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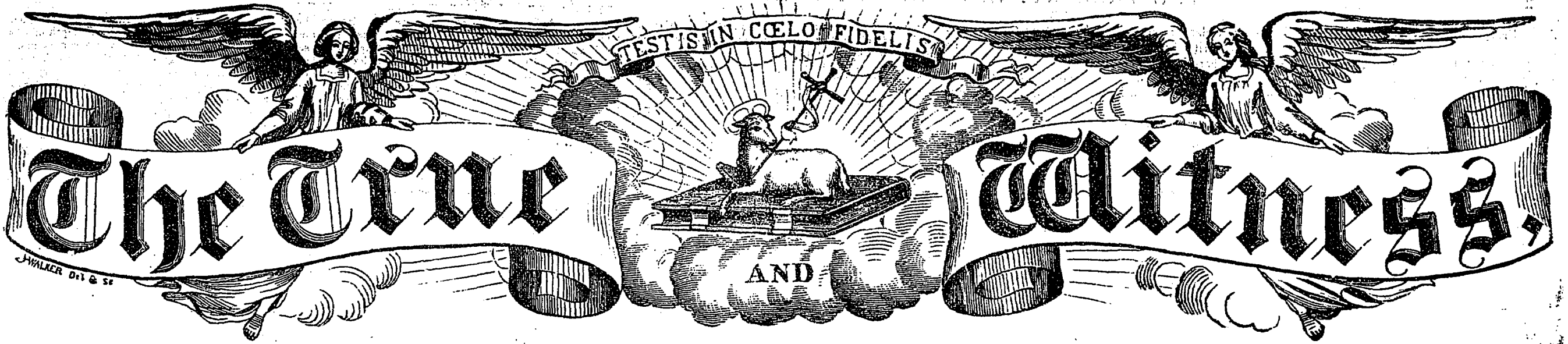
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THE FATE OF FATHER SHEEHY. A TALE OF TIPPERARY EIGHTY YEARS AGO. (From the New York Tablet.) BY MRS. J. SADLER.

CHAPTER V.—Continued.

The judge had listened with evident impatience, and scarcely was the last word uttered when he arose, and putting up his right hand he drew down his ghastly cap over his brow, saying in a deep, guttural voice: 'Then it becomes my painful duty to pronounce the awful sentence which the law prescribes. Since you seem disposed to deny your guilt, clearly as it has been established, you are to be considered as still unrepentant. You shall be hanged, drawn, and quartered, on Saturday next, 15th instant, and may God have mercy on your soul, and grant you a sight of the enormity of your crime.'

'It is well,' replied the undaunted priest, and I thank your lordship for your good wishes.—Doubtless I have much to answer for before God, since we are all sinful creatures at the very best, but He knows that of this crime, or ought like unto it, I am wholly innocent. To His justice I fearlessly and with all confidence give myself up—praise, honor and glory to His holy name now and forever more, and may His will be done on earth as it is in heaven.'

Here the long-restrained feelings of Father Sheehy's friends burst forth anew—sighs and groans, and half-stifled exclamations of horror and of pity were heard on every side, and it required all the authority of the judge to restore anything like order. In the midst of the tumult the prisoner was removed, and very soon after the court adjourned till the following day.

During the short interval between the sentence and its execution nothing could equal the excitement of the public mind. People of all classes felt themselves deeply interested; the Catholics, of course, were filled with indignation, for the trial and conviction of Father Sheehy and Meighan had outraged every sense of justice, being the very climax of shameful corruption, and a direct violation of all law, human and divine. There were few men of his day so popular as Father Sheehy, and the people seemed everywhere to regard him as the victim of his high-souled generosity and undisguised sympathy with them in their sufferings. It required, indeed, all the influence of the priests to keep them from pouring into Clonmel and attacking the jail. In their ardent attachment to Father Sheehy they utterly lost sight of their own safety, and would have rushed on certain destruction, without even a chance of saving the doomed victim of religious intolerance and political hatred.

The jail was constantly surrounded by a strong military force, some of Lord Drogheda's troops having been brought from Clogheen to reinforce the garrison.

By a great stretch of favor his own immediate family were permitted to see him, and also Father Doyle, as his spiritual director. His demeanor was calm during all those mournful days, and he even succeeded in cheering and consoling his afflicted relatives by his glowing descriptions of the joy which awaits the blessed in the other world—in that world whether he was listening. He studiously diverted their minds from the violent death which awaited him, and dwelt on the joy of being released from the miseries of this life, the bliss of shaking off 'this mortal coil,' and putting on the robes of immortality.—'And then,' said he, 'as for the dark stain which will rest on my character, even that need not distress you, my kind friends; for I feel assured that the all-righteous God will clear up this fearful mystery, and show forth my innocence and that of poor Meighan. On this head I have no fears.'

It was the day before that appointed for his execution, and Father Sheehy had just parted with his two sisters, and some other dear friends, of whom he begged that they would not ask to see him on the following day, 'for,' said he, 'as I am to-morrow to appear before my God, I would rather be left to undisturbed preparation. Let none of you come near me, then, for I would fain break asunder now of my own free will those bonds of earthly affection—those 'cords of Adam' which death will rend to-morrow. Go now, my sisters—and may God bless you and yours, and guide you safe into the port of salvation—for shame—for shame—why weep so bitterly?—why, one would think you had but little of the Christian's hope. Do you not know and feel that we shall meet again—probably very soon, in that heaven where our Divine Master lives to welcome our coming?—Only keep your last end continually in view, so as to avoid sin, as much as in you lies, and I will venture to predict a happy meeting for us all, knowing that the God whom we serve delights in showing mercy to the contrite sinner.—Farewell, be of good cheer—and forget not to

pray for me when I am gone hence.' So saying he took the hand of each sister in his own, and held them a moment there, while with eyes raised to heaven he invoked a blessing on their heads, again exhorted them to be of good heart—to which they only replied by a doleful shake of the head, and a fresh burst of tears. 'No—no, no, murmured Mrs. Burke, the elder, 'there's no use in telling us that, when we have to-morrow before us. I'm afraid its little joy or pleasure we'll ever have in this world, after such a blow as this.'

'May the Lord pity us!' ejaculated the younger. 'Oh! Katty dear, how will we stand it at all? when I think that to-morrow the best of brothers is to die such a death, and his life sworn away by such vermin, too! oh, blessed Mother, it makes my blood boil, and it seems as if my poor brain was turning.'

By this time the afflicted sisters had reached the street, and went off together to their lodging-house, for their husbands had remained behind at the priest's request, to receive some instructions which would have been too harrowing for them to hear. Martin O'Brien just then came in, and Father Sheehy told him with a smile:

'Just in time, Martin, to hear my last will and testament.'

O'Brien wrung his outstretched hand in silence, more eloquent than words could have been.

'When I shall have suffered the extreme penalty of the law,' said he, laying a strong emphasis on the last word 'you will bury all of this poor body that you may be able to obtain, in the old churchyard of Shandraghan. It is not, to be sure, where you would wish to lay my remains, but I bespoke my lodging there, some months ago. You will make my grave close by that old vault, under the shade of a gnarled elm which overhangs the spot. Tell Billy Griffith that his noble protection of a poor, persecuted priest will be remembered even in heaven, if I am so happy as to reach there, and that my blessing rests and shall rest upon him and his children. You will also give him this watch' (it was a large, old-fashioned silver one)—'it is the only treasure I possess on earth, and I would fain send that excellent friend a token of my gratitude. Tell him to keep it for my sake; it is all I have to give him. To you, Thomas Burke, I give this silver snuff-box—and do you, Terence, keep this little ivory crucifix,' drawing forth one which he wore on his neck, 'but your legacy is only reverential, my dear fellow,' he added with a melancholy smile, 'for you are not to have it till after my death. Then you are to take possession, but I have worn it for many a year, and I cannot part with it while life remains. For you, Martin, I have reserved my beads, which I value very highly, for they were given me when life was warm and young within me, by one of the professors in Lournain. My breviary and a few other books I have given to Father Doyle, and so I have already bequeathed all my effects—my body to Shandraghan, and my soul to God, if He will deign to accept the offering. Not a word now—not a word,' he said, seeing that some of his listeners were about to speak. 'I'll not hear a word spoken with such a doleful face as that. O'Brien,' he suddenly added, 'we had little thought of this when discussing the matter on Arran Quay, as we walked along, looking down on the black, muddy Laffey. I know not what you might have thought, but for myself I can safely say that I never dreamed of such an end.'

'Truly,' interrupted Martin, endeavoring to speak in a cheerful tone, 'truly I must say: Father Nicholas, that I have always had a misgiving on my mind, ever since I heard the report of Bridge's murder. That report is the unfortunate cause of this dreadful catastrophe.'

'Not at all, Martin—not at all,' replied the priest briskly, 'the cause lies farther back, and may be traced to the active part I took in getting the church-rates knocked off in a parish where they ought never to have been paid, seeing that it contained not a single Protestant, and then in my encouraging the people to resist that novel and most unjust marriage-tax, these are the first causes; this pretended murder of Bridge is but an adjunct of the main scheme, for it is his disappearance had not furnished a weapon against me, they would have found another. My only grief is for poor Keating—God knows what is to become of him—and this unfortunate Meighan, who leaves so many helpless inourners behind him. But I trust God will provide for them, since He sees fit to deprive them of their main support.'

'With regard to Mr. Keating,' interposed Burke, 'I hear he has been sent to Kilkenny jail, so that he'll not be tried here.' 'Thank God for that same,' exclaimed Father Sheehy with fervor. 'He has, then, a much better chance of escape—I am truly rejoiced to hear that he is not to be tried in Clonmel.—Should any of you ever see him again tell him how anxious I was about him, and that my

prayers were continually offered up on his behalf, that God might reward his goodness even in this life by delivering him from the hands of his enemies.' You, Martin O'Brien, will pay a visit as soon as possible after to-morrow to Mr. Cornelius O'Callaghan, and thank him for his kind and respectful treatment of me. Tell him how deeply grateful I was, and that I remembered his disinterested kindness to the last moment of my existence. I believe this is all, and he looked around with a pleased expression of countenance, 'my worldly affairs are now arranged, and I am at full liberty to attend to 'the one thing needful'—my final preparation for eternity.—Father Doyle promised to come back this evening, and I hope to receive the adorable Sacrament to-morrow morning for my viaticum. So now, my dear friends, you will leave me to myself awhile—my soul must needs prepare to meet the bridegroom and secure his approbation before he ascends the tribunal of judgment. God be with you till we meet again.' He then shook the hand of each in turn, and they quitted the prison in silent anguish.

The cold, sharp wind of March—wild stormy March—was careering over the earth when on Saturday, the 15th of that month, Father Sheehy was brought out from his cell to undergo the murderer's punishment. He was attended by his faithful friend and spiritual director, Father Doyle, and of the two the latter showed far more dejection than the prisoner—the fellow.—They came out on the lapboard in front of Clonmel jail, and there stood side by side, while one loud, long shout of sorrowful greeting arose from the assembled multitude. Sighs and groans were heard on every side, and many a convulsive sob even from the bosom of brave and stout-hearted men.

'Och, then, may the Lord prepare a place for you in the glory of heaven this day, Father Sheehy dear.'

'Ay, if he hadn't been so thrue to us,' responded another, 'he wouldn't be where he is this sorrowful mornin'. It's because he always stood up for us that he's brought to this untimely end. The Lord be good and merciful to him as he was to us, anyhow.'

'Och, then, your reverence, won't you give us all your blessing, sure it's the last time we can ask it of you, and sore hearts we have for that same.' Father Sheehy's eyes filled with tears as he advanced to the front of the board, and raising his right hand made the sign of the cross over the heads of the crowd below. 'May the Almighty God, before whose judgment seat I am about to appear, bless and protect you all, and may he grant to each of you the graces of which you stand most in need—may He preserve you steadfastly in the true faith by which alone salvation is to be obtained. I need scarcely tell you, my good people, that I die entirely innocent of the foul crime laid to my charge. As for those who have persecuted me even to death, and the jury who condemned me on such evidence, I forgive and pity them all, and would not change place with any one of them for all the riches of the earth. The care of my reputation I leave to my God—He will re-establish it in His own good time. In conclusion, I pray you all to retire quietly to your homes, and make no disturbance, for that would only give a pretext for fresh persecution.'

He then shook hands with the priest, and begged to be remembered in his prayers, then calmly turned and made a signal to the hangman. That functionary was prompt in his obedience—a moment and the body of Father Sheehy swung in the air—another, and he had ceased to breathe—the pain of death was passed—Heaven in mercy had made it but momentary, and the wild scream that arose from the multitude below, loud and heart-piercing as it was, rolled away, unheard by him, and mingled with the boisterous wind that filled the air around.

'May the Lord God of Hosts have mercy on your soul, Nicholas Sheehy!' exclaimed Father Doyle, loud enough to be heard by the people in the street. 'He will not refuse you that justice which your fellow-men withhold from you. A melancholy death was yours, but your soul has, I trust, found favor before God, for you were indeed free from guile.'

But all was not yet over. 'The body of the martyred priest was cut down and taken away to undergo the remainder of the sentence—hanging was not enough for the brutal spirit of the Protestant ascendancy—the poor, lifeless frame was to be drawn and quartered; and while the task was being accomplished, Edward Meighan was brought out on the lap board. He, too, declared his innocence in the most positive terms, and offered

It was fortunate for Mr. Keating that he was tried in Kilkenny rather than Clonmel, for there the Orange faction was not so powerful, and the jury scouted the evidence brought against him, being chiefly the same miscreants who had prosecuted Father Sheehy. The consequence was that the injured gentleman was honorably acquitted, and Father Sheehy's prediction verified.

up an affecting prayer for those who had sworn away his life—for the jury who had condemned him on their false testimony, and for the judge who had passed sentence upon him. He also repeated his solemn declaration of Father Sheehy's innocence.

'Though I know,' said he, 'that he is already gone where I am soon to follow, but still it's right to speak the truth to the very last. That good priest has been put to death wrongfully, and when they done it to him that was God's own servant, they may well do it to me—poor, sinful man that I am—though, thanks to the great God, I'm as innocent of this murder as the child unborn. That's all I have to say, only that I freely forgive all my enemies, and pray God to have mercy on my soul, and the Blessed Virgin, and all the saints to pray for me, and for them I leave behind.'

He was launched into eternity almost before the words were uttered—no, not quite so soon, for his sufferings were somewhat longer than those of the priest for two or three minutes he struggled in the agony of his violent death, and then all was still—all, at least, save a low moaning sound that arose from under a neighboring gateway where old Atty Meighan and his miserable daughter-in-law had taken refuge. A few of their neighbors and friends had gathered around them, and were bestowing upon them such consolation as they could; but their words made little or no impression on the heart-broken sufferers, who could only sigh and moan, and look into each other's eyes, and grasp each other's hands in silence—their anguish was far too great for words, and not one tear did either shed. Their faces were pale—pale and haggard—their eyes wild and blood-shot, and the old man's thin gray hair hung unheeded around his face, while poor Biddy's fair tresses were scarcely concealed by the little linen cap that was their only covering, for the hood of her blue cloak had fallen back. Neither of the two had ventured to look out on the fearful scene just enacted, but they knew and felt that all was over, and that their main stay was gone—the cries of the appalled spectators had told them of the dreadful fact, and they felt as though utter darkness had fallen on the earth, and a crushing weight on their hearts. Poor, lonely mourners—that frail old man, tottering on the verge of the grave, and that young woman—the mother of three fatherless children—with her small, fair features shrunken and wasted as though by the hand of disease—mortal disease. Poor old father, and poor heart-broken wife—the strong and vigorous arm that had supported them was now wrenched from them, and still in death, and the kindly heart that had loved them—oh, how well—was cold, cold and dead. And if he had died a natural death—if he had died with his friends around him, kneeling in prayer, and closed his eyes in peace, what would it have been—at least so they thought. At that moment no thought of consolation entered their minds, but afterwards, when time had somewhat dulled the acute anguish of that terrible day, they found comfort in the remembrance of his 'having had the priest.' 'Sure he died a good Christian, as he lived.—Father Doyle had given him the rites of the Church, and the good God be praised for it, he died an innocent man. May the Lord be good and merciful to your soul, Ned Meighan.'

Such was the winding up of many a conversation amongst the friends and neighbors of the dead.

The crowd was dispersed at the point of the bayonet—the streets of the old town were again quiet and lonely-looking, and their silence was the silence of death, for the majority of the inhabitants had closed their houses in token of sympathy and respect for the innocent victims of unjust law. Everything wore an aspect of mourning, horrified in part from the cold, cheerless weather, and the gray light that struggled thro' the dark masses of cloud which obscured the firmament. Such was the aspect of Clonmel when on that inauspicious evening, about an hour before sunset, a strange and ghastly spectacle was presented to the eyes of those who passed by the prison. Over the arched porch of the old jail was hoisted on a pole the severed head of the ill-fated priest, the well-known features little changed, were it not for the unnatural purple hue diffused over all—the natural effect of the fearful death which had parted soul and body.

The Catholics who had occasion to pass that way hurried on with a sludder and murmured 'Lord have mercy on him!' as they glanced at the dreadful object over the gateway, but there were scores of hearts in Clonmel that evening that exulted in the 'day's work done.' In many a tavern through the town there was merry-making and carousing, for the Orangemen held 'high holiday,' and their leaders pledged each other in foaming tankards to the further success of the good cause, and the greater downfall of Pope and Popery. Many of them there were who were not ashamed to boast of having 'sent Sheehy to where ought to be long ago.'

'Here's may the ould fellow give him his warmest corner,' said one big, burly Orangeman, as he tossed off his glass of 'the rare stuff' at the bar of the 'Spread Eagle.'

'Ay! and that all the priests in Ireland may soon get their due, as he got it—that's the worst I wish them, Davy Robinson,' cried another, as he followed the other's example, and swallowed his potation, nothing loth, then laid down the capacious measure, and snacked his lips approvingly.

And how all that faction did exult, and lord it over the prostrate Catholics, and boast that many more of them would share the fate of Sheehy and Meighan before all was over. 'We have Keating fast enough,' would they say, 'and there'll be more in for this same affair before the week's over.'

And it was too true—only a few days had past when several other Catholics of respectable standing were arrested on the same charge, two of them being relatives of Father Sheehy. One of these, Roger Sheehy, was acquitted out of very shame, but was brought up again on a fresh accusation, a little while after. However, God saw fit to bring him unharmed out of the hands of his enemies. Of the others, three were executed, viz., Edmund Sheehy, a second cousin of the priest, and a gentleman of excellent character, who left a wife and four young children to bewail his untimely end—also James Farrell and James Buxton, both of whom were men of education and in good circumstances. Seven or eight others were tried and acquitted, evidently in order to save appearances, as they were nearly all bound over before they left the court to appear at an early day to answer sundry charges of high treason.

Many years had rolled away, and still the head of Father Sheehy was bleaching over the porch of Clonmel jail, harrowing the hearts and souls of the people. Many applications had been made by his friends to have it removed, but all in vain, until more than twenty years had passed away since it was hoisted there—grisy monument as it was, with its fleshless bones and eyeless sockets, and the fearful associations clinging around it—memories of vile injustice, and gross perjury, and religious intolerance, and cruel oppression. Oh yes, truly it was a mournful spectacle—the head of that martyred priest; and what made it more mournful still was the entire establishment of Father Sheehy's innocence only a few years after his execution, in direct fulfillment of his prediction. But by a special ordination of retributive justice, before that head was withdrawn from the public gaze, scarcely one individual who sat on Father Sheehy's jury remained alive—all, or nearly all had been cut off by strange and sudden deaths—some of them died of diseases too loathsome to mention—one, in a state of raving madness, biting and gnawing his own flesh—another killed by a fall from his horse, and so on of all the rest, with only one or two exceptions. As for the miserable witnesses who had sworn away so many innocent lives, their fate was just what might be expected. The wretched Moll Dunlea was killed by falling into a cellar in the city of Cork, while Lowrgan finished his ignoble career in that disgrace to Dublin—Barrack Street—the victim of his own evil courses.—Poor, poor wretch—he was still young in years when the measure of his iniquities was filled up, and the thread of his life was cut short by the avenging hand of God.

It was seven years after the death of Father Sheehy when a native of Clogheen entered a tavern on the bleak coast of Newfoundland, in company with another person with whom he had been transacting business, and they went in to have a friendly glass together before they parted. While they were sitting at a table, chatting over the bargain just concluded, and sipping at intervals their whiskey-punch, our Clogheen man suddenly fixed his eyes on the face of one who just then came into the shop. Starting from his seat, he darted forward and caught the new-comer by the breast:

'Tell me, honest man!' he exclaimed, 'are you not from Tipperary, Ireland?'

'Why, then, indeed I am,' said the other, looking askance at his assailant, and endeavoring at the same time to shake off his grasp. 'Were you ever in Clogheen?' persisted Peter Crowley, still holding him fast, and looking into his very eyes. 'Is it in Clogheen? oh, bedad, if I had a shilling for every time I was in it, it's myself 'id be the rich man all out. Why, man alive, I was bred and born athin two or three miles of that same place.' 'And your name?' asked Crowley, with a sort of convulsive trembling that indicated the deepest emotion. 'Why, one 'id think you were some lawyer or another, the way you go on wid your questions; but if you want badly to know my name, sure 'it's

John Bridge—divil a hair I care who hears it. 'I knew it! I knew it the minute I seen your face!' shouted Peter, as letting go his hold he dropped heavily on his seat, while Bridge, stared on him in utter amazement, and the others who were present gathered eagerly around to learn the meaning of his strange conduct.

do a blacker deed—but I must just go off now and write home to the magistrates that I seen you here. 'Oh! for God's sake don't!' cried the poor simple fellow—sure they tell me that I could be taken up here just as well as if I was still in Ireland, on account of the place belonging to the king—so every one tells me, and if they know I was here they'd be sending after me, and I'd be hanged for being a Whiteboy. Oh, fax I would!

In that allocation of things, most Holy Father, delivered before them in Consistory, in which the diocesan the love and the grief of the paternal heart-inspired consolation, excited hope, and in which, with authority blended with a truly apostolic mildness, thou representest wickedness, dissipated errors, maintainest fine-honoured rights, defendest the Altar and the Throne—in that thy truly magnificent allocation we hear Peter speaking, teaching, confirming his brethren. What wonder if that Apostolic voice penetrated the inmost hearts of those who listened to it, and elicited from them, as from one heart, a response full of faith, of piety, and love, meet, indeed, to be returned to their Pontiff on such and so momentous an occasion by the assembled Bishops. To that glorious declaration of our brethren who were present at Rome, we who have not shared in so great a happiness, now subscribe with the fullest assent, approve of its every sentence, its every word, and for as we can, confirm it by our approval, and at the same time, declare that it faithfully interprets, and not only what we ourselves believe and feel in regard to the sacred person, office, and authority, both spiritual and temporal, but also what the Clergy and people committed to our Pastoral charge, believe, and feel, and openly profess.

Whatever abandoned may attempt, they are not able, and never shall be able, to overthrow thy spiritual power, which is the foundation of the Church, and which shall endure as long as the Church itself, even to the consummation of the world. For Christ the Lord has said 'Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it.'—Matthew, xvi., verse 18. The Church of Christ shall therefore continue until the consummation of the world, and therefore its foundation as well, for if that does not stand, how can the edifice resting on it stand? But that foundation is Peter in the person of his successors, sustaining, teaching, ruling—in other words exercising supreme spiritual authority. Heaven and earth shall pass away;—but the words of Christ shall not pass away.—Math. xxiv. 35. Nor even over thy Temporal Power shall the enemies of thy Holiness and of holy Church be able to triumph. Does not that power contribute to the efficient, to the free and secure administration of the Church? And is it to be believed that God will ever permit as great a bulwark of his Church to be subverted? Rather we may confidently trust that the Temporal Power, of the Supreme Pontiff, as being under the protection of a special providence, shall never perish. This power, as is manifest to every attentive student of the Church's history, is a fact so unique both in its origin and its conservation amid so many and such great vicissitudes, that it admits of no other explanation than that of its being under the especial guardianship of Providence. And if we turn our eyes from the past to the future—if, after having surveyed God's manner of acting in establishing this power and in wonderfully upholding it through a long series of ages we humbly conclude what He will do in the time to come—may we not, without rashness, infer that the same Providence which has hitherto watched over the Temporal Power of the Pope will not cease to watch over it and to maintain its future protection of His Church? Although the Gentiles shall have raged, and peoples devised vain things, and the kings of the earth stood up, and the princes have met together against the Lord and against His Church, He that dwelleth in heaven shall laugh at them, and the Lord shall divide them.—Ps. li. v. 14. Those men who, under the false name of liberty are overturning all order, who, at the time they are expelling Bishops from their Sees, persecuting, fining, and imprisoning Priests, plundering Religious houses, and making their inmates homeless wanderers, yet take for their watchword 'a free Church in a free State.' These wicked men have at length come to that pass of wickedness that they term 'a united Italy.' They would have it cease to be the centre of the Catholic world. Under the pretext of elevating the spiritual authority of the Pope, they deprecate the Temporal Power and destroy both to the utmost of their ability. Under the pretext of defending the Pontiff they endeavor to deprive him of all liberty, and in truth enslave him. What sort of liberty would you possess, Most Holy Father, under such guardians? The persecutors of Priests and Bishops, forsooth, the protectors of the Supreme Pontiff! The plunderers of the Pope's dominions, the defenders of his person! Rome no longer the centre of the Catholic world, but the capital of an Italian kingdom! Paganism revived! Behold the new liberty! Behold the abyss into which the men who clamour for liberty—Christians in name, Catholics by profession—would precipitate themselves and society, and this in the midst of the present age, so much venerated as the age of progress. But they shall not prevail. God forbid that we should ever see the 'abomination of desolation standing in the holy place.' May he who is the founder and the protector of the Church, our God and Lord Jesus Christ, avert such an unspeakable calamity, through the intercession of his Virgin Mother Mary, conceived without sin, in whose crown Thou hast placed a new jewel, and of the Holy Apostles Peter and Paul, the guardians of that very Rome in which they have shed their blood, and of the Martyrs of Japan, whose glory Thou hast proclaimed, whose sanctity Thou hast canonised, and of the other holy Martyrs, whose relics sanctify Rome, and of all the Saints, who, reigning with Christ in Heaven, pray for the Church, and for its venerable Head on earth. In fine, most Holy Father, united with our venerable brethren who recently assembled around thy Holiness at Rome, united with two hundred millions of Catholics scattered throughout the entire world, we turn our eyes and our hearts to thee, most beloved Father, and to thy Rome, the mother and mistress of all the churches, saying, every one of us, 'If I forget thee let my right hand be forgotten; let my tongue cleave to my jaws if I do not remember thee, if I make not thee the beginning of my joy.'—Ps. cxxxv. 7. Refere angels and men we protest that we are prepared even to die for thee; and, lifting up our hands to heaven, we beseech the Almighty God that, as He has hitherto guarded thee in thy ways, in the midst of great perils, by a special and visible providence, so may He happily conduct thee to the end. May He vouchsafe to humble thy enemies and those of Holy Church. May He grant thee life both to see the triumph of the Church, and to share in it as thou hast shared in her grief. And, after a long life, happily completed, may He exalt thee to the glory of His kingdom with Peter and Paul, and his other faithful and glorious servants who have fought the good fight for the Church, have finished their course, have preserved the Faith.

Prostrate at the feet of thy Holiness, on bended knees, we humbly beg thy Apostolic Benediction for ourselves, and for the flocks committed to our Pastoral charge, of thy Holiness the most humble, obedient and devoted sons.

THE HOLY FATHER AND THE BISHOPS OF THE PROVINCE OF CASHEL.

The following stanzas, translated from the Irish, have been kindly sent us from Worcester, Massachusetts:—

TO FATHER SHEEHY'S HEAD—FOR TWENTY YEARS EXPOSED IN FRONT OF CLONMEL JAIL.

THE LOGIC OF EVENTS FURNISHES US WITH NEW EVIDENCE.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

REDUCTION OF RENTS.—We hear on all sides that we have a severe winter before us. The crops are the worst we have seen for a long time, and much of them are yet in the fields, and have been seriously damaged by the recent wet and stormy weather. Those farmers who secured their wheat, barley, and oats in good weather are threshing away, and selling corn at a very low figure to pay exorbitant rents. We have not heard that any of them have asked an abatement. In other parts of Ireland rents have been reduced, but in this quarter, the farmers are running with all speed to pay rents which are double the value of the land, and they have made no effort to get a reduction. We have never heard of more foolish conduct than this. There is not one of them who would not get 25 or 30 per cent. of an abatement if he only asked it, and yet so reasonable a request will not be made in this disastrous year of bad crops and low prices. In other districts this is not the case, as we have already proved, by referring to the Duke of Devonshire's conduct near Waterford, and that of other landlords. The following is one of the latest acts of justice that has come to our knowledge. It is an address of Michael Fitzgerald, Esq., J. P., to his tenants near Carrick-on-Shannon:— "In consequence of the badness of the season, I have extended the time for receiving the rent due last May to the 20th of December next; and will deduct 25 per cent. or 30 in the pound, on such rent, if paid on or before that day; and also will receive all poor rate receipts in full, as cash." That, it must be admitted, is very kind conduct, and the same kindness might be experienced in Louth and the adjacent counties, if the farmers had only the courage to make their condition known, and demand the redress they so much require. They are to recollect that they pay £7,000,000 a year in rents more than their farms are worth, and that the country is annually plundered of this large sum, which might be kept in it if they had only the pluck to call for large abatements. In the same way improvement is retarded for want of leases, and there is not a farmer in Ireland who might not have a lease of his land if he only demanded it. A very respectable farmer of this county told us this week, that he had asked for a lease of his holding, and the reply he received was, that he should get it. And so we say to every farmer in Ireland—ask a lease and you will obtain it. The farmers are to remember that if they are in difficulties no one but themselves can relieve them. They must do their own business, and fight their own battles. Let them but have the manly courage to call for justice, and they may rest assured that they will obtain it, because no landlords could stand up in the face of all his tenants and declare that he would not obey their wishes.—Dundalk Democrat.

EVICTED BY TENANTS.—The sheriff, accompanied by about sixty of the constabulary, came to the lands of Park, in the county of Tipperary, between Moneygall, and Toomevara, on Tuesday last, and put Cornelius Kennedy out of possession of his house and farm there, and gave it to the landlord, who is a Kilkenny gentleman, I believe.—Moneygall Correspondent of the Limerick Reporter.

CAPTURE OF THIEVES.—Within the last few days, two notorious thieves have been taken into custody in the county of Meath, and sent to the jail of Trim for trial at the Spring Assizes. One fellow, whose name was given as Michael Trybow, was detected by the police of Drogheda as early as four o'clock in the morning, returning from the country with a large bag of stolen potatoes; but, on his house being searched, there were discovered numerous chemises, night dresses, towels, &c., recently stolen from the Beauparc bleach-green. The other fellow, who gave his name as Thomas Farrell, appears to be a proficient in the burglary line. His capture was uncommonly well effected. He contrived to effect an entrance into the dwelling-house of Wm. Walsh, Esq., J. P., of Siedalt, near Gormanstown, and, having furnished himself with various valuable articles of silver plate, was in the act of decamping through the parlour window, when his movements awakened Mr. Walsh, who called up his servant, and they succeeded, after a hard struggle, in securing the burglar until the arrival of the police.—Correspondent of the Nation.

DEMONSTRATION.—Wednesday, November 19. Your readers were rather amused at reading the following announcement in the Dublin Morning News, of this day:— "Abatement of Rent in Duncannon Estate.—The guardians of the Earl of Ranfurly, taking into consideration the very backward state of the harvest, have determined to make an abatement of ten per cent. in the rent this year." Your correspondent omitted mentioning that the self-same guardians of the Earl of Ranfurly, in spring last, advanced the rents from ten to twenty per cent. over the greater part of the estate, and on all town parks they advanced them from twenty to fifty per cent. I know one or two tenants whose rents were advanced nearly seventy per cent. So now, do you not think it a very humane act, "bless the mark," to reduce it so much after acting so generously as what I have stated?—H.

GENEROUS LANDLORDS.—Among the many acts of generous benevolence on the part of Sir Capel Molyneux, bart, since the attainment of his majority, he has directed his agent to reduce the rents one-fifth, for the present year, to all his tenants whose rents equal the poor law valuation.—Armagh Gazette.

IRISH STARVATION AND ENGLISH PRIVILEGE.—We (Cashel Telegraph) are far from denying the right of any one that has cash to spare to dispose of it according to his or her desire; nor do we wish to be understood as in the least inclined to complain of the conduct of those English officials among us who close their pockets against Irish starvation and open their wide when privation visits the homes of their own people. This is their nature and inclination; nor is it at all to be marked as vicious or disreputable. They have nothing in common with us.— Their interests and ours are as different as are our dispositions. But we cannot extend the same indulgence to Irishmen. They, according to their means, education, and standing, should leave nothing untried to assist the indigent thousands whose claims on their sympathies admit of no doubts. They, surely, should have sufficient nerve and spirit to resist the gross insult offered to the nation by those who not only refuse to hear the cries of distress in Ireland, but actually deny its existence, while they constitute themselves into a relief committee for collecting alms, even in our most afflicted districts, to aid the English mill-owners to support their laborers. If ever we are to get rid of slams and dupery, it is surely time to make a beginning. When Sir Robert Peel comes among us as a pleader for English stomachs, he should be reminded of his famous declaration in the House of Commons touching "imaginary sufferings" in the West; and when those officials, whose ears were proof against the shouts for food in this country, some months ago, venture to appeal to Irish generosity on behalf of Lancashire, they should be as summarily silenced as the farms of the constitution permit an indignant crowd to deal with aristocratic humbugs and egotistical flunkies. We could select a column of names from the reports of the meetings already held in favor of the Lancashire weavers that never were heard of during the agitation last year in support of those thousands in this province who were perishing for want of food. Need we say how the owners of these names should be received by the public? As before remarked, we do not blame the Saxons saddled upon us for the liveries they took, and are taking. They are the exponents of the peculiarities of their creed and country. They fancy themselves a superior race and a privileged class, and of course set up to their principles. Irish gentlemen, however, have no such claim on our forbearance. They cannot serve English whims and Irish interests at the same time. Their place is at the side of their starving fellow-countrymen, and the idea of giving to strangers what belongs to their own poor, they should not for one

moment entertain. This is no suffering in rich Lancashire to be compared, in extent or intensity, with what at this hour exists in poor Mayo. Irish gentlemen should know this, and knowing, should blush to be found aiding and countenancing those who desire not only to deny it, but to fish away what should be given to alleviate it.

IRISH MISERY AND ENGLISH DISTRESS.—It is fashionable, at present, to sympathize with English distress, but Irish misery is vulgar. Yet read the following picture of the miserable state of the peasantry in the West of Ireland, given by an English clergyman, Father O'Riordan, and then say if a false charity—or hypocritical pretence of charity—should draw off our money to wealthy England, whilst our own poor are starving at home:—"The sympathy I have met with here from all classes in behalf of the numerous poor Irish, who from the great majority of my congregation has been the main-spring of my success and has helped me to bear up against the difficulties I have necessarily had to encounter since you first had the kindness to insert the announcement of the object of my visit to Ireland, just three months ago. Since then I have collected upwards of £250—£115 in Dublin, £70 in Cork, £30 in Waterford, £28 in Ballinacree and Longhore, and the rest in Limerick, Galway, and Monaghan, though the poverty and starvation (far beyond anything I ever witnessed in England) has frequently obliged me to share my hard earned wages of the day with the poor creature who begged one single halfpenny for the love of Jesus and Mary. Oh, that the hearts of the rich cotton merchants of Lancashire could be made to feel for the distress that everywhere presents itself in the West of Ireland, that the portion of the wealth which they have accumulated from the hard labor of the poor employed in their factories, and which has been saved to them by the immense sums that have everywhere been gathered for the sufferers during the present failure, that they might send a few thousands to alleviate the wants of the numberless wretched creatures."—Dublin Irishman.

DISTRESS IN DONEGAL.—A correspondent, who had travelled through the greater portion of the County of Donegal, in a letter dated, "Tarmam, Kilmacrennan, November 11," says:—"The crops are lost completely in this quarter. The potato crop grew to no perfection from the unfavorable season; and now the corn is lying rotten in the fields, under the rain and storm for the last two months. May God look to the people of this poor district: they have no prospect of a better state of things than the people of Partry endured last year. The famous pair, Lord Leitrim and Mr. Adair, are pressing for their rents, although they cannot but know that there is no means of making them up under the distressing circumstances of the people."—Sligo Champion.

"THE ROAST BIRD OF OLD ENGLAND" AND THE IRISH LUMPER.—A CONTRAST.—The English journals, from the Times down to the meanest of the organs that seek to enlighten, where lucus a non finds only a large illustration, are mouthing it passionately, vehemently, and continuously about the distress in Lancashire, and preaching a crusade of mixed elements for the alleviation of what they call unexampled misery. Now distress in Ireland is accompanied with features of horror, whose salient characteristics are nakedness, empty pockets, and food, in its most taking form of cookery, more fitted for pigs than Christians. The Times thunders for subscriptions, and ignores in wilful blindness the damning fact that the great landed proprietors have their properties saddled with the maximum rate of only 1s 6d in the pound. If the dictum "that property has its duties as well as its rights," found utterance from the lips of a Christian sage, to what sect of Christianity can that public teacher belong, who throws himself like an ogre between the pale featured, famine-tortured operatives, and the pampered, purse-proud, indolent aristocracy? An ogre whose aspect is minute after a pitiless fashion to the one, but protective of the creed of the other, whose first article is "look to thyself, aristocrat, see that thy wines are of a peculiar and faultless vintage, thy beeres and sheep well conditioned, fat and succulent, thy capons and fish, and piquant sauces, all that would satisfy a bloated Apicius. Thou art in thy mission, Aristocrat, feeding to fatness your own riot, while your poorer brethren are carted by the score to the ultima tellus of Emigration, the grave." Now the Times, to a certain extent, in which we accompany that journal, feels a conviction, that an Englishman grumbles for grumbling's love, though its tone in reply savours in nothing of honesty. The poorest of the Lancashire, better fed, better housed, and better clothed than the peasants of Cork, Limerick, Galway, Ulster, and Kerry, who see not roast-bird as an excellent they can partake of from the year's beginning to its close. Blind to this fact, pseudo philanthropists, forgetting the proclivity of an English operative's soul to luxury, forgetting the real want that looks out from wolfish eyes in the valleys and on the hill sides of Cork, Limerick, Galway, Ulster, and Kerry, become softened at the distress which the blatant bonnagers of the Times dilates upon, and when softened, gave what would be true charity and better deserved to share among their own squalid, hungry, and rack-tortured cottiers at home. Properties in Ireland there were, during the terrible famine years, farms on which were offered to tenants if they would only pay the rents that will be struck upon them. Those farms were refused, because saddled with imposts too onerous to leave a margin for comfort and happiness. 1s 6d in the pound! taxation's highest in Lancashire, and distress such as the Times represents. Bleed the landlords, shake from their fulness, by the imposition of a property tax, as was done in Ireland, until pauperdom become well nigh universal. When that is done, assimilate the English man's diet to something as far from luxury as an Irishman's scale of diet is, and then, O thunderous Times! The remedy will be found and will bring with it less of windy clamor and more of sterling truth.—Kerry Star.

A correspondent of the Daily Express states that on Monday last, at 12 o'clock a.m., the two bank clerks who go weekly from Longford to Granard with a supply of gold, silver, and notes for the branch of the Ulster Bank in that town for the coming market-day, were stopped by three armed men, who seized on the money-box (presenting pistols at the same time at the two young men), and forcing it open, rifled it of about £200 in gold and silver, leaving about £300 in notes, thus showing that they were no novices in this mode of rapidly making a fortune. The two young men instantly proceeded to the next police-station, and, accompanied by as many police as the car could carry, returned to the scene of the robbery, where they separated in different directions in search of the robbers, no trace of whom has to the present been discovered. This daring outrage has excited universal astonishment.

A new mode of engraving bank notes has been brought forward, which cannot be photographed, nor copied, nor produced again without the matrix, which is formed in kaleidoscope fashion, so that if it be handed to the custody of bankers they hold their own security.

DEATH OF JOHN DONEGAN, Esq.—The Nation of the 22nd ult., has the following remarks on Mr. Donegan's death:—"The poor have lost a kind friend, the Church has lost a generous benefactor, Ireland has lost a worthy son in John Donegan. The Irish people have become familiar with his name—not that error was ostentatiously paraded, nor that its possessor was a hunter after a notoriety or popular applause, for he was nothing of the kind; but because they found that name in connection with every patriotic, charitable and religious movement which could be helped forward by his munificent contributions. Wherever, over all this afflicted island, the voice of distress was heard, there went the bounty of John Donegan. The various relief committees, formed in our time to meet the exigencies of an op-

pressed people, found in him a main source of their supplies. His political sympathies were entirely for the cause of his country; he had no thought for Whig parties nor Tory parties; his honest heart could only love or admire only an Irish party, devoted to the reconstruction of the Irish nation. But it was in the cause of religion and of the poor that his resources chiefly were expended. Of many a church in Ireland has his money helped to rear the steeples; on many an altar glitter his splendid gifts of gold and silver. May He for whose greater honor and glory these gifts were presented, and whose good deeds were done, lift up the soul of John Donegan to the realms of glory ever-lasting! The deceased was a remarkable man. Visitors to Dublin, who had often marvelled at his princely generosity, frequently called into his establishment or peered in through the window to catch a sight of that pillar of the Catholic cause in Ireland. When he was pointed out to them they were surprised to see a man of exterior so humble and unassuming. Low of stature, broadly built, plainly dressed in the style of a score years ago, and entirely unadorned, he quietly traversed his business in a shop that flashed around him with costly and beautiful works in the precious metals.—Delicate trinkets, massive plate, superbly finished articles for religious uses—all were piled up before and about him; but he stood a plain, good-humored honest man in the midst of them, thinking nothing of them but how soon they might be made useful to his Church or his poor countrymen. For he was laying up no riches in this world. As fast as the profits of his industry and enterprise accrued to him, so fast were they put to uses that will be remembered for him to Heaven. The death of Mr. Donegan occurred suddenly and unexpectedly. It was the result of a fit of apoplexy. His honored remains will, we understand, be accompanied by a public funeral from Dame street, where his body now lies, to Glasnevin burying ground. The citizens of Dublin, we are certain, will show by their presence on the occasion their deep sense of the loss their city and their country have sustained by the death of this truly single-minded and noble-hearted Irishman.

THE MURDERER HAYES.—It is stated confidently in the Kilkenny Moderator that the murderer Hayes was seen lately going through the woods and plantations which stretch along almost continuously from Donardis beyond Wingap to Carrickbrook, a distance of eight miles. The constabulary have made a search for him there in vain. His son was at the fair of Cappawhite, in the county of Tipperary, on Monday last. It is stated, as a proof of the sympathy of the people for his father, that "scarcely a minute passed but he received handshakes and embraces from the country people."

DUBLIN, Nov. 21.—The usual weekly meeting of the South Dublin Board of Guardians was held yesterday. There was a full attendance of members, the chairman of the Board, Sir Robert Shaw, presiding. It may be as well to mention, in connection with the outrages that have excited so much attention, that the number of inmates in the workhouse this week is equal to the population of a small town—2,817 persons. The burning of the house and the disorderly state of the paupers was the subject of a good deal of discussion. Mr. Bonnell said that they received in that house able-bodied paupers who would not be received in other unions—the very vices of character—prostitutes, thieves, returned convicts, who, being kept in a state of idleness, had nothing to do but plot mischief. Ultimately the following resolution was put and carried:—"That the Poor Law Commissioners be requested to institute an immediate sworn and searching inquiry into circumstances and causes of the late burning in the house, and the riotous proceedings attendant on it, and to all matters relating thereto, up to the present; and that the Poor Law Commissioners be requested also to institute an investigation as to the management pursued in this house since it was opened; also into the mode of management pursued by the guardians of the North Dublin Union, with the view of contrasting the state of affairs in the two unions."

This investigation has now become absolutely necessary in consequence of the following extraordinary report by the police, furnished by the authorities to the Poor Law Commissioners, and which they enclosed to the guardians:—"Dublin Metropolitan Police, Superintendent's Office, G Division, No. 18.

"Sir,—I beg to report that upon the morning of the 17th inst. Acting-Inspectors Meares and Rice, G Division, proceeded to the South Dublin Union Workhouse for the purpose of ascertaining to what cause the fire which occurred there on the preceding night (as already reported) was attributed. Upon entering the workhouse they were met by Mr. Foley, assistant-master, who informed them that a number of male paupers were shut up in a yard, into which they would not admit any person, and that they were throwing out stones, brick, &c., at the workhouse officials. The officers, accompanied by an acting-sergeant and two constables of the B Division, and a number of the officials entered the yard adjoining the place in which the paupers were shut up, who then commenced to throw stones, bricks, &c., across the wooden paling by which they were enclosed, whereupon the workhouse officials armed themselves with spades and clubs, and after a back door had been forced open, and an entrance obtained to the place in which the paupers were shut up, a regular melee ensued between the paupers and the officials. When the paupers saw the police they cried out that they would give themselves up to them, and entreated them to protect them from the assaults which were being committed on them by the officials, who commenced to beat them in a most brutal manner. The police did their utmost to protect the paupers, some of whom were knocked down by spades or other weapons by the officials, who continued to beat them while lying on the ground. The police had much difficulty in preventing the commission of manslaughter, which would have evidently been the result were it not for their prompt interference, as the paupers and officials were in a very excited state; and although the paupers did not offer any resistance after having been taken into custody, yet the officials continued to assault them even in custody, and in one instance Acting-Inspector Meares, while having a pauper in custody, received a severe blow on the arm which was given him from behind with some heavy weapon by a person whom he could not see, but heard the pauper cry out that it was Wardmaster Gonnaghan who struck him with a spade. Meares believes that the blow was intended for a pauper whom he had in custody. After having quelled the disturbance and taken some of the paupers into custody, they could not remove them in consequence of a door which was locked, the key of which was in possession of Mr. Hornidge, master of the house, who was sent for, and subsequently came and handed the key to Acting-Inspector Rice, who opened the door. Mr. Hornidge and one of the guardians, named Drought, were present at the first part of the riot, but the officers did not observe them enter the yard in which the paupers were enclosed. After the door had been forced open, during the delay occasioned by the door being locked, the wardmasters made several attempts to assault the prisoners in custody, and while they were being removed to the entrance gate at James street, continued to irritate them in such a manner that another scuffle ensued, during which Acting-Inspector Meares observed Mr. Hornidge assault a pauper named Moriarty, who was in his (Meares's) custody. After this row had been settled Meares told that the wardmasters that should they continue to irritate or attempt to strike the paupers while in the custody of the police, he would have prisoners made of them (the wardmasters), let what would follow. There was a gentleman, whom Meares learned was a guardian, present during this latter scuffle, and he stated that the police were inclined to encourage the paupers, although he saw nothing of the previous conduct of the wardmasters. He also accused a constable of the B Division of hav-

ing assaulted Mr. Hornidge, although the constable presented that gentleman from assaulting a pauper who was in custody. Eight paupers were taken into custody, four of whom were charged by Mr. Hornidge with having wilfully set fire to their beds on the night of the 16th inst., and all with having participated in the riot which occurred there. Two of the four who were charged with the burning were also charged with having severely assaulted a cook in the workhouse. The prisoners were removed to Kilmacsham Police-station, and while being brought there, Mr. Drought the guardian, remarked that one of the wardmasters had taken some drink. They were brought before the magistrates at the Head Police-office, and were by him remanded until Friday next. Acting-Sergeant 18 B states that he saw one of the prisoners strike the assistant master, who immediately returned the blow, and knocked the prisoner down. The prisoner was also struck repeatedly by Wardmaster Maher, who was prevented from continuing his violence by the acting-sergeant and Constable 85 B, who had the prisoner in custody. Police-constable 52 E states that he saw a wardmaster knocked down by a pauper, and that he also observed several paupers knocked down by the wardmasters. All the constables who were present at the affray agree in stating that the paupers did not offer any resistance to them when they entered the yard, but called upon them for protection.

PHILIP CRAYEN, Acting-Inspector.

In consequence of the report made by the police, which has already appeared in the Times, charging the officers of the South Dublin Union Workhouse with brutal conduct toward the paupers, the Poor Law Commissioners have ordered an investigation, which was opened yesterday by Captain Robinson, Poor Law Inspector. The police were defended by two eminent counsel, Messrs. Barry and Curran, instructed by Mr. Ennis. Mr. Martin, a solicitor, appeared for the officers. Three acting-inspectors, Craven, Rice, and Meares, were examined on oath; also one of the sergeants. Their evidence went the full length of the statements in the report. They saw wardmasters knock down paupers, strike them with spades and sticks while they were down, and assault them while in custody. Inspector Rice saw a pauper get a blow on the head and fall, whereupon a wardmaster took him by the collar and gave him two or three kicks while on the ground, struck him two or three blows with the back of the spade, and gave him a prod with the iron end of the spade on the back. He saw one master put his spade up to a pauper's jaw, and say he would chop his head off.—London Times.

THE CENTENARIAN.—We announce in our obituary the death of Mr. Timothy Quaid, of Duckstown, near Rathlake, father of the Rev. P. Quaid, P.P. of Callaghan's Mills. He had reached the patriarchal age of 104 years. He was never a day sick, except with a slight rheumatism some years ago. His senses generally and faculties were as lively as when he was twenty years of age. His sight became impaired lately, but on the day before and the day of his death he recognised all about him perfectly. He was buried on Sunday, at Clonacagh, the ancient cemetery, in which the bones of his ancestors for many generations have rested.—R.I.P.—Limerick Reporter.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE MEETING AT BLACKHEATH.—On Sunday, the 16th inst., printed notices were freely distributed at the various Roman Catholic places of worship in the metropolis to the effect "that on Sunday, the 23rd, the Catholics of London would unite with those residing in Deptford and Greenwich in holding a public demonstration of sympathy with the Holy Father on Blackheath." The notice especially invited the attendance of Irishmen, and appointed Bermondsey-square as the rendezvous of the London division. This notice had during the past week created considerable excitement amongst the Catholic body, and the object was almost universally condemned by the Clergy and respectable laymen as inopportune and unwise. So strong was the feeling amongst the higher branches of the Catholic Clergy against the proposed demonstration, that special reference was ordered to be made on the subject at most of the Catholic chapels Sunday morning, cautioning the members of the Church from attending. At one o'clock Sunday about 10,000 Irishmen amongst whom were many respectably dressed men, assembled in Bermondsey-square, where also a strong body of the M division of police, under Inspector Reed, had been previously posted. An attempt was at once made by the Irishmen to organise themselves into a procession for the purpose of marching to Deptford, but this was frustrated by the police. About 2,000 persons, however, arrived at Blackheath, somewhat in the form of a procession, at a few minutes before four o'clock, where from 8,000 to 10,000 people had been for some time assembled, amongst whom were a body of Irish laborers connected with the Woolwich Dockyard, and a large number belonging to the Artillery and Marines, regiments largely recruited from the sister country, but the great body evidently drawn together by curiosity. On the road immediately opposite the entrance to Greenwich Park the leaders took possession of a mound situated in the middle of hollow, their followers closing round with great promptness, and effectually preventing any other persons gaining a footing upon it had they been inclined to make the attempt. No bludgeons or sticks were carried in the procession. About 200 of the R division of police were drawn up on the beach, outside the park gates, but they made no attempt to interfere with the proceedings. The business of the meeting commenced by a Mr. Looney coming forward and asking all Irishmen present to take off their hats and give three cheers for the Pope. This appeal was responded to amidst loud cheering by about one-fourth of the crowd, and was followed by loud hissing from another portion. Mr. O'Leary, having been called on to preside, Mr. Mylio, of Deptford, came forward, and said he stood there as an Irishman and a Catholic to maintain the Temporal Power of the Holy Father against all assailants. He then went on to denounce the late attempts of Garibaldi to conquer Rome, and praised the conduct of those of his countrymen who had signalled their devotion to the Holy Father in Hyde Park. He concluded by proposing a resolution in favor of the Temporal Power of, and sympathizing with, the Pope in his present troubles. Looney seconded the resolution in a speech in which he stigmatised Garibaldi as a tyrannical, heretical, buccaneering, unprincipled, and piratical filibuster, well deserving the fate met with in his late unholy expedition. Several other speakers having supported the resolution in speeches abusive of Garibaldi and his principles, the Chairman declared the resolution carried unanimously, and immediately declared the meeting dissolved. The Irishmen then reformed into a procession and proceeded homewards.—Express.

THE HYDE PARK RIOTS.—Central Criminal Court. Nov. 25.—Pietro Ansoni, 26, an Italian, was charged with feloniously wounding Timothy Murphy with intent to do him grievous bodily harm.

Mr. Ribton conducted the prosecution; the prisoner was defended by Mr. Sleight.

This charge arose out of the Garibaldian riot that took place in Hyde Park on the 5th of October, when it will be remembered a somewhat serious struggle took place between the adherents of Garibaldi and the supporters of the Pope, and several persons were very much injured by blows from sticks or otherwise. It appeared that the prosecutor, who is an Irishman, was among the crowd, and as he described it, he of course stood up for his religion, and called out, "Up with the Pope!" and it appeared that the prisoner was an equally ardent Garibaldian. During the scuffle there was a cry of "knives!" and the prisoner was seen to stab the prosecutor with a shoemaker's knife, which was broken during the affray. The prosecutor swore positively to the prisoner as being

the person who wounded him, and he also declared that at the time the injury was inflicted he was standing quietly in the crowd, and did not give the prisoner any provocation.

Mr. Sleight, in addressing the jury for the defence, said he should not attempt to dispute the fact that the prisoner really stabbed the prosecutor with the dangerous weapon that had been produced, he must have intended to do him some serious bodily harm, and the only question he attempted to raise was whether the evidence conclusively established the fact that the prisoner was the man by whom the act was committed.

The Recorder having summoned up, the jury found the prisoner guilty of wounding the prosecutor with intent to do him grievous bodily harm, but at the same time recommended him to mercy on account of the state of excitement he was in at the time the offence was committed.

Mr. Ribton said there was a second indictment against the prisoner which charged him with wounding another person named Warrille upon the same occasion, and the prosecutor in that case received much more injury than in the one that had just been disposed of.

The Recorder said that perhaps it would be as well to hear the facts connected with the second charge.

Albert Warrille, the prosecutor on the second indictment, was accordingly sworn, and he stated that he was in the park at the time in question, and when the cry of "knives" was raised the prisoner, without any provocation, stabbed him twice, and the second time he wounded him very severely in the thigh, and he was still an out-patient of the hospital in consequence of the injury he received.

The Recorder, in passing sentence upon the prisoner, said that he had been convicted of a very serious offence, and no excitement could afford any justification for his conduct in stabbing two persons under the circumstances that had been deposed to.—He therefore felt it duty to order him to be kept in penal servitude for four years.—Times.

Additional arrests and commitments of Irish Catholics at Birkenhead have been made this week.—The total number of prisoners now awaiting trial, is twenty-two. The confinement has already taken effect on one of the accused, who had to be transferred to the hospital of the gaol a few days ago. The subscriptions in the hands of the Local Committee barely suffice to maintain the wives and families of the prisoners, and the utmost exertions will be needed to secure funds ample enough for their defence. The Crown Officials have summoned nearly fifty witnesses, and a somewhat larger number will be examined on the other side. The subscriptions from the various Defence Committees and all other contributions, should be forwarded, with as little delay as possible, to the Very Rev. Canon Chapman, St. Werburgh's, Birkenhead.—London Tablet.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.—A correspondent, hard to be pleased, writes to us:—"Some curious anecdotes illustrative of popular education in England, have been published in the Report of the Royal Commissioners. A boy, who answered a catechism tolerably correctly to wit, wrote down his reply as follows:—"To owner and buy the Queen, and all that are set in a 'folly under her.'" Mr. Brookfield put the two following questions to 1,314 children in the first classes of 53 schools, containing 6,890 scholars; 17 of the schools were good, 19 fair, and 17 inferior:—"What is the cost of five dozen eggs at five for 2?" and "What do you mean by that state of life into which it shall please God to call you?" Four in 100 of the total number of scholars in 56 schools, and 19 in the 100 of the first class, found the price of five dozen eggs at five for 2; and 2 in 100 of the total scholars, and 11 in 100 of the first class, knew what was meant by "the state of life into which it shall please God to call you." England is the most powerful country in the world, but she owes eight hundred and sixty millions. She is the most religious country in the world, but infanticide has become a public institution, and murderers cite the New Testament while they sharpen their knives to kill. She is the most enlightened nation in the world, but she spells rather inaccurately, as witness the above. England is three-quarters bluster and one-quarter sham—and no mistake.

IRISH AND ENGLISH DISTRESS CONTRASTED.—To the Editor of the London Times.—Sir,—In company with two other friends I have lately visited Lancashire, and it may perhaps interest your readers to know the impression produced on the mind of an entirely fresh observer. We visited, either jointly or separately, Manchester, Stockport, Preston, Blackburn, and Burnley, and made careful inquiries into the system of relief adopted over the whole county. My first impression was certainly surprised to find the distress such less than I had expected. I visited the mansions of those who are now receiving relief—some accompanied by a Relief Committee's visitor; some quite alone. I only found out houses without a tolerable fire. I saw signs of hunger, but none of starvation; I saw no bare feet; I saw nothing at all approaching to the misery of the Irish famine, nor to that which was to be seen in Coventry two years ago.

Nov. 25. F. TEMPLE KNIGHT.

In the Chelsea Police Court it appears that a new weapon of destruction has been imported from the United States. It is a formidable instrument made of stout brass, to be clamped in the hand, with holes for the fingers to pass through. An unfortunate gentleman, named Murray, upon whom it was used, had his jaw bone broken, part of it coming away, as his surgeon testifies, "with his teeth." The impression that "knives" of men are at least the nucleus of the bands by whom these murderous weapons are committed, and that the insecurity of London is in great measure owing to the mistaken leniency of one present system, is universal. Punch exhibits the Home Secretary in the hands of a garotter, while his comrade calls out to him to let the gentleman alone, because "it is their kind friend Sir George Grey." It is needless to repeat that something strong must be done, for the state of public feeling is such that if the system could only be stopped by capital execution, they would unquestionably be employed. As a more humane measure we would suggest a considerable period of imprisonment, varied by the periodical recurrence of severe floggings. We believe this, if put in execution, would quickly check the evil.

BISHOP COLSON'S BACK.—The Archbishop of Taunton gives notice that in the Session of Convocation of the Province of Canterbury next ensuing he will move that the standing orders be suspended, in order to the consideration of an address to the Upper House, praying the Upper House to direct the appointment of a committee of the Lower House to examine and report upon the Lower House a book lately published, intitled "The Pentateuch and Book of Joshua, critically examined by the Right Rev. John William Colenso, D.D., Bishop of Natal, London. Longman & Co., 1862; of the Lower House may deliver its opinion to the Upper House touching the proceeding to a synodical judgment upon the book.—Standard.

Never did the close of harvest present a more threatening and ruinous aspect in the Highlands than it does at the present time. On most farms which are favorably situated the crop is well secured, but on late places and in high glens, where the soil is cold and heavy, comparatively little has been done to the gathering of the grain—so little, that on some farms in this neighborhood only two or three stacks have appeared in the stack-yards, and the fields present a miserable aspect. The only cheering feature we have under these disheartening circumstances is the fact that most farmers in this district depend chiefly on their sheep and cattle for their wherewithal to pay their rents; and, if a sufficient quantity of straw could be secured for the wintering of cattle, most parties might come pretty well out of it after all.—Dundee Observer.

The True Witness.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DEC. 19, 1862.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE distress in the manufacturing districts of England is becoming daily more serious.—Typhus fever in an aggravated form has already declared itself, and the consequences must be very serious to all classes of the community.—From France there is little of interest to report; there have been rumors of designs upon the life of the Emperor, but it is very doubtful how far these are well authenticated. A general uprising of the Poles is said to be imminent.

The Times' correspondent relates at great length the particulars of what it calls "a skirmish betwixt the Passaglia and the Papal clergy in this country." The City of Milan was selected as the battle field; and though this time the results have not been in favor of the anti-Catholic party, there can be no doubt that at no very remote day the battle will be renewed with greater vigor on the part of the Victor Emmanuel Government. The object of the latter is to establish what it calls, by way of a joke we suppose, a "Free Church in a Free State"; that is to say, in plain English, to make the Church the slave of the State; and to reduce her Pastors to the position of Government officers, exercising their spiritual authority in the name, and under the supervision, of a Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs. The firmness of the Bishop administering the Diocese of Milan has for the present prevented the realization of this Liberal scheme. The particulars, as we glean them from the Times correspondent, are as follows:

The unhappy Passaglia, whose apostasy has caused much scandal, but of which the motives are so well known, that it is incapable of doing any serious harm—was invited by the Provost of San Carlo del Corso, one of the largest Milanese parishes, to preach in his Church. Mgr. Caccia, the Bishop Administrator, interfered; and in the exercise of his legitimate, and purely spiritual functions, menaced the Provost with an interdiction if he gave the use of his church to the renegade Passaglia. An angry correspondence ensued. Passaglia, and his friend the Provost, invoked the aid of the Prefect of Milan, and the Civil Power, against the Bishop; and as the Ricasoli Government had promised to make good to Passaglia and his friends—the lewd and disorderly priests and disrobed monks who have signed the petition for detroning the Pope—any losses which they might incur, Passaglia thought that he had good reasons for supposing that the Civil Power would warmly espouse his cause against the tyrannical Prelate. In this however he was mistaken. Either the Rattazzi Cabinet does not feel itself strong enough to come as yet to an open rupture with the still numerous Catholic party in the North of Italy, or it has some "deep state craft," as the Times correspondent insinuates; but whatever the cause, the civil authorities shrank from a collision with the Bishop upon a matter purely spiritual, and the meditated preachings of Passaglia were postponed, to a more convenient season. We expect however to hear shortly that a charge of treason has been trumped up against the brave Bishop Mgr. Caccia.

Another great battle, certainly, and to all appearance, another great victory for the Southerners or Confederates, and another great defeat for the arms of the Federals, have been the chief events of the past week in the United States, and in the vicinity of Frederickburg. On the morning of Saturday last the Northern army under the orders of General Burnside commenced a general attack upon the Confederate line. On the left, the Federals under General Franklin made, it is said, some trifling progress and gained half a mile of ground: but on the right and in the centre, the assaults though fighting bravely were repulsed with terrible slaughter. The exact truth is of course held back by the Northern authorities; but they confess to a loss of 5,932 killed and wounded in General Franklin's division alone—which was also the only one that was not hurled back in disorder by the Confederates. On Sunday the battle was not renewed, the Federals having apparently been too severely handled on the previous day to hazard another offensive movement: and though subsequently

joined by General Sigel, the Northerners fell back, and on Monday recrossed the Rappahannock river, thus bringing the third campaign against Richmond to a speedy and most inglorious termination. Amongst the names of Federal officers wounded, we find that of General Meagher.

What the next move on the great chess board will be it is impossible to predict. Probably the Confederates, satisfied with having successfully defended their own soil, and with having repulsed their invaders, will remain strictly on the defensive: but the political necessities of their position compel the Federals either to resume the offensive, or to acknowledge in the face of the world, their inability to conquer and subjugate the South. It may reasonably be expected that the tidings of this last disaster to the Federal arms will produce great excitement in Europe, and give additional impetus to the already very strong feeling in favor of recognition. Indeed, if the Confederates can hold their own for a few months longer, we see not how the European Powers can hesitate to apply to the practically independent Southern States, the same principles which they have applied in the case of the Republic of Southern America: and which in the case of Mexico and of Texas—the United States did not hesitate to apply, long before the former had successfully asserted their independence in the field.

The merchants of New York have provided us with a very appropriate and conclusive commentary upon their complaints of the action, or rather inaction, of the British Government in the case of the now famous Confederate man-of-war steamer Alabama. They, the complainants, are furnishing the French army in Mexico with iron, machinery, and materials for railroads, and in a word with all kinds of military stores of which the army of invasion stands most in need. Lord Russell in his despatch to Mr. Seward insisted upon the fact, that the American Government has always, when war was raging in Europe, insisted both upon the right of its citizens to sell all sorts of merchandise, munitions of war included, to either or both of the belligerents—and upon the principle that a neutral is not bound to interfere for the prevention of a contraband trade betwixt its subjects, and those of a belligerent Power. This has always been the doctrine, and as we see by the unimpeded action of the New York merchants towards the French invaders of Mexico, is still the practice of the United States. With what face then can the Yankee Government pretend to find a grievance against Great Britain, in that the latter strictly follows the precedents established by its Trans-Atlantic neighbor, and one which the citizens of the latter are at this very moment faithfully following!

THE SCHOOL SYSTEM OF LOWER CANADA.

—Whilst the Catholic minority of Upper Canada have long, but ineffectually been complaining of the injustice of allowing a Protestant majority to tax them for the support of Schools of which they do not approve, it would appear from the Montreal Witness of the 10th instant that, in Lower Canada, the Protestant minority in like manner complain of being subjected to similar injustice by a tyrant Catholic majority. Our contemporary says:—

"As to the Protestant part of the population, there is, we believe, always more or less dissatisfaction prevailing, in reference to the educational superintendent. The fault, however, does not lie with the department, but with the system adopted. . . . The Protestants in Lower Canada are too much scattered amongst the Catholics to be able to form many flourishing schools of their own. Yet their school taxes which, in proportion to their number, figure the largest sum, are forced from them by Roman Catholic school Commissioners, and applied to teach a religion which is not that of their children; and when trying to help themselves, by the formation of a dissentient school, every obstacle is generally thrown in their way by a majority which is afraid of losing their taxes."—Witness, 10th inst.

We are not going to take up the cudgels in defence of the Lower Canada School system, which very likely might be made to operate most tyrannically towards the Protestant minority, if the persons to whom its administration is confided were as dishonest, and as tyrannically disposed as are the administrators of the Upper Canadian School system; and which is, theoretically open to all the objections which we have constantly urged against the principle of State-Schoolism. The day must come, is perhaps not far distant, when a change of Ministry and an anti-Catholic Superintendent of Education, may make it incumbent upon the Catholics of the Lower Province to take strong and decided action against the actual School system, which in the hands of a hostile administrator might be made to work in a manner adverse to our interests as Catholics, and our sacred rights as parents. We shall therefore say nothing in its praise, as it is, we believe, open to many and serious objections; but as it is our rule not to complain of a system whose practical results are upon the whole beneficial, even though it may be theoretically very imperfect, we do not feel ourselves called upon to say one word against the school system of Lower Canada. It has, thanks to the zeal and honesty of those to whose hands its administration has hitherto been confided, and thanks above all to the incessant zeal of the Catholic clergy in the cause of education—worked upon the whole very well; and the complaints of our contem-

porary the Montreal Witness of injustice done to the Protestant minority, and of the wrongs by it inflicted upon them; are the first that have yet reached our ears.

With reference to those complaints, and without expressing any opinion as to their truth or falsity, we have no hesitation in saying, that, if general, they should be at once and impartially enquired into; and if proved upon enquiry to be well founded, that their cause should be at once and effectually removed. We have not, as have our Protestant fellow-citizens, two sets of weights and measures—with one whereof they mete out justice to themselves, and with the other whereof they mete out what they call "justice to Catholics." On the contrary, we recognise but one standard of right and wrong for all men alike, irrespective of national or religious differences; and as we contend in behalf of the Catholic minority of Upper Canada, that the State has no right to tax any man for the support of a School to which he, in the exercise of his supreme or sovereign rights as a parent, does not see fit to send his child; so also we admit that, if in Lower Canada Protestants are in any single instance compelled to pay for the support of schools to which they object to send their children, a grievous wrong has been perpetrated, and one which calls loudly for immediate redress. The rights of the parent over his own children, and that whether he be Catholic or Protestant, in a State which like ours has "no semblance even of connection with the Church," which has in short no distinctive religious character, should with the legislator be paramount to every other consideration.

The Witness will however be pleased to take notice, that he has cited, as yet, no single instance of oppression; and has indicated no parish or township in which Protestant parents have been wronged, or have had obstacles in the way of forming dissentient schools, opposed to them by a Catholic majority. We do not say that such things are not; we admit that such things may be; but the Witness has not, hitherto, shown that they actually are. If, however, our contemporary will condescend to particulars, and will furnish us with attested facts—names, dates, and places—in support of his allegations, he will find that the TRUE WITNESS will contend as earnestly for "Freedom of Education" for a Protestant minority in Lower Canada, as it has hitherto earnestly but ineffectually contended for "Freedom of Education" for the Catholic minority of Protestant Upper Canada.

Assuming that which he has not so much as attempted to establish, the Witness proceeds to discuss the remedy for the pretended grievances, under the which he alleges that the Protestant minority in Lower Canada suffer.

"For this oppressive state of things the Protestants of Lower Canada have but two remedies at hand; either to demand that all the schools in the receipt of the public taxes be made unsectarian; or else that education be made entirely free and independent of Government. The first alternative has no chance of success, and the second will probably have to be resorted to before long."—Witness, 10th instant.

Bearing in mind that the word "unsectarian" is a slang term which Protestants employ to designate non-Catholic and mixed Schools, we agree with him that there is not the most remote probability that the majority of Lower Canada will ever allow themselves to be taxed for the support of such Schools; and if there be indeed no other alternative than that suggested by the Witness, we have no hesitation in saying that we infinitely prefer the "Voluntary System" in Education, to that which our contemporary calls "unsectarian." Why should not every man be Chief Superintendent of Education in, and for his own family? He would do the business without a salary, which in the present hard times is a matter of no slight importance; and having a deep personal interest in the moral and material well-being of his own flesh and blood, he would do that duty well. If the Witness will come out on the "Voluntary" ticket he shall receive no opposition from us; and if he takes his stand upon the principle that education is the legitimate function, not of the State, or civil magistrate, but of the Family and of the Father, and will apply that principle, indifferently, to both sections of the Province, there will be one point at least upon which the TRUE WITNESS and the other Witness shall cordially agree, even if differing on all else. For though we are by no means enamoured of "Voluntarism," either in religion or in education we would accept it as a far less evil than State-Schoolism, with mixed or common Schools.

In the meantime, and whilst waiting for an answer to our request for facts, we reply to the accusation urged by the Witness, to the effect, that the 'Roman Clergy of Canada were indifferent to education.' This is false, and the very opposite of the truth; for it is the zealous and constant support given by the 'Roman clergy' to the actual school system, imperfect though that system may be in some respects, that its success is mainly due. The Witness is incessantly complaining of the tremendous power of the clergy of Lower Canada; and he ought therefore to know that any system which that powerful and influential body opposed, or did not support, would have but little chance of making its way into

favor with their flocks. At the same time, it must not be understood that the support given by the Clergy to the actual school system implies an unqualified approbation of all the details of the system supported; they accept it, and like wise men who do the best with the tools at their disposal, they honestly and zealously endeavor to avail themselves of its provisions for the promotion of the education of their people. To this amount of credit they are justly entitled, and the Witness will not be able to defraud them of it, and of a people's gratitude.

The probability that Prince Alfred is the choice of the Greeks to fill their throne, vacant by the flight of the contemptible Otho, has of course excited much political interest in the affairs of that most insignificant of Kingdoms. The Greeks are in favor of a British Prince, because they expect that he will bring with him the cession of the Ionian Islands to Greece, and that his acceptance of the throne will secure to them the sympathies, and perhaps the material aid, of the British Empire in carrying out their ambitious designs upon Turkey and the domains of the Sultan. France regards the election with jealousy, as likely, if accepted by Great Britain, to interfere materially with her views of making of the Mediterranean a French lake; and Russia—which has its own views upon Greece, as well as upon the territories of the "sick man"—invokes the terms of the original Treaty betwixt the Great Powers, by which the throne of the newly erected kingdom was expressly prohibited to the members of the Royal families of any of the contracting parties. There are thus considerable political difficulties in the way of the acceptance of the proffered crown by a son of the Queen of Great Britain; and if that crown be accepted it will lead probably to a reopening of the entire Eastern question, and to an entente cordiale thereupon betwixt France and Russia—both of whom are jealous of the additional influence which that acceptance would give to the British flag in the Levant.

The religious difficulties, though in the eyes of the moralist and of the consistent Christian still more serious than the merely political or diplomatic obstacles which interpose betwixt a son of the Supreme Head of the Church of England, and the Hellenic throne, are either quietly ignored by the Protestant press, or only casually alluded to as of secondary importance. The Montreal Witness is in fact almost the only journal that as yet has so much as taken this moral and religious obstacle into consideration at all—and even the Witness treats it as of far less consequence than the anticipated political obstacles which the united opposition of France and Russia may probably interpose:—

"It is not to be disguised, however, that his—Prince Alfred's—acceptance of the throne of Greece would be fraught with numerous and great difficulties. It would tend to league Russia and France against England, and it would be likely to involve England in trouble with Turkey. Besides, Prince Alfred could not consistently become a member of the Greek Church, and he may well be loath to give up such certain ease and dignity as he can enjoy in Britain, even for the crown of a turbulent, ambitious and warlike kingdom—which is the centre of half a dozen of the most dangerous questions that threaten the peace of Europe."—Witness 19th instant.

When we remember that the Greek Church—whose faith the King of Greece must himself profess, and of which his children must be brought up members—holds, with the exception of the Supremacy of the Roman Pontiff, all those doctrines which Protestantism in general, and Anglicanism in particular, denounce as soul-destroying, as damnable, and idolatrous: that it agrees with Rome on all those points whereon Protestant churches differ from the latter—such as, the Real Presence in the Eucharist—the Mass, the venereal sacrifice of the Body and Blood of Christ—the invocation and veneration of Saints, and of the B. Mother of God in particular—and Purgatory; and in a word, that with the one exception specified above, the Greek Church holds and teaches all the distinctive, and to Protestants the most offensive doctrines of Romanism; and that wherein, dogmatically, it differs from Rome, as upon the double procession of the Holy Spirit, it differs also and to the same extent from Lambeth—it would seem as if the term "not consistent" were rather too mild to apply to a change, dictated solely by worldly motives, from the faith of Anglicanism to that of the Greek Church. And yet upon such a change—infamous and blasphemous though it would undoubtedly be on the part of one not conscientiously persuaded that Anglicanism was a damnable heresy, and of the truth of the peculiar dogmas which the Latin and Greek churches hold in common—and which all Protestant sects agree in denouncing as damnable and idolatrous—we feel convinced that British Protestants would look with indifference, if not favor, provided only that it secured some additional profits to British commerce, some extension of British political influence in the East. Provided a man be not a Papist, he may be of what religion he pleases, or of no religion at all, and he will run no risk of forfeiting the good opinion of the Protestant world; and whilst it has no words too harsh to apply to him who from purely conscientious, even if mistaken, motives, and from a regard to what he believes to be duty and his eternal interests, becomes a Catholic, the rene-

gade, who from purely worldly motives adopts, or with his lips professes to believe, the faith of the schismatic Greek Church, is visited only with the trifling censure that his conduct is "not consistent." The idea that such a change—and from such motives—would be sacrifice of the worst description, a sin against God, an outrage to Christ, and blasphemy against the Holy Ghost, never seems to enter the imagination even of the most intensely evangelical Protestant.

This affords but another instance of the facility with which error can coalesce with error, and of the indifference of Protestantism to all religions, with the exception of the Catholic religion, which it hates with a hatred truly diabolical, and worthy of its Satanic origin. If a Mahometan throne were vacant, there would be no difficulty in finding amongst Protestants, hundreds of candidates for the regal dignity, and all ready to shout at the top of their breaths in honor of the prophet of Islam, if their subjects should require of them such a test.

As in India the Protestant Government of Great Britain for years, and till of late, officially took part in, and defrayed the expenses of the obscene and idolatrous rites of its heathen subjects, it can scarcely be expected that any foolish or conscientious scruples will interpose to prevent its acceptance of the crown which the people of Greece seem about to tender to a British Prince. Political considerations, however, the fear of driving France entirely into the arms of Russia, the dread of another Eastern Question, may probably so operate on the public mind as to induce the British Government to decline the proffered honor, if indeed there can be any honor in accepting a crown already worn by that poor miserable creature Otho I. The decision of the British Cabinet is looked forward to, therefore, with much anxiety—an anxiety not at all diminished by the appearance of an article in the Post, the reputed organ of Lord Palmerston, to the effect that Greece had a perfect right to offer its crown to an English Prince; and that in the existing treaties betwixt the Great Powers, regulating the affairs of the East, there was nothing to prevent the acceptance of that offer by any one of them.

AN EFFLUVIUM.—Every day brings additional evidence of the failure of the "common" school system of Upper Canada, and even its most ardent champions are compelled to adopt its opposite, or contradictory, that is to say the "separate" school system. Conscientious scruples interpose to prevent the education in common of Catholic and Protestant children; social scruples, or prejudices, render impossible the education in common of the children of well-to-do parents, and the Arabs of the streets; and a third cause has now been discovered, and set forth by the Board of School Trustees of the city of London for allowing, nay enforcing 'separate' schools. This cause, which has at last converted such an enlightened body to the separate system which they have so long opposed is, as our readers may well suppose, very serious indeed; it is, in fact, nothing else than an effluvia, or not to put too fine a point on it, what the vulgar call 'a stink.'—There is indeed a 'stink' in the London common schools, in more senses than one.

The particulars of this affair are given by the Toronto Leader, whose article on the subject, and comments upon the action of the Board of School Trustees we lay before our readers:—

THE COLORED POPULATION AND THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

The Board of School Trustees of the neighboring city of London is the first to take up a subject which has attracted more or less attention in different parts of the Province—the mingling together of colored and white children in the Common Schools. The Board has not acted hastily in the matter. The subject has been under consideration for several months; and it is only within the last few days that the Board came to a final determination. Their report is one which does them credit. It goes over the whole question, suggests difficulties, and meets objections in a way which shows that they have not acted in a hasty manner or in an ungenerous spirit; but, on the contrary, that they have brought a careful study, and calm deliberation to bear upon the various points which came before them. As the subject is one of provincial importance, we shall state as briefly as possible the views taken by the Board, and the recommendations they make in their report. Let it be premised that the number of colored children of school age in London is 96. Of these 50 attended school on an average during the past year, and as many as 80 attended at various times. It is upon such data as this that the Board had to work. They set out by stating that a feeling exists in the community that, from climatic reasons or organic causes, there is a repugnance in the minds of the white population to a close or intimate relation between their children and those of colored parents. The children themselves sympathize in this feeling or prejudice, whichever one may wish to call it; and the result is not infrequently a bandying of offensive epithets, embittered acrimonious feelings, and juvenile quarrels. In these petty disputes the parents frequently take part, complaints are made, and will continue to be made by both parties, that their children have been insulted; and, by the colored parents, that theirs have been harshly and perhaps unjustly treated. The Board then touch upon another point, which they think a false delicacy should not prevent them from noticing; and this is, that during the summer months an 'effluvia' arises from these children which is highly offensive to many of the children, and still more so to many of the teachers. Then, there is naturally a want of sympathy between the colored children and the teachers. It is possible that the teachers endeavor to avoid the appearance of acting toward one scholar in a different manner from another; but there is nevertheless a want of sympathy, to use no harsher term, between the white teacher and the colored child, which the latter, with the natural shrewdness of its race, is not slow to perceive. This feeling of estrangement between teacher and scholar, the Board think cannot be the best means of elevating the negro; as the jealousy called into play in childhood must result in mutual dislike in later years. When educated apart, they will

not be educated for evil; they will not have some of the worst passions of the human heart called daily into play...

This is the whole case as offered by the Board: these arguments which they give for recommending that a separate school for the colored children should be established in London.

Upon reading the above we could not but regret that, for the nonce, or pro re nata, the children of Papists were not endowed with, or could not assume, the effluvia, or peculiar aroma of the negro child; that so, in the case of the former, as in that of the latter, Boards of School Trustees might come not only to a decision in favor of Separate Schools, but actually make those schools obligatory upon the unsavory little ones.

Leaving out of sight as irrelevant the questions whether negroes do indeed emit any peculiar effluvia—and whether the London Board of Trustees be Abolitionists of the first water, philanthropists, friends of the black, most warm edoucers of Southern tyranny, and eloquent in their praises of "liberty and equality"—we would observe that there is no one reason by them assigned, why the exclusion of negro children from the "common" schools should be attended with the most beneficial effects, both to those who are excluded, and to those who are retained, which might not with equal force and truth be urged in favor of the "Separate" education of Catholic and Protestant children.

When educated apart they will not be educated for evil; they will not have some of the worst passions of the human heart called daily into play and thus strengthened by exercise; they will have no taunts and insults—(such as "d—d Paddy boys, and Romanists," for instance)—to remember; and when they enter life as men, they will be enabled to meet their white (or Protestant) fellow-citizens without a single acrimonious feeling arising from the recollection of wrongs suffered, or injuries retaliated.

Rightly reasoned no doubt; and as conclusive in favor of Separate Schools for Protestants and Catholics, respectively, as in favor of Separate Schools for whites and negroes. With the exception of the "effluvia," or stink, there is no one reason assigned by the Board of School Trustees for establishing negro separate schools, which does not equally justify the establishment of Catholic separate schools: and if the latter be withheld, it is only because Catholic children do not emit an "effluvia."

mentionable orgies, its natural concomitants, impurity and insanity amongst both sexes increased with bideous velocity. It has been so already in Upper Canada, although the disease there seems to have been far less virulent, and far less generally diffused, than in the North of Ireland.

This is very sad, but is by no means extraordinary. What else can be expected from the budding together in a small heated building of men and women, in a state of wild abnormal excitement, closely resembling in all its phenomena the diabolical possession spoken of in the New Testament. The victims of this horrid epidemic, or 'possession,' seem to lose all control over their thoughts, words, and actions—indeed, in the language of the conventicle, they are expressly said to 'lose their strength.' Men and women howl and shout, go into fits, and while the 'possession' lasts, yield themselves up, body and soul, to the fascinating, but dangerous excitement. The 'weaker vessels' that is to say, the women, and men of a highly nervous and irritable diathesis, are the first of course to feel the effects; but by a strange sympathy, which man seems to have in common with the lower animals, the strong and healthy men with well balanced nerves, and iron constitutions are attacked with the same symptoms; and after struggles, more or less severe, yield to the noxious and demoralising influences of the atmosphere by which they are surrounded.

In justice to our separated brethren, we must admit that the most respectable portion of the Protestant world, think and speak of 'Revivals' as do Catholics. Only about a fortnight ago we saw in the Echo—a low Anglican journal of this city—an article from a divine of the Anglican establishment, eloquently denunciatory of these dangerous extravagances; and to the credit of the better classes of society, it should be added that no English gentleman ever countenances them by his presence, and that an English lady would as little think of assisting at a Revival, as of singing a comic song at the 'Cider Cellar,' or of indulging in a 'go of hot with' at Evans'. Only the lower classes of society, the vulgar and illiterate, are to be found actually participating in the orgies of the 'Revival'; though it is true that, prompted, sometimes by curiosity to examine into the morbid psychological phenomena which it displays—or sometimes by the less charitable desire of having a hearty laugh at the grotesque attitudes, the contortions, and strange yells of the victims—people of superior attainments, and of a higher grade in the social scale occasionally look in upon the proceedings. This curiosity we condemn as uncharitable, and as dangerous. The degradation, moral and intellectual, of our misguided fellow-creatures is a fit subject not for laughter, but for tears; and he who without necessity exposes himself to the noxious atmosphere of the 'Revival' Meeting, deserves for his imprudence to catch the disease of which it was his professed object to make the diagnosis. All modest women will of course keep away from the place where a 'Revival' is going on; and we trust that no young men will be foolish enough, whilst the excitement lasts in Montreal, to expose themselves to any unnecessary danger.

A HOUSE OF REFUGE.—The Montreal Herald, and others of our city contemporaries are warmly urging upon their readers the necessity of establishing a House of Refuge for the indigent poor in Montreal during the approaching rigorous season. Catholics can have but one feeling, and that in common with their Protestant fellow-citizens on the subject; and it is indeed to be hoped that they may thoroughly succeed in their beneficent designs. Private enterprise is, we believe, if wisely directed, amply sufficient to accomplish the desired end; and whilst therefore we deprecate any Government establishments for the relief of the indigent—since all experience shows that such institutions invariably degrade the recipients of relief, and that they may be, and too often are, prostituted to purposes of proselytism—we can appreciate and honor the motives which prompt our Protestant brethren to take some measures for furnishing temporary shelter, and food during the winter months to the poor and outcasts of their own persuasion.

For the Catholic poor we always have had

such "Houses of Refuge;" but the rapidly increasing population of the city, and consequent increase of pauperism, has taxed their means to the very utmost. Designed for a city of some thirty or forty thousand inhabitants, it is not wonderful that they are scarcely competent to provide for the wants and necessities of a population of nearly one hundred thousand. The moral character, besides, of a great part of the homeless poor, prevents our Catholic institutions from receiving them within their walls, and amongst their inmates, seeing that they would but corrupt those with whom they were brought in contact. Thus it is that the common jail, during the winter months, obliged to do duty as a House of Refuge—a duty for which it is altogether unsuited. The great difficulty thus is not to find food and shelter for the poor, but for the drunkards, for the loose, idle, and disorderly who roam about our streets, and of which class unfortunately, the greater part of our street poor are composed.

There are many and great difficulties to be overcome no doubt; but from the sensible, and if we may be permitted the expression, "unsentimental" manner in which the Protestant press of Montreal approaches these difficulties, we hope and believe that they may in great part be surmounted. In Toronto, if we take the Globe as the exponent of the public sentiment of that city, a very different feeling manifests itself: and it is evident that there under the pretence of providing for the homeless and friendless, it is in contemplation to establish, and with State aid, a powerful proselyting machine, to the detriment of Papists. The plan, in short, proposed and advocated by the Globe for dealing with children whose parents are from poverty or other cause unable to take care of them, is to give the control over such children to the municipal authorities; which are by law to be authorised to commit the said children to a House of Industry, or to a Reformatory, or in certain cases to assign them as apprentices, or domestic slaves, for limited periods, to persons in the country, or to others making application to the civil officials for the "white chattels." In other words, the Globe recommends the legal establishment of a slave trade in the Protestant cities of Upper Canada, by means of which the children of poor Catholic parents—and alas! many of the Catholic parents of U. Canada are very poor—may be kidnapped and sold to domestic slavery in the bosom of a staunch Protestant family, there to put off their rage and paternal creed.

The plan of the Globe is not original. It has long obtained and with the most gratifying results in the U. States, in New York and all the large cities of the neighboring Republic; and under its operation thousands and tens of thousands of Catholic children have been kidnapped or stolen from their parents, and handed over to Protestants to be brought up so as to revile the religion of their parents, and to despise the mothers who bore them. All this is no doubt highly gratifying to the parties least immediately interested; but we hope that there is still enough of manhood and love of liberty, in spite of the blighting influences of Yankee democracy in the Upper Province, to render the Globe's plan for the forcible conversion of Papists, impossible of execution. Parents owe a duty to God; and that duty would require of them, if the occasion presented itself, and the sad alternative was forced upon them, to resist even to the death any attempt to tear their children from them—no matter by whom, or under what pretences made.

AN EVANGELICAL MAN IN TROUBLE FOR KEEPING DISORDERLY HOUSES.—Our readers may perhaps remember the excitement caused at St. George's-in-the-East, by the attempt of the incumbent the Rev. Bryan King to introduce Popish ceremonies, and ornaments. Prominent amongst the godly men who opposed these backslidings was a Mr. Barrett, a most respectable man, a guardian, churchwarden, and a very 'low-churchman'; it was therefore with great horror that we found in our exchanges a report of how this godly man, and zealous stickler for the Protestant Faith had been tried, convicted, and fined, for keeping brothels. Alas! such is the fact. We copy from the Dublin Telegraph:—'At the Middlesex Sessions a Mr. M. Barrett, a builder, of New-road, St. George's-in-the-East, a guardian of the poor, vestryman, and trustee of this wealthy parish, was indicted for keeping common houses of ill-fame at No. 1 and 2, Rose-court, Upper East Smithfield, in the parish of St. Botolph, Aldgate. Barrett's counsel applied for permission to allow his client to be seated below the dock, 'on the ground of his respectability, that he had been overseer and churchwarden, and that he was now guardian, trustee, and vestryman of St. George's.' The parish prosecuted at the instance of the East London Association for the Suppression of Evil and Immorality. The chief defendant is the proprietor of twelve houses in the court, a majority of them have been most disreputable places for a long time, and the police described the frightful scenes of disorder and lewdness they had witnessed in the tenements; 1 and 2 Rose-court were the property of Barrett, the vestryman, &c. In the course of the counsel's address to the jury, he described Barrett as a most honorable and respectable man, who had served in all the parochial offices in St. George's, and had taken an active part against the Rev. Bryan King and the Puseyites in the parish during the religious discussions, and that this circumstance had drawn upon him the hostility of several persons, and of the East London Association. Yet it was proved that he himself collected the rents weekly at these houses, and knew well what they were. So far back as eleven years ago, a respectable man, living in the court, said to Barrett, 'You let your houses to bad girls, and you ought to be ashamed of yourself.' Thus it appears that this select vestryman, this multum in parvo of parochial honors and dignities, has been collecting the wages of prostitution for nearly a dozen years. The Assistant-Judge, in summing up, animadverted strongly on the impropriety in the case of the St. George's fracas, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty against all the prisoners.

Mr. A. E. Montmarquet has been appointed one of the Churchwardens of the Fabrique de Montreal.

LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW. October 1862. Dawson & Son, Montreal.—The contents of the current number are 'Les Misérables,' a Review of Victor Hugo's last voluminous romance; 'Platonic Dialogues'; 'Modern Political Memoirs';—'Belgium';—'The Waterloo of Thiers and Victor Hugo';—'Aids to Faith';—'China, the Taeping Rebellion';—and 'The Confederate Struggle and Revogation.' Of these articles that on the Waterloo of Thiers, and Victor Hugo is the most amusing; but in some respects that on "Aids to Faith" and the host of replies, rejoinders, and counter-replies innumerable, which the 'Essays and Reviews' have provoked, is the most important. As the organ of the conservative and orthodox High Church school, the London Quarterly does his best to discredit the arguments of the Essayists, and to exalt those of their opponents; but this he can only do by abandoning his distinctively Protestant principles, and by speaking for the nonce, as a Catholic. He is by the necessities of his position compelled to appeal to the Church and to tradition as the columns which support the Creeds and Christian dogma. The Reviewer's admission of, and lament over the enslaved and degraded condition of the Anglican Establishment, incapable on account of its subordination to the State, of taking an independent action against the heresies growing up within its pale, and manifesting themselves in works such as the Essays and Reviews, and later still, in Bishop Colenso's attack upon the Pentateuch—are both instructive and amusing. The article on the civil war of America is ably written and contains a vivid, but by no means exaggerated picture of the demoralising tendencies of democracy; and of the deep humiliation that the sensitive and high-minded must experience from being subjected to the ordeal of a popular candidature. In practice, the result of such a political system as that which obtains in the Northern States is, and ever must be, to drive all honorable men from the paths of public life, and to make the term "politician" synonymous with that of unprincipled adventurer, and rogue.

EDINBURGH REVIEW.—October 1862. Dawson & Son, Montreal.—This valuable critical and scientific journal, and the reprints of all the other leading periodicals are constantly on hand and for sale at Messrs. Dawson's Great St. James Street. The October number presents us with a goodly array of reading matter, scientific, historical, theological, and political.

L'ANNEE RELIGIEUSE DE MONTREAL.—FOR 1863. Montreal, Messrs. Plinguet & Co., 29 St. Gabriel Street. This is a very useful compilation of religious and ecclesiastical statistics, and general information as to the hours of service at the different churches and chapels of our city. It contains also an interesting notice of the Japanese Martyrs, and of St. Michel des Saints, which Catholics will read with pleasure.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Agents for the TRUE WITNESS:— Buckingham—H. Gorman, Esq. Pakenham—Francis O'Neill, Esq. Renfrew—P. Kelly, Esq. Pembroke—James Heenan, Esq. Allouett Island—Patrick Lynch, Esq.

At the Annual Meeting of the "Tom Moore Club" held on the 3rd instant, the following members were elected Office Bearers for the ensuing year:— President—Mr. Edward Woods. Vice President—Mr. Wm. Rigney. Treasurer—Mr. Robert Warren. Secretary—Mr. John Cox. Committee of Management—Messrs. Thos. Holland, James J. O'Brien and John A. McCormick.

HOUSE OF REFUGE.—Proceedings against the Corporation.—It may be remembered that some years ago a bequest of a house and some £1,500 was made to the Corporation with the understanding that the house should be used as a House of Refuge. No action has been taken in the matter, and we understand that proceedings are now to be instituted against the Corporation, requiring them to show why the intention of the donor has not been carried out.—Montreal Herald.

A 'very rich' copper mine has been discovered in the third range of the township of Roxton. A Canadian company—'Pentouine et Lafontaine'—have purchased it and will shortly begin to work it. Persons who have seen the mine say that it will soon be as celebrated as the famous Cushing mine. Several large bids have already been made for it, but the company will not sell. They commence operations on a capital of \$22,000.—Montreal Gazette.

The Kingston Whig says that it is almost certain that next Spring a large body of Germans will occupy the fifty thousand acres of land in the back Township of Frontenac, which they bought through their agent, Mr. Sinn, last summer. The Kingston people talk about running a road through to the new settlement so as to secure the trade which such a large influx of consumers may be expected to bring.—Id.

FIRE IN GRIFFITOWN.—On Saturday morning last a fire broke out in Colborne Street, Griffittown, which was the cause of the destruction of a large amount of property. About 11 o'clock the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas McGrath, City Councillor for St. Ann's Ward, was discovered to be on fire. The building being a wooden one, and there being a strong east wind at the time, the flames spread with such rapidity, that Mr. McGrath and family who had been in bed a good while made their escape with great difficulty, not having time to dress themselves. The dwelling with all its contents, was speedily reduced to ruins. The fire meantime communicated with a wooden house contiguous, owned by Mr. Farmer, and occupied by two families, and notwithstanding the efforts of the Fire Brigade it was greatly damaged, the poor tenants suffering the loss of some of their effects. Another house under, or adjoining Mr. McGrath's occupied by three families, was set on fire and considerably injured by the flames. The fire, it appears originated in a frame building in rear of, and adjoining, Mr. McGrath's residence, but from what cause is unknown. We understand his insurance expired recently, and that his loss will amount to between \$700 and \$800. Mr. Farmer is insured, but none of the tenants have any insurance on their effects.

SPOILING A PLEASURE PARTY.—We are informed that two young respectable looking men came to Montreal a few days ago from Quebec, and engaged rooms and board at a hotel; and, it seems, they were admitted to the most respectable society in this city. One day this week, as the story goes, they ordered the landlord to provide luncheon, including wines, confectionaries &c., to the amount of nearly \$100, as they had arranged to make a pleasure-excursion to a place about seven miles out of town, and stated that sleighs with the party of ladies and gentlemen, would leave a certain street at a pre-arranged hour, carrying the eatables and drinkables with them. Mine host made the required arrangements; but as he had not yet been paid anything on the young men's board bill, he mildly suggested that payment of the whole score would be desirable, which was promptly responded to by a check on—Bank; and away they went. It occurred, however, to the landlord, that he might as well have the check cashed, but to his surprise the obliging teller said the name of the party was not known; he then hurried away to stop, if possible, the excursionists, and fortunately reached the place of departure just as the ladies were stepping into the sleighs. Little time was required for explanation—the pleasure party was spoiled, two nice young are said to have skeddaddled—and we were told the matter was to be placed in the hands of the police; but it now appears that friends have interfered and the matter will be arranged otherwise.—Herald.

FRESHFORDLAND.—By St. John's papers brought by R. M. S. Ospray, we learn that destitution in all its forms exists to an alarming extent among the operative population at the present moment, and gloomy apprehensions are awakened that a winter of severe suffering will be experienced by a large number of the people. Already in the office of the Poor Commissioner in St. John's well daily by furnishing applicants for food—by able men, who have no employment and no means to procure bread, by mothers, whose helpless young ones pine from absolute want—by many who never before applied for paper relief. And, and to say, their appeals for relief have, in almost every case, been heartlessly and unfeelingly rejected. Under this deplorable state of affairs, it is the clear duty of the Governor to convene the Legislature as early as possible that measures may be adopted to avert the starvation which now impends upon the unfortunate victims of unsuccessful industry.

MAN FROZEN TO DEATH NEAR FORT DALHOUSIE.—The St. Catharines Journal states that a man named Booth, a dissipated individual was found frozen to death in a shanty near the Fort Dalhousie Station of the Welland Railway on Sunday morning.

We understand the Hamilton revival has begun to make itself felt at the Toronto Lunatic Asylum. It is to be hoped the number of cases of lunacy resulting from this communion will not be great, as the Asylum is nearly full, and we are sorry to learn that 'monsters' are prevalent in the wards.—Commercial Advertiser.

A London paper says that a collector of one of the townships of Elgin has decanted, taking with him some \$3,000 or \$4,000 of funds collected.

A MECHANICAL OR ARTISTIC FACT.—A bank note engineer, on the fine vignette work can earn his \$10 a week, but it so injures his eyes that he works but little. The human voice by constant use, is injured; Singers, lawyers and ministers, try Bryan's Pulmonic Waters—25 cents a box. Sold in Montreal by J. M. Henry & Sons; Lyman, Chase & Co., Carter, Kerry & Co., S. J. Lyman & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, and at the Medical Hall, and all Medicine Dealers.

Birth. In Prescott, on the 15th December, Mrs. D. O'Connell of a son.

Died. At L'Assomption, on the 14th inst., deservedly esteemed and regretted, Lieut. Col. Bernard Leon Leprieux, formerly of this city, aged 70 years and 15 days.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Montreal, December 17th, 1862. Flour Pollards, \$2.25 to \$2.50; Middlings, \$2.65 to \$2.80; Pine, \$3.50 to \$3.80; Super, No 2, \$4.10 to \$4.30; Superfine \$4.45 to \$4.71; Fancy \$4.60 to \$4.65; Extra, \$4.90 to \$4.95; Superior Extra, \$5.15 to \$5.30. The demand to-day is not so brisk. Super, is rather scarce. Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs about \$4.50. Wheat Canada Spring, 93c to 94c ex-cars; U. U. White Winter, nominal, \$1.04 to \$1.05. Car loads in good demand. Peas per 60 lbs, 70c to 72c. Nominal. Ashes per 112 lbs, Pots, \$6.65 to \$6.70; Inferiors, 5 cents more; Pearls, \$6.75 to \$6.80; Inferior Pearls \$6.35 to \$6.40. Butter is in good demand; supply small; quotations unchanged. Inferior, 10c to 10 1/2c; medium, 11c to 12c; fine, 12c to 13c; choice, 14c to 15c. Lard per lb 7 1/2c to 8c. Tallow per lb 8 1/2c to 9c; in demand. Hams per lb smoked, 6c to 8c; canvassed, 8c to 10c. Pork per brl Mess \$10.00 to \$10.50; Thin Mess, \$9.00 to \$9.50; Prime Mess, \$8; Prime, \$8. No transactions; quotations nominal. Beef per brl, Prime Mess, \$8 to \$8.50. Nominal. Hogs are in good demand and fully higher; we quote sales at from \$3.75 to \$4.25, according to quality. Seeds Clover, 8c to 8 1/2c per lb; Timothy, sales at \$2 to \$2.50 per 45 lbs.—Montreal Witness.



A SPECIAL MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will take place in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, BONAVENTURE BUILDING, on Monday Evening, 22nd inst., Subject of debate:—"Should Emigration from Ireland be encouraged?" The Chair to be taken at half-past seven o'clock. (By Order) P. O'MEARA, Rec. Sec.

Dec. 12.

DR. CAHILL'S LECTURE ON IRELAND. Just Published, in Pamphlet form, a full Report of the above LECTURE, with a PORTRAIT of the Rev. Gentleman, and a brief Sketch of his Life. For Sale at the Book and News Stores. Price 12c. Copies mailed to any part of the country, by the undersigned, on receipt of 12c in stamps. W. DALTON, News Dealer

Montreal, October 30th, 1862. Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books, Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books, Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Comp., for sale at DALTON'S News Depot, Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal. Jan. 17, 1862.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE

PARIS, NOV. 22.—La France, in an article upon the attitude of England with respect to Greece, and on the candidature of Prince Alfred for the throne of that country, draws attention to the question, and says:—The great Western Powers have common interests in the East which ought to unite and not to divide them. It is evident that if one of the Powers desired to obtain a preponderance to the prejudice of the other, the equilibrium of their relations would be disturbed and a shock be given to the principles on which their good understanding rests.

Nov. 24.—The Constitutionnel of this evening says:—Some foreign journals have spoken of a second note on mediation in America having been dispatched by M. Drouyn de Lhuys. We can state, however, that this rumour is without any foundation.

Nov. 25.—The Patrie of this evening contradicts the report that Marshal Randon had been sent to Rome on an extraordinary mission. The Paris journals of this evening state that the Turbine has been despatched to the Greek waters.

THE GREEK QUESTION.—Nov. 26.—The Constitutionnel of to-day contains an article on the affairs of Greece, signed by its chief editor, M. Limayrac. In this article M. Limayrac recalls that France has no motive for refusing should England make the proposition to renew the engagement of the three Powers with Greece.

The situation of France, says the writer, is free, decided, and completely disinterested. The accession of Prince Alfred to the throne of Greece would wound us. Greece is free to choose her Sovereign. Our relations with England are so cordial that we should feel no displeasure at the choice of Prince Alfred. In what way could we take umbrage at the position of a great Power who would create for itself the obligation of maintaining a prince on the Hellenic throne? Greece exists with difficulty as it is, and the Power which furnishes a dynasty will be confronted by two perilous difficulties. Either it will have to restrain the aspirations of the new King within the prison walls of the present frontiers, and thus lose popularity and prestige, or it will encourage the ambition of the Greeks for territorial aggrandisement, and in that case open the door to the redoubtable European question, which is pregnant with all kinds of complications.

These serious embarrassments, concludes M. Limayrac, would result for England from the triumph of the candidature of Prince Alfred. The Morning Post has not thought proper to take cognisance of them, but the Times has perfectly understood them.

La France of this evening says:—Russia will not support the Duke of Leuchtenberg, as such an attitude would afford a pretext for the candidature of Prince Alfred.

It is asserted that a deputation of Greek notables has left the Piræus for England to present an address to Prince Alfred bearing numerous signatures.

THE PLOT TO ASSASSINATE THE EMPEROR.—A gentleman who was in Paris on Monday writes:—Besides the Boulevard Prince Eugène plot, almost every one you meet inquires, 'Have you not heard of the Emperor being shot at down at Compiegne?' A man assured me solemnly on Monday that one of the Cent Gardes was killed at Compiegne by a ball intended for the Emperor, and that the assassin was executed on the spot. In order to enforce the truth of the anecdote, he assured me that he had seen a lady who had been a sister of the slaughtered Cent Guard, in deep mourning for him. Moreover, he said that the bullet was of a particular description, and made on purpose to penetrate the coat of mail which the Emperor wears. The improbability of such an affair being hushed up is, however, so great that one cannot swallow it.—But it is very curious that so many tales of plots and assassinations should be in the air. There is no doubt at all about the increased activity of the secret police, and the terror among the class of political suspects.

A work just published in the name of M. Hubaux, private secretary to Prince Napoleon, is universally attributed to his master. It is an attack on the temporal sovereignty of the Holy Father in the form of a collection of opinions from French diplomatists from the time of Louis XIV. to the Revolution during the First Empire, and during the Restoration.

Prince Napoleon says a Paris correspondent is not in favor at Court. He does not intend to go to Compiegne, which will not probably break the heart of the lady who shares the throne of France with Napoleon III.

A very curious case is just now being tried before the Court of Assizes at Amiens, which is exciting great sensation, as it shows that though torture has been theoretically abolished, it still is practically resorted to by French judicial officers in criminal cases. In the month of May last a woman named Dolé was arraigned before the Court of Douai, on the charge of having murdered her father. She stoutly denied her crime, and the judge d' instruction and his subalterns, in order to induce her to 'confess' her guilt, resorted to the following ingenious plan. The unfortunate woman (who was enfeebled) was confined in a cellar two metres (about seven feet) square, which received light and air by the simple process of a brick in the wall being removed. She was allowed her only food, and a straw mattress, which was taken away for a short time, was soon taken away, and she was therefore compelled to sleep on the stone floor.—Whilst in this position, the secretary of the judge d' instruction visited her daily, and urged her to confess, promising that she would be released as soon as she acknowledged her guilt. For three months she held out bravely, but at length nature gave way, and she answered every question that was put to her in the affirmative, and was sentenced to hard labour at the hulks for life. She was sent to the Court of Cassation, and by what appears a special dispensation of Providence, before her appeal came on two men surrendered themselves, and confessed that they had committed the crime for which the unfortunate Mme. Dolé had been convicted and condemned.—The Court of Cassation of course quashed the sentence, but in conformity with the law, ordered a fresh trial, which is now taking place at Amiens, and in the course of which the tortures inflicted upon

the prisoner to acknowledge herself guilty of a crime she did not commit have been gradually revealed. The continued emigration from the South, and particularly from the Lower Pyrenees, has somewhat alarmed the authorities. The Prefect of that Department has issued a circular to his subordinates, the sub-prefects and mayors, entreating them to try to stop the exodus. He reminds them of the unavailing efforts of his predecessors with the same view, and while disclaiming the use of restrictive measures to keep people at home, recommends that they should be disabused of exaggerated notions about the facilities of acquiring abundant wealth in a few years in South America. There is little doubt of the conscription having something to do with this self-expatriation.—Times Corr.

ITALY.—The Nazione of Florence has just published a series of letters addressed by M. Bargagli, the Tuscan Envoy of the Holy See, to his Government in 1856. These documents (remarks Le Monde) are not without their use, although they have been stolen from the Grand-ducal archives, and published by the professed enemies of the Papacy. They prove that the old Governments of the Peninsula were for the most part in a more or less violent state of hostility to Rome, and that the parts played by their agents at Rome were such as generously would prompt us to pass over in silence. Personally the sovereigns were doubtless actuated by the best intentions; but they became real adversaries to the Holy See, through their weak compliance with the demands of the Revolutionists. Their banishment is a chastisement which we should scarcely complain of if they and their ministers were its only objects. But their poor subjects have lost all their prosperity, and the Church has but passed from subjection to them to come under the hated and tyrannical yoke of Piedmont.

To speak of Tuscany alone, history will judge severely the conduct of its Ministers towards the Church, and it will not be long before events demonstrate that the love and the glory of the Church are all that has been left them after the past and present oppressions which they have gone through. The parties which the abominable conduct of Piedmont has united in a desire for independent government profess, above everything, their submission to the Pope. They wish to have their tenure, as it were, of the future from him. Doubtless there is a Grand-ducal party; but this party is, and calls itself the Catholic party. Esteem for the old regime is past and gone; and here it is that Providence is truly working in men's minds. M. Bargagli was originally an employee of the civil service, and was called to the diplomatic service, to bear on which, however, he brought but a moderate capacity. The exact measure of that capacity is given by the documents issued by him. Instead of informing his Government how things really stood, and fore-arming it against street and anti-chamber rumours, those rumours were just what he adopted as the theme of his official communications. These are pervaded by ill-will and bitterness of feeling against Cardinal Archuechi, which is all the more deplorable because Archuechi displayed at the time, as ever, the greatest objectiveness in the presence of His Eminence.

Rome is now much occupied with this incident, which must, it would seem, bring M. Bargagli's mission to a close, since his actual relations with the Holy See must have become as limited as those of his Sovereign with his own subjects.

From the news which come from the Romagna, the Marches, and Umbria, these provinces appear to be much agitated by the reaction against the Piedmontese Government. The idea of unity is so utterly dead that people are now thinking of nothing else but how to bury it. But two elements survive this chimerical unity: that of Order, which is allied to the Papacy, and that of the Republic, to anarchy.

If the Pontifical Government would yield to the suggestions which are made to it; if it would take the trouble to listen to its devoted adherents, in aid of such measures as new Powers too well know how to practice, it would doubtless succeed in reconquering its territory for itself. The entry of the battalion of Zouaves, the artillery, and the Pontifical troops, would stir up the inhabitants, more especially those of the Romagna, whose character of the people is firmest and most energetic. The Piedmontese (says the Monde) hemmed in between these populations and the Papal soldiers, would be compelled to yield. It would, we might say perhaps it will, then be seen what use may be made of the army reconstituted by Pius IX. after the glorious disaster of Castelfidardo. We are certain that this army would be doubled and reborn in case of war. The Catholics would be happy and proud to reconquer the sacred territories, and restore them to their lawful master at the price of their blood.—Cor of Weekly Register.

The finances of revolutionary Italy maintain their character. In 1859, the estimated income was £21,094,000, and the estimated expenses, £24,340,000. But the actual receipts were only £16,660,000, and the actual expenditure was £27,076,000. The actual deficit was, therefore, £21,000,000.

In 1861 the estimated income was £19,136,000, and the estimated expenses, £34,148,000. The actual receipts were £18,740,000, and the actual expenditure, £38,929,000. The actual deficit was, therefore, above £20,000,000.

For 1862 the estimated income was £20,252,000, and the estimated expenditure, £33,604,000. The actual deficit of 1862 will exceed £20,000,000.

For 1863 M. Sella, the Minister, estimates the income at £24,292,000, and the expenditure at £37,416,000. The estimated deficit is therefore, nearly £13,000,000. What the actual deficit will be, we must wait to see. Even of the estimated income, no less than £2,000,000 are to be derived from the sale of Crown lands.

A FEW CHURCHES IN A FREE STATE.—A decree of the Home Ministry of the 'Kingdom of Italy' changes into barracks the monastery of the Dominicans of Termini.

The church of the Nuns of St. Mary of Constantinople, in Naples, has been robbed of valuable statues, silver ornaments, and precious vestments, as well as of the silver lamps of the high altar.

In Florence, the Basilica of St. Lawrence has had its high altar tabernacle broken open; the ciborium in it has been stolen, and the consecrated species thrown on the pavement.

The tabernacle of the altar of our Lady Loreto was also broken, and the silver lamp of the altar of the Madonna del Rio stolen.—Contemporaneo.

Six committees of Nuns have been driven from their convents; namely, those of Bethlehem, Sta. Lucia and San Olandino, at Foligno; those of San Giuliano, Sta. Maria Maddalena, and of the Sacred Heart, at Perugia. The following day their few articles of furniture were sold by public auction by the confiscating commission called the Censura Ecclesiastica.—Osservatore Romano.

In the Puglie (kingdom of Naples) the few convents still remaining inhabited by Religious are at the same time inhabited by the officers, soldiers and agents of the Piedmontese Government. The Nuns, deprived of their property, do not even receive the wretched pension assigned to them, and may have to live from daily alms. However, schismatic Vicars Capitular, intrusted by the Government; during the exile of the Bishops, by a new process of tyranny, impose upon these poor Nuns Passagian Confessors and Chaplains; so much so that, in some convents, these Nuns have abstained from going to confession and hearing Mass, for the last eleven months, so as not to be obliged to have any communication with such apostate Priests. The schools and colleges dependent on Government have hardly any pupils, and yet enormous sums are spent there to satisfy a crowd of new Professors without faith, honour, morality or learning.—Eco di Bologna.

The discussion of Lima speaks of a scandalous Priest, of the name of Ambrogio di Mondovi, who goes about the places near the Lago Maggiore proclaiming a new independent national church of his own.

A correspondent from Borzò, dated November the 16th, and published by the Correspondance de Rome, says:—Ancona has lost seven churches. The Government has not even respected architecture; so that the impious and the Jews, who flatter themselves that they have a taste for art, cry out as loudly as the Christians against Piedmontism, which has become synonymous with Vandallism. The magnificent church of San' Agostino is to be partly pulled down, and in part turned into an inn. There is also talk of pulling down the church of the Arceconfraternita of the Blessed Sacrament.

Speaking of Passaglia, who expects to receive a lucrative government appointment in the Schismatic church which Victor Emmanuel is meditating, the Times correspondent says:—Passaglia would be a great weapon in the hands of a daring and resolute Italian Government, not only against the Pope, but against the Power whose bayonets uphold the Pope at Rome!

TURIN, NOV. 25.—Failure at home, and disgrace abroad, are the unenviable requirements with which the Rattazzi Ministry re-appear on the official bench. 'The Roman Question' torn to ribbons (as the Italians say themselves), its failure so palpable that many of its most fanatic supporters in Italy, as in England, are at their wits' end to get dextrously away without seeming to run away: a state of siege in a united country unpardonable by the Revolution, and criminal before the world as flagrant in its application to people whose crime is that of fidelity to its lawful Sovereign, thus proclaiming the 'unity of Italy' to be an imposture; and official barbarities, egresses tampering with the judicial bench, and atrocious tyranny and murder by Government proclamation, will form the most prominent items in the first account, while in the second signal undistinguished official contempt for the private summons of their Foreign Minister to the French Imperial Cabinet is noted as the brilliant acquisition with which the recess has decorated the servants of the robber-king. Throughout Turin, which had been filling for several days with the combatants for the Parliamentary arena, previous to the opening, nothing was discussed but the short-comings of the Ministry, the hopes of its enemies, rendering it a very Babel of discord, conjecture, and contradictions.—Cor. of Tablet.

GARIBOLDI'S LANDSIDE SPOT AT PISA.—A serious instance of opposition has taken place at Pisa between the Government and the 'party of action.' During the night a marble slab had been set up at the spot where Garibaldi was landed, commemorating that event, and mentioning that he was wounded at Aspromonte. This circumstance was considered by the authorities as intended to cast a slur upon the army, and on the following day a picket of carabinieri was sent to pull down the slab and put another in its stead with the same inscription, except the words, 'wounded at Aspromonte.' But, lo! notwithstanding the vigilance of the police, on the night after the Government slab was taken away, and one identical with the first one put in its stead.

The correspondent of the Opinions of Paris, who relates this says that while the carabinieri were at work, Madame Maria (Miss White) might be seen at the window of the hotel inhabited by the General, watching them in great apparent agitation.—Guardian.

ROME.—The visit of the Prince of Wales to the Pope on the 17th inst., is thus described by the correspondent of the Post:—

It is not an event of which history offers us many precedents, that the heirs apparent to the two great Protestant thrones in Christendom should have been simultaneously in Rome, and proceeded together to pay their respects to the supreme head of the Catholic Church. This rare occurrence took place this morning. The Prince of Wales and his suite, attended by the British representative, Mr. Odo Russell; and the Prince and Princess of Prussia with their suite, attended by the Prussian Minister, Baron de Kanitz, left the Caffarelli Palace in five carriages about noon, and drove to the Vatican palace, where they were received at the foot of the great staircase by the Pope's major-domo, M. Borromeo, and conducted to the Pope's suite of apartments. The formality observed in the Papal Court on the reception of persons of royal rank by his Holiness is, that after passing through the various ante-chambers in which the noble guards and household Prelates are stationed according to their respective ranks, the persons to be presented proceed alone from the last ante-chamber into the audience-chamber, conducted only by the Prelate entitled Maestro di Camera, who opens the door and kneels down, whilst the visitors, stepping forward, kneel themselves in the presence of the Supreme Pontiff who on such occasions is ordinarily unattended, and receives his visitors *à la française*. The diplomatists and members of the suite who accompany the royal personages wait in the last ante-chamber until, on a given signal, the Maestro di Camera gives them access also into the audience-chamber, where they are successively presented to his Holiness by the sovereigns or princes that have previously enjoyed their own private interview with the Pontiff.

In accordance with this custom, the Prince of Wales and the Prince and Princess of Prussia entered the audience-chamber without the members of their suite, and were most affably received by Pío Nono. His Holiness had formerly known the Prince Consort, he had known the King of Prussia, he had known the Prince of Wales so lately, that they were plenty of topics of conversation to be found in family reminiscences, besides the customary common-places of inquiries and answers about travelling and sight-seeing. The Pope was charming, and kept up a brisk conversation for about ten minutes, when the gentlemen and ladies of the prince's and princess's suite were admitted and presented to his Holiness.—The whole party on leaving the Pope's apartments, proceeded to those of the Cardinal Secretary of State, to pay him the customary visit of restitution.

PETER'S PENANCE.—A letter from Rome states that between the months of November, 1859, and the end of October, 1862, a period of three years, the collection of Peter's Pence has added to the resources of the Pope the sum of 5,150,000 crowns—that is more than 1,700,000 Roman crowns (upwards of 9,000,000fr)—a year. The annual deficit of the Pontifical finances is 5,000,000 crowns. Peter's Pence reduces it to 3,300,000 crowns. 'Notwithstanding this deficit,' says the letter, 'the Government meets the expenses of the public service, and has at this moment a sum of 1,000,000 crowns in the Treasury.'—Post.

The following anecdote of Pope Pius IX. is related in a monthly review entitled, 'Le Monde Judicaire.'—'The Sovereign Pontiff, among his other powers, enjoys that of annulling the wills of his subjects. The son of a Roman landed proprietor complained to His Holiness that his father had bequeathed the half of his fortune, or 40,000fr., to the Priest who on a particular day and in a church named should say the first Mass. The Pope, not during to cancel a will on account of an act of religious insanity, adopted another plan. He went himself at daybreak to the church in question and celebrated the first Mass. He thus gained the 40,000fr., which he then handed over to the grateful heir.'

We have to deplore the premature death of the Abbe Oberson, Chaplain of the Pontifical army. He sunk in a few days, and asked to be buried in the new Gothic church of the Redemptorist Fathers which is close to the Ravenna barracks. Mr. Oberson was a Swiss, and had followed the campaign of 1860. When the butcher Cialdini, after the disaster of Castelluccio, had him brought before him, he incited him, grossly and shouted at him: 'How have you saved you, the child of a free country, to come and fight against me?' 'First of all, I do not fight,' answered the Chaplain; 'my profession is to assist those who fight.' Besides, I am in the service of the Vicar of Christ, who is quite as much an Italian as you are.—The Pope is only kept up by Swiss and Frenchmen.—'I see a Spaniard by your side, Sir,' replied

Mr. Oberson, pointing to Cialdini's aide-de-camp. 'Is it so?' Well! I, (here) (sings) and blasphemies were introduced; am about to have the shot. 'I will be one crime the more,' coolly added the priest. The soldiers, whom he loved, grieve for Abbe Oberson, who was so gentle, pious, and brave.

The Prince of Prussia paid a visit to the King of Naples during the short stay of the former at Rome. The Prince went in full uniform, wearing the Neapolitan order of St Ferdinand, and attended by the Prussian Minister accredited at the Holy See, in accordance with the rules of etiquette observed in official visits from one sovereign to another.

The King was also in uniform, surrounded by the dignitaries of his court, and his minister for foreign affairs stood by his side. The visit was of sufficient length to allow of the august personages engaging in a most interesting conversation. It seems that the Prince broached the subject of the Neapolitan question, and did not conceal from the King that he had been most painfully impressed during his short stay at Naples; he also mentioned to the King that many Neapolitans came to him on board the Osborne to lay before him the wretched state of the country.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—The state of siege has at length been raised in the southern provinces, but the concentration of all political authority in the hands of the prefects of Naples and Palermo, giving them thereby an almost unlimited power, leaves the Neapolitans in very much the same state of oppression as before. That they do not obey Piedmont of their own free will is proved by the fact that at least one-third of the whole Italian army is stationed in the country, and exacts even extortion in putting down brigandage. The Revue, a Liberal journal of Naples, states that the number of soldiers at present in the continental provinces of that kingdom is 82,000, and in the island of Sicily 20,000; in all 102,000, without reckoning eighteen squadrons of cavalry in the Capitanato, and several battalions of mobilised National Guard composed of all the lowest revolutionary *canaille* of the cities of Northern Italy. The *Osservatore Romano*, asks, against what enemy are these troops destined to act? The brigands, we have been often told, are almost exterminated, and the remnants of their bands can inspire no alarm; the secret society of the 'Gomarristi' has been broken up, and 400 of its members are to be transported to some island in the Pacific; and Garibaldi and his followers will not soon forget the lesson they received in the *Aspromonte*. These troops must, therefore, be required to hold in submission the nation which has been always represented as having so unanimously expelled the tyranny of the Bourbons, and elected Victor Emmanuel for its Sovereign.

The Jays of laughter are ended at Naples, writes the correspondent of the Gazette de France. Every one lives in a state of fear. La Marmora has still unlimited power, and a beardless lieutenant may have you shot, on the strength of a mere denunciation. The visit of Victor Emmanuel to the city he has so basely stolen, and over which he so infamously tyrannises, is put off to next month.

The Count de Tran's furniture has been transferred from Portico to the Capodimonte Palace. The upholsterer has not yet been paid for it; and, on applying for payment on several occasions, he was each time told to 'go and get his money from the Bourbon.'

According to news from the provinces, the reaction would seem to have concentrated in the province of Avellino. The families who had shown themselves too favourable to Piedmontism are leaving their residences, and seeking refuge in the neighborhood of the troops. At Campanella, two of these crack-brained Piedmontists were foolish enough to boast that the Royalists would not dare to touch a hair of their head. A council of war tried and condemned them, as traitors to king and country. Six hours were given to them to make their peace with God, and the next day they were shot in the public square.

One Captain Brignatelli, commanding a Piedmontese detachment at Collano, in the province of Salerno, seems to envy the reputation of Fieschi. He had the Communal Chancellor of Lavianno arrested, and, on a mere suspicion of connivance with the Royalists, had him shot.

In a small place of the Basilicate, a Captain of the National Guard, and a head priest, were shot without any process of law. At San Paolo, two unlucky Royalists were mercilessly shot. At Gessopalena, one Marco Laganuti, formerly a soldier of Francis II., underwent the same fate. At Solandra, Antoine Cavalcante, and Domenico Pannocino met death with courage and firmness to the cry of 'Long live Francis II. our King.'

A tremendous disturbance took place on Sunday the 16th, at the theatre of San Carlo. The cry was, 'Down with the Camerista Government!'

Before leaving Naples the Prince of Prussia gave a dinner on board the Osborne, on the 3th, in honour of the Prince of Wales's majority; and on the 11th numerous placards were affixed to the walls of the city appealing in the strongest terms to the future Kings of England and Prussia, against the tyranny of the Piedmontese rule in Naples. They were immediately torn down by the police, but not before they had been seen and remarked on by the Royal visitors. The visit of Victor Emmanuel is indefinitely postponed, and so is the raising of the state of siege in Naples, as the Opinions says, on account of the deplorable condition of the Southern Provinces. The brigandage is becoming day by day more desperate, and the affair at San Severo (noticed to you a few days since) was a very serious one. Wherever the personation is the most cruel the bands are strongest and fiercest, and De Luca, Fantoni, and Arcaretti are about the best recruiting officers Francis the Second could wish for. This state of affairs cannot go on. England can never be deaf to the utter misery she has been the indirect cause of, and at least Catholics cannot sit tamely down, and bear of slaughter and rapine perpetrated on their fellow Catholics; for the furtherance of a miserable chimera. The great crime of these unhappy men is not merely their loyalty, but their religious creed. They love Francis the Second, and deprecate still is the Church of their Fathers, the sanctuaries they have seen profaned, the cloisters, whose desecration they have witnessed; the Priests, whom they have not been strong enough to save from exile, prison, and murder. The name of Mary, their conquerers have insulted, and the Adorable Sacrament they have outraged so fearfully, one dreads to think of it. Catholics may soon have a casting vote in the councils of the empire. In Heaven's name let them use it, ere a war of extermination, a wholesale system of proscription, has swept thousands of their fellow Catholics from one of the fairest countries the sun shines on.—Cor. of London Tablet.

It is never too late to mend, and we have satisfaction in recording that the 'Times' at last makes the amende honorable to the injured Queen of Naples. The 'Times' correspondent writing from Rome, on Nov 19th, says of the Queen Maria Sophia, 'Young and beautiful; spirited, and possessed of much talent, she should have been respected by every one calling himself a man; and it reflects no honour upon our sex that in this city, calamities have been uttered which even the violence of party-feeling cannot excuse. It is now the turn of 'France's Magazine' and of the 'Daily News.'

AUSTRIA.—An amnesty for all Hungarians condemned by the military tribunals for political offences, and for all refugees who have already returned to their country, together with the suspension of all political prosecutions already begun, have just been granted by the Emperor of Austria. These measures strengthen the hopes of a reconciliation between Hungary and the Imperial Government which have lately been indulged in.

PRUSSIA.—Berlin, Nov. 27.—The Neue Preussische (Kreuz) Zeitung of to-day publishes the reply of the King to an address of devotion presented to him by a deputa-

tion from the cities of Elberfeld, and Arnsberg. The conclusion of His Majesty's speech was as follows:—'I am sorry, that I must now govern without a Budget. I shall, however, return to a regular course. In the meantime the representatives of the people on their part must help to render this possible, and must not exercise their constitutional rights, as by so doing they would paralyze my Government and disarm the country. I cannot surrender the rights of the Crown.'

BELGIUM.—The Belgian Chambers have reassembled for their annual session. The campaign of the Liberals against the religious rights of Catholics is about to reopen. Two points are selected for attack—the Cemetery or Interment question; and the question about the Fabric Funds of the churches. The Revision of the Law of 1843, which secures to the Clergy their authority and surveillance over the Common schools, is desired by the Liberals; but the king has hitherto set his face against the design so determinedly, that it has made no way.

RUSSIA.—We announced some time ago on the authority of the 'Union' that Mgr. Joseph Sokolki, the Bulgarian Primate, whose solemn consecration at Rome and whose subsequent disappearance will be remembered by our readers, has not apostatized, and was not dead, as had been generally reported and believed, but had been perditionally entrapped and carried off from Constantinople, on board a Russian vessel by the intrigues of the Greek schismatics. The news is not confirmed; the Primate is in confinement in a monastery near Kiev. The Rev. Father Falleone, Prefect Apostolic at Constantinople, and charged to obtain information on this subject, writes to confirm the news.—The unhappy Primate is in close confinement, and is subjected to very harsh treatment; but he perseveres in the faith with admirable constancy. The Court of Rome is about to exert itself energetically to procure the liberation of Mgr. Sokolki by reconstructing with the Russian Government.—London Tablet.

UNITED STATES.—A Letter of 'Manhattan,' the New York correspondent of the Standard says:—'We are a great people. We yesterday dispatched the steamer Levi D. Chapman and his wife in the barque Lye-ee-Moon for Shanghai, China. The cost of this expedition will be about 12,000 dollars, but it will be cheap if it succeeds in converting the 365 millions of Chinese from their wooden Joss arrangements to any of our numerous faiths. I think the man and wife mission are Presbyterians of the new-light school, and not of the old school, though I do not suppose it will make much difference to the Chinese.'

THE DRAFT IN BIRMINGHAM.—My townsmen were sort of demoralized. There was a evident desire to evade the Draft, as I observed with sorrow, and patriotism was below Par and Mar too. [A Jew-deposit.] I hadn't so soon set down on the piazza of the tavern than I see sixteen horsemen riding abreast, leading their way up the street.

'What's them?' is it cavalry? 'That,' said the landlord, 'is the stage. Sixteen able-bodied citizens has lately bought the stage from here and Scrobburg. That's them. They're stage drivers. Stage drivers is exempt? I saw that each stage driver carried a letter in his left hand.

'The mail is heavy to day,' said the landlord. 'Generally they don't have more'n than half a dozen letters 'twix them. To-day they've one apiece!'

'And the passengers?' 'There ain't any, scarcely, now-a-days,' said the landlord, 'and what few there is, very much prefer to walk, the road is so rough.'

'And how is it with you?' I enquired of the editor of the 'Bogle Horn of Liberty,' who sat near me. 'I can't go,' he said, shaking his head in a wise way. 'Ordinarily, I should prefer to wade in gore, but my bleeding country bids me stay at home. It is imperative that I remain here for the purpose of announcing, from week to week, that our Government is about to take vigorous measures to put down the rebellion.'—[Artemus Ward.]

According to the statements of Governor Buckingham's Messengers to the Connecticut Legislature, the draft has proved a great failure in that State. Of the 1212 men drafted in the different towns only 75 principals and 142 substitutes have been mustered into the service of the United States. Of the remainder, 81 deserted after reporting at camp, 623 have been exempted by surgeons and set-aside, 166 were unaccounted for on the 12th instant, 10 had previously volunteered, and 34 were not subjects of military duty.

SWINDLING IN BUFFALO.—We hear of a financial transaction at Buffalo which has not yet appeared in print, which exhibits an amount of coolness which we have never known equaled. As the story goes, a rough looking man, dressed like a farmer, appeared a few evenings since at a banking office in Buffalo, and stated that he had been over in Canada to purchase a lot of cattle, but found the price so high he concluded not to buy. He had a lot of Canada currency, and he heard that there was eight or ten per cent premium on Canada money in Buffalo. If such was the case he would like to dispose of what he had by him. The banker said there was a slight premium on Canada currency, and he would pay twelve per cent for what the cattle buyer had. The farmer replied that he was biting rather sharp for his money, and he 'guessed' he had better go out and see if he could not sell his money at better rates. The banker said, as he was going, that he might look around but he would pay him as much as any one, and the unsophisticated countryman departed. He soon returned, and stated that he had been offered fifteen per cent premium on his pile of \$8,000, but as he had offered it to him first, he brought it back. 'Well,' said the banker, 'I will give you sixteen per cent advance on your money.' The bargain was concluded, and the banker counted \$280 for the \$8000, which appeared to be a new issue on an interior Canadian bank. The pretended drover, who was a sharper in disguise, left with his 'pile,' and the unfortunate banker soon found that he had been duped, and that the whole \$8000 were in neatly executed counterfeits, and that he had been the victim of a huge swindle.

The following is from the New York World. Though somewhat partisan, the statements are undeniably true.—The farce of electing members of Congress from the city of New Orleans took place on the 3rd of December. Benjamin F. Flanders and Michael Hahn were the fortunate competitors. With the help of the soldiers, so we judge from the accounts, some 5,386 votes were polled in the whole city. At the last election there were 13,424 votes polled, which shows a falling off of over 8000 votes. Old Jacob Barker and Hon. J. C. Boulligny were among the defeated candidates. Of course Flanders and Hahn are in no sense representatives of the city of New Orleans, and it is to be hoped the present House to which they are elected will see to it that the representative principle is not outraged by admitting these delegates to full membership. If military governors are permitted to send representatives to Congress from the revolted states it will be an easy matter to cook up a majority for the present administration in the next House, and this design we apprehend is at the bottom of the New Orleans election. It is bad enough to have our currency degraded by too large an infusion of paper, without having our Congress rendered worthless by an 'infusion' of representation.

A dispute having arisen at an Italian court between a lawyer and a doctor, as to which should walk first in a public procession, it was referred to the court for judgment, who gave it in favor of the lawyer, on the ground that the rogne should always precede the executioner.

A HARD LIFE.—If an editor omits anything, he is lazy; if he speaks of things as they are, he is mad; if he glosses over and smooths down the rough points he is bribed; if he calls things by their proper names, he is unfit for the position of an editor; if he does not furnish his readers with jokes, he is a mullet; if he does he is a rattle-head, lacking stability; if he condemns the wrong he is a good fellow, but lacks discretion; if he lets wrong and injuries go unmentioned, he is a coward; if he upholds a public man he does it to gratify spite—is a tool of a clique, or belongs to the "outs"; if he indulges in personalities he is a blackguard; if he does not, his paper is dull and insipid.

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Syndics of the Parish of Sts. SOPHIA, County of Terrebonne, will receive to the 20th of the present month, TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of a CHURCH AND SACRISTY, at the said Parish of St. Sophia. Plans and Specifications are deposited in the Office of the undersigned, in the Town of Terrebonne. Tenders must be post-paid, addressed either to the Rev. M. Payette, Priest and Cure of St. Sophia, or to the undersigned at Terrebonne. The works must be completed by Christmas, 1862, and the Syndics do not engage to accept the lowest Tenders. J. C. AUGER, Notary and Architect. Terrebonne, 3rd Dec., 1862.

DR. SMALLWOOD, (Late of St. Martin Isle Jesus), SAINT ANTOINE STREET, MONTREAL.

INFORMATION WANTED. OF CHARLES KILLEHER, otherwise CHARLES CAMP, Tinsmith. He is about twenty-three years of age, five feet eight inches in height, fair complexion, stoops a little when walking, and exhibits a medal said to have been received by one of his ancestors for distinguished service in the British army. Any information of the above-named person will be thankfully received by the Peterboro St. Patrick's Society. Peterboro, Nov. 24th, 1862.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. TENDERS will be received to the 20th of DECEMBER NEXT, by the Local Council of the PARISH of CHATRAUGUAY, for the CONSTRUCTION of a BRIDGE, at the Village of that District. All Tenders must be accompanied by a plan. Address to LOUIS BOURASSA Esq., Mayor, LOUIS DESPARVIS, Secretary-Treasurer.

NOTICE. PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that at the NEXT SESSION of the PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE, APPLICATION will be made by the SAINT PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY of MONTREAL for an ACT of INCORPORATION. JAMES O'FARRILL, Secretary. Montreal, Nov. 28th, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICE. IS HEREBY GIVEN that during the NEXT SESSION of the PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE, Application will be made by the SAINT PATRICK'S SOCIETY of MONTREAL for an ACT of INCORPORATION. P. O'MEARA, Recording Secretary, of St. Patrick's Society. Montreal, Oct. 10, 1862.

SACRED PICTURES FROM RUBENS. MR. TROYE invites the public to the above, as well as to his specimens of PORTRAIT PAINTING at MR. ROLLAND'S STORE, ST. VINCENT STREET. He solicits an early visit, as his stay will be short.

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

THIS COLLEGE is 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 City of Detroit, and can be most easily reached by land and water from every part of Canada and 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, etc., according to the capacity of the pupils. Vocal and Instrumental Music will also be taught, if desired. There is also a Philosophical and Theological Department, in which are taught Logic, Metaphysics, Ethics, Dogmatic and Moral Theology. 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 on the first of July. The Discipline is strict, but mild and parental. All letters, except letters from parents, 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, or some other convenient day. TERMS, (INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.) Board and Tuition, for quarter of 90 days \$25 00 Washing, mending, and the use of Library, 3 00 ditto 3 00 Instrumental Music, ditto 20 00 Spending Vacation at the College 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. The second Quarter commences on the 15th instant. CAMILLUS MACKAY, O. S. B., President. Assumption College, Sandwich, Nov. 1862. Nov. 13.

M. O'GORMAN, Successor to the late D. O'Gorman, BOAT BUILDER, SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON. An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. OARS MADE TO ORDER. SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE.

CANADA HOTEL, 15 & 17 St. Gabriel Street.

THE Undersigned informs his Friends and the Public in general that he has made GREAT IMPROVEMENTS in the above-named Hotel. Visitors will always find his Omnibus in waiting on the arrival of Steamboats and Cars. The Table is always well furnished. Prices extremely moderate. SERAFINO GIRALDI, Mgr. May 26.

Ayer's SARSAPARILLA THE WORLD'S GREAT REMEDY

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS DISEASES. From Emery Edes, a well-known merchant of Oxford, Maine. "I have sold large quantities of your SARSAPARILLA, but never yet one bottle which failed of the desired effect, and with satisfaction to those who took it. As fast as our people try it, they agree there has been no medicine like it before in our community." Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Pastules, Ulcers, Sores, and all Diseases of the Skin. From Rev. Robt. Stratton, Bristol, England. "I only do my duty to you and the public, when I add my testimony to that you publish of the medicinal virtues of your SARSAPARILLA. My daughter, aged ten, had an itching humor in her ears, eyes, and hair, for years, which we were unable to cure until we tried your SARSAPARILLA. She has been well for some months." From Mrs. Jane E. Rice, a well-known and much-esteemed lady of Newmarket, Cape May Co., N. J. "My daughter has suffered for a year past with a scrofulous eruption, which was very troublesome. Nothing afforded any relief until we tried your SARSAPARILLA, which soon completely cured her." From Charles P. Gage, Esq., of the Society known as "The Gage, Murray & Co., manufacturers of engraved papers in New York, N. Y." "I had for several years a very troublesome humor in my face, which grew constantly worse until it disfigured my features and became an intolerable affliction. I tried almost everything, and without any relief, until I took your SARSAPARILLA. It immediately made my face worse, as you told me it might for a time; but in a few weeks the new skin began to form under the humor, and in a few days my face is as smooth as anybody's, and I am without any symptoms of the disease that I know of. I enjoy perfect health, and without a doubt owe it to your SARSAPARILLA." Erysipelas—General Debility—Purify the Blood. From Dr. Robt. Esch, Houston St., N. Y. "Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine I have ever used for the purifying of the blood. 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"I have used your SARSAPARILLA for my family, for general debility, and for purifying the blood, with very beneficial results, and feel confidence in commending it to the afflicted." St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Eyes. From Harvey Sichter, Esq., the able editor of the "Tunkhannock Democrat, Pennsylvania." "Our only child, about three years of age, was attacked by Erysipelas on his forehead. It rapidly spread until it formed a loathsome and virulent sore, which covered his face, and actually blinded his eyes for some days. A skillful physician applied nitrate of silver and other remedies, without any permanent effect. For fifteen days we gave up all hope, lest with them he should tear open the festering and corrupt wound which covered his whole face. Having tried every thing else we had any hope from, we began giving your SARSAPARILLA, and in a few days the Erysipelas was cured, and he is now healthy and as fair as any other. The whole neighborhood predicted that the child must die." Reading, Pa., 6th May, 1861. J. O. AYER, M. D. Dear Sir: I have a long time been afflicted with an eruption which covered my whole body, and suffered dreadfully with it. I tried the best medical advice in our city without any relief. Indeed, my disease grew worse in spite of all that could be done for me. I was finally advised by one of our leading citizens to try your SARSAPARILLA, and after taking half a bottle only, I found that it had reached my complaint, and my health improved surprisingly. Our single bottle completely cured me, and I am now as free from the complaint as any man in the world. Publish this, and let the afflicted know what you have done for me, and what may be done for their relief. Yours, with great respect and gratitude, JACOB H. HAIN. The above certificate is known by us to be true, and my statement from Mr. Hain entirely reliable. HARVEY BIRCH & BRO., Druggists, Reading Pa. R. W. BALL, Esq., the eminent author of this city, states, 6th Jan., 1860: "My wife has been of late years afflicted with a humor which comes out upon her skin in the autumn and winter, with such insufferable itching as to render life almost insupportable. It has not failed to come upon her in cold weather, nor has any remedial aid been able to hasten its departure before spring, or at all alleviate her sufferings from it. This season it began in October with its usual violence, and by the advice of my physician I gave her your SARSAPARILLA. In a week it had brought the humor out upon her skin worse than I had ever seen it before; but it soon began to disappear. The itching has ceased, and the humor is now entirely gone, so that she is completely cured. This remarkable result was undoubtedly produced by your SARSAPARILLA." RHEUMATISM, GOUT, LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, HEART DISEASE, NEURALGIA, when caused by SCROFULA in the system, are rapidly cured by this EST. SARSAPARILLA.

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Ayer's Cathartic Pills. MYERS & CONNER, 67 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK CHANDELIERS AND GAS-FIXTURES, Of every description; also, CHURCH AND ALTAR ORNAMENTS, COMPRISING Candelabras, Altar Candelsticks, Ostersariums, Procession Crosses, Gilt Missal Stands, Sanctuary Lamps, Gilt Flower Vases, &c., &c., all of which are executed by the most skillful artists in Gothic and other styles, and can be furnished at all prices. Designs of the above will be forwarded to any part of the country. We are permitted to refer to the Most Revs. Archbishops of Baltimore, New York, Halifax, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Right Rev. Bishops of Buffalo, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Toronto and Hamilton. Nov. 6. 6m.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES! BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS The most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for all Diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c., &c. THESE WAFERS give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are equally a blessing and a cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organs is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial. To VOCALISTS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS, these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one day remove the most severe occasional hoarseness; and their regular use for a few days will, at all times, increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass and clearness, for which purpose they are regularly used by many professional vocalists. JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, 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. Price 25 cents per box. NORTHROP & LYMAN, New York, C. W. General Agents for the Canada. Oct. 31, 1862.

McPHERSON'S COUGH LOZENGES Are the only certain Remedy ever discovered for COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, DIFFICULT BREATHING, INCIPENT CONSUMPTION, And all Diseases of the PULMONARY ORGANS generally. McPHERSON'S Lozenges are the most convenient, pleasant, and efficacious remedy that can be employed for the removal of the above distressing, and if neglected, dangerous symptoms. They give almost instantaneous relief, and when properly persevered with, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. To those who are afflicted with difficulty of breathing, or redundancy of phlegm, they give speedy relief, by promoting free expectoration. For aged persons they are indispensable; and no one whose lungs are in the least degree susceptible of cold ought to be without them. In cases of moist asthma, McPher-son's Lozenges will at once prevent that soreness which is the result of constant expectoration, and in a dry or nervous asthma, they will promote that degree of expectoration by which the painful coughing may be greatly prevented. Prepared only by the subscriber whose name is on the label of each box. J. A. HART, GLASGOW DRUG HALL, No. 268, Notre Dame Street, Montreal November 7, 1862.

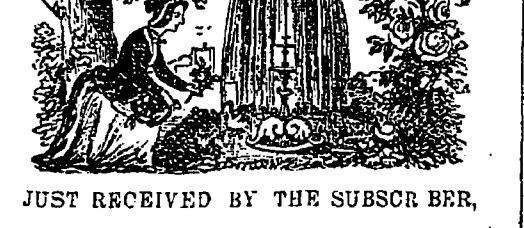
CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, MONTREAL, No. 19 Cote Street. No. 19. THE RE-OPENING of the Classes will take place on FIRST SEPTEMBER next. The Programme of Studies will, as hitherto comprise a Commercial and Industrial Course in both the French and English languages. To the important improvements made by them a few years ago, the gentlemen, the Commissioners, have been enabled, this year, to add a Gymnasium. For particulars apply to the undersigned, at the Academy. U. E. ARCHAMBEAULT, Principal. Montreal, Aug 27th 1862.

W. F. MONAGAN M.D., PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR, Physician to St. Patrick's Society, &c. OFFICE: No 55 WELLINGTON STREET, Near Corner of George Street.

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

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

P. J. KELLY, B.C.L., ADVOCATE, No. 38, Little St. James Street. Montreal, June 12.



JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER, 120 DOZ. MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! 100 DOZ. BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

R. J. DEVINS, GROOMER, Oct. 9. Next the Court House, Montreal.

EVENING SCHOOL. A KEEGAN'S EVENING SCHOOL for YOUNG MEN is now open in the Male School attached to the ST. ANN'S CHURCH, Griffintown. Terms moderate. Hours of attendance, from SEVEN to NINE o'clock. A few boys, between the ages of ten and sixteen years, can be accommodated with board. Montreal, October 11, 1862.

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

THE duties of this SCHOOL will be resumed on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at NINE o'clock A.M. A thorough English, French, Commercial and Mathematical Education is imparted on extremely moderate charges. Parents who intend sending their sons to this Institution are particularly requested to impress on their minds the absolute necessity of obedience to the order of the establishment, as no child is permitted to remain unless he give general satisfaction in his application and conduct. For particulars apply at the School. W. DORAN, Principal. August 14.

CONVENT, ESTABLISHED IN HUNTINGDON, C. E., Under the direction of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame.

THIS Institution will be opened for Boarders and Classes on the 2nd of September 1862. The course of instruction will embrace the French and English languages, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Geography, and the use of the globes; Ancient and Modern History, Rhetoric, an insight into Chemistry and Philosophy, Astronomy, Botany, Geology, Conchology, Music, Drawing and Painting. Every kind of useful and ornamental Needle-work will also be taught to the pupils. Differences of religion will be no obstacle to admission, provided the pupils conform to the general regulations of the house. No deduction, except for sickness, will be made in the terms which can be known at the Convent, or at the residence of the Rev. L. G. Gagnier in Huntingdon.

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..... 28 00 Payment is required Quarterly in advance. October 29.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS, KINGSTON, C. W. Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev. E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid 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 in half-yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st Sep. teacher, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1861.

600,000 MALE or FEMALE AGENTS TO SELL LLOYD'S NEW STEEL PLATE COUNTY COLORED MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, CANADAS, AND NEW BRUNSWICK. FROM recent surveys, completed Aug. 10, 1862; cost \$20,000 to engrave it and one year's time. Superior to any \$10 map ever made by Oolton or Mitchell, and sells at the low price of fifty cents; 370,000 names are engraved on this map. It is not only a County Map, but it is also a COUNTY AND RAILROAD MAP of the United States and Canadas combined in one giving EVERY RAILROAD STATION and distances EVERYWHERE. Guarantee any woman or man \$3 to \$5 per day, and will take back all maps that cannot be sold and refund the money. Send for \$1 worth to try. Printed instructions how to canvass well, furnished all our agents. Wanted—Wholesale Agents for our Maps in every State, California, Canada, England, France and Cuba. A fortune may be made with a few hundred dollars capital. No Competition. J. T. LLOYD, No. 164 Broadway, New York.

The War Department uses our Map of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, cost \$100,000, on which is marked Antietam Creek, Sharpsburg, Maryland Heights, Williamsport Ferry, Rhoadersville, Noland's Ford, and all others on the Potomac, and every other place in Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, or money refunded.

LLOYD'S TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF KENTUCKY, OHIO, INDIANA, and ILLINOIS, is the only authority for Gen. Buell and the War Department. Money refunded to any one finding an error in it. Price 50 cents. (From the Tribune Aug. 2.) "Lloyd's Map of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania.—This Map is very large; its cost is but 25 cents, and it is the best which can be purchased."

LLOYD'S GREAT MAP OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER—From actual Surveys by Capt. Bart and Wm. Bowen, Mississippi River Pilots, of St. Louis, Mo., shows every man's plantation and owner's name from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico—1,350 miles—every sand-bar, island, town, landing, and all places 20 miles back from the river—colored in counties and States. Price, \$1 in sheets. \$2, pocket-form, and \$2.50 on linen with rollers. Ready Sept 20.

Navy Department, Washington, Sept. 17, 1862. J. T. Lloyd—Sir—Send me your Map of the Mississippi River, with price per hundred copies. Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding the Mississippi squadron, is authorized to purchase as many as required for use of that squadron. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

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. A share of public patronage respectfully solicited. M. LONGMOORE & CO. MONTREAL GAZETTE BUILDING, 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, 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

J. M'DONALD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 36 M'GILL STREET, CONTINUE TO SELL PRODUCE and Manufactures at the Lowest Rates of Commission October 2.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. MR. KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, has discovered one of the commonest and most distressing of all diseases, 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 thunder-bolts). 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 nursing sore-mouth. One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face. Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils. Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst cancer in the mouth and stomach. Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas. One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humors in the eyes. Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corns 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 a direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day. Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula. KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT, TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY. For Inflammation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag when going to bed. For Sore 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 SHORE, Superioress 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.