weeks ago was released on bail to appear last Wednesday before the U. S. Commissioner's Court in this city. The security amounted to \$1,500, every cent of which is forfeited by his escape from justice the day before that fixed for his trial! Fortunately, the entire responsibility was not assumed by one individual nor by two nor twice two; the liabilities fall on no fewer than fifteen persons! Professor Lippert was a prominent persecutor of Catholics in this locality during the Know-nothing fury. He was a Methodist preacher and secretary of its conventions in this part of Ohio. "Though for pocket sake he has turned every way the wind has blown, he was consistent in political villainy—his abstraction of money—letters belonging to the Democratic Enquirer of this city having led to his detection, the Enquirer having been from first to last a fearless denouncer of that most unjust proscription.—Cincinnati Telegraph.

A DOWN EAST JOUJMAN.—Ethian Spike contributes to the Portland Transcript a sketch of his experience as a jurymen. The first cases he was called on to try were capital ones, the criminals being a German and a nigger respectively. "Hev you formed any opinion for or agin the prisoners?" said the judge. "Not particular agin the Jarmin," says I, "but I hate niggers as a general principle, and shall go for hanging this here old white-wouled cuss, whether he killed Mr. Coper or not," says I. "Do you know the nature of an oath?" the clerk asked me. "I orter," says I. "I've usen enough of 'em. I begun to swear when I was only about—'" "That'll do," says the clerk. "You kin go hum," says he, "you wout be wanted now," says the clerk. "What!" says I, "ain't I to try this nigger at all?" "No," says the clerk. "But I'm a Jewryman," says I, "and you can't hang the nigger unless I've sot on him," says I. "Pass on," says the clerk, speaking rather cross. "But," says I, "you mister, you don't mean as you says I, I'm a regular Jewryman, you know. Drawed out of the box by the seldick man," says I. "I've orter had a hankering to hang a nigger, and now, when a merciful dispensatory seems to have provided for me, you say I shan't sit on him; Ar this your free institutions? Is this the nineteenth century? And this is our boasted—here somebody hollered 'Silence in court.' The court be—'" "I didn't finish the remark," says he, "for a couple of constables had hollered me, and in the twinkling of a bepost I was hustled down stairs in the street. Now, Mr. Editor, let me ask what are we comin' to when Jewrymen—legal, lawful Jewrymen—kin be tossed about in this way? Talk about Cancers, Mormons, spiritualism, free love and panics—what are they in comparison? Here's a principle upset. As an individual, perhaps I'm of a great account; 'ant for me to say; but when an enlightened Jewryman I was tuk and carried down stairs by profane hands, just for asserting my right to sit on a nigger—why it seems to me the pillows of society were shook; that in my sacred person the hull State itself was, illegally speaking, kicked down stairs! If there's law in the land I'll have this case brought under a writ of habeas Corpus icksey Dixit."—New York Paper.

The True Witness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,  
 IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY  
 At No. 223, Notre Dame Street, by  
 J. GILLIES.  
 G. E. CLERK, Editor.

TERMS:  
 To all country subscribers, or subscribers receiving  
 their papers through the post, or calling for them at  
 the office, if paid in advance, Two Dollars; if not  
 so paid, then Two Dollars and a-half.  
 To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by car-  
 riers, Two Dollars and a-half, if paid in advance,  
 but if not paid in advance, then Three Dollars.  
 Single copies, price 3d, can be had at this Office;  
 Puckup's News Depot, St. Francis Xavier Street; at  
 T. Riddell's, (late from Mr. E. Puckup,) No. 23,  
 Great St. James Street, opposite Messrs. Dawson &  
 Son; and at W. Dalton's, corner of St. Lawrence  
 and Craig Sts.  
 Also at Mr. Alexander's Bookstore, opposite the  
 Post-Office, Quebec.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1862.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE obstinacy of the Pope is a very general sub-  
 ject of complaint with Protestant journalists.—  
 Though the latter have repeated killed him off  
 to their own satisfaction, His Holiness persists in  
 coming to life again, and still manifests a very  
 strong determination to live, as if to give the lie  
 to his adversaries. This of course is looked upon  
 in the same light as the Sovereign Pontiff's  
 "non possumus," or refusal to violate his oath,  
 to sacrifice the rights and property of the  
 Church, and to cede his dominions at the bidding  
 of the demagogues, to Victor Emmanuel. The  
 Pope both lives and reigns, and the revolutionists  
 gnash their teeth in fury—for thank God! he is  
 still likely long to do both, in spite of his  
 enemies.

By the latter the dethronement of the Sover-  
 eign Pontiff, and the cession of his capital to  
 Victor Emmanuel are looked upon, and rightly,  
 as the indispensable means to an end—that end  
 being the unification of Italy, and the establish-  
 ment of one central undivided Government for  
 the entire Peninsula. By Louis Napoleon, on  
 the contrary, the cession of Rome to Victor Em-  
 manuel is viewed as the logical consequence of  
 Italian Unity, which must be effected before the  
 question of Rome as the capital either of an  
 Italian Kingdom, or of an Italian Republic "one  
 and indivisible," can logically be entertained.  
 If you cannot conquer, annex, and pacify the  
 Kingdom of the Two Sicilies—says in substance  
 the ruler of France to the Revolutionists of  
 Italy—there is no United Italy, and therefore no  
 need of Rome as its capital. The Revolutionists  
 reply—Without Rome as our capital, we cannot  
 affect the unification of the Peninsula, and we  
 insist upon its cession, therefore, as a means in-  
 dispensable to the attainment of the end which  
 we have in view. The latter are in one sense  
 right. The Kingdom of Naples cannot be re-  
 duced to subjection until Rome is the capital of  
 Italy. The Neapolitans, no matter what their  
 politics, or their feelings towards the Bourbon  
 dynasty, will never consent to be governed from  
 Turin. Hence, with one party that which is  
 regarded as the logical consequence of Italian  
 Unity, is by the other party treated as the  
 necessary or logical antecedent of that Unifica-  
 tion, without which a United Italy is impossible.  
 It follows therefore that—if Louis Napoleon will  
 not abandon Rome to Victor Emmanuel until  
 the conquest and pacification of the Kingdom of  
 Naples, and the unification of Italy be *un fait  
 accompli*; and if, on the other hand, the pacifi-  
 cation of Naples, and the unification of Italy be  
 impossible until Rome be ceded to the Revolu-  
 tionists—the Pope has still before him prospects  
 of a long tenure of his crown, and sovereign dig-  
 nity.

Upon this point the Italian correspondent of  
 the London Times is very explicit, and very  
 desponding. Brigandage is on the increase he  
 admits in the South of Italy; and "the knife,"  
 which however has been very freely used, "has  
 failed to cure" the disease; and he significantly  
 adds—

"This want of medical practice, united with very  
 sharp surgical practice, has exasperated a great por-  
 tion of the population, and I fear that party feeling  
 is therefore stronger than ever."—Times Corr.

The same authority describe the change that  
 has come over the people of the South of Italy  
 within the last few months:—

"Two years ago a species of enthusiasm took pos-  
 session of and united vast numbers—it was the age  
 of sentiment and passion—all the world was at their  
 feet, difficulties were never dreamt of, and there is no  
 knowing to what or where the popular frenzy, had it  
 not been checked, might have led the Italians. Now  
 the season of hope is passed, and Neapolitans look  
 back over a great tract of time unproductive of re-  
 sults, or of such results as they had confidently ex-  
 pected. The civil administrations are in a state of  
 anarchy—brigandage is on the increase—party spirit  
 is stronger and party distinctions more clearly de-  
 fined, and, above all, that political mirage, Rome for  
 the capital, has vanished from their view. Such a  
 state of things, it is evident, cannot exist with safety  
 to the interests of civilization, and the time has ar-  
 rived when it must be decided, if Rome cannot be  
 obtained, what must be the next step. The acqui-  
 sition of that city as the capital was the only thing  
 which from the beginning appeared to me to render  
 the mighty and grandiose enterprise of the unifica-  
 tion of Italy a *fait accompli*; but if the Emperor,  
 the man of opportunity, who does not usually trem-  
 ble before giants and giants, now affects to see a  
 lion in the way, what is to be done? The Italians  
 are not yet in a position to win their wishes with  
 their own right arm, and this long peninsula cannot  
 be governed from Turin. Even the best disposed  
 outsiders will not consent to be sacrificed to the

North, while the doubtful and disaffected are furious.  
 Patience and discontent have their limits, but if the  
 former is wearied out and the latter is unappeased  
 what must be the consequences? I add to this that  
 space and time create insuperable obstacles to the  
 government of the South from Turin. If Rome be  
 unattainable, Turin is impossible as the capital,  
 and the time has come when it must be decided, if  
 Italy is to be Italy, what must be the capital, or whe-  
 ther indeed, Italy is to be. It is one of the worst  
 consequences of the present state of things that few  
 appear to have any strong convictions as to the  
 future, and, while some believe in the return of  
 Francis II., which may God forbid, and which would  
 be deprecated, I believe by the majority, who are  
 afraid of the brutal persecutions of those who sur-  
 round him, others ask, "Who is Murat, about whom  
 they are talking?" It has long been the opinion of  
 many that the Emperor, who is so timid and tender  
 on the subject of Rome, may hereafter feel it desir-  
 able, in the interests of humanity, to step in and put  
 an end to evils of his own creation; for Rome is the  
 source of danger, Rome is Italy, and the French are  
 there.—Times Corr.

We have little of interest by our latest dates  
 from Europe; but on this Continent the capture  
 of New Orleans by the Northerners is asserted,  
 and if true, the consequences are very serious to  
 the cause of Southern independence. Mean-  
 while General Beauregard, and General Halleck  
 are within a very short distance of one another  
 at Corinth, and tidings of a desperate battle  
 which will probably be decisive, for the present,  
 of the struggle, may hourly be expected. The  
 Cabinet at Washington has concluded a new  
 treaty with Great Britain for the more effectual  
 suppression of the slave trade; which to the  
 eternal disgrace of the Northerners, and to the  
 confusion of their hypocritical or pretended  
 zeal for the abolition of slavery, has hitherto  
 been for the most part carried on in Yankee  
 vessels, by means of Yankee capital, and under  
 the protection of the Yankee flag; and with al-  
 most perfect security against interruption from  
 cruisers—because of the refusal of British ships  
 of the right of searching suspicious looking ves-  
 sel, hoisting Yankee colors. This action of the  
 American Government, which rendered nugatory  
 all the efforts of British cruisers to arrest slavers,  
 and which secured to the latter perfect immunity  
 from capture so long as they took the precaution  
 to carry with them the flag of the "Stars and  
 Stripes," has at last been revoked by Mr. Lin-  
 coln's Cabinet; and the new treaty, which to  
 their credit they have concluded with the British  
 Government, secures to the men-of-war of both  
 nations the right to search the merchant vessels  
 of either, for slaves, or evidences of a slave trad-  
 ing design, within certain geographical limits, and  
 under certain conditions. For this act Mr.  
 Lincoln and his Ministers deserve the thanks of  
 the civilized world, and to have their names held  
 in honor by the people both of Great Britain, and  
 of this Continent.

The Protestant press, both in France and  
 Great Britain, is terribly excited by a Pastoral  
 Letter from his Grace the Archbishop of Tou-  
 louse, announcing the tricentenary celebration of a  
 glorious event which occurred during the wars  
 betwixt the Catholics and the Huguenots in the  
 sixteenth century. The *Opinion Nationale*,  
 the organ of Plon-Plon, sounds the alarm, which  
 is taken up by the *Times*, and the smaller Pro-  
 testant fry both in Europe and on this Continent  
 —and the Archbishop of Toulouse is held up to  
 the execration of the public as the applauder of  
 an act of massacre upon helpless Protestants.  
 The following is the version with which *Plon-  
 Plon*, through his organ, favors the world of the  
 affair in question:—

"In 1562, 10 years before St. Bartholomew Tou-  
 louse had also its massacre. Some Protestants were  
 burying a woman, when some Catholics, pretending  
 that the woman belonged to their Church, attacked  
 the procession, and got possession of the corpse. A  
 priest rang the alarm bell, and the Catholics fell  
 upon the Protestants, who were much less numerous,  
 and the great majority of the Parliament openly took  
 part against them, marching round the town in scar-  
 let robes, ordering the Catholics to assail the people  
 of the Reformed religion, advising them to adopt a  
 white cross as a rallying sign, and to mark it on  
 their houses. Thus organized, the civil war became  
 frightful; the Protestants entrenched themselves in  
 the Hotel de Ville, where they had some cannon. In  
 order to dislodge them the adjacent houses were set  
 on fire, and the Parliament forbade, under pain of  
 death, any one to extinguish the conflagration; the  
 besieged, however, knocked down the burning houses  
 with their cannon. The Governor of Narbonne was  
 then sent to them as a messenger of peace. Two  
 conditions only were made, that the besieged should  
 quit the capital, leaving their arms and munitions.  
 That done, they might withdraw as they pleased. On  
 the day of the Pentecost, then, on the faith of the  
 treaty, the Protestants left without arms during  
 the day, hoping thus to execute their retreat with  
 greater security. But the crowd rushed on of the  
 churches and massacred the disarmed Huguenots  
 without pity. The Parliament cursed those who  
 escaped to be put to death, and Montluc, who ar-  
 rived with a reinforcement of Royal troops, was still  
 in time to assist at the end of this slaughter."

The following is the true version of the bloody  
 business, which though sufficiently tragical, puts  
 the action of the Catholic party in a very differ-  
 ent light:—

Soon after Easter of 1562 the Prince of  
 Conde, who was determined at all hazards to  
 possess himself of the important City of Orleans  
 as a place of arms—even though by so doing he  
 should renew the horrors of civil war—entered  
 into correspondence, through his agent D'Andelot,  
 with the chief of the Huguenots in Orleans, and  
 stipulated with them for the betrayal of that city  
 into the hands of his friends. Accordingly on  
 the 2nd of April, the place was surprised by  
 D'Andelot, and after a short resistance from the  
 unhappy Catholics was captured. The Hugue-  
 nots having thus become masters of the City,  
 abandoned themselves to the most hideous ex-

cesses against their opponents. The Catholic  
 churches were pillaged and desecrated, the altars  
 were overthrown, and every profanation, every  
 sacrilege that the brutal Huguenot soldiery could  
 devise, was perpetrated. The Huguenots of the  
 sixteenth century were the precursors, or we may  
 say ancestors, of the Jacobins of the nineteenth;  
 and the atrocities of the latter were often equalled,  
 sometimes even surpassed by those of their Pro-  
 testant predecessors in the civil wars of the XVI  
 century.

Orleans having thus fallen into the hands of the  
 Huguenots, and its churches having become their  
 prey—a similar fate was designed for Toulouse  
 the capital of Languedoc. The Huguenots of  
 that City, who were numerous and powerful, were  
 already congratulating themselves upon the as-  
 sured success of their plots, when Montluc, then  
 engaged in appeasing the troubles in Guyenne, re-  
 ceived certain notice of their meditated treachery.  
 He immediately wrote a letter upon the subject  
 to Masencal, first president of Toulouse, inform-  
 ing him of the conspiracy, and offering, if neces-  
 sary, to come to his assistance with a portion of  
 his troops. This letter Masencal communicated  
 to an assembly of the Chambers, and the Hugue-  
 nots, finding their plots discovered, at once threw  
 off the mask, and rushed to arms with the design  
 of anticipating Montluc. They seized upon the  
 Hotel de Ville, in which were the most important  
 magazines of arms and ammunition, and of two  
 of the City gates; they also occupied in force  
 the Colleges of St. Catherine and St. Martial, and  
 the Convents of the Dominicans and of the  
 Cordeliers. Thus menaced by their foes, the  
 Catholics, although unprepared, had resource to  
 arms also in self-defence, and a terrible and  
 bloody conflict, which lasted for several days, en-  
 sued. On the first day the Catholics were out-  
 numbered, and were barely able to hold their  
 own by means of barricades hastily constructed,  
 which they opposed to the fury of their enemies.  
 On the second day the Catholic party was rein-  
 forced by the arrival of large bodies of the Catho-  
 lic landed gentry of the neighborhood; and on  
 the third, thus reinforced, they routed the Hugue-  
 nots on all points, whilst at the same time the  
 latter were cut off from their expected reinforce-  
 ments by the skillful arrangements of Montluc.  
 Thus hemmed in on all sides, the insurgents en-  
 tered into parley with their now triumphant ad-  
 versaries; and whilst some fled, others laid down  
 their arms, and, it is said, capitulated. In so far,  
 the conduct of the Catholic party was unexcept-  
 ionable; and their wonderful deliverance from  
 the treachery of their enemies—the deliverance  
 of their sacred edifices from pillage and profana-  
 tion—of their men from a cruel death—and their  
 wives, daughters, and sisters from outrages worse  
 than death—was an event loudly calling for gra-  
 titude to God, and well worthy of commemora-  
 tion by their descendants. It is this event, this  
 deliverance alone which the Archbishop of Tou-  
 louse calls upon his people to celebrate, according  
 to ancient custom, and a Papal Bull.

That when the fight was over, the exasperated  
 Catholics, in several instances, were guilty of  
 acts of retaliation which cannot be approved of,  
 or justified by the Christian, is asserted, and is  
 extremely probable. By some it is denied that  
 there was any formal capitulation; whilst others  
 again pretend that there was, and that, according  
 to its provisions, the defeated Huguenots upon  
 laying down their arms, should have been allowed  
 to leave the City unmolested. Upon these points  
 we offer no opinion, for the testimony of contem-  
 porary history is not uniform; but it is certain  
 that the Parliament, trembling at the danger  
 which it had so narrowly escaped, sentenced, and  
 caused to be carried into execution sentence of  
 death against, numbers of the insurgents. In so  
 doing the Parliament may have done wrong, and  
 may have been guilty of breach of faith towards  
 the Huguenots; but if so, this is not the event  
 which the Archbishop of Toulouse calls upon his  
 dioceses to celebrate, and therefore religion is  
 in no wise connected therewith. Even at the  
 present day, men still dispute as to whether the  
 Duke of Wellington was guilty of a breach of  
 good faith in allowing the execution of Marshal  
 Ney; and if upon events so recent, and of such  
 notoriety, such discordant opinions obtain, we  
 should be on our guard against dogmatism upon  
 questions arising out of events so remote and so  
 imperfectly narrated as the French civil wars of  
 the sixteenth century. We can admit that, as  
 Catholics are but men, and therefore peccable,  
 the victorious Catholics of Toulouse may have  
 defended a good and righteous cause in a bad  
 manner, without making any concessions damag-  
 ing to Catholicity; for it is of the Church alone,  
 and in her teaching capacity, that infallibility is  
 predicated.

TO THE SWADDLERS.—We respectfully com-  
 mend the following extracts from a Protestant  
 journal of Upper Canada, *The Examiner* of  
 Lloydtown, to the serious consideration of the  
 members of the French Canadian Missionary  
 Society, and of others interested in, and anxious  
 for, the souls of Lower Canadian Papists:—

Yet there are more than five times the murders  
 committed in Protestant Upper Canada than in Catho-  
 lic Ireland, and we would go still farther and  
 say, that it is a blot on our boasted superiority over  
 Lower Canada, and an eternal disgrace on our much

vaunted Protestantism which sends missionaries to  
 convert the comparatively virtuous Papist of the  
 Lower Province, and on State days & Sundays abuse  
 Popery as the mother of harlots, and make idiots of  
 ourselves at election times, and yet with the most  
 abominable infidel indifference, suffer crime to  
 gnaw our very vitals and make no effort whatever to  
 stop its fearful ravages; except perhaps in some  
 meeting house about as if the *Almighty* were deaf, for  
 him "to breathe upon the dry bones," and then un-  
 blushing, with worse than Pharisaic pride thank  
 the Lord for "making us to differ."

But ere concluding this article, we would again  
 call the attention of our readers to the fact that our  
 licentiousness and indifference, are putting a fearful wea-  
 pon in the hands of Popery, for this no one is to  
 blame but ourselves. We neglect our own duty, and  
 hence endanger our safety. We let deputations from  
 Missionary societies with plausible whining cant ease  
 us of our hard earned cash, and whilst we are vir-  
 tually subscribing to societies to elevate the blacks,  
 and as the inimitable Dickens has it, sending "white  
 kerchiefs for niggers to wipe their black noses upon,"  
 our own heathenish children from the bulk Peniten-  
 tiary, and even Gallows are asking for bread, and  
 we hitherto have given them in lieu thereof a stone.  
 We must take care, for "as we sow so shall we reap;"  
 we have sown the wind, and we are in our numerous  
 murders reaping the whirlwind. How long shall  
 these things be?

The fact of the great preponderance of the  
 criminality of Protestant Upper Canada over  
 that of Lower Canada, and indeed of the crim-  
 inality of all Protestant, over that of Catholic  
 communities, cannot be contested without im-  
 pugning the truth of all the criminal statistics of  
 the civilized world, and is frankly and honestly  
 admitted by our Protestant contemporary.—  
 Though therefore we fully agree with him as to  
 facts, we differ from him, *loto caldo*, as to the  
 theories which he puts forward to account for  
 this greater criminality, and as suggestive of its  
 cure. He attributes crime, in a great degree, to  
 ignorance, and suggests an extension of the Com-  
 mon School system, or of State-Schoolism, as its  
 remedy. Here we are at issue with our contem-  
 porary the *Examiner*; and as he is both honest  
 and intelligent, we will respectfully submit to him  
 the reasons for our so dissenting, in the hopes of  
 making him a convert to our views on the School  
 Question.

Crime is not, at least so we contend, an intel-  
 lectual, but a moral deficiency. Men do wrong,  
 not because they do not know what is right, but  
 because of the momentary pleasure which wrong  
 doing affords, and from the absence of any moral  
 restraint upon their passions. Education—we  
 speak of purely secular education—may deter-  
 mine the manner or direction in which the crim-  
 inal bent shall manifest itself, but it can neither  
 suppress nor eradicate it. The Bedouin of the  
 streets, the pick-pocket, the shop-lifter, or the  
 burglar, under the influence of mere secular edu-  
 cation will still remain a rogue, but his roguery  
 with that of the forger, and smart swindler.—  
 Neither in the alphabet, nor in the multiplication  
 table, can we find motives to persuade men to re-  
 frain from evil, to restrain their lusts, to curb  
 their appetites, or to respect the private property  
 of others; and the most thorough command over  
 all the difficulties of grammar, and the intricacies  
 of syntax, is perfectly compatible with a corrupt  
 heart, and a covetous and unscrupulous spirit.

It is true, as our contemporary contends, that  
 "as a rule it is precisely those who receive no  
 instruction that fill our gaols;" but his conclusion  
*propter hoc*, is too hasty, and a flagrant spec-  
 imen of imperfect or vicious induction.

For it may be argued, and with equal truth,  
 that "as a rule it is precisely those who never  
 wear gloves that fill our gaols;" and with equal  
 logic it might thence be concluded, that crim-  
 inality arises from a want of gloves, and that  
 to effect a moral reform in the land it is only ne-  
 cessary to furnish the rising generation with that  
 hitherto sadly neglected article of wearing ap-  
 parel. Crime however is no more the neces-  
 sary consequence of the want of secular educa-  
 tion, than it is of the want of gloves, though the  
 criminal classes are indeed for the most part com-  
 posed of the uneducated, and of the gloveless.—  
 This is a truism, but it is only by truisms that  
 we can encounter the common-place fallacies of the  
 day with respect to the connection of crime,  
 and secular ignorance. As a general rule juvenile  
 criminals blow their noses with their fingers in-  
 stead of with a pocket-handkerchief; but even  
 the modern philanthropist and liberal must per-  
 ceive the absurdity of attributing the dishon-  
 est proclivities of the young pick-pocket, to the  
 dirty manner in which he blows his nose.

The explanation of the very frequent apparent  
 connection betwixt immorality and a defective  
 secular education—betwixt criminality, and the  
 want of gloves and pocket handkerchiefs—is we  
 would venture respectfully to insinuate, to be  
 found in the fact that the same cause which pre-  
 disposes to crime—the love of self-indulgence and  
 an aversion to steady labor and self-restraint—  
 predisposes also to ignorance; and that the latter,  
 to say the least, is as much the consequence of pri-  
 soners' vicious proclivities, as are their vicious pro-  
 clivities the result of their bad spelling and disre-  
 gard of grammar. To pretend, however, that igno-  
 rance stands to crime in the relation of cause to  
 effect, is about as rational and logical as it would  
 be to assume that the pustular eruption of small-pox  
 is the cause of the febrile derangement with  
 which that disease is also accompanied.

Let us come to facts. In proportion to their  
 several populations, serious crime is far more rife  
 in Upper than in Lower Canada; and yet per-  
 haps we do not wrong the people of the latter, if  
 we admit that secular education is also more ge-

neral in Upper Canada, than it is in the Lower, but  
 incomparably more moral section of the Province.  
 In no country in modern times has secular educa-  
 tion been so generally, indeed almost universally,  
 diffused as amongst the people of the United  
 States; and yet, if we may judge of their morals  
 from their criminal statistics, from the records of  
 their divorce courts, and from their popular press,  
 there is no people calling itself Christian and civ-  
 ilized, so criminal, so vicious, so utterly reckless  
 of all the laws of God and man. If intellectually,  
 or in the matter of secular education, we place  
 them highest, so morally we must place them low-  
 est in the scale of all the Indo-Germanic or Ary-  
 an races. Indeed they stand out upon the page  
 of history as a warning against the dangers of in-  
 tellectual pride, and as a sign how low even the Cau-  
 casian or Aryan race can fall, when it abandons  
 itself wholly to the worship of Mammon, and con-  
 centrates all its energies upon the accumulation  
 of dollars and cents. And yet were the ordinarily  
 received theory of the connection and relation  
 which secular ignorance and criminality bear to  
 one another, an approximation even to the truth,  
 Upper Canada would be distinguished for its su-  
 perior morality over Lower Canada; and both  
 would be eclipsed by the superior honesty, purity,  
 and general morality of their better educated  
 neighbors on the other side of the Lines.

According to our theory, criminality proceeds  
 not from an intellectual but a moral defect; and  
 its remedy is therefore to be looked for exclu-  
 sively in the moral and supernatural order. We  
 propose to reclaim criminals from vice by showing  
 them the relations subsisting, not betwixt the verb  
 and its nominative case, but betwixt the Creator  
 and His responsible creature; we would speak  
 to them, not of the grammatical concord, but of  
 Christian charity—not of pronouns personal or  
 possessive, not of square or cube roots, not of sines  
 or cosines, but of death and a future judgment;  
 we would place our reliance, not upon the multi-  
 plication table as the agent of man's redemption,  
 but upon the merits of Christ's Cross and Passion,  
 as applied to the penitent sinner through the  
 Sacraments. We would treat crime, in short,  
 as a moral, not as an intellectual disease.

And this being so, our contemporary will see  
 why we attach no moral value to "common  
 schools." In a mixed community like ours, such  
 schools can exist only upon the condition that  
 from their teachings the religious element which  
 underlies all morality—be thoroughly eliminated.  
 This we believe to be morally injurious, both to  
 Protestants and to Catholics; for little as we es-  
 teem Protestantism as a religious system—yet  
 in so far as it is a religious system at all, or in-  
 culcates any form of positive religion, its teach-  
 ings are the same as those of the Catholic Church,  
 and are therefore of value as morally prophylac-  
 tic. For this reason then, and upon public  
 grounds—we detest and condemn State-School-  
 ism, and Godless education.

A CANDID ADMISSION.—The *Times*' Dublin  
 correspondent, as will be seen by an extract  
 which we publish in another column, complains  
 of the enormous cost of "law and justice in Ire-  
 land," which is far greater than that of either  
 England or Scotland. This must not be attrib-  
 uted however, adds the writer, to the greater  
 litigiousness or greater criminality of the people  
 of Ireland; for:—

"It is proved by Statistics, and generally admit-  
 ted that the Irish population is now one of the best  
 behaved in Europe."

And it is also certain that the Irish population  
 is, with the exception perhaps of the population  
 of Poland, the most oppressed and suffering popu-  
 lation in Europe; the one whose physical condi-  
 tions the most naturally prompt to crime, law-  
 lessness, and outrage. That a people suffering  
 from the pangs of famine, goaded to madness by  
 alien and harsh landlords, and insulted hourly by  
 the presence of a hated and alien church es-  
 tablishment should be, by the confession of one  
 so thoroughly anti-Catholic and anti-Irish as is  
 the London *Times*, "one of the best behaved in  
 Europe," is a phenomenon which may well excite  
 the attention and marvel of the moralist and the  
 Christian.

And yet, amongst European nations, it is only  
 to the Catholics of Ireland, to "the best be-  
 haved population in Europe," that the Protest-  
 ants of England deem it necessary to send their  
 missionaries. To Protestant Scotland where  
 crime and sensuality are increasing with such  
 fearful strides that already, according to the Re-  
 gistrar-General's report, one-half of the births  
 are illegitimate, and which with its small popu-  
 lation consumes annually a greater quantity of  
 ardent spirits than does the far more numerous  
 population of Ireland—we hear of no Church  
 Missions being directed—and never do we hear  
 Scotland spoken of at anniversary meetings as  
 the field for Christian missionaries! It is only  
 in Ireland that the "Swaddlers" find a demand  
 for their services; it is only for the "best be-  
 haved population in Europe," only for the most  
 honest, chaste, and sober of European com-  
 munities, that the good people of Exeter Hall en-  
 tertain spiritual anxieties, and deep misgivings as  
 to their eternal salvation!

This is the counterpart of the phenomenon  
 presented by Protestant missions to the French

Canadians; and it is one so monstrous, it is such an outrage upon truth and decency, that it is scarce possible to speak of it in terms of moderation; it is indeed no exaggeration to say that it bears upon its face indubitable evidences of its diabolical origin.

But how is it that notwithstanding their most unfavorable material, political and social conditions, the people of Ireland are "the best behaved in Europe?" If they are orderly and law abiding, it cannot be from any especial affection towards British rule, for we know that, unfortunately, the British Government is not generally popular in Ireland; and that though, at the present day its attitude as towards Ireland is very different from that of British Governments of the last century, the memories of penal laws, and the bitter consequences of the unremitting Protestant persecution with which till within a very recent period the Catholics of Ireland were persecuted, still subsist, and in the nature of things must subsist for many generations.

There can be but one answer to this question; and that is, that the virtue, the morality, and the exemplary behaviour of the poor, starving people of Ireland are due to that of which the Protestant Church Missions are striving to rob them: to their Catholic Faith, to their obedience to the laws of the Church, and to their frequentation of the Sacraments.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

Our Legislature has reassembled after the Easter recess, and Honorable members are speaking away and making all manner of motions, at the rate of \$400 per head, per session. The people of Canada cannot complain that they do not receive a sufficient quantity of talk in return for the very liberal wages which they pay to their representatives.

EASTER COLLECTION.—The collection taken up in the St. Patrick's, St. Anne's, and St. Bridget's churches on Easter Sunday amounted to the sum of Two hundred and Eighty-six dollars, and thirty-five cents.

We are requested to call the attention of the members of the St. Patrick's Society to the meeting which will be held in their new Hall, in the Bonaventure Building, on Monday evening next. The President elect, Thomas McKenna, Esq., will be installed, and will deliver his inaugural address at this meeting.

To CITY SUBSCRIBERS.—City subscribers changing their residences are respectfully requested to give the necessary information at this office.

The Rt. Rev. Dr. McIntyre Bishop of Prince Edward's Island has sailed for Rome, to assist at the great meeting of the Prelates of Christendom in the Eternal City.

PASTORAL OF THE BISHOP OF TORONTO. The following Pastoral of the Bishop was read in all the churches on Sunday last, at each of the Masses:—

PASTORAL LETTER. John Joseph Lynch, by the Grace of God, and the Appointment of the Holy See, Bishop of Toronto. To the Venerable and Beloved Laity of the Diocese, Grace and Benediction:—

On the eve of Our departure to offer to Our Holy Father the Pope Our united homage, We wish to have the consolation of announcing to Him that the St. Peter's Pence Association is established in Our Diocese, whereby Our flock will give a new proof of that sincere affection for the Holy See, which you have already embodied in the Address which We bear to the Holy Father in your name.

It is just that all parts of the Catholic World should contribute towards maintaining the dignity of the Head of the Church, and share the expenses necessarily attending its administration.

We ordain, therefore, that in all the Churches of the Diocese, a Collection be made on the Sunday within the Octave of the Feast of St. Peter and Paul each year, and that the object of this Collection be announced and recommended the preceding Sunday in each Church, and the amount forwarded to us for remittance to Our Holy Father.

During Our absence, We appoint the Very Rev. J. M. Soulerin, V. G., Superior of St. Basil's College, and Very Rev. J. Walsh, V. G., P. P. of St. Mary's Church, Administrators of the Diocese, assisted by the following Rev. gentlemen as Council: Very Rev. Dean Jamot, P. P. of Barris; Very Rev. Dean Gratian, P. P. of St. Catharines; Rev. J. Synnot, P. P. of Adjuard; Rev. P. P. Rooney, P. P. of St. Paul's; and Rev. G. R. Northgraves, P. P. of Cathedral, Chancellor. Letters for Dispositions will be addressed to the Chancellor.

We earnestly recommend ourselves to the prayers of Our dear Clergy and Laity during Our absence. Given at St. Michael's Palace, Toronto, on Holy Thursday, 1862.

J. JOHN JOSEPH, Bishop of Toronto. By order of his Lordship, GEORGE R. NORTHGRAVES, Pt. Chancellor.

ADDRESS OF THE CATHOLICS OF TORONTO DIOCESE TO HIS HOLINESS POPE PIUS IX. APRIL, 1862.

MOST HOLY FATHER.—As our beloved Bishop is about to depart from our midst, to pay his respects to the Head of Christ's Church, we, the members of his flock, feel it to be a duty to join with him in expressing our attachment to the Apostolic See, and our veneration for Your Holiness, Who so worthily hold Your glorious dignity.

The Holy Ghost says: "If one member suffer anything, all the members suffer with it."—1 Cor., xii. 26. Your Holiness may judge our affliction, while wicked men are so persistently attempting unjustly to dispossess You of the traditional Patrimony of the Church. Your Holiness could truly say, in the words of the Holy Scripture: "Many dogs have encompassed me; the council of the malignant hath besieged me."—Ps., xxi. 17. But these Your sufferings increased our love. "I will declare thy name to my brethren; in the midst of the Church will I praise thee."—v. 23. To the feeling of sympathy with Your Holiness in affliction, we join admiration for Your firmness in resisting the unjust claims of the plunderers who would deprive You of the Territory which prospered under Your paternal sway.

It is a consolation to the good to see one Ruler resolutely refusing to acquiesce in acts of violence and oppression; especially when the good of Religion and the dignity of the Apostolic See are at stake.

The Domain of Your Holiness has ever been a home for the Bishops of the Catholic Church, and the oppressed of all nationalities. How great a calamity, then, would it not be, if the Church were despoiled of this home, and the Head of the Church deprived of His Independence! While we pray that Your Holiness may triumph over the enemies of the Church, we are confident that these prayers of the Church shall be heard. "The Lord will bless His people with peace."—Ps., xxviii. 10.

Through our beloved Bishop, who will present this Address to Your Holiness, we most humbly crave the Apostolic Benediction.

CANADIAN CONTRIBUTION TO THE IRISH FAMINE RELIEF FUND.—In the Dublin Morning News of the 8th ult., we find the following announcement:—

St. Jarlath's, Tuam, April 3, 1862. The Archbishop of Tuam having in his Lenten Pastoral recommended to the gratitude and prayers of the suffering people, their Canadian and other benefactors, begs now to acknowledge in a special manner the following generous contributions towards their relief:—

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Rev. P. Dowd, St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, £660 17 4; The Bishop of Kingston, 300 0 0; Rev. B. McGaurin, Quebec, 270 15 7; Rev. P. H. Harkin, P. P. of Sillery, Quebec, 80 3 0; Rev. P. Dowd, Seminary, Montreal, 112 9 3.

The last named sum includes the amount subscribed at Sorel in aid of the sufferers by the famine.

IRISH RELIEF FUND.—ST. JOHN'S, C. E.

The following is a list of the subscriptions for the Relief of our poor fellow-countrymen in Ireland who are suffering with hunger and cold through the insufficient supply of fuel and provisions, and remitted to the Archbishop of Tuam, through the hands of the Rev. P. Dowd of the Seminary, Montreal:—

The St. Patrick's Society of St. John's \$20; from the R. C. Rifles stationed at St. John's, \$3; Thomas Sheridan, \$10; Dennis Maguire, \$5; John Brennan, \$5; John Rossiter, \$5; Thomas Maguire, R. R. O., \$5; John Kavanagh, \$5; Thomas McGarby, \$5; J. Coote, \$4; Hugh Wise, \$2; Francis Prusac, \$2 James Rossiter, \$2 50c; Jerry Brennan, \$1 Dr. Howard \$2; Duncan MacDonald \$1 50c Edward McDonald, \$1 50c; John O'Donnell \$1 Jas O'Garra, \$1; Dennis O'Brine, \$1; E. O'Hara, Jas O'Reilly, \$1; P. O'Reilly, \$1; C. O'Hara, \$1; Thos McGuire, \$1; P. McCarroll, \$1; Jno McDonagh, \$1 John Scullin, \$1; Scullin, \$1; Thos Kelly, \$1 John Brennan, \$1; Wm Bourne, \$1; Jas M'Cormick, \$1; Chas M'Carthy, \$1; J. R. Jobson, \$1 M'P & Sinclair, \$1; Jos Delegrange, \$1; Thos Stupleton, \$1 Mrs T Wilson, \$1; Wm Coote, \$1; Sergeant M'Gill, \$1; W Doyle, \$1; Henry Sherry, 50c M O'Brien, 50c; P M'Ginnis, 50c; A Karegan, 50c L Klaharty, 50c; Thos Shallow 30c Thos Simpson, 50c P Donabey, 50c Thos Gethins 50c Wm Crispo, 50c; E Hazeltine, 25c; Jas Sheridan, 25c; P Melegan, 25c; Henry Gellispie, 25c; John Hower, 25c; H M'Ginnis, 25c; O Stewart, 50c.—\$117 50c.

SEPARATE SCHOOL BILL.—We publish below the Bill introduced by Mr. Scott on the 7th ult., for amending the existing Separate School Law of Upper Canada. We do not presume however to offer any opinion as to its merits, believing that the Catholics of Upper Canada, acting with the advice of their Pastors, are alone competent to judge, as they are alone interested, in the matter. No man can tell where the shoe pinches so well as the wearer; and it is for our Upper Canadian friends to say whether Mr. Scott's Bill is calculated to afford them full and permanent relief. If it is, if they who are alone directly interested in the matter, are satisfied with it, it is our duty to support it with all our force, and to compel our representatives in Parliament to support it.

BILL. An Act to amend "An Act respecting Separate Schools" in Upper Canada, in so far as the same relates to Roman Catholic Separate Schools.

Her Majesty, &c., enacts as follows:— 1. Sections eighteen to thirty-six, both inclusive of chapter Sixty-five of the Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada intitled "An Act respecting Separate Schools," are hereby repealed, and the following shall be substituted in lieu thereof, and be deemed to form part of the said Act.

2. Any number of persons, not less than five, being heads of families, and freeholders, or householders, residing within any School Section of any Township, Village or Town, or within any ward of any City or Town, and being Roman Catholics, may convene a public meeting of persons desiring to establish a Separate School for Roman Catholics, in such School Section or ward, for the election of Trustees for the management of the same."

3. A majority of the persons present, being freeholders or householders, and being Roman Catholics, may, at any such meeting, elect three persons, resident within such section or adjoining section to act as trustees for the management of such Separate School, and any person, being a British subject, may be elected as a trustee, whether he be a freeholder or householder, or not.

4. Notice of the holding of such meeting, and of such election of Trustees, shall be given by one of the Trustees so elected, to the Reeve or head of the Municipality, or to the Chairman of the Board of Common School Trustees in the Township, Village, Town, or City in which such School is about to be established, designating by their names, professions, and residences, the persons elected in the manner aforesaid, as Trustees for the management thereof, and every such Notice shall be delivered to the proper officer by one of the trustees so elected, and it shall be the duty of the officer receiving the same to endorse thereon the date of the receipt thereof, and from the day of such delivery the Trustees therein named shall be a Body Corporate under the name of "The Trustees of the Roman Catholic Separate School for the Section number \_\_\_\_\_ in the township of \_\_\_\_\_ or for the Ward of \_\_\_\_\_ in the city or town (as the case may be) or for the village of \_\_\_\_\_ in the County of \_\_\_\_\_"

5. Where such notice has been given of the election of Trustees in more than one ward of any city or town, or in more than one school section in any Municipality or Municipalities, adjoining or contiguous to each other, the trustees thereof may, if they think fit, form a union for the establishment of separate schools in such parts of the said cities or towns or in such sections of the Municipality or Municipalities as they think fit; and from the day on which the notice announcing such union shall be published in any public newspaper, issued in such city, town, village or municipality, or in the city, town, village or municipality nearest thereto, the Trustees of several wards in such city or town, and the Trustees of such sections in any municipality or municipalities, shall form a body corporate under the title of "The Board of Trustees of the Roman Catholic United Separate Schools for the city (or town) of \_\_\_\_\_ or "The Board of Trustees of the Roman Catholic United Separate Schools for the united Sections number \_\_\_\_\_ (as the case may be) in the township or township of \_\_\_\_\_ and village or villages of \_\_\_\_\_ in the County or counties of \_\_\_\_\_ (as the case may be).

6. The Trustees of such Separate Schools forming a Body Corporate, under this Act, shall have the same power to impose, levy and collect School rates or subscriptions, upon and from persons residing in such schools, and all other powers in respect of Separate Schools, as the Trustees of Common Schools have and possess under the provisions of the Act relating to Common Schools.

7. The Trustees of such Separate School shall perform the same duties and shall be subject to the same penalties as Trustees of Common Schools; and Teachers of Separate Schools shall be liable to the same penalties as Teachers of Common Schools.

8. The Trustees of such Separate Schools shall remain in office until the second Wednesday of the Month of January next following their election, on which day in every year a meeting shall be held in each such Section or Ward, commencing at the hour of Ten of the clock in the forenoon for the election of three Trustees for Separate Schools theretofore established; but no Trustee shall be re-elected at any such Meeting without his consent, unless after the expiration of four years from the time he went out of office: Provided always that whenever in any City, or Town divided into wards, a united Board now exists, or shall hereafter be established, two Trustees only for each ward shall be elected to represent such Ward at the United Board of Trustees, at the then next and all such subsequent general annual Meetings, for the election of School Trustees, on the second Wednesday in January.

9. The Trustees of such separate Schools shall allow children from other School Sections, whose parents or lawful guardians are Roman Catholics, to be received into any Separate School under their management, at the request of such parents or guardians; and no children attending such School shall be included in the returns, hereafter required to be made to the Chief Superintendent of Education, unless they are Roman Catholics.

10. A majority of the Trustees of such separate Schools in any City, Town, Township or Village, or of the Board of Trustees forming a Union under this Act, shall have power to grant certificates of qualification to Teachers of separate Schools under their management, and to dispose of all School funds of every description coming into their hands for School purposes.

11. Every person paying rates, whether as proprietor or tenant, who, by himself or his agent, on or before the first day of March in any year, gives, or who on or before the first day of March of the present year, has given, to the Clerk of the Municipality notice that he is a Roman Catholic, and a supporter of a separate School situated in the said Municipality or in a Municipality contiguous thereto, shall be exempted from the payment of all rates imposed for the support of Common Schools, and of Common School Libraries, or for the purchase of land or erection of buildings for Common School purposes, within the Municipality, for the then current year, and every subsequent year thereafter, while he continues a supporter of a separate School.—And such notice shall not be required to be renewed annually; and it shall be the duty of the Trustees of every separate School to transmit to the Clerk of the Municipality or Clerks of Municipalities (as the case may be) on or before the first day of June in each year, a correct list of the names of all persons supporting the separate Schools under their management."

12. Every Clerk of a Municipality, upon receiving any such notice, shall deliver a certificate to the person giving such notice to the effect that the same has been given, and showing the date of such notice.

13. Any person who fraudulently gives any such notice, or wilfully makes any false statement therein, shall not thereby secure any exemption from rates, and shall be liable to a penalty of Forty Dollars recoverable with costs, before any Justice of the Peace at the suit of the Municipality interested.

14. Nothing in the last three preceding sections contained shall exempt any person from paying any rate for the support of Common Schools or Common School Libraries, or for the erection of a School House or School Houses, imposed before the establishment of such separate School.

15. Every such separate School shall be entitled to a share in the fund annually granted by the Legislature of this Province for the support of Common Schools, and shall be entitled also to a share in all other public grants and allotments for Common School purposes made by the Province or the Municipal authorities, according to the average number of pupils attending each school during the twelve next preceding months, or during the number of months which may have elapsed from the establishment of a new separate School, as compared with the whole average number of pupils attending school in the same City, Town, Village or Township.

16. But no such separate School shall be entitled to a share in any such fund, unless the average number of pupils so attending the same be fifteen or more (periods of epidemic or contagious diseases excepted). Nothing herein contained shall entitle any such separate School within any City, Town, Village, or Township, to any part or portion of School moneys arising or accruing from local assessment for Common School purposes within the City, Town, Village or Township, or the County or Union of Counties within which the City, Town, Village, or Township is situate.

17. The Trustees of each separate School shall, on or before the thirtieth day of June, and the thirty-first day of December of each year, transmit to the Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada, a correct Return of the names of the children attending such school, together with the average attendance during the six next preceding months, or during the number of months which have elapsed since the establishment thereof, and the number of months it has been so kept open; and the Chief Superintendent shall, thereupon, determine the proportion which the Trustees of such separate School are entitled to receive out of the Legislative grant, and shall pay over the amount thereof to such Trustees.

18. The election of Trustees for any such Separate School, shall become void unless a Separate School be established under their management within two months from the election of such Trustees.

19. No person subscribing towards the support of a Separate School established as herein provided, either for Roman Catholics, Protestants, or colored people, or sending children thereto, shall be allowed to vote at the election of any Trustee for a Common School in the city, town, village or township in which such Separate School is situate.

20. Roman Catholic Clergymen, who are either incumbents, or have pastoral charge in missions, parishes, or other pastoral divisions, shall be, respectively, members ex-officio of each Board of Trustees of Roman Catholic separate Schools, established within such missions, parishes or other pastoral divisions.

21. The Holidays and Vacations prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction, for the observance of Common Schools, shall not be binding upon Roman Catholic Separate Schools; but the Trustees of every such School, may prescribe the observance of such other holidays and vacations as they may see fit; provided always, that the number of school-days in any Roman Catholic Separate School, shall not exceed one hundred and twenty-nine days in the first half of every year, nor one hundred and sixteen days in the second half of the year.

22. In all Roman Catholic Separate Schools, no rules shall be enforced for the government or management of such schools, and no books shall be introduced or prohibited without the approbation of the Trustees of such Roman Catholic Schools.

23. In the event of any disagreement between Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate Schools, and Local Superintendents of Common Schools, or other municipal authorities, the case in dispute shall be referred to the equitable arbitration of the Chief Superintendent of Education in Upper Canada; subject nevertheless to appeal to the Council of Public Instruction, whose award shall be final in all cases.

A correspondent of the Montreal Witness furnishes that journal with the following not very flattering description of the moral condition of parts of the Upper Province. We would recommend our friends to send some of their missionaries to the French Canadians to Upper Canada without delay. There they might do good; here they are not wanted:—

There are sections of this country, Townships or part of Townships, in which, from various causes, there have been no regular evangelical instrumentalities at work. They were originally settled, perhaps, by ungodly people. A faithful discourse on the Lord's day is not preached once a year. Sabbath Schools and Bible-classes have no existence. A Prayer-Meeting would be truly a strange meeting. In those places taverns flourish, for drunkenness abounds. The people quarrel, and fight and blasphemy the young men become rowdies; property and character are unsafe—the Sabbath is occupied either in the ordinary toils or in sports mingled with profanity—gambling and licentiousness are common things—education is neglected. The people may be the tools of a corrupt Government; but they do nothing to maintain a good one. Their coarseness, brutality, and wretchedness, have their chosen mode. They cheat, and they bite, and devour one another."

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.—It will give much pleasure to the friends of scientific education and of the McGill University, to be informed that, at a late meeting of the Board of Governors, T. Sterry Hunt, Esq., Sc. D., M. A., F.R.S., &c., was appointed to the chair of Applied Chemistry and Mineralogy, now created in the Faculty of Arts. While the eminent qualifications and high reputation of Dr Hunt shed lustre on this new chair, the University has conferred an important benefit on the country, and especially on this city, in placing within the reach of young men entering on those professions in which a knowledge of practical chemistry is of importance, advantages which they have heretofore been obliged to seek abroad. There can be no doubt that in this great centre of manufactures and medical education, a large number of students will be found ready to avail themselves of the means of scientific training thus offered.—Montreal Gazette.

THE MILITIA BILL.—We received on Saturday a copy of the Militia Bill, which is already printed. The Hon. Mr. Attorney-General MacDonald takes charge of it in the House. It is more voluminous than the Report of the Commissioners, on which it is founded. It occupies 36 pages and contains 193 sections. From the perusal and consideration which we have so far been able to give it, it appears to us to be drawn up with a clearness which can scarcely leave any room for ambiguity; and the details meet some of the objections which we have seen urged against the Report. It provides that the Militia be divided into two classes, the Active Militia, and the Sedentary Militia. The former to be subdivided into three classes—the Volunteer Force, the Regular Force, and the Reserve Force—the latter to consist of the Service Sedentary Force, and the Retired Sedentary Force. Provision is made for superannuation. No person shall be appointed to any rank below that of Field Officer; nor shall any officer be pro-

moted until he shall have passed a practical examination before a board of officers. No limit will be placed on the Active Volunteer Force in the cities of the Province; the Bill provides that the Commander-in-Chief (the Governor pro tem.) shall have discretion in the matter, to accept, we should say, all who may offer for service as Volunteers. It also provides that any Volunteer Corps may enter into any articles of engagement and regulations not inconsistent with Act and previously approved by the Commander-in-Chief. The men in the Volunteer Force will serve five years, and none shall leave without giving six months' notice in writing. Any corps reported incomplete, and unable to make up its members will be disbanded. The permanent staff officers and non-commissioned officers will be appointed for five years only, at the end of which period they will be liable to removal to another military district or battalion. The Militia Corps now organized and existing may continue as such. The Regular Force will be raised by voluntary enlistment, by selection, by ballot, and will serve three years. Persons drafted may be exempted for that period by paying a fine of \$30. At the expiration of their service the men in this class shall pass into the Reserve Force, and continue there a further period of three years. A gratuity of \$40 may be paid to any sergeant of the Regular or Volunteer Force who, at the expiration of his first term, will re-engage. The Regular Force shall be called out for drill twenty-eight days a year; but this period may be reduced to fourteen at the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief. The Volunteer Force shall drill for not more than twenty-eight or less than fourteen days each year. The Reserve Force may be called out for six days' drill a year, if the Commander-in-Chief deem it requisite. In lieu of clothing the Volunteer Militia will receive an allowance of \$10 a year; the Regular Militia will be provided with clothing during the time they are at drill. The other sections provide that the list of persons liable to service shall be taken by the municipal assessors, and apply the general provision now holding in relation to billeting, &c., to the proposed force.—Gazette.

Died. In this city, on the 28th ult., Thomas Murphy, aged 44 years. At Louisville, Kentucky, on Wednesday, the 16th instant, Margaret Logan, wife of the late Lawrence Gorman, a native of Thurles, county Tipperary, Ireland, aged 59 years.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Montreal April 30th, 1862.

Flour—Pollards \$2.50 to \$3; Middlings about \$3.50; Fine, \$4 to \$4.40; Super No 2, \$4.50 to \$4.70; Superior, \$4.90 to \$5; Fancy \$5.10; Extra, \$5.25 to \$5.40; Superior Extra, \$5.50 to \$6; Bag Flour, \$2.50 to \$2.60, per 112 lbs. The market is scarcely so firm. Sales of Superior to-day at \$4.95 to \$5. (Outward per bbl of 200 lbs., \$3.80 to \$4. Nominal.)

Wheat is nominal, the views of buyers and sellers being apart. Peas—No transactions either on the spot or for delivery. The price is nominal at 7 1/2c to 7 5/8c per 60 lbs.

Barley, Oats, and Corn—No wholesale transactions. Ashes, per 112 lbs—Pots, \$6.70 to \$6.72; Inferiors 5c to 10c more; Pearls, \$6.70. Supply moderate; demand fair.

Butter—Store-packed, 10c to 15c; choice Dairy in demand at 15c to 17c. There is an active demand for good Butter for the Lower Ports, but no supply.

Eggs—12 cents. Pork—Mess, \$12 to \$12.50; Primo Mess, \$10 to \$11; Prime, \$10 to \$10.50. Tallow—9c Lard 7 1/2 to 7c. Seeds—Clover Seed, \$4.25 to \$4.50; Timothy \$1.00 to \$2.—Montreal Witness.



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, will be held in the Society's New Hall, BONAVENTURE BUILDING, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, 5th MAY. Before commencing the business of the Meeting, that of the Annual Meeting, which was not taken up, will be concluded. The President elect will take the Chair at this Meeting, and deliver his inaugural address. A large attendance is requested. The Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock (By Order) M. F. COLOVAN, Rec. Sec.

STEAM HEATING FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES.

THOMAS M'KENNA, PLUMBER, GAS & STEAMFITTER, is now prepared to execute Orders for his New and Economical System of Steam Heating for Private and Public Buildings.

He would specially invite Gentlemen, thinking of Heating their Houses by Steam, to call and see his system in working order, at his Premises, Nos. 36 and 38 St. Henry Street. "GOLDS," or any other system fitted up, if required. PLUMBING and GASFITTING done by good workmen. THOMAS M'KENNA, 36 and 38 Henry Street, May 1. No. 163, NOTRE DAME STREET, (Cathedral Block)

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REMOVED his extensive Stock of STATIONERY and Catholic Books to the above-named Premises. STATIONERY of all kinds can be had at very low prices. Commercial Note-paper 75 cents a Ream. Large Letter ENVELOPES from 80 cents a Thousand.

CATHOLIC PRAYER BOOKS and Books of Devotion in every style of Binding. American, at low prices. J. ANDREW GRAHAM May 1.

NOTICE. Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, French Books, Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books, Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamps, for sale at D'ARCY'S News Depot, Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal. Jan 17, 1862.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Moniteur says:— "In order to lighten the burdens of the Treasury, and to enter from this moment into the views of economy which presided over the establishment of the Budget for 1863, the Emperor has ordered a reduction of 32,000 men to be made in the effective of the active army. The disbanding of the 101st and 102d Infantry Regiments, and the sale of 2,200 horses, have also been ordered."

M. Aubry Foucault, director of the Gazette de France, was sentenced on Wednesday by the Police Court of Paris to imprisonment for one month, and to pay a fine of 500fr, for having on the 13th of March publicly announced a subscription to pay a hue to which M. Pelletan was sentenced by the Police Court of Paris for an article inserted in the Courrier du Dimanche.

FRENCH LIBERTY.—The 222d article of the French Penal Code follows:—

"When one or more magistrates of the administrative judicial class have, during the exercise of their functions, or by reason of that exercise, been outraged by words tending to affect their honor or their delicacy, the person who has thus outraged them shall be punished with from one month to two years' imprisonment. If the offence be committed in open court the imprisonment will be from two to five years."

The judges and public functionaries are thus well protected against contempt or insult; but a citizen cannot take proceedings against any one on the highest judge in the land to the humblest functionary, without previous permission from the Council of State. This ample protection which the law throws round public functionaries is not, it seems, considered sufficient.—An addition is proposed to be made to the 222d article just quoted. The Projet de Loi to that effect is drawn by the Minister of Justice, by the Minister of Justice it was sent to the Council of State, by the Council of State to the Legislative Corps, and the Legislative Corps has confided it to a committee, who have already named their reporter. All this must have been done in secrecy, for the public apparently knew nothing about it till it was notified at some length by M. Provost Paradol on Wednesday's Debats. This postscript to the 222d Article consists of but a few lines, but, though few, they are of a serious character. The offence punishable by that article hitherto consisted in insulting words or gestures in open court; the few lines proposed to be added specify that, "if the outrage be committed by a writing or drawing not made public, the punishment will be imprisonment for 15 days at least, to a year at most."

"What," M. Paradol asks,—

"Is a writing or a drawing not made public, constituting a punishable outrage against a magistrate or a functionary? One often writes to a functionary, or on a functionary, letters not over polite, disagreeable, and even insulting. These letters are not made public, and yet the functionary whom they offend must be avenged, and the writer punished. You put simply in your law 'writing or drawing not made public,' and in this there is nothing which may not be comprised. A drawing made on the corner of an album, a reflection confided to paper, or a copy of memoirs is locked up in your writing-desk, and in spite of all your explanations, and of all your extenuations, more or less clever, your law reaches me as certainly and as efficiently as if I had been proclaiming my thoughts and relieving my conscience in the public streets. I write at this moment alone, tranquil, invisible, and I feel behind me your eye which watches, your hand ready to extend itself; I hear your step which advances; I see this page which I filled for myself, for my children, for a distant future, perhaps, in full light on the judge's table. He will read it, astonished at the law which authorizes him to read it. He will sentence me, afflicted at the law which compels him to punish me, and he will remain celebrated for having applied that extraordinary law to me—less celebrated, however, than those who enacted it, and who, pursuing my idea of the privacy of my home, will have reconstituted, for the advantage of the humblest functionary in France, that accusation of high treason which the Roman people, when degenerate, tolerated solely for the advantage of their Emperor."

M. Taule a medical student, and M. Martin Bernard, a professor of literature, were prosecuted yesterday before the police court of Paris for having, in the present year,—the first maintained a correspondence with a person in a foreign country for the purpose of disturbing the public peace and of exciting hatred and contempt of the Emperor's Government, and the second as an accomplice in the act. The offence, as charged in the indictment, consisted of the fact of M. Taule having addressed a seditious letter to M. Ledru Rollin; and, as regards M. Martin Bernard, of having given the address of M. Ledru Rollin in London to M. Taule, in order that he might forward the letter, of the contents of which M. Martin Bernard was aware. M. Taule was sentenced to imprisonment for two months, and to pay a fine of 200fr. M. Martin Bernard was acquitted.

The Moniteur publishes a circular, addressed by Count Persigny to the Prefects, which states that 766 conferences of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul have each declared in favor of acting independently of one another, and that 88 conferences have occupied the General Council under the presidency of a high dignitary of the Church. Count Persigny states that, as the question of organization has thus been definitively settled by the conferences, and the legal existence of the society admitted by an Imperial decree, each of the conferences of the society will henceforth exist independently of the others, and have no connecting central tie. Count Persigny then alluding to a letter of M. Boudon, in which that gentleman asserted that he would preserve the centralizing powers of the society, says that this would be an infraction of the laws, which would not be permitted by the Government.

Accounts from the manufacturing districts state that more animation prevails among them, and that the operatives are better employed than for some time past. Shopkeepers, however, are complaining, and it is remarked in Paris that the advertisements from large establishments winding up and selling-off at and under first cost are more numerous than at any period since 1848. The Salut Public of Lyons says that the trade in raw silk has become dull. There is a complete cessation of speculation, and the market is maintained solely by the purchases made by the manufacturers for their immediate wants. The holders of raw silk, nevertheless, continue to ask high prices, although there is no symptom at present that the demand for that article will improve. Great expectations are entertained among French manufacturers in general that they shall receive large orders after the opening of the Exhibition in London when the quality of their produce shall be better known and appreciated. It appears they have made great efforts to prove by the specimens sent to London, that they are able successfully to compete with the manufacturers of all other nations.

The reduction of the army announced in the Moniteur has given general satisfaction in commercial circles. It is worthy of remark, however, as the fact is not generally known, that the effective army at the beginning of the present year exceeded by 40,000 men the number provided for in the Budget. Had the reduction, consequently, not been made, an extraordinary credit must have been demanded of the

Corps Legislatif. The reduction announced in the Moniteur is consequently equivalent to a saving accomplished in the extraordinary credits for the present year. Many people are of opinion that a further reduction in the army might be made, which would conduce to the prosperity of the country without impairing the real force of the nation.

The accounts as to the appearance of the growing crops continue to be favorable. The wheat in most places is fine, and the spring-sowing is continued in the best conditions. In the Southern departments the prospect of an abundant harvest is favorable. In the central districts the wheat is excellent.

The following singular statement is given in a French provincial paper, the Journal du Havre:—

"A Paris letter states, on the subject of the affairs of Rome, that a collective request has been forwarded to the Emperor by five Ministers, MM. Baroche, Billault, Fould, Rouher, and Delaunay, praying him to come to a definite resolution, whatever it may be, with regard to the situation of the French in Rome; public opinion and financial considerations demanding that resolution. The Emperor replied that he was in fact thinking of definitively fixing public opinion on the tendencies of his policy, and that instructions would in consequence be given to a diplomatist to be designated to proceed to Rome. In official circles, however, it is not thought that the policy of occupation will be modified."

Since the establishment of the New Empire in France there has never been a time when people looked so anxiously for a word or a sign from their ruler as at present. Those who know best the feelings of their countrymen speak of a dull inquietude which haunts society, and fills it with a dread of some coming evil. Such a feeling is not a strange one. It recurs whenever a people which through nature, or habit, or from political repression is unapt at taking the initiative, finds itself in the presence of a great difficulty, and waits helplessly for the solution which Government is to produce. And when the Government, either intent on carrying out some deep design, or from habitual caution, or from mere bewilderment, withholds the looked-for help, a vague agitation runs through that timid community. Such is the case now. A complication of causes tends to disquiet France. Only the good sense of the Emperor in confessing the greatness of the financial difficulty, and giving assurance of reimbursement by calling M. Fould to his councils, calmed the fears of last autumn, and now that the effect of this appeal is passing away, the old anxieties begin once more to revive. Two subjects, of course, occupy beyond all others the minds of the people. The first is the Italian policy of the Emperor, and the chances of this strange feud between the House of Bonaparte and the clergy who reseat it on the throne. The second is the financial and mercantile position of the country, which is passing through a time of hard trial owing to the extravagance of past years, the war in America, and also, as it is alleged, to the Commercial Treaty with England.—Times.

ITALY.

The news from the Romagna, as from every other quarter, is all in the same key. The Romagnese under Papal rule were, as they had ever been under other rule, turbulent and hard to control; the Romagna was a trump card played at Paris in 1856, by Lord Clarendon, who was well up in his statistics, and made out a strong case against the Pope. At this moment the Romagnese are unsettled, and more discontented, under Piedmont, than they ever were as subjects of the Holy Father. The population is a turbulent one, and not easily controlled;—they would kick against almost any Government but a democratic one; but they are made now to bear burdens they never knew before, and the conscription is an addition to their grievances, which is perhaps more insupportable than the increased load of taxation to which they find themselves compelled to submit. Light taxation under Papal Government, and no conscription, contrast strongly with the existing state of things, and no wonder that in Bologna and other cities of Romagna, the feeling in favor of Mazzini and a red republic is gaining ground every day.

You may have seen a notice of a new work by Signor Cognetti, called "Past and Present in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies," it is carefully written on the authority of official statistical returns, from which a good deal of curious information is to be gained.

As regards prisons in the Kingdom of Naples, see what the official returns have to say:—

In August, 1860, the whole number of persons, political and others, was 7,115; in September, 1861, the whole number was 18,473; and this large number is packed into the same space of prison accommodation as the 7,115 occupied under the Bourbons. Has Mr. Gladstone no bowels of compassion when he thinks of the woes of even one Poerio, living in a dungeon now tenanted by perhaps three or four victims, quite as interesting, and probably more genuine than the mythical Baron?

The Armata of the 18th instant, speaking of the threat of the Turin Government to prevent the Bishops from coming to Rome, says "the lowest ruffians may leave the kingdom when they please,—for instance, to prepare infernal machines as Orsini did, with the sanction of the Ministry; but a Bishop shall not be allowed to go to Rome, to the feet of the Holy Father, to the tombs of the Apostles, without the goodwill and pleasure of the Minister of Worship, the Grand Master of the Freemasons." However, we know our Ministry will not only on the orders they receive from Paris; and as Napoleon III. will let his Bishops go to Rome after all, we believe our Ministry will not prevent the Italian Bishops from going, notwithstanding the threats of the Chamber of Deputies.

In case the Grand Master of the Freemasons, alias Minister of Worship, should refuse to allow our Bishops to go to Rome, they would at once appeal to Napoleon III. to obtain the requisite permission, and as he allows the French Bishops to go there, he will certainly not deny the right of the Italian Bishops to go also.—Cor. of London Tablet.

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP OF TURIN.—The Armata of Turin, and the Monde, give us most interesting and edifying details of the last moments of Mgr. Fracconeri the exiled Archbishop of Turin, who died at Lyons on the 26th of March, after twelve years of exile and privation of the revenues of his See, by order of the despotic and illegal act of the Piedmontese Government. It may be remembered by our readers that the venerable and noble prelate was so ill-treated by the Cavour Government, for requiring and obtaining from the Piedmontese Minister, Santa Rosa, a public apology for the part he had taken in passing the Siccardi laws against the rights of the Church, before allowing him to receive the Sacraments on his death-bed. The late Archbishop had a special devotion for St. Gregory VII., whose relics he carried in his pectoral cross. Like him, he died in exile, in the South of France, and might glory in the same dying declaration, "Dilexi justitiam et odivi iniquitatem." (I have loved justice and hated iniquity, therefore I die in exile.)

The following blasphemous details of the "divine" Garibaldi's tour, which are corroborated by the Times' correspondent, are encouraging symptoms of the spread of Protestant principles in revolutionary Italy:—

PARTICULARS OF GARIBALDI'S ENTRY INTO MILAN.—An eye-witness relates the following:—

"While all was still expectation, a coffee-house waiter, others say a haircutter, in company with a number of low ruffians, ran towards the town hall to announce the approach of the hero. Sporting a long beard, and being dressed a la Garibaldi, he was, unfortunately for himself, mistaken for the latter, pressed upon by the eager crowd, upset, and almost trampled to death. The populace appeared to have lost its senses."

"Here is an episode which took place within my hearing. An individual close by me began to shout out: 'Oh how handsome! he is like Christ! Scarcely

were these words uttered, when cries on all sides arose of 'Yes, yes, it is Christ! Long live Garibaldi-Christ!'

The Times' correspondent says:—

Garibaldi was at Parma for three days, and is now expected at Cremona. He was at the San Giovanni Theatre, at Parma, on the 31st ult., where of course his presence was greeted with almost frantic acclamations. One shout was raised, among others, "Viva Mazzini in patria!" when the General rose, and said he would faithfully fulfil the mission he had been charged with at Genoa; some legal technicalities, which he could not understand or define, rose against the accomplishment of the people's wishes, but he wished the King and Ministers would find the means of smoothing the way for the exile's return. He then addressed the ladies assembled in the boxes, and said,—"One request he had to urge,—that they should not allow themselves to be bamboozled (abbindolire) by the priests, who were the worst enemies of Italy and the allies of Austria and the brigands. They should cast aside the prejudices and superstitions spread by the priests among the people—chiefly among the women—to raise obstacles against the attainment of Italian independence and unity. The priests were for ages the main hindrance to the unification of their miserable country. Beware of their intrigues, ye women of Italy; beware of their evil devices!" The General had the Deputies Crispi and Bixio by his side; he presented them to the multitude as his trustiest friends. The two named addressed the meeting in turns, when Bixio concluded with words describing Garibaldi as a "God upon earth!" ("un dio vivente sur la terra,") and the multitude were moved as if a superhuman being had really been before them.

Those who might too hastily judge Garibaldi should keep in mind that he was addressing crowds among whom there was hardly one who did not share Bixio's faith in the "divinity" of his master.

Rome.—I have letters from Rome full of particulars respecting the incessant movements of the French troops there. 1,500 men have lately come in from Civita Vecchia, to reinforce the garrison. The Romans, we are told, look at these new arrivals with dismay, as they see in these changes the symptoms of a prolonged occupation of their city, and of the continuation of a state of things against which they lose no opportunity of protesting. It is reckoned, at the same time, that there are at Rome and in the remaining provinces of the shranken Pontifical State no less than 5,000 brigands in the pay of the ex-King of Naples and of his clerical allies, and all ready for immediate action. There are about 100 men of the most desperate character preparing to embark at Marseilles; other bands of the same strength are assembling at Malta, Trieste, and even at Cadix; these are waiting to combine their onset with other troops which are to land from Illyria and Dalmatia. Not a few of the Irish runagates of Major O'Reilly's brigade have been re-enlisted. From all the quarters of the world, in short, the storm gathers upon the devoted Neapolitan provinces. The reactionary leaders hope to take the field with no less than 6,000 combatants before the end of this month. By this time they have given up all hope of availing themselves of native elements, and the whole of their host will consist of foreign fanatics, adventurers, and malfactors. Already for some time volunteers and foreigners have fallen into the hands of the Italian troops; and no greater demand is made upon the law subjects of the Bourbon than for what may be got from them, by love or force, in the way of provisions, shelter, and local intelligence.

THE PIEMONTESE CANARD.—The following is the text of the contradiction published by the Giornale di Roma of the revelation of Abbe Isaia, a telegraphic notice of which has already appeared:—"The Persercurus of Milan, and other journals, copy certain documents, published by the Abbe Isaia, which are considered to have an interest at the present moment. We leave to all people of good sense the care of judging of the value of those documents. We are authorized to declare that the whole are false, both as to object and intention. The Cardinal Secretary of State has never received any communication, either from the Abbe Isaia, with whom he has never had any relations, or from the Avocat Agaglia, whom he had seen only a few times, and with whom he conversed exclusively on affairs relative to the Constantinian Order, as the latter had received a mission on the subject from the Government of Naples. We need not remark that Count Cavour would have given proof of great simplicity in employing, to treat on affairs of great importance, persons such as those whose names figure in the documents in question.—Besides, all the official documents of the Holy See, and the sentiments constantly manifested to all the personages who, from their position, have had an opportunity of talking with the Cardinal himself, sufficiently attest the view taken by his Eminence of the question with which he is said to be occupied."

THE POPE AND THE DYING SINNER.—A few days ago, says a Roman letter, the Holy Father visited the hospital of San Giacomo, where during his stay, a wretched woman was dying of a disease contracted in her stultic career. He stood close to her bed, and addressed to her a few words of kindness and consolation. When the poor creature perceived that it was the Holy Father himself, she held up her hands, and asked in a weak voice if she could be saved after so many sins and such scandal. The Holy Father immediately reassured her, and exhorted her to place full trust in God's mercy, who only required true repentance. He instanced the example of St. Mary Magdalene, and St. Mary of Egypt, the namesakes of the purest of Virgins, who were now, by God's mercy, triumphant and glorious in heaven after having been public sinners in this world. The Pope then gave her his blessing in articulo mortis (to which a Plenary Indulgence is attached), and presented to her lips own pectoral cross, exhorting her to make an act of contrition and love for Jesus Christ, who died on the cross for all our sins. The poor woman died a few minutes after.—R. I. P.

A letter from Rome, in the Union, states:—

"The proofs of devotedness bestowed by the Catholic world on the august Vicar of Jesus Christ are eminently fitted to temper the bitterness of the grief inflicted on him at the present moment by so many unnatural 2923. It is principally in the eagerness of the faithful to obviate by their offerings the penury of the Pontifical Treasury that this touching sympathy is manifested. Thus, the direction of the Armata of Turin has just forwarded to the Holy Father the amount of the subscriptions received by that journal during the past two months, amounting to 20,000 crowns, which has been already deposited in the Pontifical Treasury, without including the intrinsic value of two chests of objects of value which will enrich the exhibition at the Capitol. Some days before the arrival of those offerings the Marquis de Lavalette, Ambassador of the Emperor of the French had the honor of depositing at the feet of His Holiness other gifts in money and objects of value, by which he was not less affected. It was the subscription raised in the principal towns of Egypt for Peter's Pence."

NAPLES.—THIS KING OF NAPLES.—The Augsburg Gazette publishes a communication from Francis II. to some person unknown, but whom the Union declares to be a personage of distinction. The document, which was copied into the official organ of Russia, the Journal de St. Petersburg, enumerates the reasons which have induced the King to remain at Rome, in place of withdrawing elsewhere, as has been repeatedly suggested from other quarters. The document is too long for reproduction in extenso, but we find in the Union the following summary:—

"Francis II. maintains that he is not only well founded in accepting the hospitality of the Sovereign Pontiff, but also that he has a right to inhabit the capital of the states, as proprietor of patrimonial property in which, as enjoying the benefit of the civil law which regulates them, and consequently as citizens, and that he is there legally as well as literally at home. He declares that such residence suits him better than any other; first, because he there neither

embarrasses nor compromises anyone, since he only uses the liberty which undisputedly belongs to him—and next, because he is there nearer to his kingdom and his subjects now in arms for the recovery of Neapolitan nationality. Those subjects he has not called on to rise against the foreign usurper, thinking that the moment of that appeal had not arrived, but neither has he disavowed them. God forbid! On the contrary, filled with admiration for the patriotism which animates them, urged by the same devotedness to the common country, and grateful for their heroic efforts, the glory of which he aspires to share, he loves to call himself a bandit like them. Besides, he only waits a favorable opportunity to join their indefatigable bands. As soon as the propitious moment arrives, he will be seen to throw himself into all the dangers of the national war, which they support with such invincible courage. Such is, in a few words, the summary of the statement."

ATROCITIES OF THE SARDINIAN TROOPS.—A letter from Rome contains the following:—

Shooting has become too monotonous; they have begun the practice of burning alive, which appears a very agreeable sort of pastime to these butchers. Luigi Franco, Captain of the National Guard, returning with his soldiery from an expedition on the 11th instant, came upon ten or twelve peasants on the outskirts of a forest in the Basilicata, whom he caused to be bound up hands and feet, and thrown upon a large bundle of straw. This was immediately set on fire, and the unfortunate wretches burnt to death in the presence of their families. It appears that Franco, having been thwarted in the object of his expedition, had resolved to be revenged on some one, and not fading the guilty parties, fell upon those innocent country people who served his purpose just as well."

An Italian journal—the Eco de Bologna—enumerates a few of the military achievements of the Major Fumel, whose recent proclamations have been invested with an unenviable notoriety.

He shot nine persons at Bisicogna. Those nine brigands or refractories (!) had surrendered themselves voluntarily to the military authorities, who had promised that their lives should be spared on that condition.

He shot two of the inhabitants of Acri. At Corigliano he shot an old woman for the crime of not bringing back her son, who had followed a Royalist.

At Longobucco, he shot four men; and six peasants at Cruenulo.

The Journal from which we borrow this bloody catalogue, says the Gazette de France, from which we borrow the account, "asserts that it would be too long to pursue it. Nor does it include the houses in the country burned down, cattle destroyed, and the country laid waste by this Famel."

Lord Normanby deserves credit from all persons gifted with common human feelings for following up, as he did a week ago, the atrocities of the Garibaldi and Cavour generals in Italy. It is with loathing and disgust the good old Marquis touches such filth and Satanic ferocity; but if he was shown to be in error there is a set of cowardly miscreants in the English press mostly vulgar Scotchmen, Jews and Atheists, who scoff at the Roman Catholic religion, at Rome, and make money by sending rebel tracts and papers to Italy, who would at once set upon the old Marquis, and on his erroneous or uncertain information print thunderous eulogies on the eulogised Victor Emmanuel; and apropos of saints, Garibaldi has with the aid of Lord Pam and Lord John Russell, in ridicule of saints, such as the Founder of the Vincent de Paul Societies, or Saint Patrick, or Saint Lawrence O'Toole, added his saint to the calendar—saint 'Rifled Carbine' the new apostle of Italy! This one fact shows what the object of the patriot cut-throats of Italy has been all along. When Cavour was dying and very ill, these trading Scotchmen and Jews overdid their part. Even the Athenaeum copying their lies had a grotesque article saying how Sir H. Hudson the English Minister till the last moment watched by his bed side, and that Cavour's last words were whispered:

"A voice fell like a falling star" on Sir J. Hudson's breast, a legacy to England, of "unity" and the other balderdash. But what is the real fact! The Physicians in attendance have published a detailed and circumstantial account of the whole case; every minute circumstance is noted, and for two days before Cavour died he was idiotic and raving, his head enveloped in two large bladders of ice. Sir J. Hudson was never in the house at all, good or bad. Victor Emmanuel called for a single moment to take away some state paper or government seal; and as to the voice ringing and clear and like a "falling star" it was a pure lie just like the defence of the savage generals.—Cor. of Munster News.

THE MONIE has the following correspondence, dated Naples, 29th March:—"Our correspondent speaks of the reactionary movement, which is becoming truly formidable, and is causing serious uneasiness to the Unionists and the Piedmontese. After disaster of the Gardes Mobile of the province of Bari, and the check experienced on the Bradano, in Basilicata, the Government has not only succeeded Dode and Della Chiesa, but even several Colonels; and it has more-over recalled the Prefects of those provinces. Those rigorous measures were followed by all the cavalry at Naples, and a new rifled battery, being dispatched in all haste to La Pouille. But, labor in vain, those additional reinforcements have wrought no favorable change in the situation of the Piedmontese in those Provinces. A column of Bourbonian cavalry, five hundred strong, and numerous bands of infantry, are operating on the positions of the Gargano, between Gravina and Altamura. The gorges of the Apennines which upon the valley of Bovino are occupied by various bands of from 250 to 300 men, so that the communications between Naples and La Pouille are almost interrupted. The dispatches received by General de La Marmora, on the morning of the 29th are of the deepest gravity. A band of 400 men entered Borgosino, and its presence in that town caused the reaction to break forth in all the surrounding districts. The despatches demand fresh reinforcements of troops. On the evening of the 25th, Royalists showed themselves at the very gates of Naples—namely, at the Champ de Mars. After this the same column, commanded by the Chief Antonio Pilore, marching round Vesuvius, threw itself upon Ottaviano, where it disarmed the National Guard and provided itself with all that it required. On the 26th it entered Bosco Reale, and unannounced on the square of that bourg, in the midst of the popular enthusiasm, the people filling the air with cries of "Long live the King! long live Francis II.!" Next the band marched on Seofati, a small town not far from Naples where there was an immense manufactory and stores of powder, and putting to flight the troops guarding the establishment for the government, it provided itself with a large stock of munitions. The Nation Guard of Boscotre-case, a town in the vicinity of Pompeii, has been dissolved, because it was said to be in connivance with the reactionists. Several cures who refused to sing the Te Deum on the birthday of Victor Emmanuel, have been imprisoned. The Times' correspondent gives a sad account of the state of Naples under Sardinian rule:—

One of the indications of suspicion and of political insecurity is the frequency of domiciliary visits in the city, especially among those who were in any way connected with the military service of the Bourbons. On Saturday the house of Lieutenant-Colonel Canocelati was examined, though nothing was found of any importance but a pamphlet written by General Ulloa. Other visits are in contemplation, and the police have enough to do, so great is the sense of danger from hidden enemies to the present order of things. Among the arrests, too, lately made, is that of a priest who has found his way here from Rome without having his papers on him.

A priest attached to some public works at Portici has been prosecuted and condemned to four months

imprisonment for having refused to chant the Te Deum on occasion of the Fete of Victor Emmanuel.

It is remarkable that among the lower classes, who cannot be suspected of any refined political speculations, one frequently hears the name of Murat mentioned, not that any French party existed here, but the reactionists, sometimes despairing of the charm which attaches to the name of Francis Bourbon, adopt the next name which it is most likely to create embarrassment.

AUSTRIA.

It is reported that Austria intends to incorporate with her army the best troops of the ex-Duke of Modena, sending the remainder to infest the Neapolitan provinces.

BELGIUM.

The Journal de Bruxelles lately stated that the whole of the Belgian bishops were to proceed to Rome on the occasion of the canonization of the Japanese martyrs, with the exception of the Bishop of Ghent, prevented by ill-health. "That news," says the Bien Public, "is so erroneous, so far as it relates to the Bishop of Ghent, whose health is in a satisfactory state. Besides," we know that his Eminence has already had an apartment taken at Rome.

CHINA.

THE PROTESTANT MISSIONS.—It will be remembered that the origin of the Taeping movement was said to have occurred in the teaching of an American missionary, who instructed the 'Heavenly Ruler' in the rudiments of Christianity. Mr. Roberts has now left the rebels, and publishes in a Hongkong newspaper the following account of his experience when among his disciples. His statement is very curious and instructive:—

From having been the religious teacher of Haug Sowchen in 1847, and hoping that good—religious, commercial, and political—would result to the nation from his elevation, I have hitherto been a friend to his revolutionary movement, sustaining it by word and deed, as far as a missionary consistently could, without vitating his higher character as an ambassador of Christ. But after living among them 15 months, and closely observing their proceedings—political, commercial; and religious—I have turned over entirely a new leaf, and am now as much opposed to them, for good reasons I think, as I ever was in favour of them. Not that I have ought personally against Haug Sowchen; he has been exceedingly kind to me. But I believe him to be a crazy man, entirely unfit to rule without any organized Government: nor is he with his Coolie Kings capable of organizing a Government of equal benefit to the people with even the old Imperial Government. He is violent in his temper, and lets his wrath fall heavily upon his people, making a man or woman 'an offender for a word,' and ordering such instantly to be murdered, without 'judge or jury.' He is opposed to commerce, having had since more than a dozen of his own people murdered since I have been here for no other crime than trading in the city, and has promptly repelled every foreign effort to establish lawful commerce here among them, whether inside of the city or not. His religious toleration, and multiplicity of chapels, turn out to be a force—of no avail in the spread of Christianity—worse than useless. It only amounts to a machinery for the promotion and spread of his own political religion, making himself equal with Jesus Christ, who, with God the Father, himself, and his own son, constitutes one Lord over all! Nor is any missionary who will not believe in his Divine appointment to this high equality, and promulgate his political religion accordingly, safe among these rebels in life, servants, or property. He told me soon after I arrived that if I did not believe in him I should perish, like the Jews did for not believing in the Saviour.—London Times.

ENGLAND AND PIEMONTE.

The Ami de la Religion containing the following review of the present relations of English policy towards France and Italy, from the pen of its correspondent at London:—

"The state of Italy is at present regarded in England with much anxiety, and some shame. Among intelligent minds, any serious hope of the ultimate success of the Italian revolution faded on the death of Cavour. That after his death his ideas might still germinate and govern for some time was possible. A man's hair and nails grow for weeks after he is buried. But the day after Cavour's death in writing to you, while it was still doubtful who was to be his successor, I expressed the formula in which thoughtful minds here forecast the future of the revolution. I said, 'After Cavour, Ricasoli; after Ricasoli, Giardini; neither of these a constitutional Government. The first, the Government of a Florentine corregidor of the Middle Ages. The second, the Government of a Spanish military chief of the last civil war. Thus will be attained the perfection of anarchy; and men now living will live to see the kingdom of Sardinia smashed like a nut in the nutcrackers.'"

Ricasoli has fulfilled his function, and has fallen—fallen in a way that shows how utter was his failure. We cannot understand how a Constitutional Premier, with a majority in Parliament, and the favour of the country, should fall prostrate because of foreign influence, or Court intrigues. Nothing like it has happened in England since George the Third upset the Ministry of 'All the Talents' on account of the Catholic question; and even that is not a case in point, for the King stood on his constitutional right to object to an alteration in the coronation oath. But it is perhaps natural that an Italian Baron of the stiff-necked school of the old oligarchies should act in an access of wounded dignity in this way. A British Minister could not even imagine how his dignity would be involved in the matter. And now Giardini has not succeeded Ricasoli. But whose fault is that except his own? He, too, has not been able to wait. He has not exhibited that patient pliegm, which, a great authority has said, is an attribute of imperial minds. He would not take the pains that was requisite to administer Naples with decency. Even La Marmora has done his work better. He forced the first serious quarrel that occurred between the King and Ricasoli for the sake of that paltry collar of the Annunciate, which he has at last got from the less squeamish hands of Rattazzi. He had even the inexcusable weakness to talk of resigning his command. In the most critical period of his life Giardini has shown neither policy nor temper otherwise he had been Minister of Italy to-day.

"Instead, we have Rattazzi installed in supreme power, by an intrigue, the last phase of which was an argument to show that he really understood the ideas of the great dead plotter, far better than Ricasoli. We observe that it always comes to this point, and it proves the natural barrenness of the Revolution, this question continually arising in a great crisis, what would Cavour do if he were alive now? The intrigue has succeeded, but at a serious cost to the Italian cause. It has lost for it the real sympathy of British statesmen, who all feel that the character of one of them was miserably damned in the transaction. Lord Clarendon never will recover the injury inflicted on his reputation by the publication of those letters of Cavour's. It is a case from which there was no escape except by 'the lie direct.' And the net result is that the lie is only halved between the two statesmen. They are both regarded as liars, and liars convicted in the fact. A hard unhappy word to use, but there is no other! This is not the worst effect of it however. There is the breach of confidence. Do you think Lord Palmerston, or Lord John Russell will communicate as freely with Signor Rattazzi, who has inaugurated his ascent to office by the ruthless way in which he exposed their former colleagues, as with Count Cavour or Baron Ricasoli? Certainly not. Now here is the loss that the Italian cause has sustained, and it comprises all that England had to give it. We do not need to be told by M. Billault that we are not disposed to shed a drop of blood, or spend a shilling of money for the liberation of Italy. The policy of England is Non-intervention.

But Lord Wodehouse, the Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, very clearly expressed the other night, in the debate on Lord Normanby's motion, the difference between the foreign policy of the two great English Parties. Lord Derby's Government was for Non-Intervention with anti-Revolutionary sympathies. Lord Palmerston's Non-Intervention with Revolutionary sympathies. Count Cavour, who perfectly understood this, managed through his confidential relations with the Whig statesmen, to make almost as much use of England as if Lord Clarendon's promise had been fulfilled, and the Queen's Guards landed at Spezia. How so? He played off England against France, whenever he was in a difficulty. How do you think we took in the annexation of Savoy and Nice? How were we induced to play the curious part we performed at the time of Garibaldi's landing in Sicily, and in the interval until King Francis retired from Naples, when, if we had consented to act with the French Government, the Revolution might have been arrested? How are we led always to interpret the doctrine of non-intervention in a Piedmontese sense, and to reconcile with it the assassination of the Pope's army, and the burglary of the Crown of Naples? Because Count Cavour was always willing to initiate Lord Palmerston into the mystery of his plot, and to prove to him that it was in reality a plot against France; because he hoped through English influence, even to avoid the fulfilment of his compact as to Savoy and Nice, and demonstrated that any other annexation was a fresh means of releasing Italy from the influence of France. Ah! when this portion of Count Cavour's correspondence comes to be published, Lord Clarendon will be no longer the solitary scapegoat of our statesmen!

Well, Signor Ratazzi is in office, and what is the difference between Signor Ratazzi and Baron Ricasoli? The Baron was willing to risk French aid for English sympathy. The Signor boasts that he was wiser than Cavour, for he did not believe a word Lord Clarendon said even in 1856. The Emperor has, we admit, got a trans-Alpine Pro-Consul. Italy is as much chained to France now, as Spain was under the Government of King Joseph. It may cost you as much trouble, however, as Spain cost the first Empire. As for us, we are considering the question of changing our minds, and wondering whether, after all, the ideas of Lord Palmerston are preferable to the ideas of Mr. Pitt. Our press, meantime, with an exquisite unanimity, advises the Italians to bide the Emperor's time. In vain the Cavaliere Gallenga represents to the Times that Italy feels like one who has sold her soul to the devil. The Times inexorably answers, (a bargain is a bargain even with the devil. What else can a nation of shopkeepers say to you?) But as for the Government of Naples, even Lord Palmerston has discovered that it is carried on in a way quite revolting to humanity. In private the Whig Statesmen more freely admit that all these atrocious proclamations are, unhappily, only too authentic; and they in every way avoid debate, and delay the publication of the Italian Blue Book, which ought to have been presented to Parliament more than a month ago. In fine, their horror of Bourbonist brigandage diminishes as their terror of Mazzini's intrigues increases; and they feel that unless, and until England is prepared to go to war some new future phase of the Italian question her influence at Turin is next to nil. We admit, however, that the Italian question may still present phases, such as the cession of the Island of Sardinia, or the accession of King Joachim II., which would which would need to be argued with Armstrong cannon. Indeed, we are not quite sure whether we ought not to regard more carefully, in view of still more immediate eventualities, those interests in the Adriatic, which Lord Russell so suddenly discovered when Garibaldi was braying about going to war with Austria in the summer of 1860.

But that Ratazzi will fall, just as Ricasoli did, we have not a shadow of doubt. In our vulgar Saxon, we say Ricasoli was a stick, Ratazzi is a twig. The one did not know how to bend; the other does. He not know how to do anything else but bend. He bends to the Emperor. He bends to Garibaldi. A century hence, if the world should last so long, the Administration of Signor Ratazzi will present to the historical student a curious parallel to the Administration of M. de Lavallette."

GREAT BRITAIN. The Great Eastern, after undergoing a thorough overhaul at Millford Haven, where her rudder and sternpost have been strengthened, will leave the port on Tuesday, the 6th May, for New York, and will return from that port for Liverpool about the middle of the following month. The vessel has had a thorough overhaul, and everything promised well for a more successful future. As the new Cunard steamer leaves on Saturday following the departure of the Great Eastern, much interest will necessarily be attached to the voyage of the big ship.

CUNEOA SINRA.—Captain Cowper Coles writes to the Times on the subject of his invention of cupola ships. He says:—"I have only to add what I now propose doing to this class of vessel. I consider that the defence of the country must not only depend upon the offensive powers of her sea-going fleet, but at the same time our rivers, estuaries, dockyards, and commercial towns must have the powers of local defence, and of expanding, by improvised means, that defence in time of war. It must be remembered, and it has been proved by the Monitor, that this class of vessel from their lowness, rapid turning, and light draught of water, have a great advantage in defending a harbor or narrow waters against sea-going and larger vessels, that must cross the Atlantic, or Channel, to attack us; and, therefore, I can, without any reflection on Warrior, of which we have reason to be proud, or her projectors, to whom all honor is due, state that I will guarantee to build two of my shot-proof rafts, with 300-pounders and revolving shields (giving them a little more length, depth, and speed) for £60,000 each. And they would inevitably dispute the entrance of Spithead against the Warrior, or vessels of that class, or would most certainly either destroy or drive her away. Then, if to peace times we only had a few of these vessels as pattern ships at each port, in case of war, or the chance of it, with the powers of our mercantile dockyards, our rivers and coasts would be swarmed with them in an incredibly short time. They would be manned by our Coast Volunteers and seaboard population, giving us a stimulus for voluntary service, with a specific understanding as to where and in what vessels they would have to fight for the protection of their own shores and homes. It is of great importance that I should make it clearly understood that we must have two distinct classes of iron vessels, one to supersede wooden frigates and line-of-battle ships for sea service, and the other for the special protection of our coasts."

NEW BOOKS, PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY D. & J. SADLER & CO., MONTREAL.

NEW SERIES OF CATHOLIC SCHOOL BOOKS. THE METROPOLITAN ILLUSTRATED READERS.

Compiled by a Member of the Order of the Holy Cross. The Metropolitan Series of Readers, although only a short time published, have been introduced into a large number of our Schools and Colleges.

"We take pleasure in recommending this Series of Readers to the patronage of our Catholic Colleges, Schools, and Academies."—Extract from Bishop Spalding's Introduction.

"Chicago, December 9, 1859. "Dear Madam—Your Series of Readers will, I am convinced, supply a want long felt and acknowledged in our Catholic Schools. I cordially approve of your publications, and recommend them to the Schools of this Diocese. "JAMES, Bishop of Chicago.

"We can conscientiously recommend the Series for introduction into all our Catholic Schools, both as to style and sentiment."—Brownson's Review.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRST READER. Royal 18mo., 120 pages, illustrated, with 90 cuts, beautifully printed on fine paper, and handsomely bound. Price only \$0 13

THE METROPOLITAN SECOND READER. Royal 18mo., 216 pages, illustrated, and printed from clear type on excellent paper, and substantially bound. Price 0 25

THE METROPOLITAN THIRD READER. Beautifully illustrated. 12mo., 0 45

THE METROPOLITAN FOURTH READER. With an Introduction by the Right Rev. Dr. Spalding, Bishop of Louisville. This is the best Reader for advanced classes in Catholic Schools ever published. There is a short biographical notice given of each author from whom the selections are made, preceding the lesson. 12mo., 456 pages, Price... 0 75

THE METROPOLITAN ILLUSTRATED SPELLER. Designed to accompany the Metropolitan Series of Readers. By a Member of the Order of the Holy Cross. 12mo., 180 pages, illustrated with 130 cuts, half bound, 0 13

THE ILLUSTRATED SPELLER and DEFINER. 12mo., 288 pages, with 1,000 cuts. The Gold Primer. Illustrated with 50 cuts. Paper, 3c.; stiff cover, 0 04

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

1. The Spanish Cavaliers. A Tale of the Moorish Wars in Spain. Translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadler. 16mo., cloth, 0 50

2. Elmor Preston; or, Scenes at Home and Abroad. By Mrs. J. Sadler. 16mo., cloth, 0 50

3. Beasy Conway; or, The Irish Girl in America. By Mrs. J. Sadler. 16mo., cloth, 0 50

Perry's Instructions for the use of Cutchists. cloth extra 0 63 arabesque 0 75

The Confederate Chieftains. A Tale of the Irish Rebellion. 1641. By Mrs. J. Sadler. 12mo. 64 pages. Illustrated. Cloth Extra 1 25

Rosemary, or Life and Death. A Tale of Our Own Times. By Dr. Huntington. 12mo. Cloth, extra 1 25

The Pretty Plate. By Dr. Huntington. 16mo. Illustrated with 5 plates. Cloth 0 38

Napier's History of the Peninsular War... Royal 8vo. 800 pages. Cloth, extra 2 25 " " " Half mor. 3 00 " " " Half calf, ant. 3 50

Anecdotes of Napoleon. Compiled from various sources. 24mo. 504 pages. Cloth 0 50 " " " 0 75

The Art of Suffering. A Tale. Translated from the French, by Edmond Butler. 24mo. Cloth 0 25

A Manual of the Catholic Religion. From the German of Rev. F. X. Winiager, D.D., Father De Lille; or, Who Went to Tyburne in the Days of Queen Elizabeth. 18mo., cloth, 0 38

Sebastian; the Roman Martyr. A drama adapted for boys, from Fabiola. By T. D. McGee, M.P.F. 16mo., cloth, 0 38

PROTESTANTISM and INFIDELITY. An Appeal to Candid Americans. By F. X. Winiager, D.D., S. J. 75

GOLDSMITH'S POETICAL WORKS and Vicar of Wakefield, 16mo., with 42 Illustrations, cloth, 50

FIRST LESSONS IN ENGLISH GRAMMAR and Composition, with exercises in the elements of Pronunciation, words for Dictation, and subjects for Composition. By E. Oram. 12mo., 222 pp., 30

THE SPELLING BOOK SUPERSEDED; or A New and Easy Method of Teaching the Spelling, Meaning, Pronunciation, and Etymology of all the difficult words in the English Language, with Exercises on Verbal Distinctions. By Robert Sullivan, LL.D., T.C.D. 18mo., 252 pp., 18

New and Cheap Edition of the HISTORY of the REFORMATION in Germany and Switzerland; and in England, Ireland, Scotland, France and Northern Europe.—By Bishop Spalding. 8vo. of 1,000 pages, price only 1 25

A complete assortment of Bibles, Prayer Books, and Books of Devotion always kept in Stock, and may be had either by Wholesale or Retail.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOLS BOOKS. New Editions of Perrin's Elements of French and English Conversation with new, familiar, and easy dialogues, and a suitable vocabulary, 0 25

Perrin's Fables (in French with English notes) 0 25

Nugent's French and English Dictionary, 0 64

A Stock of School Books and Stationery in general use kept constantly on hand. Catalogues can be had on application.

D. & J. Sadler & Co. would invite the attention of the Catholic public to their large Catalogue of Books, principally of their own manufacture, which they are prepared to sell to the Trade, Religious Institutions, and Public Libraries at a large discount from the prices marked.

They would direct special attention to their Prayer Books. They are got up in every size and variety of binding and of price, and are the most saleable books published.

They would also direct the attention of Teachers to their Metropolitan and Christian Brothers' Series of School Books which are well worthy the attention of all engaged in the work of Catholic Education.

They keep constantly on hand an assortment of Foreign Catholic Works, Breviaries, Missals, and Catholic Articles, such as Beads, Medals, Crucifixes, Holy-Water Fouts, Scapulars and Lace Pictures.

D. & J. SADLER & CO. Montreal Nov. 7.

PROSPECTUS OF THE ASSUMPTION COLLEGE, SANDWICH, CANADA WEST; Under the Patronage of their Lordships the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Sandwich, and the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Detroit, U. S.

THIS College under the direction of the Rev. Fathers of the Order of St. Benedict, whose Mother-House is at St. Vincent, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, U. S. It is situated in the South-western part of Canada, in the town of Sandwich, only two miles from the town of Detroit, and can be most easily reached by land and water from every part of Canada and of the United States.

There is a Classical and a Commercial Course.—The Classical Course comprises the English, French, German, Latin and Greek languages, together with the other branches of literature which are usually taught in all great Colleges.

The Commercial Course comprises the English, French and German languages, Mathematics, History, Geography, Book-keeping, Geometry and Trigonometry, Natural Philosophy, &c., according to the capacity of the pupils. Vocal and Instrumental Music will also be taught, if desired.

Religion is the basis on which the whole plan of education will rest, and propriety of manners and correctness of deportment will be strictly enforced. The Scholastic year commences on the first Monday of September, and ends about the middle of July.

The discipline is strict, but mild and parental. All letters must be submitted to the inspection of the President. The use of tobacco is prohibited. No student is permitted to leave the College, unless accompanied by his parents or guardians, and this will be allowed only on the first Monday of the month.

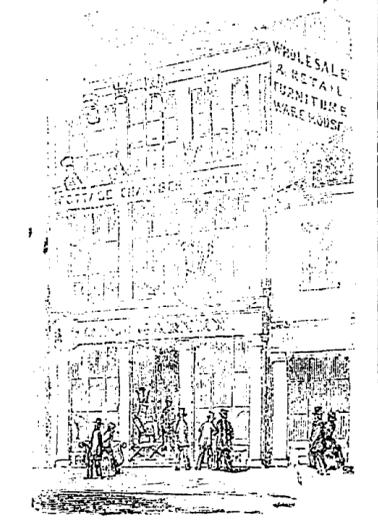
TERMS, (invariably in advance): Board and Tuition, for quarter of 80 days, \$25 00 Washing, mending, and the use of Library, ditto, 3 00 Instrumental Music, ditto, 3 00 Spending vacation at the College, 20 00 No extra charge for Vocal Music.

School Books and Stationery will be furnished by the College at the usual prices. No advancement in money will be made by the College to the students; it is therefore desirable that each student should deposit \$10 at least, for unforeseen expenses.

Every student must be provided 1st, with three suits of clothes; 2d, six shirts and two flannel shirts; 3d, two long night gowns; 4th, eight pair of stockings; 5th, three pair of shoes; 6th, a white counterpane, two blankets and pillows; 7th, two cotton clothes bags; 8th, four napkins and four towels; 9th, three pair of sheets; 10th, all articles necessary for toilet: 11th, knife, fork, tea and table spoons, and a metal cup.

The College opens this year on the first Monday of October. FATHER OSWALD, O. S. B., President.

Assumption College, Sandwich, C. W. Sept. 14, 1861.



SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal support extended to him during the past twelve years, would announce to them that he has just completed a most extensive and varied Stock of PLAIN and FANCY FURNITURE,—the largest ever on view in this city. It comprises every article in the Furniture line. He would call special attention to his stock of first class Furniture, such as Rosewood, Mahogany, Black Walnut, Oak, Chessnut, and enamelled Chamber Sets, varying in price from \$20 to \$225. Also to his Mahogany, Walnut and Oak Parlour, Dining, Library and Hall Furniture, of various styles and prices, together with 2000 Game and 2000 Wood Seat Chairs, of thirty-five different patterns, and varying from 40c. to \$18 each. The whole have been manufactured for cash during the winter, and in such large quantities as to insure a saving of 10 per cent to purchasers. Goods packed for shipping and delivered on board the Boats or Car, or at the residences of buyers residing within the city limits, free of charge.

Also, on hand a large assortment of the following Goods:—Solid Mahogany and Veneers, Varnish, Turpentine, Glue, Sand Paper, Mahogany and other Nobs, Curled Hair, Hair Cloth, Moss, Excelsior and all other Goods in the Upholstery line, all of which will be sold low for Cash, or exchanged. All Goods warranted to be as represented, or will be taken back and the money returned within one month.

All sales under \$100 strictly cash; from \$100 to \$1000, three or six months, with satisfactory endorsed notes if required. A discount of 12 per cent to trade, but no deduction from the marked price of retail goods, the motto of the house being large sales and small profits.

The above list is but an outline of the Stock on hand, and the proprietor respectfully solicits a visit which is all that is necessary to establish the fact that this is the largest, best assorted and cheapest Stock of Goods in this city.

OWEN MCGARVEY, Wholesale and Retail Furniture Warehouse, 244 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. April 19, 1861.

AMALGAM BELLS,

AT prices within the reach of every Church, School-House, Factory, Cemetery, or Farm in the land. Their use all over the United States for the past 3 years has proven them to combine more valuable qualities than any other, among which tone, strength, durability, vibrations and sonorous qualities are unequalled by any other manufacturer. Sizes 50 to 5000 lbs., costing less than half other metal, or 12 cents per pound, at which price we warrant them 12 months. Send for Circular.

PRATT, ROBINSON & Co., Late M. C. CHADWICK & CO., No. 160 William Street, New York.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY. RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES!

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS ARE unfailing in the cure of COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, INCURABLE CONSUMPTION, and DISEASES OF THE LUNGS. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in TEN MINUTES.

Ask for Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers—the original and only genuine is stamped "Bryan." Spurious kinds are offered for sale. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by dealers generally. Ask for Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers, N. Y. For sale in Montreal, by J. M. Henry & Sons; Lyman, Clark & Co., Carter, Kerry & Co., S. J. Lyman & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, and at the Medical Hall, and all Medicine Dealers.

NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C. W. General Agents for the Canadas. A CARD. Dr. LACHAINE—Graduate of Laval University, 33 St. Antoine Street. April 10.

MR. CUSACK, PROFESSOR OF FRENCH, 71 German Street. FRENCH TAUGHT by the easiest and most rapid methods, on moderate terms, at Pupils' or Professor's residence.

MASSON COLLEGE, AT TERREBONNE, NEAR MONTREAL. THE object of this splendid Institution, is to give to the youth of this country a practical Education in both languages—French and English. The Course of Instruction embraces the following branches, namely:—Writing, Reading, English and French Grammar, Geography, History, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Practical Geometry, Agriculture, Agriculture, Drawing, Music, &c., &c.

TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES. WANTED a Situation by a young man as a First or Second Class TEACHER in either town or country. Testimonials and References unexceptionable. Was educated in a Catholic College, from which he has Testimonials of character and ability. For further information, address by letter, (post-paid), "C. S., Port Hope, Canada West," stating Salary, &c. Feb. 6, 1862.

LAST GREAT WORK. Just Published, uniform with FATHER FABER'S other Works, Price in Cloth 75 cts.; C. G. Edges, \$1.25.—By Mail, on receipt of the price in Gold, or P. O. Stamps.

BETHLEHEM, By Frederick William Faber, D. D. CONTENTS. Chap. I.—The Bosom of the Eternal Father.—Chap. II.—The Bosom of Mary.—Chap. III.—The Midnight Cave.—Chap. IV.—The first Worshippers.—Chap. V.—The Infant God.—Chap. VI.—Soul and body.—Chap. VII.—Calvary before its Time.—Chap. VIII.—Heaven Already.—Chap. IX.—The feet of the Eternal Father.

The Title and Table of Contents suggests the character of this work, which the Rev. Author designates in the following Introduction:—"This Treatise on the Sacred Bosom of our Most Dear and Sacred Redeemer, is imbued with the most tender Devotion, the most Humble Confidence, and the most Reverential Worship, at the Feet of Saint Joseph, the Spouse of Mary, and the Great Foster-Father of our Lord."

The name of the distinguished Author, whose Works have already become so popular in England and this country, as well as on the Continent, where they have been translated, and met with an immense sale, is sufficient to invite attention to this last production of his genius, learning and piety.

Like Father Faber's other Works, it abounds in passages of rare learning, exquisite beauty, graceful imagery and most tender piety. To at least many of the 50,000 who have read his other Works, particularly his "All for Jesus" (his last production of his genius, and still more of his deep, active love for that same ever blessed Saviour of men, will be a more than welcome visitor; an offering better than treasures of gold and silver. If any were at this moment, when thrones are crumbling, and nations are falling to pieces or being humbled to the dust, it is in the stable, and by the crib of the Babe of Bethlehem, that the proud and the wise of the world may learn the worth of the saying: "Vanity of vanities, and all is vanity; except to love God, and to serve Him alone."

UNIFORM SERIES OF FATHER FABER'S WORKS. In 8 vols. Demi 8vo. Cloth 75 cts.; Gilt Edges \$1.25 per vol.—The complete set done up in neat Paper Boxes, 8 vols. Cloth, \$6. Cloth, Gilt, \$10. The usual discount to the Trade, the Rev. Clergy, and others ordering in quantities.

Upwards of 50,000 copies of Father Faber's Works have already been sold in this country, and the demand is constantly increasing? BETHLEHEM. THE PRECIOUS BLOOD; or the Price of our Salvation. SPIRITUAL CONFERENCES. THE FOOT OF THE CROSS; or the Sorrows of Mary.

THE CREATOR & THE CREATURE; or The Wonders of Divine Love. GROWTH IN HOLINESS; or The Progress of the Spiritual Life. THE BLESSED SACRAMENT; or, The Works and Ways of God. ALL FOR JESUS; or, The Easy Ways of Divine Love.

Universally esteemed as the Most Popular Devotional Works Published during the present Century. One of the most eloquent and distinguished clergymen in the United States, in writing an Introduction to one of Father Faber's Works, says:—"We turn to this last work of the Rev. Dr. Faber with sentiments of gratitude to heaven, and hope for its abundant blessing on the teachings of such a guide, which our most earnest language would but faintly express. If the power to conceive and convey to others the sublime, and at the same time, the most practical truths that can interest the human mind, be a title to the homage of men, then has Father Faber established for himself a claim, which no length of years nor change of circumstances can efface. Few writers since the days of St. Francis de Sales, have made more Christian hearts bow in loving adoration before our tabernacles than the author of 'All for Jesus,' 'The Blessed Sacrament,' 'Growth in Holiness,' &c."

Early orders respectfully solicited. MURPHY & CO., Publishers, Baltimore.

WANTED, BY A LADY of several years' experience, a Situation as Organist and Teacher of a Catholic School. The best of references given. Address, if by letter, post-paid, "M. Y. R.," Trade Witness Office, Montreal. Feb. 1862.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, ANNUALS, ALBUMS, AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKS,

In rich Bindings; P R A Y E R B O O K S, Bound in Velvet, Morocco, and other elegant styles with clasps and rims. Photographic Albums, Stereoscopes and Views, Offered at Low Prices at No. 19, GREAT ST. JAMES STREET. JUVENILE BOOKS in great variety. Gold Pen Cases, Gold Pencil Cases, &c., &c. J. ANDREW GRAHAM. Dec. 19, 1861.

LANDS FOR SALE, TOWNSHIP OF STONINGTON. LOT No. 26, 11 Concession, Township of Stonington, 200 acres; Lot No. 2, 15 Concession, do, 175 acres. Apply to G. H. PARKER, Esq., Druggist, Kingston; or to the undersigned, DUNCAN MACDONALD. December 6, 1861.

ARCHBISHOP KENRICK'S THEOLOGY, Complete in 5 vols. 8vo. Reduced in Price from \$16 to \$10. Now Ready, in 2 Vols. 8vo. Rom., \$4; Half Calf, \$1 THEOLOGIA MORALIS, quam concinnavit Franciscus Patricius Kenrick, Archiepiscopus Baltimoreensis, Secundus Curis Auctoris.

We are happy in being able to announce, in time are now ready to furnish the complete body of MORAL THEOLOGY, prepared by our Most Rev. Archbishop. The second edition from the press of Mr. H. Dessau, Malines, is comprised in two volumes. It contains the matter of the former edition, which was in three volumes, and is considerably improved and enlarged. Constant reference is made to the laws and usages of our country, which must necessarily direct and modify the application of moral principles laid down by European divines. The relations of master and servant, which are scarcely touched on in foreign treatises, are here developed and defined. The various contracts in use among us are explained, and the respective obligations of the parties are discerned. In many other matters of practice, direction is afforded to the Missionary and Confessor, which is particularly adapted to local circumstances, inasmuch as the general discipline of the Church is mitigated by special concessions, or prevailing custom.

Recently published, Uniform with the above, 2 Vols. 8vo. Rom., \$6; Half Calf, \$9. THEOLOGIA DOGMATICA, quam concinnavit Franciscus Patricius Kenrick, Archiepiscopus Baltimoreensis, Secundus Curis Auctoris.

The first edition of the Theologia Dogmatica being exhausted, a revised edition was published in the famous establishment of Hancq, (now Mr. Dessau) at Malines, Belgium, in conjunction with Messrs. Murphy & Co. The whole work, formerly consisting of four volumes, is now reduced to three, although considerable additions have been made to it; including an Elaborate Defence of the Dogma of the Immaculate Conception, and a Catalogue of the Fathers, and Ecclesiastical Writers, with an accurate discrimination of their genuine works, from others that have passed under their names. This work appears under the special sanction of the Cardinal Archbishop of Malines, who has been pleased to signify a very high estimate of its merits. It is issued in a very neat style, in three volumes, of about 500 pages double column, 8vo., at the very low price of \$2 per volume. This edition, though much enlarged, is reduced to \$6 instead of \$10—a little more than half the price of the former edition, so as to place it within the reach of Theological Seminaries, Students, &c., to whom a liberal discount will be made when purchased in quantities.

Early orders respectfully solicited. MURPHY & CO., Publishers, Baltimore.

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE, NEAR MONTREAL, CANADA.

THIS Institution, placed under the benevolent patronage of His Lordship the Right Rev. Catholic Bishop of Montreal, and of the Provincial Government, is intrusted to the direction of the Clergy de St. Viateur.

The Classes will be RE-OPENED on the 16th of SEPTEMBER instant, at Coteau St. Louis, or Mile End, near Montreal.

The Course of Studies will last generally from 5 to 6 years, but it may be abridged according to the intelligence of the pupils, or the intention of the parents.

The Deaf and Dumb, already advanced in years, or of a dull intellect, shall receive religious instruction in their own language, and this in a few weeks.

CONDITIONS.—For Washing, Mending, Bounding and Tuition, \$7 50c. a month, or \$75 a year, in four terms invariably paid in advance.

Parents, or Wardens, willing to place their children in this Institution may receive all the information they may desire, by addressing themselves to the Institution.

Gentlemen of the Press, either in English or in French, are invited to advocate this charitable institution for the interest of the poor unfortunate Deaf and Dumb.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY, ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON and after MONDAY, MARCH 17th, Trains will run as follow — EASTERN TRAINS. FROM POINT ST. CHARLES STATION. For Richmond and Quebec at..... 7.45 A.M. For Portland and Boston, stopping } 3.00 P. M. over night at Island Pond, at..... For Quebec, with Sleeping Car attached, at..... 5.00 P. M. On Friday nights a Special Train will leave at 9.00 P.M., conveying the Mails and Passengers for the Montreal Ocean Steamers, leaving Portland on Saturday.

WESTERN TRAINS. FROM DONAVENTURE STREET STATION. Accommodation Train, Mixed, for Ottawa City, Kingston, and Intermediate Stations, at..... 9.00 A.M. Night Express, with Sleeping Car attached, for Kingston, Toronto, London, and Detroit, at..... 4.30 P.M.

This Train connects at Detroit Junction with the Trains of the Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, and Detroit and Milwaukee Railroads for all points West. W. SHANLY, General Traffic Manager. Montreal, March 13, 1862.

**AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS**  
 Alexandria—Rev. J. J. Chisholm  
 Adala—N. A. Coote  
 Aylmer—J. Doyle  
 Antigonish—Rev. J. Cameron  
 Arichat—Rev. Mr. Girroir  
 Arthurville—M. Moran  
 Brockville—C. F. Fraser  
 B-Meville—P. P. Lynch  
 Barrie—Rev. J. R. Lee  
 Brantford—W. M. Manning  
 Burlington and W. Riding, Co. Brant—Thos. Maginn  
 Chambly—J. Hackett  
 Cobourg—P. Maguire  
 Cornwall—Rev. J. S. O'Connor  
 Carleton Place—Patrick Corcoran  
 Compton—Mr. W. Daly  
 Crysler, N. B.—Rev. E. Dunphy  
 Deltouise Mills—Wm. Chisholm  
 Deseronto—J. M'Veer  
 Dundas—J. B. Looney  
 Eganville—J. Bondfield  
 East Humberburg—Rev. J. J. Collins  
 Eastern Townships—P. Hackett  
 Epsomville—P. Gafner  
 Frampton—Rev. Mr. Paradis  
 Farmersville—J. Flood  
 Gananoque—Rev. J. Rossiter  
 Guelph—J. Harris  
 Goderich—Dr. M'Dougall  
 Hamilton—J. M'Carthy  
 Huntingdon—C. M'Faul  
 Ingersoll—W. Featherston  
 Kemptonville—M. Heaphy  
 Kingston—P. Purcell  
 Lindsay—J. Kennedy  
 Lonsdale—M. O'Connell  
 London—B. Henry  
 Lochiel—O. Quigley  
 Lohborough—T. Daley  
 Lucolle—W. Hart  
 Maidstone—Rev. R. Keleher  
 Merrickville—M. Kelly  
 New Market—Rev. Mr. Wardy  
 Ottawa City—J. J. Murphy  
 Oshawa—Richard Supple  
 Paris and Gall—Rev. Nicholas M'Kee  
 Prescott—J. Ford  
 Perth—J. Doran  
 Peterboro—E. M'Gormick  
 Pictou—Rev. Mr. Lalor  
 Port Hope—J. Birmingham  
 Port-Dalhousie—D. M'Mahon  
 Pembroke—P. Fallon  
 Quebec—M. O'Leary  
 Rawdon—James Carroll  
 Russellton—J. Campion  
 Richmond Hill—M. Toody  
 Saratoga—P. M'Dermott  
 Sandwich—H. Morin, P. M.  
 Sherbrooke—T. Griffith  
 Sherrington—Rev. J. Graton  
 South Gloucester—J. Daley  
 Summerstown—D. McDonald  
 St. Anthony—Rev. G. A. Hay  
 St. Albans—T. Duvy  
 St. Ann's la Poutriere—Rev. Mr. Bourret  
 St. Catharines—Rev. Mr. Falvey  
 St. Catharines, C. E. J. Gaughlin  
 St. Raphael—A. D. McDonald  
 St. Remond's—E. Eberlein—Rev. Mr. Sax  
 St. Mary's—H. O'Connell  
 Starnboro—C. HIGG  
 Sylvania—M. Hayden  
 Trenton—Rev. Mr. Deane  
 Thosville—John Brennan  
 Thorntown—J. Green  
 Tremont—T. Deane  
 Tupper Lake—P. J. Mahon, 23 Sutter Street  
 Unionville—J. Hagan  
 Westboro—M. M'Evoy  
 Westport—James Keble  
 Whitby—Rev. Mr. M'Carthy  
 Whitby—Thomas J. Murphy  
 Windsor—D. Leonard

**O. J. DEVLIN,**  
 NOTARY PUBLIC.  
 OFFICE:  
 32 Little St. James Street,  
 MONTREAL.

**PIERRE R. FAUTEUX,**  
 IMPORTER OF  
**DRY GOODS,**  
 No. 112, St. Paul Street,  
 HAS constantly on hand grand assortment of Merchandise, French and English, Carpets for Saloons, &c., &c.  
 P. F. has also on hand a choice selection of Dry Goods and READY-MADE CLOTHING, which he will sell, at very low prices, Wholesale and Retail.  
 Also, on hand, GROCERIES and PROVISIONS, to be sold WHOLESALE only.  
 Mr. F. has made great improvements in his Establishment and is receiving NEW GOODS every week from Europe, per steamer. He has also on hand a large assortment of Ladies' Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes—Wholesale and Retail.  
 April 6, 1860. 12ms.

**WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.**  
 [Established in 1826.]  
 THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., noticed in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for circular. Address  
 A. MENEELY'S SONS, West Troy, N. Y.

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

**SEWING MACHINES.**  
 THESE really excellent Machines are used in all the principal Towns and Cities from Quebec to Port Saratia.  
 THEY HAVE NEVER FAILED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.  
 TESTIMONIALS  
 have been received from different parts of Canada. The following are from the largest Firms in the Boot and Shoe Trade:—  
 Montreal, April, 1860  
 We take pleasure in bearing testimony to the complete working of the Machines manufactured by Mr. E. J. Nagle, having had 3 in use for the last twelve months. They are of Singer's Pattern, and equal to any of our acquaintance of the kind.  
 BROWN & CHILDS.  
 Montreal, April, 1860.  
 We have used Eight of E. J. Nagle's Sewing Machines in our Factory for the past twelve months, and have no hesitation in saying that they are in every respect equal to the most approved American Machines,—of which we have several in use.  
 GILDS, SCHOLES & AMES.  
 Toronto, April 21st, 1860.  
 Dear Sir,  
 The three Machines you sent us some short time ago we have in full operation, and must say that they far exceed our expectations; in fact, we like them better than any of I. M. Singer & Co's that we have used. Our Mr. Robinson will be in Montreal, on Thursday next, and we would be much obliged if you would have three of your No. 2 Machines ready for shipment on that day as we shall require them immediately.  
 Yours, respectfully,  
 GILGATE, ROBINSON, & HALL.

**E. J. NAGLE'S**  
 CELEBRATED  
**SEWING MACHINES,**  
 25 PER CENT.  
 UNDER NEW YORK PRICES!!  
 These really excellent Machines are used in all the principal Towns and Cities from Quebec to Port Saratia.  
 THEY HAVE NEVER FAILED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.  
 TESTIMONIALS  
 have been received from different parts of Canada. The following are from the largest Firms in the Boot and Shoe Trade:—  
 Montreal, April, 1860  
 We take pleasure in bearing testimony to the complete working of the Machines manufactured by Mr. E. J. Nagle, having had 3 in use for the last twelve months. They are of Singer's Pattern, and equal to any of our acquaintance of the kind.  
 BROWN & CHILDS.  
 Montreal, April, 1860.  
 We have used Eight of E. J. Nagle's Sewing Machines in our Factory for the past twelve months, and have no hesitation in saying that they are in every respect equal to the most approved American Machines,—of which we have several in use.  
 GILDS, SCHOLES & AMES.  
 Toronto, April 21st, 1860.  
 Dear Sir,  
 The three Machines you sent us some short time ago we have in full operation, and must say that they far exceed our expectations; in fact, we like them better than any of I. M. Singer & Co's that we have used. Our Mr. Robinson will be in Montreal, on Thursday next, and we would be much obliged if you would have three of your No. 2 Machines ready for shipment on that day as we shall require them immediately.  
 Yours, respectfully,  
 GILGATE, ROBINSON, & HALL.

**AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS**  
 Alexandria—Rev. J. J. Chisholm  
 Adala—N. A. Coote  
 Aylmer—J. Doyle  
 Antigonish—Rev. J. Cameron  
 Arichat—Rev. Mr. Girroir  
 Arthurville—M. Moran  
 Brockville—C. F. Fraser  
 B-Meville—P. P. Lynch  
 Barrie—Rev. J. R. Lee  
 Brantford—W. M. Manning  
 Burlington and W. Riding, Co. Brant—Thos. Maginn  
 Chambly—J. Hackett  
 Cobourg—P. Maguire  
 Cornwall—Rev. J. S. O'Connor  
 Carleton Place—Patrick Corcoran  
 Compton—Mr. W. Daly  
 Crysler, N. B.—Rev. E. Dunphy  
 Deltouise Mills—Wm. Chisholm  
 Deseronto—J. M'Veer  
 Dundas—J. B. Looney  
 Eganville—J. Bondfield  
 East Humberburg—Rev. J. J. Collins  
 Eastern Townships—P. Hackett  
 Epsomville—P. Gafner  
 Frampton—Rev. Mr. Paradis  
 Farmersville—J. Flood  
 Gananoque—Rev. J. Rossiter  
 Guelph—J. Harris  
 Goderich—Dr. M'Dougall  
 Hamilton—J. M'Carthy  
 Huntingdon—C. M'Faul  
 Ingersoll—W. Featherston  
 Kemptonville—M. Heaphy  
 Kingston—P. Purcell  
 Lindsay—J. Kennedy  
 Lonsdale—M. O'Connell  
 London—B. Henry  
 Lochiel—O. Quigley  
 Lohborough—T. Daley  
 Lucolle—W. Hart  
 Maidstone—Rev. R. Keleher  
 Merrickville—M. Kelly  
 New Market—Rev. Mr. Wardy  
 Ottawa City—J. J. Murphy  
 Oshawa—Richard Supple  
 Paris and Gall—Rev. Nicholas M'Kee  
 Prescott—J. Ford  
 Perth—J. Doran  
 Peterboro—E. M'Gormick  
 Pictou—Rev. Mr. Lalor  
 Port Hope—J. Birmingham  
 Port-Dalhousie—D. M'Mahon  
 Pembroke—P. Fallon  
 Quebec—M. O'Leary  
 Rawdon—James Carroll  
 Russellton—J. Campion  
 Richmond Hill—M. Toody  
 Saratoga—P. M'Dermott  
 Sandwich—H. Morin, P. M.  
 Sherbrooke—T. Griffith  
 Sherrington—Rev. J. Graton  
 South Gloucester—J. Daley  
 Summerstown—D. McDonald  
 St. Anthony—Rev. G. A. Hay  
 St. Albans—T. Duvy  
 St. Ann's la Poutriere—Rev. Mr. Bourret  
 St. Catharines—Rev. Mr. Falvey  
 St. Catharines, C. E. J. Gaughlin  
 St. Raphael—A. D. McDonald  
 St. Remond's—E. Eberlein—Rev. Mr. Sax  
 St. Mary's—H. O'Connell  
 Starnboro—C. HIGG  
 Sylvania—M. Hayden  
 Trenton—Rev. Mr. Deane  
 Thosville—John Brennan  
 Thorntown—J. Green  
 Tremont—T. Deane  
 Tupper Lake—P. J. Mahon, 23 Sutter Street  
 Unionville—J. Hagan  
 Westboro—M. M'Evoy  
 Westport—James Keble  
 Whitby—Rev. Mr. M'Carthy  
 Whitby—Thomas J. Murphy  
 Windsor—D. Leonard

**T. C. DE LORIMIER,**  
 Advocate,  
 31 LITTLE ST. JAMES STREET,  
 MONTREAL,  
 Will attend Circuits at Beauharnois Huntingdon and Soulanges.

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

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

**B. DEVLIN,**  
 ADVOCATE,  
 Has Removed his Office to No. 32, Little St. James Street.

**M. DOHERTY,**  
 ADVOCATE,  
 No. 59, Little St. James Street, Montreal.

**M. F. COLOVIN,**  
 ADVOCATE, &c.,  
 No. 59, Little St. James Street,  
 MONTREAL.

**DEVLIN, MURPHY & Co.,**  
 MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS,  
 Successors to the late John M'Clusky,  
 38, Sanguinet Street,  
 North corner of the Champ de Mars, and a little off Craig Street.

THE above Establishment will be continued, in all its branches, as formerly by the undersigned. As this establishment is one of the oldest in Montreal, and the largest of the kind in Canada, being fitted up by Steam in the very best plan, and is capable of doing any amount of business with dispatch—we pledge ourselves to have every article done in the very best manner, and at moderate charges.  
 We will DYE all kinds of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Caspans, Woollens, &c., as also SCOURING all kinds of Silk and Woolen Shaws, Morcen Window Curains, and Hangings, Silks, &c., dyed and watered. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Renovated in the best style. All kinds of Stuffs, such as Turbans, Oil, Grasses, Iron Moulds, White Stains, &c., carefully extracted.

**DEVLIN, MURPHY & Co.**  
 No. 19,  
 Great St. James Street.

**THE CHEAPEST MUSIC**  
 THE Subscriber Sole Importer and Manufacturer of the CHEAPEST MUSIC PUBLISHED.

This Music, published in London, is distinguished for correctness, beauty of Engraving, and superior execution. It is the only Music that can be used with the most perfect ease and satisfaction. USE THIRD EDITION OF OTHER MUSIC. ALL THE NEWEST, COLLECTED, and larger pieces in preparation.  
 Among others, the compositions of Ascher, Barnbach, Beyle, Beckhoven, Gruner, Chopin, Grebe, Hoff, Hunter, Mendelssohn, Mozart, Oesterl, Pachel, Schindler, Phelton, Weber, &c., &c., besides the popular and lighter compositions of the day.  
 The Stock embraces Music of all kinds—English, French, German and Italian, Songs and Ballads, Dance Music, Piano-Forte arrangements, Duets, Solos, &c. Music for Beginners, and Instruction Books. Music for the Violin, Accordion, Concertina, Guitar, &c., &c.—all distinguished for elegance of appearance, correctness, and WONDERFUL CHEAPNESS.  
 Catalogues can be had on application at  
 No. 19,  
 Great Saint James Street, Montreal.

A liberal reduction to Schools, Colleges, Professors, the Trade, or others buying in quantities.  
**STATIONERY** of all kinds, BOOKS, ENGRAVINGS, &c., &c., Wholesale or Retail, at Lowest Prices.  
**J. ANDREW GRAHAM.**

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

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

**SCHOLASTIC YEAR.**  
 TERMS:  
 Board and Tuition.....\$70 00  
 Use of Bed and Bedding..... 7 00  
 Washing..... 10 50  
 Drawing and Painting..... 7 00  
 Music Lessons—Piano..... 25 00  
 Payment is required Quarterly in advance.  
 October 29.

**COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS,**  
 KINGSTON, C. W.  
 Under the immediate Supervision of the Right Rev. P. J. Horen, Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages.  
 A large and well selected Library will be open to the Pupils.  
 TERMS:  
 Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (pays to half-yearly in Advance.)  
 Use of Library during stay, \$2.  
 The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July, July 21st, 1861.

**NEW CLOTHING STORE.**  
**BERGIN AND CLARKE,**  
 Tailors, Clothiers and Outfitters,  
 No. 48, M'GILL STREET,  
 (Nearly Opposite Saint Ann's Market.)  
 MONTREAL,  
 HAVING commenced BUSINESS on their own account, beg leave to inform their numerous friends, and the Public in general, that they intend to carry on the CLOTHING Business in all its branches.

**READY-MADE CLOTHING**  
 CONSTANTLY ON HAND.  
 All Orders punctually attended to.  
 May 16, 1861

**WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S**  
  
**MARBLE FACTORY,**  
 BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TERRACE.)

WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVESTONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c., begs to inform the Citizens of Montreal and its vicinity, that the largest and the finest assortment of MANUFACTURED WORK, of different designs in Canada, is at present to be seen by any person wanting anything in the above line, and at a reduction of twenty per cent from the former prices.  
 N.B.—There is no Marble Factory in Canada so much as much Marble on hand.  
 June 9, 1859.

**The Montreal Gazette**  
**BOOK AND JOB**  
 STEAM  
 PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,  
 36 Great St. James Street,  
 SUPPLIES  
 EVERY DESCRIPTION  
 OF  
**PRINTING**  
 WITH  
 NEATNESS, ECONOMY AND DISPATCH.

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

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

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

**CARDS**  
 Of all sizes and styles, can be supplied at all prices, from \$1 per thousand to \$1 for each copy.  
 Particular attention given to BRIDAL CARDS, &c.

**BILL-HEADS!**  
 The newest style of Bill-Heads supplied at a very low figure.  
**SHOW-BILLS!**  
 Country Merchants supplied with SHOW-BILLS of the most STRIKING STYLES.

**BLANK AND RECEIPT BOOKS**  
 OF EVERY SIZE AND VARIETY.  
**Jobs ordered by Mail promptly executed and dispatched by Parcel Post.**  
**M. LONGMOORE & Co.**  
 MONTREAL GAZETTE BUILDINGS,  
 36 Great St. James Street.

**PLUMBING,**  
**GAS AND STEAM-FITTING**  
 ESTABLISHMENT.  
**THOMAS M'KENNA.**  
 WOULD beg to intimate to his Customers and the Public, that he has  
 REMOVED  
 his Plumbing, Gas and Steam-fitting Establishment TO THE  
 Premises, 36 and 38 Henry Street,  
 BETWEEN ST. JOSEPH AND ST. MAURICE STREETS,  
 (Formerly occupied by Mitchell & Co.)  
 where he is now prepared to execute all Orders in his line with promptness and despatch, and at most reasonable prices.  
 Baths, Hydrants, Water Closets Beer Pumps, Force and Lift Pumps, Malleable Iron Tubing for Gas and Steam-fitting purposes, Galvanized Iron Pipe, &c., &c., constantly on hand, and fitted up in a workmanlike manner.  
 The trade supplied with all kinds of Iron Tubing on most reasonable terms.  
 Thomas M'Kenna is also prepared to heat churches, hospitals, and all kinds of public and private buildings with a new "Steam Heater," which he has already fitted up in some buildings in the City, and which has given complete satisfaction.  
 Montreal, May 2, 1861. 12m.

**D. O'GORMON,**  
**BOAT BUILDER,**  
 BARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, C. W.  
 Skiffs made to Order. Several Skiffs always on hand for Sale. Also an Assortment of Oars, sent to any part of the Province.  
 Kingston, June 3, 1859.  
 N.B.—Letters directed to me must be post-paid. No person is authorized to take orders on my account.

**THE GREATEST**  
**MEDICAL**  
**DISCOVERY**  
**OF THE AGE.**  
 MR. KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, has discovered in one of the common pasture weeds a Remedy that cures  
 EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.  
 From the worst Scrofula down to the common Pimples. He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunderbolts). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.  
 Two bottles are warranted to cure a burning sore mouth.  
 One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.  
 Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.  
 Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst cancer in the mouth and stomach.  
 Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of eczema.  
 One to two bottles are warranted to cure all tumors in the eye.  
 Two bottles are warranted to cure itching of the ears and itching among the hair.  
 Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.  
 One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.  
 Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.  
 Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.  
 Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum.  
 Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.  
 DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adult, one table spoonful per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day. Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

**KENNEDY'S SALT RHUM OINTMENT,**  
 TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY.  
 For Inflammation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag when going to bed.  
 For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the improvement in a few days.  
 For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as convenient.  
 For Sores 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 in.  
 For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Ointment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days, but you must keep on with the Ointment until the skin gets its natural color.  
 This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to.  
 Price, 2s 6d per Box.  
 Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Warren Street, Roxbury Mass.  
 For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces.  
 Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the readers of the True Witness with the testimony of the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylum, Boston:—  
 ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM,  
 Boston, May 26, 1856.

Mr. Kennedy—Dear Sir—Permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum 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 SORBS,  
 Superiress of St. Vincent's Asylum.  
 ANOTHER.  
 Dear Sir—We have much pleasure in informing you of the benefits received by the little orphans in our charge, from your valuable discovery. One in particular suffered for a length of time, with a very sore leg; we were afraid amputation would be necessary. We feel much pleasure in informing you that he is now perfectly well.  
 Sisters of St. Joseph,  
 Hamilton, C. W.

**SEE SEEDS—SEEDS**  
**J. DEVINS,**  
 CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,  
 NEXT THE COURT-HOUSE, MONTREAL,  
 (Premises formerly occupied by Alfred Savage & Co.)  
 JUST Received direct from  
 FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN,  
 A large assortment of the finest fresh  
 GARDEN  
 FIELD,  
 POT HERB and  
 FLOWER SEEDS.  
 —ALSO—  
 FOR SALE, all kinds of CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED.  
 Feb. 17

**L. DEVANY,**  
 AUCTIONEER,  
 (Late of Hamilton, Canada West.)  
 THE subscriber, having leased for a term of years that large and commodious three-story cut-stone building—fire-proof roof, plate-glass front, with three flats and cellar, each 100 feet—No. 159 Notre Dame Street, Cathedral Block, and in the most central and fashionable part of the city, purposes to carry on the GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.  
 Having been an Auctioneer for the last twelve years, and having sold in every city and town in Lower and Upper Canada, of any importance, he flatters himself that he knows how to treat consignees and purchasers, and, therefore, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.  
 I will hold THREE SALES weekly.  
 On Tuesday and Saturday Mornings,  
 FOR  
 GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,  
 PIANO-FORTES, &c., &c.,  
 AND  
 THURSDAYS  
 FOR  
 DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES,  
 GLASSWARE, CROCKERY,  
 &c., &c., &c.  
 Cash at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar will be advanced on all goods sent in for prompt sale. Returns will be made immediately after each sale and proceeds handed over. The charges for selling will be one-half what has been usually charged by other auctioneers in this city—five per cent. commission on all goods sold either by auction or private sale. Will be glad to attend out-door sales in any part of the city where required. Cash advanced on Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Plated Ware, Diamond or other precious stones.  
 L. DEVANY,  
 Auctioneer.  
 March 27.

**INFORMATION WANTED,**  
 OF MICHAEL HENNESSY. When last heard from, in 1858, he was in Ogle County, Illinois. Any information concerning him will be most thankfully received by his wife,  
 MARY HENNESSY,  
 St. Rochs, Quebec.

**Ayer's Cathartic Pills.**