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No. 40.

THE PROPHET OF THE RUINED ABBEY.

By the Author of " The Cross and Shamrock." CHAPTER XXIII.

Our here was again alone in his cave. His early friend, the supporter of his feeble footsteps, the comfort of his declining days, was gone. Ay, and gone for ever, and at the very time when his services were most needed, yet commanded and compelled to go by him who most needed them. How mysterious are the ways of Providence, and full of mercy in his dealings with men! In the beginning, and during the youth of our virtuous life, so to speak, he entices us along the arduous road, and supports our tottering steps by the props of sensible or human consolation; but when we have become hardy travellers, inured to the toilsome journey, and have overcome the most arduous passages of the way, he then withdraws the support that his mercy gave, and leaves us to finish the task by ourselves, unaided by human or earthly aids. The father felt the absence of his affectionate companion and faithful disciple, but he became, on this account, the more united to his God, in being so completely separated from all human consolation. And his natural affection for his adopted and promising son became subordinate, and was completely absorbed in his love for his Maker and Redeemer. He offered the Holy Sacrifice daily.

Some time after the departure of Brefni, and during his frequent and protracted vigils in the subterranean chapel, the devotions of the venerable priest were interrupted by most melancholy groans and plaints of a wounded man above him, in the runs of the 'haunted abbey!' The sufterings of the poor mortal, whoever he was, excited the tenderest sympathies of the old man's noble heart, and he hesitated for some time, as to whether he should not try to reach him, by endeavoring to effect an entrance or ascent to the rum, where the poor sufferer lay. The invalid being undoubtedly extended on the ground above him, he could hear his heavy breathing and every groan. He was glad to hear him pray in the height of his acute pain, Lord have mercy on me, a sinner!' 'Good Saviour, come to my assistance! ' Mary, Mother of Jesus, pray for me, a poor suffering sinner !' while his companion would answer, 'There is no fear of you.' 'You will be well in a few days. Apply this ointment, which will cure you in a few days.' 'Take that purse, you may soon want its poor contents. Have courage, God be with you my faithful friend and preserver. I must be off to the coast of Kerry; once more, farewell? While these words, uttered in an agitated, rapid tone of voice, satisfied our hero that his unseen neighbor was in no danger of death, they were at the same time the occasion to him of the most strange conjectures. He thought he heard a voice to which he was a stranger for upwards of twenty years, sounding in his ears. Could it be that of his brother, Charles, the captain of French cavalry ?-But how could it be? But how could it be? Did not the commander of the 'Isabella, Don Bernardo, assure Brefni that he had taken up his residence in Madrid since the death of Louis XVI.? He did, assuredly; imagination, thereforc, must have been the parent of his strange fancy, and he rejected its further entertainment as idle, if not sinful.

The wounded man, in the meantime, as far as could be conjectured, from his active movements overhead, and from the infrequency of groans, seemed to be convalescing rapidly, if he was not completely cured, but he did not quit his tenement in the ruin. On the contrary, he kept close in his retreat for several months, and probably had to devote the day to sleep and rest, and the night to exercise and the providing for the means of support, as it was during the favoring darkness of the latter that he gave any signs of activity or life.

There can be no doubt that, whoever he was, he more than once caught the sound of our herby the latter; for very often did the exclamation

burst from the lodger above :---'My God! what's this I hear? Are all the fabulous stories I heard about this ruin true ?-Do the dead underground move and speak?' Again the poor man would reproach himself for his credulous fancy, saying, 'Ah! what a fool I am. Sure it must be only dreaming I was when | men, my friends. I imagined that I hear the voices of the dead,-And even if the dead have spoken, they are as good company as the living any day, and far more harmless. I need fear nothing worse than my-

self. Let my soul rest secure.' Our here would have at once removed his neighbor's fears and doubts by addressing him, but did not wish to disturb the poor fellow, who, he concluded, was some honest outlawed Catholic escaped from his persecutors, who chose this guarded against any further alarm of his neigh- feet of the footing around, and suddenly two of furniture, lest, after last night's occurrence, any! The father, perceiving the effect of his words, also discovered the underground chapel, which

bor's fears or interruption of his repose from this the party, Hassett and Considine, were precipi- of the treasure-seekers would return, or other in- prudently checked himself, and the dialogue was cause.

excitement created by the solemn depositions of Benson, and his fellow-shepherd, the precincts of persons—a host sufficiently formidable to awe any number of fairies into silence and propriety.

The conjectures and disputations among the peasantry regarding the cause of these frequent preternatural sounds and apparitions at the aubey were various and contradictory. Some accounted for these phenomena one way, and some in auother and a different way; but the chief impression was, that there was an immense treasure hidden there, and that all the strange pranks that were heard and seen there were so many cunning tactics of the ghost in whose custody the treasure was, in order to guard against the possibility of discovery.

There were in that neighborhood two bold spirits, named 'Tighe O'Torpy,' and 'Considine Brack'-Anglice, Spotted Considine-who were great hunters, and not only set ghost, goblins, and fairies at defiance, but, what was far more serious, the authority of the parish priest, Father Twomy, himself. These two worthies lived in the habitual violation of the laws of the land and the laws of the Church. They were frequenters of every night-dance and wake assemthe lawless or vicious, on which account they brought on their own hardened heads the censures of the Church and the denunciations of the priest; but this and the consequent disrepute into which they fell only served to make them more reckless and daring. It being whispered at dances and other nightly meetings at which the pair unexpectedly appeared that they had sold themselves to the devil for a consideration, these, thought one ' Paddy Hassett,' who had long since fixed his mind on the means of getting at the crock of gould,' would be the very fellows to get at it, if any men living could get at it.'--These three worthies met to discuss the matter, and they soon agreed on the proposition of Hassett, and accordingly prepared to put it into ex-

ecution. O'Torpy, who was a first-rate crack shot, provided himself with a silver bullet, formed of a hammered shilling, with which he threatened to lay the ghost, if he appeared; while the others, equipped with pick-axe, crowbar, spade, and lanthorn, set out on their treasure-finding journey. While avarice was the principal inducement to Hassett to go on this gold-hunting excursion, Torpy and Considene declared they did not care | night. whether or not they found the treasure, if they could do some damage to the gentleman, O'-Loughlin, on whose estate the ruin stood-that with the most extraordinary feelings of awe, surthey would be satisfied their labors would not be prise, grief, humility, contrition, and love, O'Malost. Ere they had proceeded far on their road, Hassett proposed that they should swear to be faithful to one another in case of attack from any quarter; and that, in case of success in finding the treasure, it should be fairly divided between them. This was agreed to, after the most vehement adjurations.

In approaching the abbey, the ruined gables and arches of which stood out before them like so many spectres against the bright starry sky; although afraid and in awe, they affected great courage, and spoke loudly and swore bold oaths, in order, as it would appear, to let any ghosts that might be within hearing know what sort of fellows they had now to deal with, and who would not be so easily scared as were mit's voice in prayer, as well as his own was heard | Benson and O'Halloran, the shepherd, on a former occasion. They commenced their work at about one o'clock at night, and had not labored much, when, sure enough, they came to a stone

'By all that's bad,' exclaimed Hassett, as he beat over the limestone slab to which his companion applied his crowber, " We'll soon be rich

'I had better have my place ready to let fly at the ghost, should be appear,' exclaimed Torpy. How gladly I will put an ounce of lead, or rather a bit of silver in his brain, if he should show his nose.

'Ab, silence, Mr. O'Turpy,' said Hausett, who thought they were in a sufficiently dangerous position, without having it aggravated by this unnecessary provocation of the spirits of the dead. 'There is no use in being too bold, and I

ing his prayers while at the altar in an under tone, terval the stone gave way, with several square carrying off the candlesticks, vestments, and altar yet arrived.

tated into the cavern beneath. The latter, how-The ruined Abbey of 'Glanduff' bore always spade-tree or handle, which he held firmly graspa bad name,' that is, was looked upon as haunt- ed by both hands, and which crossed the apered; but, during the last twenty years, since the ture, and he scampered away after O'Torpy, whom he vainly called to assist him; while unhappy Hassett, after a fall of some twenty feet, this venerable relic of Christian architecture fell flat on the stone floor of the mortuary chawere shunned as if all the fairies' of the en- pel, over which they were at work. Their cries chanted land of elves, or all the ghosts of Ely- and alarms brought one to the spot who, lying sium, were domiciled within her walls. The concealed himself, had an opportunity of both only occasion on which it happened ever to be seeing and hearing the gold-seekers. He advisited was when funerals came there, and these ranced slowly and cautiously, not for fear of were usually attended by three or four thousand ghosts, however; and, when he came to the aperture, he was astonished to find the space illuminated.

At first he thought the light proceeded from the unextinguished lamp of the gold-seekers; but on a nearer approach, he looked into the space beneath, and there, to his utter amazement, saw a renerable old man with a wax candle in one hand, and the other elevated, as if in the act of blessing the miserable man who had just fallen in .-His hair stood erect on his head, his flesh shrunk on his limbs, and his first movement was to fly; but, when his ear caught the solemn words of the venerable old man, crying ' Come back, friend; fear not; I am no ghost, but a man like your-self. The man returned, and, viewing his accoster closer, he exclaimed, 'Father O'Donnell !

is it you or your ghost I see!' 'It is myself, my friend, and no ghost. Who may you be who recognize me?

O father! do you recollect your old parishioner, TerryO'Mara, called 'the enchanted warrior?' 'The Lord be praised. Is it you, O'Mara, who have been so long my neighbor, without my having the courtesy to speak to you? See, my blage, and at all other disorderly gatherings of friend, if you can aid me to lift this poor victim of his avarice out of this. I am afraid he is

> 'Wait, sir, till I bring a rope which I have near by, and by that means I will lift him into the fresh air.'

> He was accordingly lifted up; and, after having taken a few slugs out of a convenient bottle of whiskey which Terry had by him, Hassett soon revived, and being conducted towards the highway by O'Mara, he soon made himself scarce.

outside the precincts of the 'enchanted' abbey lands, and warning him not to return at his peril, our old acquaintance Terry O'Mara returned in haste, to offer his services to the venerable father in his underground chapel.

When he had returned and descended by means of a rope, he found the hermit father already vested | bellion?" for Mass, it being Christmas night; and there, almost doubting his own eyes, and the reality of the objects around him, yet recognizing the voice and figure of his venerable patron, he served his three successive Masses on that blessed

After several hours' service, which passed as if they were only so many minutes, overwhelmed ra at length, on the father having finished his last Mass, cast himself at his feet, embracing them, and bedewing them and the earth with his tears,

O father, how often have I not heard your beloved voice concealed above this very altar almost; and, fool as I was, I persuaded myself that I only dreamed, or that my imagination deceived me. I could easily, however, have perceived that some spell bound me to this place during the last fifteen months; for, notwithstanding my oft-re. peated resolutions, I found myself bound down almost to my hiding-place. Now I am ready to barvest? die, as I have seen again alive my father, my pastor, and my best friend. Oh, give me your best blessing, holy father, for I am in sad want of its grace-giving aid. Oh, that I could now die, while under the sacred shadow of my pastor.'

'Stand up, my son,' answered the venerable hermit, who himself had to struggle against the rebellion of human feelings. We should not grieve, but rejoice, on this morning, when our Lord is again newly born. 'Filius natus est nobis. et puer datus est nobis.' 'A son is born for us, and a child is given to us.' Come, dry up these earthly streams, and let us rejoice who sing 'Gloria in Excelsis.' 'Glory to God on high, and peace to men of good will on earth.' Follow me to my parochial house, where I will give you for breakfast a fat hare, which Providence sent me yesterday, and some good dried fish from my reserved supplies. Let us proceed in peace; it is only about two milesdistant, and this is the avenue that leads to our presbytery.'

truders visit the now disclosed chapel.

Having reached the part of the cave which he tonic. called his house, the father placed before his guest, on a table of native marble, carved out by his own bands, all the luxuries that the place afforded, consisting of the flesh of a hare, or rather a part of one, which the eagle supplied him with, | before and after the rebellion.' some dried fish, a few grains of boiled wheat, some salad of the 'shamrock' sort, and a stone vessel full of pure water, caught in drops from the overhanging rocks.

Such was the frugal Christmas meal to which the saint and his guest sat down, and with their sentiments of self-denial and mortification, combined with thanksgiving and gratitude to God on which was flat, and on which was a small parthe one side, and awe and admiration and unexpected gladness on the other, this simple fare tasted to them better than the feasts of royal seend, for a moment, through the trap-door to

'Now, Terry, my son, be cheerful and happy, and commence to tell me something about the affairs in the great Babylon-the world I mean. What has become of Charles, with Thomas and his family? What is the state of the country? How did you get mutilated in that form, so as to sent by the government to dislodge Holt, Dwyer, have lost part of both feet; and what has brought and others, who kept up a guerilla war in the you to this wild region, all the way from your sing mountains of Wicklow, and was killed in his athome at Knockmeldown?

Ah, father, you impose a melancholy task on me, and one which would require almost an age adequately to discharge. I must obey you, however, though I do not know where to begin, as I will not know when or where to stop after I begin. To begin with your brother Charles, I can only inform you that he was at that abbey above, with me, a few months ago, and then departed for Spain--'

' What, Terry, was Charles so late as that in this country, and was it he who encouraged you on the night of your great pain, telling you, you would be soon well?"

'The very person, you reverence. He was the only person I spoke to within a year, or better, yourself alone excepted.

' That was my impression at the time, too, Terry, for I heard every word he spoke to you; but I persuaded myself it was an impossibility, from having heard from a captain of a Spanish frigate that he was in Spain.'

And so he was, and I hope is now, with your rother Thomas and family, After escorting the disappointed gold-seeker teem at the capital of His Most Catholic Majesty; but Charles, inspired by his love of country, came back to Ireland on the breaking out of the rebellion, and fought nobly in that defeated

but noble struggle for independence.? 'What, Terry! has my beloved native land been torn by the horrors of an unsuccessful re-

' Alas! yes, father, and it was extinguished in the blood of a very large number of the people.' O my country, how thou hast bled, and what suffering is in store for thee yet! But go on, Terry; proceed with your tale of terrible news.

'Yes! and will for years. In all directions the hostile fire consumes the substance of the conquered people. Corn-fields are devastated. Houses and stored grain consumed with the bodies of their owners. Herds and flocks are wantonly destroyed-ay, and the very houses of God, even,

are fired and made desolate.'

Does the country suffer still?

'Patience, my brother, patience. Thou hast not seen the worst yet. After the sword shall come the plague and the famine. But perhaps it has passed by. Has any great peacemaker yet appeared among the people, whose eloquence shall persuade them to allow the polished pikeblade to rust, and cause the gleaming sword to be converted into a reaping-hook, with which to cut down the corp-stalks, and gather the yellow

'No, he has not yet appeared, except he ripen out of a young man of pure Milesian blood.

'That may be the man who is to come and nass away ere the darkest hour of Erin's night shall arrive; but in good time the soft rays of cheering light shall fall on Brin. It shall be .-Well and faithfully, Erm, hast thou adhered to thy God and thy first faith, and independence and eternal renown shall reward thy fidelity.?

After having delivered himself of the foregoing impassioned apostrophe, with the voice and gesture of a prophet, or one inspired, the good priest turned his eyes towards O'Mara, and seeing him in a flood of tears and on the ground, approached to console him and to lift him up. All the sad scenes of the insurrection, rushing like so chambers of his dormant memory, completely unmanned the peasant-patriot's bosom, and he could scarcely cease soobing and weeping like an abandoned child. And his sorrow was aggravated a Having entered the long passage, they secured thousand fold by the conviction that forced itself

turned towards a more familiar and less exciting

'You omitted to tell, Terry,' he resumed, 'if you know anything of my old friends, Kilpatrick and Ossory. Surely Charles must have often spoken of them while you and he were together,

'Yes, poor gentleman, he is no more. After his return from France his lady gave birth to a son and beir; and being soon after on a visit to his brother-in-law Ossory's, with his wife and child, be lost the latter through the following extraordinary accident. The nurse having taken the child for an airing on the roof of the castle, terre of flowers, laid it down among the beds, with the flowers of which it was playing, to deher chamber; but lo! on her return, a huge eagle had just seized the child in its talons, and carried it off through the air. The stroke fell on Kilpatrick like a thunderbolt; he became partially insane; and, returning back to Scotland, he joined a regiment of Highlanders, who were tempt to capture Holt. His lady, thus beceaved entered a convent of Irish Ursulines in Paris, where I suppose she yet lives, it she was so fortunate as to escape the fury of the Red Republicans.

' Have they ever since heard anything about the fate of the child, - who was christened Brefini, was he not?'

'That was his precise name; of course they never heard more of his fate, but justly concluded that he was devoured by the savage bird, which has been often known to take off and devour children in the vicinity of places in which it has its nest, in many parts of the country.1

'The joint-heir of the Scotch and Irish noble houses has not perished, but been placed in secure hands by the eagle, some of whose noble qualities he inberits, and Brefni now dwells in Spain, the land of his adoption. We have already devoted more of this thrice-hallowed festival to the discussion of the world and its affairs, let us now, my old friend, set about concluding the religious exercises of the day, and to-morrow, if God wills, we shall return to the subjects that has so long engaged our attention to-day.'

So saying, he resumed his breviary, and approached the rude altar of the cave, followed by his old acquaintance, Terence G'Mara.

CHAPTER XXVI.

For some time, in the neighborhood of the Abbey of Glanduff, the impression was becoming general that it was by robbers or outlaws the rum was baunted instead of ghosts. And the government authorities in the towns of Innistymon, Kilfenora, and other neighboring stations, had it in contemplation for some time to order a thorough search of that lone and unfrequented neighbourhood; the yeomanry and police nightpatrolling parties having frequently given information of having seen lights and moving shapes of rebels hovering about the ruin. The incidents related in the twenty-fourth chapter of this tale served to confirm these reports, and especially as a son of O'Torpy, with a view of getting a reward, gave information to a magistrate concerning the expedition and ill-luck of the gold-seekers who, he stated, were driven from the Abbey by a band of robbers who were sheltered there.-The magistrate, one Coalpoise, received the information of young O'Torpy with evident satisfaction, as, whether true or false, it coincided with his own long-conceived opinion; but, instead of rewarding the young scoundrel who gave the false and hearsay information, he kicken bim rudely from his office, and threatened to hang him if he did not keep his mind to bimself till after the arrest of the supposed outlaws. According to a preconcerted plan, therefore, entered into by the beach of magistrates of the above-named towns, it was determined to make an assault on the old rum on Christmas night, when, it was thought, the outlaws or robbers would be found in their hiding-places, and easily secured. The appointed hour arrived, and the several detachments were punctually at the rendezrous, and on a given signal, in four different bodies, they approached the Abbey ruin. Having stationed sentinels at proper places and within speaking distances, around the Abbey, the commander, one Captain Blood, ordered a general search of every arch, niche, crevice, tomb, vault, or other hiding many pent-up fountains to his mind, from the place within the ruin, so that if there was a robber, a rebel, or a rat there, he could not remain concealed, as he vauntingly spoke within hearing of all present. They searched and searched over again, but no robbers or sign of them appeared, except that they found the hiding place of hands of his merculess persecutors. He there- as he leaned on his crowbar, with all his might. served as its door forward to its place, and holt- the hermit-prophet, that the crisis in the him alone, and by address- A few moments' silence ensued, and in the in-O'Mara, which was in a broken flue of the large leaves and hay that served him for a bed I . They

Company of the contract of the

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC-CHRONICLE. MAY 16, 1862.

MARY'S, MOORFIELDS,

BY DR. GILBERT.

dents, in the lives of Elias and Eleseus, were events

out of the common order of nature. And if miracles

became an outward element of the Mosaic law they

assumed the form of bulwarks to the Christian dis-

pensation. They were the defence of the Apostles,

by whom barbarous nations were converted from

The sixteenth century opened a new vista; for

when the Reformers commenced their crusade against

Catholicity the followers of the old faith in all sim-

ed philosophy to accept the strange faith.

they explored by suspending their lamps into it from the muzzles of their muskets, but which they had not the courage to enter at that hour of night Emally the useless search was discontinued about four o'clock in the morning, after fire hours unrequitted labour, and the yeomanry and police that constituted principally this disorderly expedition, were ordered back to their respective barracks at Innistymon, Corofin, and Doolin. The whole force did not quit the ground, however, for a small body, consisting of Captain Blood, Singleton, Coalpoise, and three or four privates, under pretence of lying in ambush for the return of the robbers, but in reality expecting to fall in with something valuable in the newly-found chapel, volunteered to remain on the ground till day light.

Having stationed the privates in different parts of the ruin according to orders, the three worthies Singleton, Coalpoise, and Blood, after a copious draught from the brandy flask, were standing right over the aperture, discussing the probable treasures that a thorough exploration of the luckily discovered chapel would disclose, when, all of a sudden, the entire space became illuminated, and an awful spectre walked across the floor, and knelt before the altar of the chapel !-The three saw the unearthly visitor at once; two of them, after having fallen to earth through fear, fleil; but the third, that was Captain Blood showdered his musket, and taking deliberate aim of the spectre, fired, and fled, crying, ' Whether you be ghost or devil, take that, you audacious Paster gobin!

The report of the shot was reverberated in a thousand mouraful echoes from the crypt, from the tomus of the dead, and from the arches and chambers of the rum. The night-crows and ravens, screaming patienty, flew in terror through the gloom, and a loud clap of thunder broke from the ominous clouds above, as if to attest the indignation of Heaven at the guilty deed that was done!

O'Mara rushed distracted to the spot where the aged father was extended, and he found his heart's blood flowing on the marble pavement.

. This is a glorious day to die on, and a proper way to commemorate the martyrdom of the beroic pretomartyr. St. Stephen! O'Mara, my thend, more away from this to the passage, and con for the neighboring clergyman, that, as I cannot ofter the dryme victim, I may have the happiness of his presence to strengthen me for the final journey to the mountain of my God! Haste. friend, you have no time to lose P

Within one hour the priest had arrived, and alter having administered the vinticum to, and anointed the aged limbs of, this heroic priest. prophet, and saint, he passed from this world to the happiness of the next on the morning of St. Stephen's day! His body was buried, according to his own directions, by the hands of O'Mara, in the mouth of the great cave where he spent so many years of his life, and where no profane foot shall tread on his tomb, till that day when the sound of the angel's trumpet shall recall it to immortality, and eternal reward.

On the streets of Innistymon, Kufenora, and Corofin, might be seen for many years after this an old man moving about from house to house by the aid of crutches, and soliciting a few crumbs of bread for food. During the forenoon of each day be could be observed imping around the rough-cast walls of the Catholic church in one of the above named towns, performing the stations of the cross, and on Sundays he always was the who left the church in the evening after the end of all the services. Nobody knew where he slept at a girt, nor who he was, or what was his name, or where he came from unless, indeed, the parish priest, who was his director, and who always showed four marked respect beyond all the other beggars of the parish.

"This poor homeless mendicant was no other than our old acquaintance Terence O'Mara, sucdessively the Enchanted Warrior,' the Ranparee, and the outlaw, and, finally, the repentant sinner; who, it is to be hoped, expiated, by the austerities and penance of his latter years, the ficilties and irregularities of his younger days.

THE END.

THE VERY REV. DR. MARSHALL ON IRISH . FAMINES AND PROTESTANT PROSELY-, TISM.

On Wednesday week a meeting was held in St. Patrick's Catholic Schoolroom, Market-street, Glasgow, 'for the purpose of forming a committee to aid, in raising subscriptions for alleviating the distress at present existing in certain districts in Ireland.'

There were about fifty people present, including the Very Rev. Dr. Marshall, and a number of Catholic

On the motion of Mr. Adair, Dr. Marshall was called to the chair, and intimated that letters of apology had been received from Mr. Robert Campbell of Skerrington, who expressed his willingness to subscribe £2, and from Bishop Gillis, who inclosed £l ls.

; Dr. Marshall then addressed the meeting. He said -1 :.... to apologise for some of the elergy who were dramous to be present this evening, for unfortunately this happens to be Confessional night with the Church of the Sacred Heart and the Church of St. Mary's. The clergy are exceedingly sorry that they will be unable to attend; and I am desired by them to express their sympathy with our cause, and their regret at their necessary absence. You are aware for what purpose the meeting has been called, and I have to be present at it, and to take the chair at your invitation, with mingled feelings of pleasure and of pain - of pain and grief that there should be in the sufferings of so many and dear to us an occasion for such a meeting, and pleasure and readiness at the same time to respond " call you make upon me to place my poor ser-

your command, and to exert such powers as Leading reach in behalf of a country so dear to us in the hour of bitter pressure and poverty, and at an hour when it is surrounded by so many enemies to take advantage of the miseries of their bodies in order, if possible, to entrap their souls (applause). You are aware, well aware, long aware, of the sufferings of Ireland. You know her history for centuries has been written in tears and in blood, and how the ruins that stud the country are emblems of centuries of 'misery, of oppression, of misrule, and of neglect, through which she has passed to the present day (applause). Her great men-and she is fertile in intellect, and vigour, and strength of mind and of body-her great men are found in all the States of Europe, are found in the various Governments of America, are found throughout our own colonies, are found in the Senate and the field, working, toiling, suffering, not for their cwn unhappy country—though they serve it by the

renown they bring to her but building up the cause | LECTURES IN THE PRO-CATHEDRAL, SAINT | bear testimony to the event. Socrates and Ruffings of statesmen-craft, and the welfare of other nations and of other countries, while their own land is deprived of their services, and they have been unable Do you see all these things? Amen, I say to you to render to her the aid that she has a right to claim there shall not be left a stone upon a stone that shall from them (applause). You know how at home not be destroyed.' This was the succinct prediction those who are in positions of eminence, who reach of Jesus in reply to the Apostles, when with justifithe highest honours the State enables them to take, able emulation they thronged round their retiring are bought and sold like cattle in the market (ap-Master, whom they detained to point out the grand-eur and glory of the Temple of Solomon. On this plause). The brave and stout, and valorous have been driven into exile, and shown there their talent, remarkable prophecy Doctor Gilbert delivered the their ability, and their prowess; but the weak-spirited fifth and last of his lectures, in Saint Mary's church and corrupt are left at home, and have been made on Palm Sunday. the engines of more tyranny and of more oppression He rapidly reviewed his preceding lectures by trac-- have been purchased slaves whose hands have ing the works of creation through the geological helped to forge and link together the chains that ages, epitomizing the narration of Genesis and the bound their countrymen (loud applause.) With an succeeding books of the old law, elucidated portions agriculture that, though the fertility of soil has of the New Testament to establish the truth that made it rich in fruits, still brings not its advantages miracles had been the medium through which the for the people, but is made only to subserve the Creator perfected His works by the laws of Proviinterests of England, and to glut her markets with dence for the protection of men. the produce of the Green Isle-with a gentry alto-The solidification of rocks, marking the path of the gether dissevered from the people, they are comocean, the preservation of dry land from being subpelled to call upon the clergy to do double work merged in the sea, and other laws impressed on matto be not only the directors of their consciences and ter, are marvellous as the mechanism of the heavens. their guides in matters of faith, but their champions The miracles of Moses at the Court of Pharoah and in political matters and their protectors in temporaliin the desert, the moist and dry fleece of Gideon, the ties as well. In this miserable state a country must shadow dial in the sickness of Ezechias, Daniel in the lions' den, and the youths in the fiery furnace, inci-

be frequently exposed to periods of heavy distress, and when the vast population of a country depend upon a poor root-forgive me for blaspheming the quotation-for their food, and an unkindly season and a mysterious blight deprive them of their food, the people are not only plunged into poverty and famine, but are compelled to cry out to others to help them, for they have been abandoned by those who are Heathenism, and empire, the most civilized, abandonnearest to them at home (applause). It is true that some persons have taken upon themselves to deny the present distress, and to declare that the complaint of it s an exaggeration. The contradiction comes from official lips; but it has been couched in such flippant and plicity asked them to establish their mission by exerinsolent terms that we may well doubt whether the cising miraculous power. This attendant on sanctity right hon, baronet was sober and in his sound senses the reformed did not possess, and they boldly anat the time he uttered it (loud applause). He, in his philosophic calmness, tells us that he has unmitigated contempt for the Most Reverend Archbishop of the Metropolitan See of Dublin. Now, he would wish us to believe that he is most calm, most quiet, most tranquil in this his expression of contempt, and he

swered, miracles were not necessary to attest their divine mission. The days of miracles were passed away for ever. This denial loosened the keystone of the arch of Reform, and ever since it has remained a ruin, which, though innovation may adorn, time can never rebuild. This irreparable blunder of denying miracles can never be effaced. It is true that the first denial did not include the miracles of Christ and his Apostles, this would be a boldness beyond their daring; this was reserved for scientific researches of a future day. But to the early reformers he awarded the bad eminence of admitting all kinds

of heretodox opinions into their doctrine, when they questioned the continuation of miracles to the Church of Christ. The infidels rejoice; for what they could not achieve, the reformers accomplished, and they ronically compared that the schismatics to mere reto recognise Heinrich Heine's saturic exclumation, I am no child, I don't want a Heavenly Father any

In lamenting the unhappy medley of mysticism and incredulity that distinguishes the German school of theology, and is so extensively diffused over that country. Doctor Gilbert commented upon the evil that truth endured through scepticism casting discredit upon miracles wrought in the past Apostolic head. Never was there a period in our history, when

second century as the incident of the Thundering | general election .-- Sligo Champion. Legion, whose history is briefly this. About two: hunired years after the commencement of the heat and thirst the Roman soldiers shrunk from encountering their German foes, and the Emperor besought his gods in vain; when, lo! a legion of his host was seen to bend their knees to the burning earth, rest their javelins against their breasts, and with outstretched hands supplicate God to assuage their thirst, give them strength and conrage to contheir pursuers. The men who prayed were Chris-

Doubtless many persons will say, 'Oh what an interesting story for a nursery; or for a legend-'tis pity it's truth is doubtful, or, at least easily exdained by natural causes ; rain may have descended then naturally as at any other time; and the hellenic feeling in favor of the Government candidate scoff of Schleirmacher, or the quaint taunt of Manrice will add: 'don't forget that medals were cast to commemorate the event, on which was represented the Emperor kneeling and propitiating Jupiter for the victory.' True, medals bear the effigy of Aurelian Cæsar returning thanks, but when we remember that he cruelly persecuted the Christians before the battle, and not only relaxed the penal code in operation against them, but imposed pains and penalties upon their accusers; and when we find that the voice of contemporaries, Bishops and Pro-Consuls addressed the Emperor and record the circumstance to the army as a victory won by the Christians through prayer to their God, even doubters of miracles will pause before they divest the event of its supernatural reality. Eusebius, the ecclesiastical historian, gravely narrates the circumstance as one whose only solution could be sought in divine interposition. Nature bowed before elements it neither evoked nor

could control. The Rev. Lecturer added another from history. The Emperor Julian conceived the idea of rebuilding the temple of Solomon; and otherwise restoring Jerusalem to its former grandeur, less in a politic view did he contemplate the restoration than to discredit the prophecy of Jesus, whom he contemptuously called the Galilean. The enterprize was too congenial to the outcast nationality of the Jews not to be received with enthusiastic and universal support. The Spirit of Nemiah seemed to nerve every arm, and hundreds of thousands of the scattered wanderers returned to sojourn in the city of desolation. The temple ruins were to be removed, and by night and by day thousands of zealots worked in the fourdations, wealth sought to outdo zeal; silver nickaxes severed the stones, and the rubbish was carried away in aprons of cloth of gold. Many a Jewish maiden sang Deborah's canticle, breathed Esther's prayer, or thought of Judith's heroism, as unconscious of plague they toiled in the vast foundations from which, when the last stone was cast out, the prophecy of Christ was fulfilled - There shall not be left a stone upon a stone.'

Silver matlocks were succeeded by golden trowels, and fewel-studded apron strings were tied and their fair wearers rested from their toil as under supervision of the architect, Olympus of Antioch; blocks of granite equal to Hiero's was lowered from Archimedian cranes. The silent glebe rejected the heavy load. An earthquake ensued, and balls of fire issued from the foundations upon the panic-stricken work-Mary, and how to bless one another with the name of men who fled in dismay. Again and again the at-Patrick. I will ask you to turn your thoughts and tempt was repeated, and at each time the threats and memories back to those lomes, and there to see those the promises of the Emperor accompanied the imwho are so near to you by kith and blood-I will ask | portant endeavor to thwart the words-' Not a stone ipon a stone.' Many an act of daring was accomfering from want, extending their hands to you and plished in defiance of earthquake and fire, but when saying, 'We refused the bribe of the stranger, and repeated failures were joined to destruction and repeated failures were joined to destruction and. with fraternal affection we will receive the assistance death, the baffled Apostate found that the still small voice of the Galilean was louder than the thunders of Pagan Rome. He was frustrated, a miracle marred his most elaborate and malignant designs.

Here as in the former incident heathen authors

corroborate the statement of St. Gregory; and modern sceptics must acknowledge that the uniformity of nature's laws was invaded by the mysterious issue of fire and an earthquake in a rocky city where such convulsions had never been before nor have been

since. The solemn truth is, that miracles ever have been since Eve plucked the fruit in Eden until the angels sang to the shepherds at Bethlehem. A presage to the astounding ones wrought by Christ and his Apostles. And miracles shall continue as long as He, who raised the widow's son, is tenderly solicitous to alleviate the sufferings or strengthen the faith of those whom he came to redeem.

Nor is the Church so credulous in receiving miracles as its enemies would lead the world to suppose. The reverse is the truth, and no court of civil or cri minal jurisprudence, where character, life, and pro-perty are at stake, is more keenly scrupulous to investigate statement, surround depositions with doubt, cross-examine witnesses and suspend judgment, than the Court established at Rome is when matters pertaining to reputed miracles are submitted to its consideration.

Doctor Gilbert concluded by motal reflections upon the ingratitude of those who, forgetful of their Creator, worship themselves by self-love, and by misplacing their affections on creatures, rob God of his glory, become their own bane, and a contagious evil as far as their ill-omened influence extends. - Weekly Register.

#### IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.-The Corporation of Clonmel, on the motion of Alderman Hackett, seconded by Alderman Wright, have adopted a memorial in favor of a Charter for the Catholic University There was but one dissentient voice, that of Mr. Fitzgerald.

We (says the Dublin Nation) have great pleasure in publishing the list of subscriptions from Canada for the relief of the distressed poor of the West of Ireland, which appears in our columns. The generous donors may feel certain that their monies, distri-buted by the kindly hands of the Archbishop of Tuam, will be the alleviation of many a pang, will banish the field hunger, for a time at least, from many an Irish home, and will earn for them the prayers and the blessings of many a grateful heart.

THE DISTRESS IN THE WEST OF IMPLAND. - The subscriptions to the fund towards relieving the suffering poor in the west and south-western districts of Ireland are gradually coming in, and up to Monday the amount in the hands of Mr. Hugh Cullen, the treasurer, was nearly £600 .- Live spool Mercury.

REPRESENTATION OF SLIGO.-We have heard, on what we consider good authority, in the event of a general election, one, at least, of the present members patching the rent in the seamless garment with the for the county of Sligo will not again offer himself as patriarchal youth's coat of many colors. What Beza a candidate. It is well known that the Liberal elecand Zuingli began, Hegel and Carlyle have all but tors are in a large majority on the registry, and it concluded, namely the threefold division and union conly requires a determination to act together to enof theism, deiam, and pantheism whose dogma seems; sure the return of men of their choice. In the ordinary course of events, the present parliament is not or may be known, between this and the end of this likely to last much longer; in fact, there is a feeling prevalent to the effect that this is its last session; therefore, the constituencies, not only of Sligo county and borough, but throughout the country, should get their houses in order;' and this can only be effectually accomplished by the establishment of Liberal Clubs, with tried, trusted, sensible men at their ages, he selected two proofs that were historically theland more required honest, out-spoken men to represent her in parliament, and it will be the fault of The first was, what is known by writers of the the electors if the want be not supplied at the next

The Longroup Election .- The Queen's Ministers have met with their second rebuff in the matter of Christian era, the Emperor Marcus Aurelius led in the Longford election. Before the investigation by a person his army against the Sarmatians. Faint with Parliamentary committee, of the terrible string of charges against the clergy and people of Longford, which the new Irish Lord of the Treasury has thought it not indecent to cram into his petition against the return of Major O'Reilly, it was considered a clever dodge to get up a series of prosecutions against the opponent of the Government at the late election, and to put a Priest in the foreground. Accordingly, the his sacred name. Suddenly the sky became over- been 'had up' before the Petty Session for riot and cast, cloud rolled on cloud, and thunder and light- sundry other crimes and misdemeanors agains: Her ning succeeded each other in destructive succession, Majesty's peace' nominally, but really against Lord as the sequel proved; for while aboudant rain fell to Palmerston's Irish Secretary and Irish Lord of the up a demonstration in fuvor of his muster's guest. tians, and the reward of their prayers was a miracle. The mot dordre went forth from Castle Forbes that the inhabitants of Newton-Forbes should illuminate their houses. The people in general objected, lest the blaze of penny dips might, as it undoubtedly would be, blazoned abroad as a display of popular riot was likely to ensue between the populace and the retainers of the Castle, when the Priest interposed, and, as usual, by his influence, quelled the incipient tumult. But an indispensable preliminary to the restoration of tranquillity was, the abandonment of the idea of an illumination and to obtain this concession, Father Pitzgerald had some trouble with he disinterested partisans of the Treasury Lord. He succeeded, however, and for this crime be has been prosecuted at the instance of the Government, and acthird and still more ignominious defeat ?- Weekly Re-

gister. THE IRISH LANGUAGE IN WATERFORD. - What plea sure it affords us to be able to state that the Christian Brothers and the Catholic Young Men's Society of Waterford have formed classes for teaching our own expressive, vigorous, sweet, and hear:-melting nauve tongue. To the Christian Erothers of Waterford, as well as to the Young Men's Society we offer, the preservation of the riches: language in the world. The schools of the Obristian Brothers are grand nuclei for the instruction of a language, by means of which the Catholic faith, through the preaching of St. Patrick, was established in this island .- Connaught Patriol.

REDUCTION OF RENT .- The public will be glad to learn that Sir Henry Marsh, following in the footsteps of his good and honored father, is setting a noble example to the landlords of the county Kilkenny. A few days ago Mr. Cahill, the respected agent, came to Kilmoggany to collect Sir Henry's rents, and, by Sir Henry's instructions, allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. Villiers Stewart, Esq., has also made an abatement of 20 per cent. to all his tenants, to compensate for loss of crops, &c., this season. Mr. Stewart is one one of the best landlords in the county, and he is beloved by the tenantry. -Kilkenny Journal.

The Poor Law .- On Tuesday, at twelve o'clock, Dr. Purcell, medical and poor law inspector, held an investigation at the boardroom of our workhouse into the death of Bridget Martin, who died in the work house hospital, shorty before twelve o'clock, on the night of Tuesday, the 18th of March, on which day she was admitted. On Wednesday, the next day, James Delahunty, Esq., coroner, held an inquest on the remains at the workhouse, and from the evidence addaced thereat the jury returned the following verdict : - " Died from exhaustion, brought on by sickness, destitution, and the want of the necessaries of life, and the jury are of opinion that where relief is sought for from the poorhouse authorities, some system should be in force that would enable the sick poor to have relief at once. It appears that in this relieving officer until she was removed to, the hospital, and that during said twenty-four hours she did not receive any nourishment or medical treatment or liordship's back kitchen, scullery, and stables, would attention of any description whatsoever.— Waterford in that case be quite as significant as the illumina-

THE O'DONOGHOE, M.P., AND THE NATIONAL BRO-THERHOOD. - The following letter has been addressed to the editor of the Citizen :-

"Derryquin Castle, Kenmare,

"April 9, 1862." Sir-Your correspondent, 'A Catholic Working Man, is mistaken in supposing that I am a member of the society of the National Brotherhood of St. Patrick. You will oblige me by giving this correction a place in the next number of the Cilizen. - I am, sir, your obedient servant, " O'Donoghue."

Mr. Maguire, M.P., has addressed the following letter to the Editor of the Morning News:—
"Cork, April 15, 1862.

"My Dear Sir—As you must have seen, by the report in the newspapers, it was not possible for me, at least with any advantage to the cause of our poor people, to have persevered in my motion on Friday night. The adjournment of the house for the Easter holidays gave precedence to Sir George Bowyer, and the debate which he originated was not concluded till long after one o'clock on Saturday morning. I was, therefore, obliged to postpone my motion to Friday, the 2nd of May, when I expect it to come on at an early hour.

"My object in now writing to you is to impress upon the friends of the afflicted the necessity of communicating to me such well-authenticated facts as would truly represent the condition of their several districts, and, above all things, of not leading me astray by exaggeration or over-statement. From my own knowledge of the state of the South, I can easily understand how sad must be the sufferings of the people in other parts of Ireland, especially the West; but I have to convince others that the condition of large masses of the people of our country is so deplorable and so urgent, as to demand the serious attention of the Government. " From the first, the Government have denied the

existence of more than ordinary distress. Indeed, I must admit, the Government-I speak of the Irish Executive -- find themselves placed in a false position in consequence of their repeated and ostentations laudation of frish prosperity, and their congratulations upon the wonderful progress which we have been making-making in imagination, I am sorry to say, and not in reality. They are now only consistent in denying the misery and wretchedness which prevail in many, many districts of this country, and that there is any reason for apprehension in the months which usually precede the getting in of the harvest. To meet this systematic denial, this official incredulity, we, who are compelled by the presence and pressure of the evil, to hold a different opinion, must have 'facts'-if possible, facts demonstrated by sworn evidence. Deaths have been traced to wan: of food; but the Government are prepared to assert -indeed, have asserted-that these deaths were not attributable in any degree to starvation. We believe that death has, in several instances, been either caused by actual want of food, or accelerated thereby; and this is just what the friends of the poor must assist me in proving.

"I would, therefore, earnestly request that those to whom cases of death from want of food are known, month, will kindly communicate with me addressing their letters to the House of Commons- and will state each case as simply and as circumstantially as possible.

"I shall only add my respectful advice that 'inquests' should be held in every case that unfortunately may occur; for, as we are met by reiterated denials-denials which, coming from the source they do, blunt the edge of sympathy, and close the balfopened hand of charity-we must avail ourselves of every just and lawful means of driving conviction home to the minds of men. We must satisfy those, at least, who are not officials of the Irish Government, and who have not committed themselves by triumphant proclamations of prosperity, and persistent denials of the existence of the distress, that the appeals which have been made on behalf of an afflicted people were but too well justified by the real state of the case. - My dear Sir, yours faithfully, "John Francis Maguine."

How To GET UP AN ILLUMINATION. - Some time ago we described the manner in which "grateful addresses" from Irish tenants to their landlords are proquer their focs, and avenge the indignities done to late Rev. Father Fitzgerald, of Newtown-Forbes, has cured. We showed that they were in most cases concocted by the landlord himself, or his agent, and signed by tenants who dare not refuse. There are, we are glad to say, many bundreds of landlords in Ireland who deserve to be, and who are, loved by refresh and strengthen the Romans, the Sarmatians Treasury. It appears that before the election Col. their tenantry, but the country bears little of those assailed by the storm fled panic-stricken; some White took up his quarters at Low Granards, and men: their character needs no white-washing; they wounded to death, and others fell an easy prey to the host's steward, of course, felt it his duty to get do their acts of justice and of kindness unestentitiously, and have no desire to parade before the public as good genii. When writing of the addresses, however, we said nothing of the bonfires and illuminations. With regard to them, indeed the rule is pretty much the same. "The Master" has just come home from England with his intended brother-in-law or mother-in-law, or other friend, and he wishes to show how much of a well-beloved chieftain he is in his own place-or the master has been assailed by an anonymous correspondent in a local paper, who said that he was grinding the unfortunate tempotry in a most atrocious manner, and was hated with a terrible batred by every man of them-or, perhaps, it has become notorious, some misguided creature fired a blunderouss at the Master a few evenings since-and in these circumstances a demonstration of popular regard is resolved upon. An address is a very good quitted. Will Lord Palmerston permit his Ministry thing. It can allude feelingly to the reckless slanto be trailed through more dirt, and exposed to a ders that have been published against that model of a landlerd, Lord or Mr. So-and-so, who does not skin the poor, or wring the last farthing out of a rackrented tenantry; it can be piously thankful that the life of that excellent man, who does not assail the purity of his tenants' daughters, is yet spared to a country which he adorns, and a people who reverences his name. It affords too an opportunity for a neat reply, in which estimable moral principles, and the most generous and enlightened ideas, are put our heartfelt thanks for their patriotic zeal towards | forth in such a manner as might cause the world to say, "Dear me, what a noble-minded person! His property must be a little paradise!" Yes, the address is a very good thing indeed, but then it is somewhat slow and forms); and on the whole, in certain cases, the bonfires and illuminations are preferable. They are more picturesque, and there is more excitement about them. The little boys and girls run out to see them; the men and women (who are paid for it) cheer lustily, and, it may be display " flage," extemporised for the occasion out of various articles of wearing apparel; and, where the influence of half a barrel of porter is added, there is amongst the rejoicing people an exuberance of action and of noise which is supposed to be the consequence of a sincere enthusiasm, and an ardent devotion to the person of "his honor," the landlord If any one has the slightest doubt that popular demonstrations of this sort are 'ordered' in Ireland, he has but to read the evidence given in the trial at Longford, a report of which will be found in our columns. will learn the whole modus operandi of a popular illumination in a village owned by a great man. Col. White was about to visit Lord Granard at the castle, and Lord Granard sent orders to his tenants in the village of Newtownforbes, that they should illuminate their houses in honor of the occasion. This illumination was meant to appear as the spontaneous act of the inhabitants-a proceeding prompted by their heartfelt love for their landlord and high respect for his guest. It was to be, as it were, an indication of a close sympathy between him and his tenantry, leading them to rejoice when he rejoiced; welcome whom he welcomed, and reject whom he rejected. If it was not to be this, then it was worth case a period of twenty-four hours had expired from nothing. Once publicly known to be the personal act the time of the first application at the house of the of Lord Granard, it could be regarded only as a personal compliment which his lordship could have as well paid in his own house. The lighting up of his

tion of Newtownforbes. But the last named proceed-

tells us that he does not value the Archbishop more than a row of pins. Now, gentlemen, a row of pins is not very precious when we see it in a baberdasher's shop, or upon the toilet-table of our bed-chambers: but how, if you sat down on a row of pins, would you feel? (much laughter and applause). It strikes me, in spite of his profession of philosophic calmusss, that a row of pins is sticking in the most tender part of his right honourable person-(laughter and cheers) that Dr. Cullen is to him the cause of considerable irritation, in comparison to which a row of pins sticking into him is as nothing (cheers). So I go on to the rest of his statement; and when he tells me that there are, in spite of the many denials of it, plenty of potatoes still in Ireland, I am only induced to believe that one big great potato is his head (much laughter and However well we may afford to laugh and cheers). smile at this unirritable gentleman, while we pass over with the real contempt to which I am sure we all feel he is entitled, we have on the other hand the statement of persons who have known the country longer and served it better than he has done, who tell us that the distress is very considerable, and that thousands of the people in the west of Ireland are in imminent danger of starvation. This is not the only case. Some time ago, when the oracles of English opinion gloried in what they called the exodus of Irishmen from Ireland, and shouted out with cruel joy the words, 'Gone with a vengeance'-when the Protestant clergymen of very great fame and place amongst their own communities thanked God publicly for the cause of that exodus, as it was a punishment on the land of Popery-at that time, when a million died of famine, and another million were driven into exile, the emissaries of a religion which the people for centuries had refused with scorn the apostles of a new gospel that had its roots in the meal-tub, came with their bribery in their hands were most base and most active in obtaining large sums of money from the gulls that inhabit the whitecliff shores of England, in order to purchase with a mess of pottage the religious birthright of the people, and to induce them, in the agonies of starvation, to barter their souls for a little bread and for a few first up to the rails to communicate, and the last clothes. We all remember that. We remember more things-the extraordinary activity displayed by this neculiar kind of Protestant apostles - for God forbid that I should imply such villainy to all Protestan's, or esteem the vast majority of them to be capable to stoop to the low ungecerous means which these men employed in tampering with the faith of religious and Catholic Ireland (applause) We remember their activity and the large sums of money that were subscribed; we also remember the indignant refusal of the people. A million, with no hand to save them. scattered over their mountains, alone in their cabins, saw the waves that were to engulf them approach .-The father saw his wife grow pale, and thin and hag-gard he saw child after child droop down in the agonies of death-he saw the partner of his sorrows wasted to such poverty that her breast could no longer supply nourishment to her babe-he saw Death snatch them one by one, and he who began the week by asking for bread was compelled to finish it by supplicating for a coffin. While this was going on through large tracts of the country, and a large num. ber were suffering the increasing horrors of starvation, I thank God that when the men came and said Here are clothes, here is food, here is money-only turn your back on the Catholic Chapel; set but one foot into the Protestant Church, and it shall be yours, one million people answered, 'We will die first' (loud cheers). Again we are threatened with a similar visitation. Distress extends throughout the west of Ireland, and again these emissaries of what I certainly must call a supernatural religion-(laughter and applause) - are busy and active; and the old women are gathering together, and are preparing to untie their purse-strings to the reverend missionnries that shall call upon them during this month and in the month of May, when the great evangelical meetings of Dublin and London summon the illustrious orators of black-cloth and white-tie celebrity to the platforms of the Rotunda and of Exeter Hall. These apostles of a supernatural religion boast of having made converts by the thousand. I was in Ireland for several years, and I was excessively anxious to see these converts, and to hear from their own lips what really were their motives and their feelings. I never found any converts but one, and he was happily engaged with chains on his legs picking oakum at Spike Island (cheers). I can tell you a story in illustration of what kind of converts they were. One man was said to have yielded in the hour of his difficulty, and was induced to go to the protestant church and make recantation of Catholicism. He was to make his appearance at twelve o'clock one day, but at six o'clock in the morning he was seen to enter the Catholic Chapel, and making the sign of the Cross, was heard to say -- Good-bye to Almighty God for about a month' (laughter). I will now conclude what I have to say by commending this good

> of our kindred' (loud applause.) Mr. Adair then proposed a list of gentlemen to act as a committee, which was unanimously adopted.

work to you, and asking you to turn back your

thoughts to the land that gave you and your sires

birth, asking you to remember the lofty mountains

and the green valleys, and the homes where your

mothers taught von to lish the names of Jesus and of

you to imagine them in the agonies of starvation, suf-

The meeting then separated.

it not for that trial for fried which gives the public so amusing a peep behind the scenes. It shows us the agent of Lord Granard issuing his lordship's command for the illumination in at peremptory mancommand for the intumbation as peremptory man-ner. We have him even supplying the dips for that popular demonstration. The Newtownforbes people; it appears, were not willing to burn their own farthing candles in honor of Colonei White, and it was herefore necessary that Lord Granatd, if he and tallow: His lordship did supply it-and the illumination so made was to represent a popular reseris in this manner? Is it not cruel that they must be compelled thus to surrender their free will and every vestige of manly independence to their landlords. Lord Granard could have burned ' the castle' in honor of Colonel White if he pleased, but in the case of men who contracted with him only for the payment of a rent, by what right does he compel them to mask their own honest opinions, and to act a lie by pretending to sentiments which they do not share, and affecting an enthusiasm which they do not feel? On this point the independent-minded portion of the public will not be slow in coming to and his guest, bidding the latter welcome to all the character by the refulgent dips supplied by his agent to the villagers of Newtownforbes. - Dublin

No man who knows anything of Ireland will be surprised to hear that at this moment of dire distress through the West, the Proselytising Society, the Irish Church Missions to Roman Catholics, is more than usually busy. In fact, if there were not starva-tion, there would be no chance of any appearance of success. To buy up poor starving children of Catholic parents who have no means of providing them with food, is the chief, almost the only mode of operation adopted by the Society. Almost, but not quite the only mode, for there are some places where the parents can be compelled to send their children. Force and bribery, between them, embrace the whole of the Society's operations. How real the distress is now felt to be, is proved by the unusual activity of the proselytising party. Miss Whately, daughter to the gentleman who enjoys the temporalities of the See of Dublin, has addressed the Times, calling for £2,500 additional for a Dublin Ragged Boys' Home.' She says :- 'We again look to our kind and generous English friends.' The real object of this letter was but too obvious from a single sentence, in which the lady says :- 'The boys attend one of the Mission Schools daily.' This 'Mission' was designed, not to rescue poor boys from vice and ignorance, but to draw them out of the Church into the darkness of Protestantism. We cannot, therefore, commend the young lady for her fairness in adding:— 'We appeal to all who would rather be called on to build school-houses and dormitories than prisons and scaffolds; who would rather call in the schoolmaster than the turnkey and the executioner, unless, indeed, (as it is no imputation to suppose a young lady ignorant of law), Miss Whately believes that Catholics, as such, are still condemned by the laws imposed upon freland, to the 'prison, the scaffold, the turnkey, and the executioner. Perhaps she feels that a Legislature which imposes her clever pape as Archbishop upon a Catholic city, and gives him the lands which Catholics, in by-gone genera-tions, set apart for the support of the Catholic religion would only be consistent in punishing the Catholic religion with imprisonment and death. So far we are forced to agree with Miss E. Jane Whately. On Tursday, the Times publishes the following letter from the Rev. Philip Hains, Incumbent of St. Matthias, Liverpool :- Emanating from a lady, I should not have thought of referring to the letter had I not good grounds for supposing that it is, in fact, under a new form, an appeal from the managers of the Society for Irish Church Missions to Roman Catholics. The names of the referees given are those of the secretary of the society, Colonel Gabb, and of its treasurer, Mr. Kinnaird; and it is intimated that contributions will be received at the office of the society, 11, Buckingham-street, Adelphi, London. It may not be generally known that this society is already in receipt of £29,000 a year, £4,611 2s 9d beand travelling expenses in this country amounting to £2,328 4s 6d, (see report for 1860). The direct object of this society, as its name imports, is to maintain, by means of placards, handbills, advertisements clerical and lay agents, a continual and aggressive controversy with the Roman Catholic populatian of Ireland. Far be it from me, or from any other clergyman, to breathe a syllable against ragged homes or schools for the poor. To promote them is one of the noblest works in which Christianity can be engaged. But when they are opened only upon the condition that the wretched inmates be taught to renounce that form of Christianity in which they have been brought up, then it is time to pause, when English money is sought for such a purpose. I would not envy any person the possession of those feelings that would not recoil at the idea of taking advantage of the deep distress and atter dependence of some poor city outcasts to endeavour to bribe them by the prospects of food and clothing to enter the ranks of Protestantism. The Society for Irish Church Missions is now on its trial, at least in hiverpool, where a discussion as to its merits has been for some time going on. In the opinion of those fully competent to judge it has retarded rather than promoted the reformation of Ireland, has accomplished the only end of exciting religious strife and disturbance, and is altogether unsuited to the spiritual exigencies of that country. It is certainly a proceeding of questionable candour on the part of the society to make an appeal to England for increased funds when they are in receipt of £20,000 a year, and on behalf of a school which they forgot to add was in connexion with the Irish Church Missions. Ilut they have shown considerable wisdom in obtaining the daughter of an Archbishop to endorse the appeal, especially when that Archbishop bears the great and hounted name of Whately. - Weekly Register.

EVANGELICAL BLACKGUARDISH. - The "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts" held a meeting in Dublin last Saturday, at which Lord Talbot de Malabide presided, in the absence of Dr. Whatley, when an incident not rare at such meetings occurred that elicited - a rare event at such gatherings-n severe rebuke of foul higotry from the Chairman and another distinguished member of the society in question. It seems (says the Dublin Evening Post) that a clergyman of the Established Church, the Rev A. Pollock, when addressing the meeting, referred to the successful exertions of Oathe-lic Missionaries in China. This platform orstor, oncouraged to atter the foolish impertinence by the impunity with which outbursts of bigotry had been treated previously during the week, said, -" The Chinese were idolators, and the first taste of Christianity which they were getting, and which, or course, would become their recognised ideal of the Church of from the very first introduction of Uhristianity into Christ, was that presented by the abomicable system the country. This canon has reference to matters of that just substituted one idol for another." The religion of the vast majority of the Christian world - of the kingdom of Erian, and which could not be the creed of Bossuet and Fenelon-of Manning, Wil- settled by the local ecclesiastical authorities; all berforce, and Newman-the faith of three-fourths of which cases were to be referred to the Primate of Arthe population of Ireland, after centuries of persecution, was thus derided by the Chapitain of the the Magdaien Asylum. But the reverend genileman was promptly and most effectually rebaked by Lord Talpromptly and most effectually reduced by total tall but do Malahide, who declared he had seldom attendbut do Malahide, who declared he had seldom attended meetings of this description because there were difficulty, and beyond the knowledge of all the siea, and withdrew, leaving the gentleman in a storm of rage and surprise at the trap into which he had so such frequent instances where send outran discretion, judges of the nations of the Scots, it is to be duly resultingly fallen.

Lone. Total the difficulty reduced by total tall of the Moreover, if any case should arise of extreme tady, having performed aer mission, sunted, counter the whole of that should not sied, and withdrew, leaving the gentleman in a storm of rage and surprise at the trap into which he had so such frequent instances where send outran discretion, judges of the nations of the Scots, it is to be duly result of rage and surprise at the trap into which he had so this suffice to mret the wants of the people until in
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this suffice to mret the wants of the people until in
makes the whole would kick.

ing might have passed with many persons for what "when sentiments utterly opposed to his own were his lordship intended that it should seem to be were addressed to a large assembly." The noble Lord adhies for that trial for circle which gives the public ded that if such a sentiment as that uttered by the Rev. Mr. Pollock -" that one large branch of professing Christians were introducing a description of idol-atory as bad as any heathen idolatory"—if he could believe that that was " the feeling, and belief of the majority of the assembly, not for one moment would he take the chair, or enter amongst them." It is but just to say that this impressive and dignified rebuke was received with applause by the meeting; and the was neverous heave, should himself supply the wick Very Rev. Dean Warburton, of Elphin, who has often wished for a blaze, should himself supply it—and the before given expression to liberal and enlightened views, arose to declare, on his own behalf, that he Colonel White. Setting aside for a moment the lock—that he was in no way responsible for them; agross by poerisy of the affair, is it not really too bad and that he fully concurred with the notice. disavowed the opinions expressed by the Rev Mr. Poland that he fully concurred with the noble chairman that poor tenants are to be continually treated as in those sentiments of charity which induced him to condemn expressions hurtful to the feelings of their fellow-countrymen of any persuasion. The Dean declared that he was not the less earnest in his attachment to his own religion, because he respected the conscientious principles of others, and that he had lived for many years in a district where the great majority of the people were Roman Catholics, and he had always received the greatest respect and consideration from all his fellow-countrymen. "The public, without distinction of party or denomination, bave cause to be grateful to Lord Talbot de Malahide for the characteristic good feeling manifested by him a decision. In their hands we leave Lord Granard on this occasion. The rebuke will be remembered at future annual gatherings in the Rotundo, although, honor he can derive from the 'illumination,' and perhaps, there may be wanting a Chairman to repre-wishing the former joy of the light thrown on his hend rampant bigotry in the same decisive manner. hend rampant bigotry in the same decisive manner. We fear that some recent appointments in the Established Church have encouraged the ultras to increased violence and offensiveness of language. If moderate Irish churchmen like Dean Kirwin or Dean Graves had been selected for promotion, there might have been no such gross and scandalous outbarst as that of the Rev. Mr. Pollock against the religion of the vast majority of the people of Ireland." The Ercning Post is amply justified in its censure upon Lord Carlisle's late promotions in the Law Church in Ireland. His Excellency seems resolved to outbid the Premier himself, nay, even Lord Shaftesbury, for the favor of the Law Church fanatics, from whom alone he selects the objects of his patronage. We regret to be obliged to say anything unkind of Lord Carlisle, but truth forces us to declare our belief that a more ardent bibliomaniac, and consequently a more inveterate enemy of the Catholic religion, does not exist, than the present Whig Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. On this point, he and the Foreign Secretary go handin-hand, and they easily bear off the palm from the Premier, for all the world knows that he is too much the Free-thinker to be a bigot, and that his hostility to the Catholic Church arises from its opposition to his loose and dangerous political opinions.

NEIGHBORLY SYMPATHY .- Mr. William Miller, of Rosbracken, near Manorcunningham, had been dispossessed from his farm in the townland of Dromore. near Letterkenny, some seventeen years since, but having still maintained his claim of Tenant Right, was reinstated in said farm a few weeks since, the present landlord, who lately purchased the estate. Upon Millar obtaining possession, his friends and acquaintances to the number of seventy-five men, assembled on the form, which was overrun with furze, &c., during the seventeen years it lay uncultivated, and in the course of a short time cleared the ground of these obnoxious tenants. Forty well-appointed ploughs started, and in the course of half a day turned over, in first-rate style, as much of the farm as the occupier intends to crop this year, while a large concourse of people were present to welcome back their old neighbor. - Derry Standard.

DEATH FROM STARVATION IN DUBLIN-" She died of exhaustion and starvation." Such is the brief statement which announces the close of one life and the beginning of another. We take it from the classical return of the deaths in the Coombe Lying-In Hospital. Within that hospital, in the year ending March, 1861, there were treated 478 cases. The extern cases were 510. Among all only twelve died, but one ' died of exhaustion from starration.' had made her way to the hospital as best she could. They took her in and sheltered her; tenderly and carefully, we may be sure, was she treated in the hour of woman's trial, but the pangs of hunger had overcome the pains of maternity. She more than ful-filled the primevel curse, for not only did she bring forth in sorrow, but perished of hunger. She had remained without food too long, and nature was worn &c.' out when the hospital received her. It is terrible to ing the contingent expenses in England alone; the find such a record, so fearfully truthful a record, on vocation of the Blessed Virgin, the Saints, and most salaries of association secretaries, their assistants, the books of an hospital in a great city like this, of the practices of the Church.—Morning News. where every street, almost, has its charitable institution, and where, as Bureaucracy hath it, the poorhouses not being densely crowded, there can be no distress .- Irish Times.

THE COOPERS. - We (Cork Examiner) understand that efforts have been or are being made to help a large number of the coopers of the city to emigrate. The trade has, of late years, become very bad, and it is thought essential, in order to provide adequate employment for one portion, that another should seek a market where that species of labor would find more demand. Apropos of this subject, we may give the following extract from the Whitby Chronicle of the 20th March, a Canadian paper, which has been sent to us by a friend :-" The Oil Wells.-A correspondent to a St. Thomas paper, says that the only supply of barrels that can be obtained at present at the Wells is 300 a week, while the demand is about 2,000 a day. Verily, the coopers' trade ought to be the best in Western Canada at the present time."

The celebrated Yelverton case is likely to occupy the Court of Common Pleas this term, probably after the Easter holidays. Mrs. Yelverton's legal advisers have filed notice of a motion to amend the bill of exceptions taken after the trial. If leave be granted, the effect will be to somewhat simplify the case, by expunging from the bill all the exceptions relating to the Scotch marriage, leaving the validity of the ceremony performed by Father Mooney, at Rostrevor, the only subject for consideration .- Times Dublin Cor.

Sr. PATRICK A PROTESTANT. - As there are still individuals, and not among ' lower orders' only, ignorrant or knavish enough to reiterate that the Ancient Oburch of Erian was Protestant, that St. Patrick did not recognise the authority of the Holy Father, &c., we consider it an act of charity to place the following entracts before their hearors. We do so, because the eminent and conclusive work of Professor O'Curry, from whose 'Lectures on the Manuscript Materials of Irish flistory' we take them, may not have been seen by thom :--

"Besides the canons of the ancient Catholic Church of Brinn preserved in the Gaelic language (referring to absence from Mass on Sundays, contession, absolution, clerical duties, &c.) there are a great number preserved in the Latin. Of these latter I shall present you with one as a specimen, from the Ancient Book of the Canons of Armagh, and from that part of the same old manuscript, which was copied from the book, written by St. Patrick's old hand. I select it, not only as an example of its class among the writings I speak of, but because it is one of especial interest, incamuch as it preserves to us the most perfect evidence of the connection of the Catholic Church in Reinn with the See of Rome, from the very first introduction of Uhristianity into difficulty which might arise in any parish or diocese magh; and if they could not be disposed of by him, they were then to be sent for final determination to him who sat in the apostolic chair of St. Peter at

Rome. It is as follows:--

that is to say, of Patrick, and the jurisdiction of this Bishop (of Armagh). But if such a case as aforesaid, of a matter of issue, cannot be easily disposed of (by him), with his counsellors, in that (investigation), we have decreed that it be sent to the Apostolic Scat, that is to say, to the Chair of the Apostle Peter, haring the authority of the City of Rome.
"These are the persons who decreed concerning

this matter, viz : - Auxilius, Patrick, Secundimus, and Banigaus. But after the death of St. Patrick his disciples carefully wrote out his books.

". This most important canon affords a proof so manswerable as to dispose for ever of the modern imposition so pertinaciously practised upon a large section of our countrymen, as well as upon foreigners speaking the English language, namely, that the primitive Church of Erinn did not acknowledge or submit to the Pope's supremacy, or appeal to it in cases of ecclesiastical necessity or difficulty. Nor is this canon, I may add, by any means the only piece of important evidence furnished by our ancient books on this great point of Catholic doctrine."

Professor O'Curry then proceeds with singular learning and critical acumen, to examine and analyse other religious remains, notably to monastic Rules. He proves beyond contradiction, their authenticity and orthodoxy-" they all recite and inculcate the precise doctrine and discipline of the Catholic Church in Erinu, even as it is at this day." He passes in regiew the poem of St. Ailbhe of Emly (Co. Tip.), who died in the year 541, addressed to Eugene, priest Cluain Caelnin, and consisting of lessons on the duties and rules of a priest, an abbot, and a monk - the rule of St. Ciaran (died 548) on clerical and devotion duties - the Rule of Saint Combighall of Bangor (died 552) addressed to abbots, monks, and devout Christians in general. He pre-sents a condensation of the rules of St. Colum-Cille (died 592, which gives a precept for the regulation of life and time of a religious brother, who preferred solitude to living in community. He should live near a principal church. His time was to be spent in prayer for those who had died in the Faith, the same as if they had all been his most particular friends. His day to be divided into three parts; devoted respectively to prayer, good works and read-

Professor O'Curry likewise notices, at some length, the Rule of St. Carthach, founder of the ecclesiastical city of Raithin, near Tullamore, and of the famous Lizmore, where he died 636. The rule incul-cates the Commandments, the love of God and our neighbour-relates the office and duties of a bishop, of an abbot, of a priest; minutely describes the office and duties of a father confessor, both as priest and in his particular relation to his penitents; the life and duties of a monk; of the Celidhe De, or 'Culdus;' the rule and order of the refectory, prayers, ablutions respers, feasts, and fasts of the year; the duties of a king. The Sixth Rule is the general rule of the 'Culdus' (so much misrepresented), drawn up by St. Maeiruain, of Tallaght (county Dublin), who died 787. It regulates their lives, prayers, preachings, confessions, communions, fastings, abstinences, relaxations, sleep, celebration of Mass, &c.

A third class of ancient remains consists of a very ancient treatise upon, or explanation, in Latin and Gaedblic, of the symbolical ceremonies of the Mass and a powerful exposition of the doctrine of the Eucharist. It is supposed to be the Mass brought into Erinn by St. Patrick. The Gaedhlic part of the tract is of the purest and most ancient Christian character. The tract speaks most eloquently of the Catholic Faith 'which conducts the righteons to the Light' (Beatific vision) 'that is to see God in the glory and dignity in which he abides'—the pledge for this Light left to the Church is the 'Holy Spirit, which resides in, comforts, and strengthens her with all virtues - distributes His own peculiar gifts to every faithful member in the Church. These noble gifts are bestowed on the Church among men : Baptism, Penitence, expectation of persecutions, the Holy Scriptures-for the Church distributes a variety of sweetest drinks. Another division of that pledge, . . . . is, the Body of Christ and His Blood, which are offered upon the Altars of the Christians.

The Body, even, which was born of Mary, the Imma-culate Virgin, describes His Death and Ascension.--It is that Body, the same as it is in His great glory, which the righteous consume off God's table, that is the Holy Altar-it is the rich viaticum of the faithful pilgrims and penitents here—the seed of the Resurrection and Life Eternal to the righteous-the cause of fall to the impenitent who believe not . . .

Professor O'Curry also proves to perfection the In-

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

A new cupola ship is to be constructed by Messra. Samuda. It is to be 280 feet long, near 2,600 tons, will draw about 20 feet, and will have engines of 500 horse power. She will have six cupolas, each armed with two 100-pounder guns.

EXPERIMENTS AT SHOEBURYNESS .- Since the last experiments tried with the new wrought-iron smoothbore Armstrong gun, other trials have been made with the same piece of ordnance to prove its power. During the course of these it has been tried with a 50 lb. charge of powder against a target of three fiveinch plates of wrought-iron bolted together - a mass of wrought-iron, in all, of 15 inches thick-or, as nearly as possible, four times the thickness of the Warrior's plates. Two or three shots were fired against this, and each broke all three plates, crushing the first, ripping and splitting the second, and ripping the third in such a way as to show that even 15 inches of metal was an insufficient protection against ordnance of this description at those ranges .-- Times.

ENGLISH CIVILISATION .- Two inquests were held resterday on the bodies of wives whose deaths were alleged to have been accelerated by the ill-usages of their husbands. In the case of one of them them the coroner, who heard the charges, stopped the burial of the corpse when the funeral procession had actually set out on its way to the cemetery; and such evidence was given of cruelty and violence towards the deceased as abundantly justified the step. In the other case the woman is alleged to have died from neglect and a want of the necessaries of life, with which her husband ought to have supplied her. In the former case the inquest was adjourned; in the other a strong censure was passed on the husband's neglect. - London Standard.

EMIGRATION OF MORMONS .- On Friday morning 85 Mormous—women and children being included in that number—left London by the North-Western Railway for Liverpool, where a vessel has been chartered to convey them to Boston, en route for Utah. Besides the families from the metropolis, parties are also going by the same vessel from Rotherham, Masbrough, and other places. It was stated at the recent Mormon conference, held at St. George's Hall, Lambeth, that 250 persons were on the books ready to leave the London district this eeason, and that the numbers were increasing every day. -Times.

ilow to SERVE A WRIT. - A few mornings since, a young lady, elegantly dressed, called at the house of a gentleman residing within five miles of Brentwood, and requeste to see him on particular business. The gentleman, who had not yet risen from his slumbers,

The weakness and shortcomings of the English dustry shall have been resumed, a rate in aid should Church have been accounted for in many ways. Some have blamed Erastian prelates, others have mourned over meddlesome Parliaments, not's few have dilated on doctrinal and educational defects and laxities, but the fact seems to be that the greatest obstacles to religious improvement in England are (with all deductions for noble exceptions) the wives of clergymen. We dive into our recollections, and here and there find such women working well and faithfully when the pressing claims of home do not absorb them completely, but the cases where their influence has been for ill crowd on our memory. We can tell of one parish where a rich, liberal, and active incumbent has been obliged to throw up his cure because the locality was too dull for his new-married wife, and to leave his charge in the hands of one possessed neither of his means nor his zeal. Another where the harmony of the parish was destroyed because the rector's wife and the curate's wife chose to quartel, Again, the lay energies of a district paralysed because the wife and daughter of the incumbent did not choose to take any share of the labors. Once more a parish priest became unpopular because his attachment to his home circle took away from him all desire to visit his flock. Still worse where the insolence of the rectoress has alienated even the staunchest friends of her husband. The example of an ascetic life thrown away owing to the dressiness of and flighty manners of daughters. The influence of a clergymen over the young men of his parish lost ow--The Union (Anglican.)

POTATOES ON WET AND DRY Soils. - On wet, cold soils, early varieties should always be preferred, unless it is known from experience that some particular potatoe suits the district. We are always favorable to local varieties, because they owe their fame to their exact fitness for the district; but every grower of them should plant a few pecks of the kind most in favor, in order to test their merits, as it will often be found that the varieties which have become favorites in a garden are not the most prolific, or otherwise the best that can be grown there. The disease breaks out towards the end of the summer, invariably after heavy rains and close, muggy weather. On lands lying high and dry it may commit little or no havec; but a few fields off, in close valleys or damp hollows, or on a cold clay soil, the whole crep may be destroyed. Wherever the circumstances of the soil and position are such as to render potatoe culture a precurious undertaking, the earlier kinds should alone be cultivated. In such a case we should discard the Regent and the Lapstone, for of late years the disease has attacked those varieties most virulently. For the main crop we should prefer either Fifty-fold, Cockney, Soden's Early Oxford, or Lemon Kidney, with in any case a moderate breadth of Flukes. On a warm, dry, sandy soil, when the early crop had been planted, we should plant, to follow it, Red Ashleaf, a marvellously prolific kind, which keeps till July of the next year, is very mealy and white, but quite a risk in a damp, cold soil; Dalmahoy, one of the best for main crop, and second early; Regent, also risky on bad soils, but safe on a warm sand; and Glory of England, very productive; and, again, the admirable Fluke. For allotments and field culture, to plant now-if the soil is dry, and inclining to either chalk or sand-the best sorts are Regent, Fluke, Dalmahoy, Glory of England, and Wellington. It may seem to sorts, but it is not so. If a certain number of bushels of seed potatoes are wanted, it will cost no more to have three or four sorts than if one is used only, and if the disease appears it will not effect all alike-some may escape it altogether, and others be very nearly destroyed; and by planting a field with from three to six sorts the chances of a crop are multiplied, provided the sorts are selected with due regard to the climate and the soil .- Gardiners' Weekly Magazine and Floricultural Cabine!.

Inisa Distress .- There is distress in Lancashire,

and distress in Ireland, and the season is about 'to open in London, but we fear far from brilliantly. With the hunger-moans from north and west mingle the reports of expensive gunnery experiments, and the sounds of the artisan's hammer rivetting the coatly sides of useless iron ships. At a moment when large masses of the orderly, virtuous, and in-dustrious of our people are suffering deeply from want of food, the Government is lavishing money by the million on objects of no utility to anybody. distress in Ireland the rulers of that part of the kingdom deny, but the distress in Lancashire is beyond denial. It is because the people there bear their privations with fortitude and without clamor that the general community have heard so little of the misery which prevails. But that misery is daily deepening and spreading, and as the local and legal resources diminish in an equal ratio, the moment seems to be at hand when some more effective means of alleviation will have to be sought. In the district of Blackburn it is calculated that one person out of every four is undergoing the horrible process of starvation. Of the eighty-four factories in Blackburn only eighteen are working full time, twentythree are altogether stopped, twenty-five are running four or five days, and the remainder three days a week. No fewer than 7,000 operatives are wholly unemployed, representing a loss in wages alone of upwards of £6,000 a week. In ordinary times the weekly expenditure of the Blackbarn relieving officer is £70 or £80 a week; during the last week £340 was expended by that functionary, all in doles of 1s. a head. The expenditure in the union workhouse itself is three times as much as it was last year, and the local relief fund is nearly exhausted. The period when the ordinary supplies of the material of Lancashire industry shall be again received seems as remote as ever. We cannot reasonably expect the Southern ports to be open for the export of cotton this year, and the Indian cotton Commissioners have pronounced an unfavorable verdict with respect to the cotton capabilities of Hindostan. The question, therefore, becomes serious, and undoubtedly something - to use the stereotype phrase - must be done What is that something? It is uscless to attempt disguising the difficulties of the question, but the immediate choice seems to lie between a great effort of voluntary charity and the intervention of the Government or the law for the more effectual relief of these suffering people. The munificence of voluntary charity is something admirable in this country, and the classes which poured in the sum of nearly eighty thousand pounds for the relief of the Hartley widows and orphans would be as ready to come to the aid of the starving operatives, although their case presents none of the acute and picturesque horrors which in that of the colliery catastrophe so much impressed the imagination. A Lancashire Relief Fund, composed of voluntary contributions, might very speedily be got up; but in every case where a claim can be made as of right, it is preserable to try and enforce it before having recourse to the appeal to charity. That is the case of the starving operatives. These men and their families have a constitutional claim upon every pound's worth of the soil of England as long as they are unable to support themselves. In this sense the spirit, if not the letter, of the law recognises the land of England as belonging to the people of England. The theory is, that no one need die of starvation, for the poor-rates constitute a fund which belongs to the destitute. It is ohvious, however, that wealthy as the county of dressed himself with all speed compatible with a due treated himself with all speed compatible with a due to receive his fair visitor. Some common-place courter districts, too, feel the distress duty, and when he had concluded she said in the more severely than others; and in those districts a most heartrending tones; Oh, my wanes! My lord, able to dive into the move for so "unexpected an high poor-rate, and an increasing number of claimants, and the later which. She was all inevitable lead to the theory of the poorsaid, a friend had requested her to deliver into his rate being disregarded, and to many of the sufferers own hands, but which, on opening it, he found to being left to perish. What then is the suggestion of contain a copy of a writ for a large amount. The common sense and humanity? Simply that, in the crying, My wears, my and P. The scene was hartady, having performed her mission, smiled, courter first above, a role in sid, or an equalisation of the rowing is the extreme, and affected many to tears.

be levied all over the kingdom. Parliament has risen for the holidays, but on its re-assembling it is not improbable that it may have to turn a little practical attention to this very serious subject. As it is the interests of property, however, which are principally represented in that assembly, we confess to entertaining no very sangulae hopes of its dealing with the question in the proper way. We therefore designate the resort to this constitutional mode of relieving that partial but deep distress in the north, as an attempt. It ought to be made; yet the succession appeal to the munificence of voluntary charity will doubtless have to be made. One half the sume that is spent in frivolities in London by the gay and affluent during the season would make a good beginning for a Laucashire and Cheshire Relief Fund. Nor ought the distress in the west and north-west of Ireland to be forgotten. That it is a fact, and no myth, as Sir Robert Peel declares it, will scarcely admit of dispute. The evidence collected by Mr. Magnire, the member for Dungarvan, is of the strongest character, and it received, confirmation from the official returns of agricultural produce to which we some time ago devoted an article... With stocks of all kinds and crops of all kinds rapidly diminishing -diminishing in a much higher ratio than the numbers of people from emigration-it stands to reason that want of food must prevail in the poorer districts of the island. Here, too, the practical working of the poor-law does not accord with its theory. ing to rumors about his son at college or in the army | Chief Secre'ary adduces the fact that the workhouses are far from full as a proof that no great distress exists; but when it is known that the Irish peasantry generally have a wholesome horror of entering a workhouse, and that, in a large proportion of instances, they would rather suffer the atmost privations than do so, the value of this piece of evidence will be better estimated. The Irish poor law is excessively faulty. It applies the workhouse test, as the English applies the labor test, and both are revolting to the honest poor. Out door relief, how-ever, is given here, but not in Ireland, nor will the Irish peasant, although without money or food, and willing to enter the workhouse, be received into it if he should happen to be the holder of a miserable quarter acre of land. In other words, to entitle himself to this relief be must make himself a pasper; in form as well as in fact, and by giving up his bit of ground, which on the return of better times would help to make him independent, reduce himself to a position which must keep him a panjer all his life. The honorable member for Dungarvan calls for toans for reproductive expenditure, and undoubtedly some of the distress might be properly diminished in that way ; but at the same time the defects of the Poorlaw ought also be cured, and heavy rates applied to relieve the misery of the people might give a sude lesson to the handlord class on their neglect of those duties which are as inseparable from property as are its rights anywhere except in Ireland. - London Star.

PROTESTANT CIVILISATION AND PROTESTANT PROS-

PERITY. - Men are relapsing into that a-lishness where

the drones and they of "Epicurus style" have long

preceded them. The true man of the day is he who never professed a sentiment or avowed a motive, except to take care of himself and make himself as comfortable as the state of things admitted. Yet even he is not happy. He is mondy on his cushion and quarelsome in his surfeit. He has not enough; some of our readers superfluous to name so many he is too sensible of his ignoming, and he quakes for the permanency of his downs that and his lireside, his platter and his potations. So here and there still arises the old cry, " Who shall show us any good?" Even good people and wise people are asking for some sound bit of terra firma whereupon to rest the sole of their foot, and take breath, and think what next is to be done. They are told, perhaps, that there is work enough for all: that, if everybody will do his duty, Heaven will look after the whole; that charity begins at home; and that this one steppingstone from the Slough of Despond will soon be crossed. All this is very truth. But here comes what may called the great trouble and master difficulty of the age. When a man takes up a good book; or hears a good sermon by a special preacher, or reads the report of any one meeting out of a thousand. or enters at all into the great conferences of minds with minds, he finds nothing but the largest schemes and loftiest considerations proposed for his acceptance. He is invited to deal with abstract principles and multitudinous objects Religion in these days is too often a Pantheon of fair forms, and moral virtue a thousand associations. You must go into the clouds if you would be good. Except when the saints are eating, drinking, and sleeping, buying and selling, they dwell in a third heaven of noutre-able and equally impracticable things. The work of private life is as perplexed and difficult of execution as when you had to choose between a crusade and the service of a robber chief. People are asking what they are to do with their alms, their sons, their daughters, their own spare energies and devout aspirations. just as much as if there were no pulpits to direct them, and no social custom to lead and assist them. Just when the political fabric seems to have reached its perfection, and England is boasting itself the very acine of domestic virtues, public charities, liberty, toleration, and everything that is good, true-hearted men are groping in the dack for something truer, steadier, surer, and more real than anything which they find about them. England and the world did seem the other day onward bound for some happy and fixed destination. We led the way, and nutions followed, or even tried to outrun us. The race is over; the dance is still; a great part of the world is at cross-purposes; we have lost our bearings; our dead reckonings were evidently at fault; soundings are not to be found; clouds and darkness are before us; and, as in the atorm-tossed ship, the daily course of things still goes on, hourly wants must be mel, the pumps must be kept going, the head if possible. kept to the wind, so from day to day and hour to hour is nearly all that the best navigator amongst na knows what to do. - London Times.

PAINTEL SCRUB! - At the Damfries Circuit Court, on Tuesday, a married woman, named Timacy, was sentenced to death for the murder of a neighbor named Anne Hannah. From the full reports published by the Scotch journals we learn that a most distressing scene took place when the judge (Lord Deas) was passing sentence. After referring to the circumstances of the crime, his Lordship said :- "It now only remains for me to pronounce upon you the fact sentence of the law. The prisoner (in an agitated tone) 'Ch, my lord, it never was me' Lord Dess: The time of all of us in this world is short. With the most of us it is uncertain. In your case your days are numbered. The prisoner (in agony) wit No. sic. Lord Dess: They must be few. The prisoner:
'No.! Lord Dess: 'And I would recommend you The prisoner: 'No, my lord.' Lord Deas: I would recommend you to prepare for other days. The prisoner: 'No, my lord, let the lord send for me.' Lord Deas : "I recommend you to use the short time which you have still in the world in making peace with God.' The prisoner: 'No, my lord.' Lord Deac. I should betray my duty, and hold out false hopes to you, if I gave you the slightest hope that the sentence of the law night not literally be carried into effect.' The prisoner: 'No, my ford; give me for ever a prison diana, dinna do that? 1 His lordship then put on the black cap, and concluded by formally passing sentence of execution on the 29th of with her eyes turned beserchingly towards, his fordship, was taken from the bar and led down the trap,

## The True Miness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY Al No. 228, Notre Dame Street, by J. GILLIES. G: R. CLERK, Editor.

TERMS: To all country subscribers, or subscribers receiving their papers through the poet, or calling for them at the office, if paid in advance, Two Dollars; if not so paid, then Two Dollars and a-half. To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by car

riers, Two Dollars and a-half, if paid in advance, hut if not paid in advance, then Three Dollars. Small comes, price 3d, can be had at this Office Pickup's News Depot Straffrancis Xavier Street; at T. Riddell's, (late from Mr. E. Pickup.) No. 22, Great St. James Sireet, opposite Mesers. Dawson & Son; and at W. Dalton's, corner of St. Laurence and Craix Sts.

Also at Mr. Alexander's Bookstore, opposite the Post Office, Quebec. TYPE TIE

#### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1862.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Ir any reliance may be placed upon the words of newspaperscorrespondents, it would seem from our latest Roglish fyles that the French and British Governments have at last determined to take joint action in the affairs of the American Continent, and to interfere therewith for the purpose of putting a stop to to a war which inflicts great injury on the manufacturing and commercial interests of their respective subjects. We think, however, that beyond offering friendly advice, neither France nor Great Britain will in any manner meddle with the affairs of our beltigerent neighbors; but that, no matter what the sufferings caused by the stoppage of the cotton supplies, they will continue to observe a strict neutrality as towards both of the contending parties. Noninterference is the duty certainly, and therefore the best policy of the European Powers. There can be no doubt, indeed, that there is great, and rapidly increasing distress amongst the operatives of the North of England on account of the nonarrival of cotton from America; and that in France, where distress amongst the operatives implies revolution and social as well as dynastic changes, the condition of the working classes is such as to excite the serious appreliension of the ruling powers, who know from sad : x perience that the clamours of bungry and unemployed artisans are the precursors of a social and political cataclysm. Both France and Great Britain have therefore urgent reasons for desiring to see the Atlantic ports of the American Continent opened to the cotton trade, and inust therefore be strongly predisposed to adopt a course of policy which would be likely to bring about that desired object. In other respects the British news by the last arrivals is not very interesting. The great International Exhibition was opened with great edut on the 1-t.

General Guyon it is said is about to be replaced at Rome by Marshall Neil-this however as yel, is only an on dit. Victor Emmanuel has made his long talked of visit to Naples, where the police by their admirable arrangements and their hired agents, got up for him, what the Protestants journals style " a great enthusiasm."-As a drawback, however, to this, the latest telegrams, published in the Times under date Milan, 28th ult., announce the discovery of a great Bourbonist conspiracy among the soldiers of the Neapolitan army; and add that "the population is agitated" and that whole-ale arrests are being made. Another conspiracy has also been discovered at Monza; and throughout the Peninsula the people are held in subjection only, by the exercise of stringent military despotists.

The past week has been prolific of Federal victories. Everywhere along the sea-board the Southerners have been worsted. They have been compelled to abandon Norfolk with its Navy-yard to their enemies, baving first blown up their famous Merrimac that she might not fall into Yankee hands. We may expect also to hear shortly of the evacuation of Richmond, from which city the Federalists are not far distant. and which seems to be hardly susceptible of a prolonged desence. The people of the Southern States are, nevertheless, determined not to field. They are burning their cotton, and destroying all property that might be useful to them tovaders; and a telegram dated! 11th from General Pope announces that he had been attacked and driven back with great loss by the Confederates under the command of [General Beauregard .-News of a great and probably decisive battle in the vicinity of Corioth are hourly expected.

There is an immensity of cant spoken now-adays about bigotry, and liberality, about the duty of caltivating friendly relations betwixt Catholics and Protestants, and of endeavouring to mitigate religious animosities. The Globe, and others of the Protestant Ascendency press, occasionally impose upon us some of this kind of twaddleand coming from them it is nauscous enough. But still more sickening is the stuff, when distilled from the alembic of the " Liberal Kawtholic," who anxious to be all things to all men, so that from some he may get something, some fat office or lucrative job, makes a profitable merchandise of his professed religion, and swops it away, article by article, for Protestant cheers. and the plaudits of the irreconcilable enemies of

her whom he facetiously styles his "spiritual mother."

Not that we would deny the excellence of harmony betwixt the citizens of one common country, betwixt the subjects of one sovereign-provided always that peace and barmon; can be secured without dereliction of principle. Would to God! that in this Canada for instance there were no discords, no heart-burnings between Catholics and Protestants; and that the memories even of all ancient feuds could be consigned to eternal oblivion. But this, though eminently desirable, is possible only upon the condition that the causes of those feuds and heart-burnings be removed; and the public writer or speaker who pretends to lament the existence of the latter, and shrinks from indicating their causes, is guilty of cant, which as Carlyle happily says, is but a lie raised to the highest power of a lie.

There does exist-this is undeniable-much discord between the Catholic and Protestant elements of our Canadian society. The honest man must admit it, the Christian E.an must deplore it; but whilst admitting and deploring itthe honest and intelligent Christian will not fail to attribute it to its real cause; and will insist upon the removal of the cause of the disease, as the first indispensable step towards the restoration of the body politic to health and harmony of action. What then is the cause of the evil-of the existing ill-will betwixt fellow-countrymen and fellow-subjects of different religious denominations in Canada?

We hesitate not to say it, that this ill-will proceeds exclusively from the incessant efforts on the part of the Protestant section of the community to tyrannise over the Catholic section, and to impose its will upon the latter. Strife there may be; ill-will, and religious animosities there are amongst us; but these are owing, exclusively, to the attempt to set up Protestant Ascendency in Canada, and to the constant encreachinents of Protestants upon the natural rights of their Catholic fellow-subjects. We regret that such a state of things should exist at all, but we are consoled by the reflection that it is no wise, in no degree, due to us; that Catholics are entirely free from all blame in the matter; and that from first to last they have been the sinned against, not the sinning. Of this the School Question, one of the most fertile sources of religious strife in Canada, is a notable ex-

In Lower Canada, Catholics are in the majority with ample power to annoy their Protestant neighbors if they had the will to do so, and to throw obstacles in the way of the establishment of separate schools for Protestants. And yet in Lower Canada all will admit that, in the matter of the education of their children, Protestants have nothing to complain of; and that, if they had complaints of any kind to make, those complaints would be respectfully listened to, and upon us a system of education to which we are cheerfully and promptly redressed. This is so, averse, so long peace betweet them and us is imbecause Catholics have no desire to exercise possible. lordship over their Protestant brethren; because whatever may be their own opinions on the education question, they know that they have no right to attempt even to force those oninions upon men who conscientiously differ from them ; and because it is a Catholic axiom that men should act towards others as they would wish that others would act towards them. The Catholics of Lower Canada though invincibly-bigotedly -if you will - attached to their own religious system, and to their own ideas of education, never dream of imposing those ideas, and that system upon the Protestant minority. Therefore there is peace and good-will in Lower Canada, where Catholics are in the majority; and if the Protestant majority of Upper Canada were insprired by like truly liberal sentiments, there also there would be peace, and there also good will and harmony would flourish.

In Upper Canada, on the contrary, the Protestant majority have their ideas of what education should be, and how it should be impartedand these ideas they are ever striving to impose by force upon the Catholic minority who loathe and regudiate them. We will not stop at present to discuss the merits or demerits of the eduestional system which finds favor in the eyes of the Protestant majority, for that would be foreign to our purpose. It is not because we recognise the views of Protestants in Lower Canada on the education question as sound, that we recognise their right to separate schools; but simply because we, as true liberals, abjure and detest the principle that a majority has the right to impose upon the recalestrant minority a system of education to which the latter are conscientiously averse. It is in that aversion, and not in the merits or demerits or our Lower Canadian school system, that we find a conclusive reason why our Protestant fellow-citizens should be exempted from its operation; and it is exclusively upon the grounds of our aversion to the favorite school system of the Protestant majority of Upper Canada -and not at all opon the merits or demerits of that system-that we have our claim for the Cathough minerity of that section of the Province, demanding for them the same privileges as those which have been cheerfully accorded to the Protestant minority of Lower Canada.

ference betwixt the manner in which Catholics where in the majority trent Protestants, and that in which the latter where in the majority treat the Catholic minority. This difference is conclusive as to the truth of our thesis-That, whatever ill-will or discord may obtain betwint the different religious denominations of which our Canadian population is made up, it is due to the assumptions of the Protestant section of that population and that the only fault, if fault it can be called, that can be imputed to Catholics, is this-that they will not altogether consent at Protestant bidding to renounce their divinely derived rights as parents over their own offspring, and to prove false to those religious duties, and to that allegiance which they owe to their Church. Peace and the extinction of all religious animosities, are to be desired if they can be attained without dereliction of principle. They can be obtained in Canada, but upon one condition, and upon one condition only. That henceforward Protestants treat Catholics, as Catholics ever have and always will be willing to treat Protestants; that the latter renounce entirely, and for ever all designs to impose upon us a system of education to which we are averse; and that they abstain from robbing us for the support of schools to which we are determined that we will not send our children. When Protestants cease to persecute, to rob and to despoil, when they respect the natural rights of Catholic parents over Catholic children, then, but not before, shall peace be re-established in the country; and then shall all the clouds of discord that long have lower'd upon our land, in the deep bosom of the ocean be buried.

Not he who in good set phrase, or in elegantly turned common places, descants upon the evils of bigotry and religious intolerance—but he who steadily and incessantly labors in the cause of Freedom of Education;" who makes it his object to strike off the cruel and degrading fetters of "State-Schoolism" wherewith our coreligionists of Upper Canada are bound; who steadily resists the encroachments of " Protestant Ascendency" in whatsoever form those encroachments may manifest themselves-whether in the shape of restrictions upon the right of Catholics to give of their own as they please for the support of their own religious institutions, or in the shape of "Representation by Population;" and who insists that the Catholic minority of Upper Canada be treated, even as are the members of the Protestant minority in the Lower Province-he and he alone is the friend to peace and harmony. and the enemy of higotry; he alone throws water upon the flames of religious animosities; and he alone has the right to complain of the discords and heart-burnings which actually obtain, because he alone labors to remove their cause. For this is as clear as any truth in the moral order can be. That, so long as Protestants seek to force

It has been urged against the True WITNESS, by a speaker in the Legislative Assembly, that this journal openly avows as its object the destruction of the "common" school system of Upper Canada. To this charge we plead . Not Guilty" - because, since the school system actually existing in Upper Canada is not the "common," but the "scparate" system, it is ridiculous to suppose that we would labor to destroy that which we know not to exist. What we are really guilty of is this—that we support the existing or "separate" school system, and oppose its destruction by the Clear Grits in order to clear the way for the introduction of its opposite, or contradictory, the "common" school

The existence of a "separate" school system is incompatible with the existence of a " common" school system in the same country and at the same time. The one is in fact necessarily destructive of the other, since the word "separate" is the contradictory or destructive of the word its overthrow. " common." We advocate, not as the best conceivable, but as the only one practicable and generally equitable in a inixed community like that of Upper Canada, the "denominational," or " separate school system;" and of course the advocacy of this system is the condemnation of its opposite or contradictory, the "common school system."

In this sense we plead not guilty to the charge urged against us. And if it be meant that we entertain, or ever have entertained the most remote desire to impose upon the Protestants of Upper Canada a system to which they are opposed, or to throw any obstacles in the way of their enjoyment of their heaven-derived right, as parents, tion. We recognise, we always have recognised. tem as we are. to the fullest extent, the right of Protestant parents to sole and absolute control over the eduever denied, and this we will ever deny, to them is the right, the slightest shadow of right, in any

as for instance with the education of our own perintendent, Mr. Ryerson, understands the interests Catholic children.

Here is our position. The right of the parent over the education of his children in all its details, is absolute, and admits of no interference from Jack-in-Office, or from any power upon earth. It is, therefore, unjust, and a monstrous outrage upon "The Family," for the State, actmg in behalf of the majority, to tax any parent for the support of a school to which he does not, in the exercise of his right of absolute control over the education of his child, see fit to send that child; and we insist, as a condition sine qua the educational agitation will at no distant day pronon, that if the State impose a general tax for educational purposes, it shall still leave every individual contributor to that fund at perfect liberty to determine to what school his contribution thereunto shall be applied. Failing in this, we demand, as a right, the "Voluntary System," in education, as in religion, for the School, as for the Church; not indeed as the best system concervable, but as the only one, under our actual social condition, practicable and equitable. We would no more submit to a "common school" system than we would to a "common church" system; and as we make no secret of our opposition to the latter, so neither do we deem it either prudent or honorable to make any secret of our are to adopt this issue now, if they prefer it. Obliunrelenting hostility to the other. You cannot night incurable; and, maybap, the members who have in the same country, and at the same time? both a "common" and a "separate" school sys- tained that the State should foater faith, but he eltem. This any one, not a natural or born idiot, must perceive at a glance; and the True Wir. NESS is, and ever will be, the advocate of the have adopted the subtle nicety of the great Presby. "separate," and therefore, the opponent of the " common" school system.

Nor does this imply any hostility to any actually existing educational institution of the Upper Province. That which exists there now, which has existed for years, is, not the "common," but I testants enjoy - Quebec Chronicle. the "separate" or "denominational" school system; very imperfectly and unjustly administered indeed, because administered altogether in of courtesy of which the Catholic hierarchy and the interests of the Protestant or non-Catholic schools-but still, in spite of its imperfections, a tinning their public processions in honor of the " separate," and therefore the contradictory of a B. Sacrament; and he asks :-"common" school system. For years we have been trying, not to destroy, but to amend, the ex- procession passing, with badges, emblems, banners, isting system, by procuring the removal of certain obstacles in the way of its working, and by yet such a procession could not justly be so offerinsisting that, as before the law, Catholic, be placed on the same footing with non-Catholic or Protestant, schools. We are therefore, not destrovers, but Conservatives and Reformers; seeking not the overthrow of anything actually existing in Upper Canada, but merely the retorm and exists. The Clear Grits on the contrary, and enjoys all the privileges of a British subject is the extreme Protestant and Orange party of which the Globe is the exponent in the press, and plain that Catholics avail themselves of the terms our assailant in the Legislature is the mouthpiece, of a bargain of which he also avails bimselt, and of the actually existing educational system of the Fete Dieu may be to him, and to a few of Upper Canada; because they are seeking the his stomp, a nuisance; but as he, and they, vodestruction of that "separate" or "denomina- luntarily exposed themselves to it, when they tional" system of schools which actually obtains came to Montreal, knowing that it there legally -and the substitution in lieu thereof of its direct contradictory, that is to say, the "common" school system. So far then from attacking, we -the Catholics of Canada generally, and the knowingly establish his domicile in close proximity TRUE WITNESS in particular-are detending to a slaughter-house, or other nuisance-and the actually existing educational system of Up- there where such nusance previously and legally matters of detail, and strictly in barmony with the fundamental principle of the existing "scpa rate" or "denominational" school system of Upper Canada; changes necessary, indeed, for the free working, the full development, and ultimate stability of that actually existing system .-Our political opponents, who ludicrously accuse a palpable disregard for facts and logic, complain

Upon this question we find a very excellent article in the Quebec Morning Chronicle, which we have much pleasure in laying before our readers; as a proof that it is not from Protestants more riolent amongst the "low Orangemen" of Upper Canada, such as Tom Ferguson and bis ignoble brothers, that the opposition to our just and moderate demands proceeds. Indeed many most excellent Protestants, who if in error on matters of theology, are still attached to the great principles of Christianity, and to the principle of making religion an essential ingredient of to sole and absolute control over the education of all education—and amongst our Anglican fellowtheir children, without interference of any kind i citizens there are many such-are as deeply infrom the State-we indignantly scout the accusa- terested in defending the "separate" school sys-

THE SCHOOL STETEN OF UPPER CANADA .- The common school system of Upper Canada has most to apprehend from the injudicious obstinacy of those cation of their own children; all that we have who claim to be peculiarly its triends. The stubly preferred by the powerful section who compose the nembers of the Cathelic Charch, may be staunch manner, to interfere, directly or indirectly, with are doubtful promoters of the achool system which We see therefore that there is a marked dif- the education of children who are not their own they would fain preserve unchanged. Its objet so- the latter than would be an Orange procession

of the system, and his duty to it, much better. He has studied the apostolic injunction, be all things to all men,' with some profit; and the result we see in his willingness to concede the distinctive principles affirmed by Mr. Scott's measure. He is right, His tactics are the wise ones. He sees that to attempt to uphold a system which violates the consciences, and does wrong to the pockets, of a powerful ecolesiastical organization, cannot stand; and he favors concession as the only alternative to des. truction. He knows that to keep it as it is would be to imperil a system which Canada woncerfully overrates; whilst by adapting it to the wants of the two. great classes into which, religiously, the community may be divided, he perceives the possibility of preserving to all, existing opportunities of instruction

There should be no disguising the form in which sent itself, if the claims of the Catholics be not mean. while acknowledged. Undoubtedly, they may be expected to assume ground which in England has been occupied with great effect. A state system is tolerable only so long as it dispenses its benefits equally. Invest it with exclusiveness, or inequality of distribution, and it becomes an evil, not to say a nuisance. This is the condition of affairs in Upper Canada, The benefits of the system are not equally divided It is exclusive, as against the Ontholics. Are they likely to submit to it for ever? 'It were better for us, they will say soon, 'that no system should be fostered by the State, than that a system should be kept up which does injustice to us.'

And they will be justified in proceeding upon that basis to upset the system, and to throw the educa. tion of the poorer classes altogether upon the Voluntary principle. Voluntaryism bas its drawback, but it is never invidious under the worst of circumstances.

It is competent to the supporters of things as they shudder at the thought of touching Popery, will give a ready preference to Voluntaryism. Chalmers mainways carefully stipulated that the faith festered should be the true one-himself, of course, being the judge. Perhaps the opponents of separate accounts terian divine. They may contemplate with horror the prospect of the State in Upper Canada being in any manner connected with a form of faith which is not theirs; and they may be ready for Voluntaryism in consequence. This banner has not, however, yet been unfurled in the House. At present, gentlemen, opposed to Mr. Scott's Bill say no more than that Catholics shall be denied privileges which Pro-

The Montreal Witness complains of the want priesthood are guilty towards Protestants, in con-

"Would the True Witness like to see an Connuc and music, before the doors of the Roman Cathella churches on Sunday during divine service? And sive to them as the procession of the wafer is to Protestants."-- Montreal Witness, 21st ult.

We would remind our contemporary that the right of the Catholics of Canada to the free exercise of their religion, is a right guaranteed to them by the Act of Capitulation in virtue of which Canada was ceded to Great Britain, and the more full development of that which actually in virtue of which he (the editor of the Witness) Canada. It is absurd therefore for him to comare the real destructives, or would-be destroyers by which he profits. The annual procession of existed, and would be continued, they have no more right to complain of it, or to demand its suppression, than he, who should voluntarily and per Canada, against the assaults of the Clear- existed in virtue of an express compact betweet Grits and radical destroyers. We ask for some the proprietors and the public authorities-would trifling changes it is true; but changes only in have to demand its removal upon the grounds of its offensive odor. The law would say to him that as be had voluntarily exposed biniself to the nuisance, and as the latter existed in virtue of a solemn bargain, so it could afford him no redress in the premises. Granted even for the sake of argument that the procession of the Fete Dica is idolatrous, and therefore offensive to mure us of destructive tendencies, make no secret of Christians, such as the man of the Witness, and their design to destroy the actually existing his fellow-worshippers, it is not worse than the school system of Upper Canada; and then with obscene and idolatrous rites which the British Government long maintained amongst its pagan that the Catholics of Lower Canada are seeking subjects in India, and in which, in the persons of its troops and officials, the said nominal Christian Government, until lately, participated; and it cannot therefore be argued that a Governmen! so complaisant, from motives of mere worldly policy, towards the most filthy forms of Asiatic generally, but from that section of the Protestant | naganism, is bound to violate its international body politic only, which follows the leadership of obligations in order to put down and discourage the Globe, and which naturally coalesces with the Popery in Canada. No wrong, we contend, it done to, no discourtesy is shown towards. Protestants by our peculiar religious observances, seeing that those observances existed before Protestants ever settled in the country; and that the right to continue them was guaranteed by the same bargain as that in virtue of which Catholic Canada became subject to a Protestant Gorernment. No moral obligation on the part of that Government to suppress those neculiar Popish observances can be urged, seeing that it, though calling itself Christian, long, not only tolerated, but actively upheld the nameless abominations of Juggernaut amongst its nagan subjects in India.

We are at a loss to conceive how a purely religious procession, commemorative of Our Lord's last supper with His beloved disciples, and of the institution of what even Protestants call & " Christian rite," can be justly more offensive to

with its party and political badges, emblems, banners, and music, to Catholics. An Orange procession is commemorative of the conquest of Ireland by the Anglo-Dutch under the Prince of Orange, and is suggestive of the dreary century which ensued, of penal laws, against, and perseeution of, Catholics. The memories it recalls are memories of strife and bloodshed, of wrong and violence, of cruel tyranny, on the one hand and of unmerited suffering on the other. That the emblems of Our Lord's love for fallen man, such as those which Catholics reverently bear in solema procession on the Fete Dieu-that the Cross, and other appropriate badges of their religion which on that occasion they displaythat the sacred hymns in honor of the Lamb of God Who taketh away the sins of the world, which they sing - should be deemed more offensive to Protestants, than the ribald songs of the Orangemen, than the party and political badges of an Orange procession, and than the portraits of the conqueror and persecutor of Catholic Ireland, can justly be to Catholics-is a fact which we should not believe, did not one so well posted up on these matters as the Witness vouch for its truth; and it is one also which suggests very strange ideas as to the Christianity of Protestants. For what must be the Christianity of those to whom a badge or emblem of Christ crucified is justly or naturally more offensive than is a portrait of the Prince of Orange crossing the Boyne, to the Catholics of Ireland - to whom that action brought confiscation and penal laws, with so many years of suffering and persecution!

A DENIAL .- The Quebec Chronicle in a recent article strongly insinuated that Mr. George Brown during his short term of office a few years ago pledged himself to many and important concessions on the School question. Our Quebec contemporary said :--

Did not Mr. Brown, during his brief tenure of the Premiership, or about that time, address a letter to a prominent Lower Canada politician, with the view of conciliating Mr. McGee on this identical question of Separate Schools? Did not Mr. Brown, in the letter, commit himself to such concessions on the subject as were required to secure Catholic support? In other words, did not Mr. Brown, being apparently in sight of place, over his own signature bind himself to an abandonment of the position which his journal at this moment ocponies ?- Quebec Chronicle.

To this the Toronto Globe replies by an indignant disclaimer of the soft impeachment. It says :--

"The insinuations conveyed in the above questions are as false as they are malicious. There pever was such a letter, there never were such concessions. The whole story is an invention of the Chronicle back."-

We confess that in this instance we are inclined to believe the Globe; not because of its general character, but because we do not think that Mr. George Brown would be so imprudent as to commit himself in writing, and upon so grave a subject. We are convinced that Mr. Brown has never relaxed in his hostility towards Catholics. has never yielded one hairbreadth on the question of conceding to them their natural rights as parents over the education of their own children; and though we do not believe that the Chronicle invented the story above referred to, we think that our last named contemporary has been deceived in attributing to Mr. George Brown a liberal and imprudent course of policy on the School Question.

The Globe, as may readily be imagined, devoter much of its space to the discussion of the Separate School question in general, and of Mr. Scott's Bill in particular. Our contemporary assures us, and again we take his word for the fact, that "the Conservatives of Upper Canada are more likely to give their support to Separate Schools than the Reformers." The same authority also informs us, that "the High Church\_ men are as anxious for the full establishment of Separate Schools as the Hierarchy itself."

All this we can easily believe; and indeed on more than one occasion, during the last five or six years we have earnestly contended, and against strong opposition, that the "Reformers" of Upper Canada were, in the political order, the "natural enemies" of Catholics; and that the only party with which the latter could prudently or honorably contract any kind of political allinuce was that of the high Conservatives, and High Churchmen; who upon almost all politicoreligious questions, hold-materially-the same principles as those which all Catholics who are faithful to the inspirations of their Church, and the spirit of their religion, must inevitably hold as the consequence of that fidelity. The Globe itself proclaims the fact, and we trust that henceforward the Catholics of Upper Canada will see that a continued political alliance with those whom that journal calls the "Reformers" can redound neither to their interests nor to their bonor. Place-beggars and office-bunters can alone profit by such an alliance, and are for this reason its sole advocates.

The "natural allies" of the "Reformers" are the "low" Orangemen, because both are alike animated by an invincible hatred of Popery. George Brown and Tom Ferguson are brothers well matched; and hence it is that in the same of the same Tom Ferguson, of whom the Globe may receive a check.

-the organ of the "Reformers"-makes honorable mention in the following terms :-

"The longest and strongest speech against the Bill (Mr. Scott's Bill) made in the House, was by Mr. Ferguson, and we are only sorry to see he had so few comrades among members of his own stamp."-

From which we may conclude that the especial favorites of a Reform administration would be "low Orangemen" of the stamp of the aforesaid Tom Ferguson.

As a proof how false and unfounded were the insinuations indulged in by some honorable members of the Legislative Assembly during the debate on Mr. Scott's School Bill, to the effect that the Catholic laity of Upper Canada were generally indifferent on the question, even when not actively hostile to Separate Schools, we may mention a fact of which we are personally cognisant. To wit: That from some districts of the Upper Province the Catholic laity have despatched, and are paying the expenses of, an agent or delegate to Quebec, to watch over the progress of the measure to which their enemies and libellers represent them as indifferent. At the same time, if only to silence these latter, we would respectfully recommend our brethren of the West to agitate, to meet and to petition. So shall they give the lie to, and effectually silence, all evil

JACK-IN OFFICE SNUBBED. -- A more impertinent "Jack-in-Office" than the Rev. Mr. Ryerson, Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada, never lived. As a reward for certain political [services which we need not re- lery. capitulate, this Methodist minister has been endowed with a Government situation, and with a handsome provision for himself and family out of the public funds. With this one would naturally think that the reverend and successful "placebeggar" would be content; and that clad in comfortable broad-cloth provided for him by the public, and his belly filled with bread furnished for him by the same long suffering, and much enduring public, he would wear that broad-cloth. and eat that bread in decorous, if not honorable silence.

This however was not to be. Forgetful of menial, this over-fed Jack-in-Office, this well- ors of the Presbyterian, stating, on the authority of salaried but most useless public servant, waxes insolent, and presumes to lecture, and to dictate his worthless services! Yes for sooth, he has the cal School; that there are no thirty-rix talented, impertmence to write, and publish his commands cloquent, and pious young men there, pursuing their not pass;" and, this former Methodist tubpreacher, takes upon himself to teach gentlemen there in Oct., 1860, for that purpose, found only five tors!! "Set a beggar on horseback," says the proverb, "and he will ride to the devil."-Transfer one of your Methodist ranters from his tub, to a public office, and the insolence of the upstart official beats that of the very same unmentionable personage himself.

We are happy to see however that "Jack" got well snubbed for his pains by the Legislative Assembly, whose members did not seem to consider that the fact that they paid the man a handsome annual salary entitled him to be their master and teacher. Mr. Scott called attention of what they have stated. to the subject, and but one opinion thereupon was expressed; and if this should have the effect of moderating the insolence of our Government clothe, and feed him, the public will have cause for congratulation.

a gross error in our last issue—which we desire convert convicted of deliberate falsehood, and of to correct-in describing the deceased Rev. M. Casault, of Quebec, as Administrator of the Diocess during the absence of the Bishon of Tloa. Diocess; and his friends will earnestly pray that he may be long preserved to them, to his country, and to their Church, of which he is a devoted

The death of the Rev. Francois X. Demers. of the Diocess of St. Hyacinthe, Vicar General and Cure of St. Denis, on the 14th instant, is announced is the Minerve.

IRISH FAMINE RELIEF FUND .- The Rev. Mr. Daudet, R. C. Pastor of Amberstburg, has sent \$25, collected in his mission, to the Rev. P. Dowd of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, for the relief of the distressed districts in the West of

M. GUSTAVE SMITH'S CONCERT. - This gentleman, well known as the Organist of St. Patrick's Church, proposes to give a Concert on Thursday, the 22d inst., and we hope that the attendance will be such as to convince him that his merits as an artist are duly appreciated by the public. We think that we may safely promise those who attend a rich musical treat.

We are requested to announce that the Saint Patrick's Society have determined upon holding their Annual Grand Pic-Nic on or about the 1st of July next. An efficient Committee has been named by the Society to make choice of a suitacle locality for holding the Pic-Nic. The proceeds will be placed in the Building Fund of the Society, for the erection of a St. Patrick's Hall. No doubt the Irish population of this city will be as liberal and patriotic on this, as on all other similar occasions; and we feel confident that before long the St. Patrick's Society will be in

A GOOD MOVE.—The Montreal Herald says that the Police have received instructions to arrest any one shooting small birds in the vicinity of the city. It is to be hoped that the Police article from the Globe as that which we have will do their duly, and that a practice so injurious already cited, we find an enthusiastic faudation to horticulture, to say nothing of its brutality,

The Presbytery of Chicago and Father Chiniquy are at loggerheads, giving one another the "lie effort. direct" in a manner most ainusing to profane onlookers. Here are the tacts of the case.

Within a few months begging appeals in behalf of a Swaddling institution, described as "Father Chiniquy's College" in the Montreal Witness, have been widely circulated both in England and in Canada, setting forth that in the said College "thirty-six talented, eloquent and prous young men" were pursuing their studies for the Protestant ministry; but that funds were earnestly needed for their support, and that of the Swaddling institution aforementioned. These appeals were published by the Montreal Witness at Father Chiniquy's request, with what success, in a pecuniary point of view, we cannot say.

But the Presbytery of Chicago declares that these appeals are false in their statements; and in their demands upon the public purse, an attempt at fraud-as will be seen from the following extract which we make from the Montreal Witness of the 6th instant :---

FATHER CHINIQUY'S COLLEGE. (To the Editor of the Witness.)

Rockford, Illinois, April 29, 1862. Sir, - By direction of the Presbytery of Chicago, send you the subjoined extract from the minutes, and respectfully request its insertion in the columns of the Witness. The Presbytery thus trouble you only because the members are informed that the allegations herein contradicted, obtained circulation in your ex-Yours truly, cellent journal.

Jno. M. Faris, Stated Clerk, Chicago Preshy-

PRENCH COLLEGE AT ETS. ANNE, ILL. Extract from the Minutes of the Chicago Presbyters n Session at Chicago, April 23rd, 1862 :-

"Whereas, communications have, within a few months, gone out to the Christian world and have been published extensively in England and Canada, that there exists in Ste. Anne, Kankakee County, Illinois, a College-that 'thirty six talented, elequent and pious young men' are there pursuing their studies for the ministry -that funds are greatly needed for their support - are urgently solicited, and are from various sources acknowledged. There-

Resolved - That the Stated Clerk of Presbytery be and hereby is, directed to write to the Editor of the London Record, to the Editor of the British Ensign, and his true position, and of his origin, this pampered to the Editor of the Montreal Witness, also, the Editthe Presbytery, that no such Institution as those communications would lead the English and American reader to suppose, exists at Ste. Anne, or ever to his masters, who feed, clothe, and pay him for did, it being at most a Primary English and Classito the Legislature that Mr. Scott's Bill "do studies for the ministry; but that the Presbytery, after a careful examination of the baye and young men, by the Committee on Education, who went how they should discharge their duties as Legisla- or six, who, in the judgment of charity, ought to be time, as reported by our Standing Committee on French Missions, there are but three or four such youths.

'These statements are put forth to correct erroneous impressions which may have been made on the public in regard to the character of the lostitution, and the boys who may have declared their desire to become ministers of the gospel.

The Presbytery are aware tion certain affel evits have been secured, with the view to proving the contrary of the above statements; but the Presbytery, notwithstanding, are perfectly satisfied of the truth

snatched from the burning" in a most unenviable light. If the allegations of the Presbytery of AN ERROR RECTIFIED. - We were guilty of Chicago be founded on fact, then is the illustrious attempting to raise money under false pretences. He stands before the world as a liar and as a The Rev. M. Cazeau who, thank God, is alive swindler-and we wish our separated brethren testants learn the truth-that the only recruits to their ranks which they can make from amongst the Clergy of our Church, are men lost to every !

> STATE SCHOOLISM. -- Our contemporary, the Durham Standard of the 2nd mst., has some further remarks upon the School question, which we subjoin. We assure him at the same time, that we are decidedly of opinion that to refuse to Protestants the same right to establish their own schools, as it is proposed to accord to Catholics, is a gross wrong done to the former and a violation of " individual liberty" -- Protestants should " Agitate, Agitate, Agitate" for perfect " Freedom of Education" for all, no matter whether Papists or Protestants:-

An amendment to the Separate School Law is being

passed through the House of Assembly.
The principal features of the Bill are that any number of persons, not less than five, being freeholders and householders, may establish a separate School in any School section. Notice of the raveting appointing Trustees must be given to the Reeve of the Hunicipality, or to the Chairman of the Board of Common School Trustees in the Monicipality, by one of the Trustees of such Separate School. Another feature is worthy of notice : - The persons (Roman Catholics] who desire to join such separate School must give notice of such intention to the Clerk of the Municipality on or before the 1st day of Merch, but never thereafter. Any number of persons in any number of Common School Sections may unite in forming a United Separate School. The School must be opened within two months from the election of Trustees -In case of dispute between Trustees and local authorities, the matter shall be referred to cil of Public Instruction.

We envy our Roman Catholic fellow citizens for the liberty accorded them, and think it a hardship that Protestants are not equally entitled to individonl liberty.

Secretary of the School Reform Association in Egre- at the time of his death.

FALLING OUT AMONGST THEMSELVES .- | mont, stating that he would use his endeavors to obof liberty everywhere, and stimulate their increased

It is said that 'truth will prevail;' consequently our cause must eventually succeed. The sooner we commence operations, the nearer we are to the attainment of our object Let no man fold up his arms in idleness while there is a fetter upon our liberty. That we are fettered, no one attempts to deny; and to use a scriptural phrase, are 'lashed with scorpions." - Durham Standard.

CITY POLICE. - A writer in the Witness over the signature of Wm. Himes complains of his dismissal from the City Police Force, which he attributes to the fact that the Police authorities are Papists, and that he is a Protestant .-The same writer also avers that one of the said authorities is a "Ribbouman."

We have no doubt that the whole story is a malicious libel, and that Himes was dismissed for excellent reasons. Still investigation can do no harm; and above all it is important that the public should be assured that no members of secret societies-whether "Orange" or "Ribbon"are tolerated in the City Police.

With reference to an article from the Globe which we give elsewhere, the Quebec Chronicle who seems to be well posted up, makes the following rejoinder :-

The Globe augrily answers in the negative the question we propounded in reference to Mr. Brown's coquetry on the Separate School question. 'There as that which our question indicated. Well we position members upon this particular question, and the letter will be forthcoming.

We expect to find the Globe very civil and quiet in its tone during the remainder of the Session, for fear of the upleasant revelations with which their chief is menuced by the Quebeciournalist. We still adhere however to our

We beg to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Dufresne, Gray & Co., which will be found in another column. Those who may give them a call will not be displeased; their stock is entirely new, and well assorted,

To the Ellins of the True Williams.

Orrawa, May 5th, 1862.

Mr. Envoy,-Knowing the lively interest you always take in the welfere of my construmen, and the satisfaction you feel in making known to your numerous readers any exertions they may make either in the cause of humanity or in elevating themselves as a people, I have much pleasure in bringing before your notice the establishment in this city of a new Somety, cailed "The St Patrick's National encouraged to enter upon a course of study, with a and Benevolent Society of Ottowa." Already view to the gospel ministry; and that at the present have Irishmen of Ottawa, done much in exhibiting the characteristic virtues of the country they have left. They have a Society of St. Vincent de Paul giving relief and support to about three hondred indigent persons. A St. Patrick's Literary Association, by its Library and News room satisfies the Itish passion and taste for Literature, History and the Arts; and the newly organised Society has marked out for itself another sphere of asefulness equally commendable and creditable to its founders and supporters-that of benevolence combined with nationality. Its main object is to render advice and pecuniary aid to frishmen emig sting to Ottawa, to procure for them employment and facilitate their settlement. To carry out this object in connection with the Society, an office will be open in Ottawa, where This communication is not only a bitter pill a register will be kept of lands for sale throughout officials, and of teaching "Jack-in-Office" that for the Witness to swallow, but it places our mechanics, and domestic servants. When we conthe Province, and applications received for clerks. his duty is to be civil towards those who pay, Reverend Mr. Chiniquy, our evangelical "brand sider the spathy and indifference too often shown to the indigent and inexperienced emigrants that comamongst us in search of a livelihood denied them at home, we cannot but admit the utility, if not the necessity of such a Society, particularly at the present time; for when the Government of this country is so wisely exerting itself to turn the tide of emigration from Ireland to the shores of Canada, it is the duty of Irish Canadians to co-operate with it by the establishment throughout the Provice of Societies having for their object the promotion, encouragement and patronage of Irish emigrants. To fulfil their and in excellent health, is Administrator of the joy of their bargain. When will intelligent Pro- duty in this particular, to aid by every means in their power the Irish enrigrant, to procure for him a home, to recognize him as a brother, and as such to hold out to him the right band of fellowship, over sixty of the most influential and respectable Irishmen of this city, in accordance with a resolution passed sentiment of purity, honesty, and Christian virtue. at a preliminary meeting previously held, mot on the 23d ult., about eight o'clock, P.M., at the old Saint Patrick's Hall, George Street. William O'Meara, Esq., being unanimously called to the chair, in an eloquent and able speech which elicited much applause, explained the object of the meeting. After the Constitution was adopted and signed by over forty, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected to Office for the ensuing year: Edward Smith, Esq. - President.

John R White, Esq-1st Vice do.
John Myers, Esq-2nd Vice do.
Mr Christopher Carleton, - Recording Secretary. Mr Paul V Flyn-Assistant M O'Gara, Raq - Corresponding do Mr Patrick O'Meara - Treasurer Mr Peter Kilduff - Grand Marshall Mr John Burke-Assistant do Authory O'Reilly, M D - Physician and Surgeon.

Mesers, William O'Mears, Dennis Whelan, Stephen Bourke, William H Griffin, Richard Warnock, P H Pidgeon, Robert O'Rielly, Michael Ravaungh, and Jeremiah Sullivan.

COMMITTER OF MARAGEMENT.

In a few days I will be able to submit for your favorable consideration a printed copy of the Constitution and Bye-Laws. In the meantime, Mr. Editor, I remain respectfully yours, &c.,

A MEZDER.

Miles, nuder sentence of death for the murder of another sailor here, will be reprieved, and his sentence commuted to imprisonment in the Peniten-

FATAL SHOOTING OCCURRENCE .- On Sunday, three

voting men named respectively Souverain, Smith and Trougs went out to shoot birds near Cote St. Paul They had only one rifle among them, out of which six or eight shots had been fired, when Troung, took possession of a Building worthy to bear the name the Chief Superintendant—but they are allowed a the piece to re-load; being in a hurry he unfortuof. "St. Patrick's Hall." through the nipple, the hammer slipped and the gun went off, sending the bullet into Souverain's body, below the ribs in the left side, whence it took a backward direction ladging in the kidney, and producing instant death. The deceased was a young man 19 The several petitions sent to the Legislature for years of age, who had been taken out of the Orphan abolition of the present School Law were gra- Asylum when five years old, and reared up by a Mr. ciously received. That sent to His Excellency the Bellehumeur at Roxton. The unfortunate youth was Governor General elicited a gracious reply to the about to be employed by Mr. Higgins, Cole St. Paul

THE MILITARY EXTERTAINMENT - One excellent tain our request. This should encourage the friends evidence of the decorum, order and good conduct of the troops in garrison at Montreal, was seen at the recent entertainment, where with about five thousand pieces of crockery-cups and saucers, pitchers and sugar bowls-on the tables each night, and consequently used three times over, by these separate divisions of men, the whole breakage at table was only the handle of one teacup. As said by many ladies in the galleries "these men act like gentlemen." Can the same always be said of "dinner parties" or evening parties?"-Guzette.

> KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—Between two and three o'clock on Friday afternoon, during a thunderstorm but indistinctly heard in the city, on the farm occu-pied by Mr. Bennett, two miles below the Quebec toll-gate, while Mr. B.'s brother Percy and his ploughman were removing some rails from a fence, they were both struck by lightning. The ploughmen, named Forest, was instantly killed, and Bennett was knocked down by the shock. Dr. Godfrey, who was present, rendered every assistance to Bennett, who is recovering rapidly. Porest leaves a wife and three children .- Montreal Herald.

Quanco, May 8, 1862. - It can hardly be realized that the Upper Canada Opposition have sunk so low, have become so utterly lost to all feelings of selfrespect, as to submit humbly to the hullying of the hon, member for Montreal West; yet such is the fact nevertheless. Mr. McGee flourished the lash over their heads and like frightened cars they crouched willingly at his feet, prayed that the threatened blow might be averted, and with fear and trembling set at nought the professions of years. Look at the spectacle presented! These men, who arraigned at the bar of public opinion as chargeable with the most heinous political crime all in favour of giving justice to the R. Catholics of Upper Canada - who have denounced in Parliament, on the hustings and in the ress, every supporter of Separate Schools-who save with rehement rimperative impudence traduced and slandered as tools of the priesthood and betrayers of their country every man who conscientionsly differed from them on this question-who have agi never was such a letter,' declares the Grit journal, tated the country for years - eresting ill-will, strife and hostility - these men now succumb to the threat shall see. Only let the Globe attempt to bully ope of the Montreal member and advocate the principle which they presistently represented to be mischievous and dangerous to the liberties of the people --Cor. of Leader

#### Died.

In this city, os Sanday, the 11th instant, Andrew Shaw, Esq., in the 67th year of his age.

At Sorel, on the 11th instant, James Kelly, Seq., merchant. Mr. Kelly, by his thorough business habits acquired a barge compensary, and by his liberulity and kind teeling be secured the esteem of a large circle of friends who will long mourn his lose, Sersng in his own consistions on public matters he was not straid to express them; at the same time he was always ready to acknowledge that his opponents were equally honest in theirs. Mr. Kelly was unmarried, but leaves behind uim near relations, to whem he always acted as a father.

At Berthier, (En Hant), on the 10th instant, John Mclican, Esq., late Chief Factor of the Honorable Hudson's Bay Company, in the 84th year of his age.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE WARKETS

Flour Pollards \$2,50 to \$3; Middlings shout \$3,50. Fine, \$4 to \$4,30 : Superfine No. 2, \$4,40 ; Superfine, \$4,50 to \$4,65 : Paney, \$5 ; Extra, \$5,30 ; Superior Extra, \$5,60 to \$6. Rag Flour, \$2,40 to \$2,50 per 112 lbs.

The tendency in Flour is still downward; we hear of sales of Super at \$4,60 \$4,55 and \$4,50. Ostmeal per bri of 200 lbs., \$3,80 to \$4 Somi-

Wheat U.C Spring, in curs and adoat, \$1,00 to S1.06. White Winter Wheat \$1,17;

Peas Sales at 721c per 66 lbs

Ashes Both sorts \$6,80. Pork Mess, \$13; Prime Mess, \$10 to \$11; Prime

\$10 to \$10.50. Butter continues to arrive in moderate quantities, and prices are again a little lower; good medium sells at 11c to 13c; Fine Dairy, 14c to 16c.

Eggs are more plentiful at 91c to 10c. Lard The market is better supplied; prices from

74c to 8c. Tallow 74c to 84c .- Montreal Wilness,

#### J. F. NASH,

DESIGNER AND ENGRAVER ON WOOD

83 Great St. James Street,

MONTREAL.

ENGRAVINGS for Books, Pamphiers, Newspapers, Circulars, Business Cards, &c., executed promptly at moderate prices.

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, have entered into Partnership as Wholesale and Retail DRY GOODS Merchants, under the name and Firm of DUFRESNE, GRAY

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AN ENTIRE STOCK

## NEW DRY GOODS,

No. 290 Notre Dame Street. WITH reference to the above, we, the undersigned,

have the honor of announcing to our Friends and the Public in general that we have received a well assorted Stock of SPRING and SUMMER DRY GOODS, now ready for inspection at very moderate DUFRESNE, GRAY & CO.,

No. 290, Notre Dame Street. Montreal, May 8.

WANTED.

A SCHOOLMISTERSS, who can Teach French and English. Salary moderate. For particular, apply at this Office.

SCHOOL,

CORNER OF M'CORD AND WILLIAM STERRES.

MISS LALOR would take this opportunity to respecifully inform her friends and the public that she vill continue her School at the above mentioned place. From her assiduity and care, she hopes to deserve a continuance of that patronage which she has bitherto enjoyed: Her course of instructions comprises Reading, Writing, History, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, with instructions on the

#### NOTICE.

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

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE TIM MAY 16, 1862.

#### FOR EIGN INTELLIGENCE.

#### FRANCE.

REVERSAL OF M. MIRES' SENTENCE .-DOUAL, April 21-The Court of Appeal in this city has reversed the judgment of the Court of Paris, in the case of M. Mires, on all points. M. Mires has been entirely reinstated and set

M. Simeon's appeal has been rejected. The acquittal of M. Mires by the Court of Douai, with his immediate discharge from custody, communicated by telegraph, has taken few people here by surprise. Independently of his innocence of the charges against him, but of which he was found guilty in the Paris Courts, M. Mires uttered threats during the Douai trial, or something that looked like threats, of disclosing the names of parties to whom he paid over 5,000,000f., which, according to the Procureur-General, had been abstracted from the company. From that moment most people were certain of the result. Now that he is acquitted and restored to liberty it is not likely he will make disclosures which, apparently at least, were meant to intimidate the persons menaced, but who now breathe more freely.

M. de Lavalette has left Paris, but not for Rome. He has gone, some assert to England others merely to the country. His temporary absence is said to have been suggested by a personage whose hints he would not venture to gainsay. He feels very warmly on the affair between him and General Goyon, and he has not concealed his feelings. He not only has not concealed them, but he has spoken frequently and rehemently on it in every society, and almost on every occasion. This was found to be indiscreet, and perhaps prejudicial to the easy settlement which is contemplated; and, as it was difficult to secure absolute silence, it was hinted that it would be well to seek for a time some diversion away from Paris and its gossip.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times writes:-

"Thirty-six Bishops, nearly one-half of the repairing to Ronce in compliance with the sum-mons of the Pope. No impediments will be of-and England would feel bound to interfere fered to them by the French Government.

"It is said that that a confidential messenger has set out, or is on the point of setting out, for shilling a bead. It represents our Biessed Lord as Mexico, with dispatches from the Emperor for appearing in the Vatican to the Pope, and beneath it General Lorencez."

the French artillery had invented a new pro- tears, tribulation, and martyrdom, the Church shall jectile, capable of piercing plated ships, and of come out triumphant from among her enemies. It producing effects hitherto unknown, and it But it is called the last development of ultramouadded:-

"The principle of this invention is to remain a 'existence is now placed beyond all doubt."

M. Mathieu (de la Drome) once a representative of the people, lost no time in claiming the invention as his own. He states that he communicated the fact to the Minister of Marine on the Sth, and again on the 11th of the present month, together with all the necessary details; and, so far back as the 26th of December, that he submitted, under cover to the Academy of Sciences, the drawings and description as mentioned in the Patrie. I believe that his communications were not acknowledged either by the Minister or the Academy.

no longer a secret.

The "boulet mine" (for so this new infernal this wonderful power, Great Britain, Gibraltar, word .- Paris Letter. Malia, &c., will be less accessible than ever, and the superiority of iron ships will not have been of: long duration.

A FRENCH VIEW OF IRON-CLAD SHIPS .-What would have become of the revolving turret of the Monitor, which resisted the shot of the He has not only proclaimed himself at last, what we Merrimac, if it had been exposed to the fire of the 68-nounders of the Warrior or to those of the Glorie, which threw 90th projectiles, and which go through iron plates nearly 5 inches thick, at a distance of 40 yards? If they did not penetrate, would they not by the concussion put all the machinery by which the turret is put ditti of Italy; and so may it ever be with Kings who in motion in considerable disorder ! Another for their own aggrandisement trample upon all prinserious objection is that this turret had only 22 feet of diameter, which was all that a vessel of 1,200 tons could carry. Six turrets of this kind could only corry 12 guns in all, while the Glorie, dying discourse to him, and the awful denunciation which, according to English measurement is only a vessel of about 5,000 tous, carries guns to the number of 36. And in an engagement what could the English guns, in the way they are arranged, do against those of the Glorie, which are loaded at the breach, and can send forth a projectile every two seconds? However this may be, such is the system which Captain Ericsson has had the advantage of first bringing into operation, although he is not the inventor of it. done. If he had had the good taste to say whence he had derived his ideas; if he had contented himself with satisfying his amour propre in the rapidity with which he had constructed his vessel and the economy of expense-although a sum of 1,500,000f, appears very dear for a ressel like the Monitor, when we know that the Glorie fully armed and equipped only cost 4,700,000f-we. perhaps, should not have blamed hun. But when we see the result of the combat, and afterwards hear Captain Ericsson tell us that he christened his vessel by the name of the Monitor to give a warning to the navies of Europe, and that it almost depends on him to drive us in three mouths from the Guli of Mexico, we find the thing exceeds all limits. What astonishes us quite as much is the forbearance which the English show their power of ignoring-if they would remonstrate to such a challenge. England, formerly so proud on the utter incompatibility of a free state and 15,000 and who loves to call herself proud England, political prisoners on the inconsistency of a free scarcely says a word. It would appear that she has received a lesson, and she admits it with a enough to refuse a public act of gratitude to heaven

which she assumed in December dast, when she concentrated a fleet on the woodst of North America, and so rapidly sent re-inforcements to Canada. Are not the Warrior, the Black Prince the Defence, the Resistance, and the others, even with all their defects, worth more than all the Monitors of Captain Ericsson? We are acquainted with some of the imperfections of those vessels; we know that the Warrior cost 9,175,000f, and that for that enormous sum she only shelters twenty-six guns under her incomplete iron casing: that in a heavy sea she rolls frightfully, and answers her helm very badly; but, nothwithstanding, any one of the above ressels would bring several Monitors to reason .-The English boast of being a practical matter-offact people, but they have not proved it on this occasion. The affair of the ramparts of Kinburn proved what could be done with iron vessels, and it was not necessary to wait for the combat of the 9th of March, 1862, to estunate the value of iron-cased vessels. Have they not had for the last twenty months past the example of the Glorie, which ought to have removed all their doubts. That frigate has been put to the test in the roughest weather, and has well proved her sea going qualities. No vessel in the service has been so actively employed, and yet she has never had the slighest damage to repair; she steers with a readiness which excites general admiration of all seamen, and performs as well under sail as under steam. A whole fleet of Moni-English, if they choose, construct vessels on this model, they are rich enough to pay for them; but we do not desire that such things shall take trouble us. We are convinced that on this occasion, as on many others, the main thing for us is not to be made the dupes of those inventions which, after having been tried and condemned by us have been reproduced on the other side of the Atlantic, and there change form and name, but do not for that reason become any the better. - Debats.

The London Marning Advertiser's Paris correspontotal number in France, have notified to the dent writes on the 10th alt. : - It is reported to-day Minister of Public Worship their intention of that the Emperor has informed Mr. Slidell that unless and England would feel bound to interfere.

The Protestant papers complain of a photograph which has been sold in the streets of Paris for a is the inscription, 'Son, he of good conrage, for the servant is not above his master. As I was buffeted The Patrie announced a few days ago that by Kings and Emperors, so shalt thou. But through is hard to see what there is to complain of in this .tane biety.

THE EMPEROR AND M. DS MONTALEMORAY .- M. de secret; but we are assured that the fact of its Montalembert, as the Chancellor of the Academy for the year, was bound to present to the Emperor the new member, M. Octave Feuillet. The ceremony took place on Monday last, and both parties got through it with the honors of war. On the novice being presented, the Emperor said that he was highly gratified at the choice made by the Academy, and that in fact no election could have been more agreeable to him. He considered M. O. Fenillet as a writer of rare merit; he would even venture to say that there was no living author more eminent. M. de Montalembert, like Corporal Trim, made his bow .-The Empetor added, 'M Feuillet is devoted to my person and family.' M. de Montalembert bowed again. The Emperor then, addressing himself particularly to M. de Montalembert, said [referring to the death of M. Mathieu's claim is well founded. In great loss two years ago, in the person of your bro-February last the English Admiralty were informed of his invention, but did not know the career; he was most devoted to my person and Gonature of the means he employed. I believe vernment.' M. de Montalembert, with that satirical that at the present moment they do know these and laughing accent which is peculiar to him, said means, and that the "secret" of the Patric is hurriedly, 'My brother and I now and then talked politics, but we could never agree.' The Emperor continued with the utmost calm, 'These disturbances prove to me that the most honest men may march in machine is called) is described as capable of des- opposite paths. I am very sorry, in this case for you troying six iron-plated ships, at a distance of and I, M. de Montalembert, were made to esteem and more than 3,000 yards. If it really possesses made ship made his bow, and retired without saying another

#### ITALY.

GARIDALDI AND VICTOR EMMANUSE. - The subject being a Dictator and a King-maker, as far as the Italian Kingdom can be considered as a thing in esse we naturally give him precedence. Well, Garibaldi is at open war with the Piedmontese Government. always knew him to be, a Red Republican, but he is preparing to go to Naples for the express purpose of getting Victor Emmanuel publicly insulted, by the contrast which the shouts of the mob for himself will present to their hisses for the Rc Galantuomo. 'This is but the fitting issue of the excommunicated Robber King's infamous alliance with the revolutionary banciples of right and honor, and fraternise with men steeped in crime, who revel in their hatred to religion, and to social order. Victor Emmanuel bad better reflect while there is yet time, on his mother's of the vices which at that solemn scene reached his ears. He has done enough of evil in all conscience. Weekly Register.

BIBLES AND THE PROCLAMATIONS .- We take the following extract from a lotter of 'a trustworthy' correspondent of the Lendon Standard, who writes from Turin :- The Herregovine and Nauplia are strong and alarming earnests of the activity, the lawlessness, the extent of the association which began by emancipating Italy, and may any day enrol Corfu, Malta, Gibraltar, on its register of deeds to be done. With this fearful propaganda of revolution which Victor Emmanuel has raised, to be its slave and weapon, we cannot shut our eyes to the imminence of war with Austria, doubly bateful to the revolutionists since she has out all ground for complaint from under their feet by the grant of one of the best, freest constitutions of Europe—a constitution whose provisions seem more like our own, the growth of centuries, than of the family of modern governments modelied on the mushroom Code Napoleon. When this crisis comes, and the Two Sicilies will take their choice between Francis II and Lucien Murar, England will again have the casting vote. The facts are not yet accomplished; nor can Naples be truly said to be the possession of Turin. The experiment has been tried; has failed. Will Englishmen be honest enough to confess the failure, to repair the wrong, and in doing so consolidate her own are spending money in every quarter to gain adher-vital prosperity? It would be more humane, and ents, and Marra, an ex-Royalist General, is their last statesmenlike if our rulers would do this, than systematically deny all adverse facts till proved beyond Church with the exile of the entire Episcopate, and the certain persecution entailed on any priest daring know we are in for a second '93.

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Influential personages of all countries bave done tolerance with the act of Pinelli and other textermiflattering to the Church of England to present her to the Neapolitans as the guardian angels of the re-Bible, and on the other the Fantoni proclamation, as Lord John Russell virtually did when he 'warded' off an attuck on that and other infamous documents with a neat allusion to the establishment of Protestant chapels, evidently meaning them to be accepted as a receipt in full for all past and present atrocities. This feigned anxiety for the religious welfare of his fellow-creatures, will not, however, blind suffering thousands to the crying necessities of their case; and that any true and good member of the Anglican communion will be found to support such a system I do not believe. The cabinet which has given moral support to the immorality of Piedmont is not the most rigidly pious government we have seen. The Divorce Bill, Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, all passed or supported by it : its determined exclusion, wherever possible, of denominational instruction, are all evidences of the tendencies of Lord Palmerston's cabinet to fit God's laws to men, and not fashion men to obey them. And from no clique can a religious outery come with worse effect than this -and it is generally merely the dring speech of a Whig administration, and strongly reminds readers of "Barnaby Rudge" of good Mrs. Varden, who when signally worsted in argument or soured in temper revenged berself on mankind with the Protestant Manual! Does Lord Russell hope to enlist the religious feeling of the English people in favor of Atheism and indecency? Bigotry may be very bad, but infi-delity is much worse. I inclose you a further list of tors would not prevail against her. Let the political prisoners, as the subject cannot be too much ventilated. We all know how Poerie was made the stock-piece of the Whig denunciators of the Bourbons Let us follow the officials of Victor Emmanuel into the arcana of justice, and see if matters are greatly with us. The mordent to which the reality of mended. The facts relating to the Comte de Chriswar has given some momentary interest must not ten are now, thanks to the generous advocacy of Lord Malmeshury, before the English public, and I have liancy of his great political intelligence, his reflecting nothing more to add to them except that he has prudence, and the holy love which he bears to his been again refused his trial. The next case is that of Don Achili Carraciolo, whom I also saw in Santa Maria Apparente a short time since. He is a man of good family and education, and on the breaking out of the reaction to Calabria he joined Borges, and was arrested almost immediately on landing. As he was taken under these circumstances, a gentleman and soldier, sword in hand for his own native king, l need scarcely remark he received the treatment of a criminal. Carraciolo was dragged by the gendarmerie who escorted the prisoners, tied with cords, from Reggio to Naples; his money and the few objects of value he possessed were taken from him; he was kept for above a month in a small cell, lying on straw swarming with vermin, and with no other food than a piece of bread brought him by the jailor, who missed no opportunity of heaping abuse and insult on him. He is still in prison waiting vainly for trial, Vincenzo Carrilo, detained in prison fifteen months for the crime of having been one of the best cavalry soldiers in the Neapolitan army. He is now an idiot in consequence of the blows he received on his head from the prison officials 3. Gialiana Pagliaia, imprisoned lifteen months without trial or examination. . Conrad Gosschell, a Swiss, detained six months

and treated with the greatest cruelty by the director of police. This is his second incarcetation. At his first arrest this same Spaventa, who is also chief of the Cammorristi, had him conducted to the prison chapel, and there shut up with a spy in priest's vestments, telling him to prepare himself for the guilloconfess himself to the feigned priest. They repeated ; De Simone, Domenico, Esposito, Gennaro Spagnuolo, Antonio Cobardo, Alphonso Cipoletti. These men were arrested a year since and are not yet examined. 10, 11, 12. Antonio Catanes, Xaviero Perrotto, Antonio Giordano. Imprisoned ten months and have not yet been examined. 13, 14. Michele Piccolo and Antonio Ruvecchio. These and another batch of political prisoners have been confined during the past eight months without trial or examination. 15, &c. wife, and the judge before whom the prisoners were to be tried profited by his position to seduce her, holding out as a bribe the liberation of her husband. The unhappy woman consented to become his mistress and the consequence has been that all the prisoners are kept from trial, as the judge, having gained his ends, is in no hurry to release the husband. All prisoners are subject to the harshest treatment, and are frequently beaten with sticks by the turnkeys for the slightest infraction of prison discipline.'

Rous, April 23. - The Pope has addressed an encyclical letter to the Bishops in the East expressing his wish that they should come to Rome on the occasion of the canonization of the Japanese martyrs.

His Holiness left this evening for Porto d'Anzia, and was warmly cheered at the railway terminus .-

A private letter from Rome, dated April 3, says :—
"We have just received news of the disembarkation from Marseilles of a Bourbonist general and men. I imagine it to be Tristany, but as jet we have no sure details. The people are crossing over daily to join the reaction from this frontier. They have worked in the Campagna all the winter, and are now flocking back to join Chiavone. If these poor people see any one they know to be a Royalist they generally give one a passing 'Viva il Re,' and they will walk 20 miles into Rome on a Sunday to see ' Francischiello' drive on the Pincio. The French ambassador has just sent a note to the Quirinal and to Antonelli demanding the retirement from Rome of Don Francesco. di Paulo, Conte di Trapani, the King's uncle, and one of his most faithful counsellors, and of several others known to be unpurchasable. The game is to leave him in the hands of persons who will report at the Puilleries all that is done in the Quirinal. This is not publicly known yet, but it was discussed last night at Prince Wolkonski's, and most indignantly commented on, as I was assured by a person who was there. I trust the Roman Government will return as firm and dignified an answer as it did to that for the King's expulsion. Cipriani has had a great advantage near Nola: but there are a number of Carlists landed near Manfredonia, all officers and volunteers. "I open my letter to add a few words just received.

The National Guard of Boscotrecase and Boscoreale has been dissolved, in consequence of manifesting Bourbon tendencies. This is likely to be the case everywhere soon, the National Guard being thoroughly disgusted with Piedmont. All are Royalists, with the encounter with Crocco the other day they purposely threw away sixty muskets! The Zuligno report is not confirmed. Hundreds of Frenchmen are arriving in Naples; some to work on the railways, some to enter the service of l'iedmont; many are ex-Zouaves, who say they have been discharged from the imperial service for socialist ideas. Credat Judeus! Carrusco, the ex-Mazzinian agent, a man noted for talent an activity, has been bought over by Murat, and has just arrived in Naples, but the English fleet wil act as a check to outward demonstration. They acquisition. I have just seen Hudson's letter. I hope Lord Russell does not flatter himself the Genca propaganda is to be stayed by such waste paper as his despatch. The revolution has the bit between its teeth now, and Victor Emmanuel is its slave. Let no man deceive himself as to the facts. We, here,

preach to his flock the now exploded doctrine that trigue which could injure his cause and compromise men who fear God will also honour the King! It the Papal Government There are questions of deliwould be better if they induced Turia to suppress cacy and gratitude, in which King Francis II. is

nators of the sacerdotal vampire. It is by no means themselves the honour of testifying to the King their flattering to the Church of England to present her admiration and sympathy. But alongside of this movement, which still continues, there have been volution-on one hand the Oxford version of the intrigues, and foreign Ohevaliers d'Industrie, ready to serve either of two conflicting causes, and to sell to the one the secrets of the other, who have displayed their personal quarrelsomeness and their foolish claims. To believe them, they are like Pompey, and the stamp of their foot will raise armies.

In reality they have neither money nor credit. The Papal Government watches them, and removes them whenever they are caught in flagrante. The King is a Neapolitan, the people are his army, and they are in insurrection against their oppressors. He needs only to let them take their course, and in his present position that is all he can do. The Queen and the Queen-

mother do not interfere in politics .- Standard. THE MARQUIS ULLOA AND EARL RUSSELL - The Marquis Pierre Ulloa has written from Rome a letter of great length-over two columns-to Earl Russell, calling in question the accuracy of his. Lordship's statements in the House of Lords, relative to the feeling of the populations in the Neapolitan territory. The Marquis, it may be remem-bered, formerly belonged to the Ministry of Francis II., followed the King to Gaeta and took refuge with him afterwards at Rome, where he has continued to assist him with his counsels. The letter commences with an historical sketch of Naples and Sicily from the act of according a Constitution in 1812 to the latter country; and then, coming down to the present time, it affirms that nothing can be more dreadful than the state of anarchy in which the island of Sicily now finds itself. He inquires how it is that when those facts are admitted by the whole world besides, they are denied at the Foreign Office. He goes on to say :--

"Francis II, although still young, has filled the world with his renown; and people outrie each other in praising his chivalrous nature, his valour, and his his constancy, which precious gifts beighten the brilpeople. Those virtues can be attested by all who anproach him, especialy now that he is reduced to the simplicity of private life. When he was heroically exposing himself to the danger of battle, when he was sustaining a glorious siege, it was not, my lord, his crown that he was defending; it was the inde-pendence of his country. When he was obliged to cede to force, he showed that, even in falling he knew how to succumb like a King. And could your lordship suppose that, after having acquired an immortal glory, this illustrious prince, this young hero, would, in trampling underfoot his promises, turnish his glory, justify the suspicions of which the revolution made itself a pretext, and change hymns into diatribes; for the people pass rapidly from praise to imprecation? Do you think, my lord, that one can break public and repeated promises, neglect assurauces given on different occasions to the Cabinets of Europe, without risking to see one's self, on the reappearance of a political crisis, deprived of all assistance, of all protection, and of alliance?"

a second revolution burst out infinitely more dreadful than the first. He then proceeds in these terms " All restorations have depended, my Lord, either on a regular national army, or on foreign arms, which have given them time to organise and strengthen themselves. Your lordship undoubtedly does not think that the English Restoration, if it had not the assistance of Monk and his troops, would have succeeded Gosschell suspected the trap, and refused to in implanting itself on the British soil, even for a few cabingself to the feloned priest. They repeated days only. The Revolution of 1688 required also to be supported by Dutch troops. The first Spanish Resthe attempt daily for ten days, when Gosacheti's be supported by Dutch troops. The first Spanish Res-Swiss obstinacy gained the victory and he was toration and that of Portugal were favored by the rereleased, but was again arrested. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, Ciro | gular armies of England, and the French army lent a necessary assistance to the Second Restoration in Spain. However, in spite of such powerful assistance, to how many dangers were not these restorations exposed! If now at Naples the Restoration were to be carried out by a generous impulse of the populations, would not the re-established Govern-

The writer argues that the King when restored, if

he did not keep his promises would inevitable behold

ment, on the first effervescence being calmed, find itself exposed to the embarrassments arising from a treasury completely empty, and from Francesco Imbo and 17 others have been detained six | the overthrow of all its civil institutions? Would it months waiting for trial. Imbo had a very beautiful not find itself without a fleet, without an army, withother resources than those which it might ask from the attachment of its people? Who can suppose that in presence of a work of re-construction so difficult, so long, and so gigantic, the Government would wish to increase the danger and difficulties of the situation; that it would seek to liberate populations impatient of the yoke, mistrustful of reaction, exalted by internal hatred, when not even an army existed to prevent the return of civil war? What force could then restrain those populations, if the King went against public opinion, the only force that remains standing amidst the ruins of a revolution?" After dwelling for some time longer on the cer-

tainty of the King keeping his promises, the writer 8879:-"It is by the united efforts of all, as the King is well convinced, that an era of welfare and of prosperity hitherto unknown can be attained and inaugur-

ated. The Princes, my lord, who descend from Henry IV. will not forget the noble origin; they will always have before their eyes the great example of Louis XVIII., who although surrounded by all the armies of Europe, gave to France the ordinance of St Ouen, and maintained it intact in spite of the dieasters of Waterloo."

The letter terminates as follows:

"Allow me, therefore, to repeat, my lord, that I feel the deepest conviction that the King will religiously keep his promises: that the past will serve as a lesson for the future, and that even our misfortunes will become for us the source of a prosperity imperishable, and worthy of universal enry."

Naples. - A correspondent of London Stundard

writes:-

'The accounts I receive from Naples report a constant steady increase in the number, the strength, and force of the bands. There are 1,200 horsemen in one village near Beralda, and three new bands under Ninco Nanco, (I do not know what this chief's real name is, and, indeed, they are all sobriquets), Lo Zambro and Copella. The two former were in action last year, but only to a very small extent. Now their force is (jointly) nearly 3,000 men. Crocco seems the most capable Southern leader; and Cipriani is one who will take the lead this year with great success. Hais a small squireen, as they call it in Ireland, and was a dead shot and a 'mighty hunter before the reaction. He lived near Avellino, and the peasantry refused any other chief. Calling these ly disgusted with Piedmont. All are Royalists, with men brigands is the height of absurdity. I cannot the exception of a small section of Garibaldians. In hear of more than one real 'brigand' in the reaction, and he is in the extreme south, near Tarento. Sicily is in a fearful state of disorganisationmurders daily in the streets and highways. Two men who have just come from Syracuse dined with me last night, sons of an exiled Sicilian prince, and they report the island in a state of civil disorder and anarchy terrible to see. The reaction is apreading silently and surely in Palermo, Castellamore, Messi na and the seabord; and when they do revolt in Sicily it is in earnest. Indeed, no two populations can be more different than the Roman and Sicilian. In Naples, too, especially among the lazzaroni, the fishermen and the mountaineers, they have a very good idea of fighting. Every man is a hunter or poscher, and can use his old flint gun, or a rifle if be can get one, nearly as well as a Tyrolese. The Abruzzians especially are a splendid race of peasantry; and what they did in the campaign of Bunco, when well commanded, was the theme of every military man who knew the wretched means they The Correspondence de Rome said lately of Francis had at their disposal. It is mainly Franch influence and city of Williamsburg were then taken. Fort humility which differs singularly from the tone for an event he holds a national columnty, or to II. :- The King keeps himself aloof from every in- that has prevented the reaction being suggestful -ar- Magrader was a most extensive work, capable of

resting all arms on the frontier, except a very few which were, allowed to pass now and then to keep the thing going, and expelling every soldier who gave any promise of successful leadership from Rome.

" At Naples things are worse than ever, and the Procureur General and several other officials bare gone back to Turin from fear of assassination. I am not surprised, as I know the provocation given the unlucky people is driving them fast into madness. They say Victor, Emmanuel is going there for Easter, but I can scarcely think it likely in the present state of things. Crocco's Horse has had a smart affair within the last few days, and the disaffection in the National Guard spreads daily. Muratism is going daily a-head, and the Reds are more active than ever. In fact, I am inclined to think Napoleon has the game in his hands .- Cor. of London Standard.

#### UNITED STATES.

"BROWNSON'S: REVIEW."-The following letter from the Right Rev. Bishop of Philadelphia has been addressed to the Editor of the Philadelphia Herald and

"Mr. Editor-We noticed with regret, in the last issue of the Catholic Heruld and Visitor, the publication of a characteristic letter from Dr. Brownson on the subject of his Review. According to his programme, as announced in the January number, we are no longer to rink it as a Catholic Review, or as a reliable exponent of Oatholic doctrines and principles. We have been constrained, for some time past, to consider its tone and matter as often wantonly of fensive, as disedifying to the faithful, and injurious, rather than beneficial, to Catholic interests. We have, therefore, to request that no article from the Review, nor notice of it, nor criticism of its contents, pro or contra be admitted into Herald for the fature; since we are indisposed to allow a paper bearing in any way our official sanction to be made the arena for the discussion of its merits or demerits."

"LOOK ON TRIS PICTURE AND ON THAT." - On the 19th of April, 1861, a number of Massachusetts soldiers, proceeding, at the call of duty, through the streets of Baltimore, to the defence of the national capital and government, were assailed by a brural mob; several of them were killed and a number wounded. There was no law in Maryland to compensate the wounded, or recompense, in any way, the relatives of the murdered soldiers. Maryland, how. ever, having permitted reason to resume its sway, is anxious to wipe away, as much as as possible, the foul stain thus inflicted upon her good name; and at the session of her Legislature recently ended, voted seven thousand dollars to the wounded soldiers and the relatives of the slain. Some thirty years ago, there was situate in the city of Charlestown, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, under the shadow of the monument on Bunker Hill, a beautiful rural residence, occupied and owned by ladies of high birth and superior education, who had voluntarily excluded themselves from the world, that they might the more effectually serve God and promote His bonor and glory. Here they dwelt in peace instructing young females in the knowledge of God and conferring on them the blessings of a pious edacation. In the dead of night, this hitherto happy abode of peace, of religion and of learning, was ruthlessly invaded by a brutal mob; the image were compelled to fly from their beds in order to save their lives; their property was destroyed; the enblems of religion were trampled under foot, and, to complete the work of destruction, the torch of the incendiary was applied to the building. There, to this day, stand the blackened ruins of the Convent of Mount Benedict, a shame and a reproach to the State; a monument of its bigotry, intolerance and injustice! The first cent of compensation has not been given by the State for this destruction of property by a Massachusetts mob, which the State was unable or unwilling to restrain. When will Massachusetts imitate the example of Mary land? - Irish.

THE YANKES PRESS .- In one of Wilson's or Anderton's ornithological papers there is an account of the wonder and herceness of a certain sort of American woodpecker when it was first put in a cage. All the present actions and behaviour of the American press are described to the life in it. At last it began to tear out its own feathers. Here is Mr. Stanton-the man of an hour the lawyer of yesterday; the hippodamos, the press-tamer of to-day! How he has grown almost in a moment, into life and power! So did Danton, so did Fouche so did Robespierre. But, remember, they had no such cause as they thought they had, they were no doubt wrong If any one desires to read the finest, purest, most highflown words that ever were uttered about liberty, purity, and morality, let him turn to the pages of the French Republican journals in the time of the worship of the goddess Reason. Let no one suppose the writers were not sincere, though the lady who sat in the car might have in the flesh undergone the ordeals of the correctional police. Let none suppose that "the Union" now does not fire the Northern heart and move the souls of those great masses which have lain so long beneath the weight of dollar bags, from the Canadian lakes to the Susquehana and the Ohio, to-day with a fresh current of thought and feeling; a new arterial system of hope and action has been put into them. One of the great triumphs of their young career is that they have slain the mother that fostered and bore them; which had, however, become a step-mother and tyrannized them to death. There is no one in Congress, there is not in Senste, in House of Representatives, in pulpit, or stump, or in the forum, a man who has a word to say in this year of grace 1862 against a war against the press compared with which there has been nothing known even in the days of Andrew Marvel. The utmost the boldest journals venture upon is to give warning to their agents to flee from some doubtful wrath to come. And the American people are very glad of it; leastways, they don't appear at all dissatisfied. Here are billiard-table keepers and whisky drinkers getting up public meetings, and all sorts of interests moving against taxation, but not a man cries out murder,' or even 'robbery,' far less 'fire' at the visible extinction of all life in the press in its func-tion of giving news. Devotion to the Union cannot do much more. When an American is content to do without news in his newspaper he has exhausted submission and forbearance, and made his sacrifice .-Cor. of London Times.

The following is from the American's account of the battle of Williamsburg : - The battle on Monday was a most warmly contested engagement, owing to the roughness of the country and the bad condition of the roads. But a small portion of our troops could be brought into action. Gen. Sickle's Brigade and Gen. Hookers' Division bore a great deal of the battle; and in rain and chilled with cold the battle raged from early in the morning till three in the afternoon, when Gen. McClellan arrived with freeh troops, relieving Hookers' Division, who were nearly prostrated with fatigue and exposure, whilst the 3rd Regiment of General Sickles' Brigade had its ranks badly thinned by the balls of the enemy. They are represented as having fought with such improdent bravery, that they had not less than 200 killed and wounded. After the arrival of Gen. Mc Clellan the enemy was fiercely charged by Gen. Hancock's Brigade, and were driven within their works before night-fall with heavy loss. Nearly 700 of their dead were left on the field, with many wounded, though most of them taken were carried into Williamsburg. Our loss was less than 300 killed and about 100 wounded. Night having come on, we occupied the battle field; the enemy baying been driven within his works, and our fources lay on their arms, prepured to storm the works in the morning. At daylight on Tuesday morning, Gen. McClellan sent scouts whist preparing to move on the enemy's works, who soon reported that he had again raken his flight during he night. The works of the enemy

prolonged defence, but the enemy had abandoned it in the night, retreating in the greatest alarm and confusion, as described by a few darkies. Large number of waggons, munitions and considerable stores, and provisions were found in the town; whilst thel road was strewn for miles with arms and accontrements. A number of deserters also made their escape, and came within our lines, who stated that they had received intelligence that large numbers of Federal troops were landing on York River, above Williamsburg to flank them.

The great 'Jeff. Davis rebellion,' says the New York Independent, has cost the owners of real estate in New York city millions upon millions of dollars. We think the depreciation in value, in eighteen months, may fairly be estimated at 32 1-3 per cent. on the whole real property on Manhattan Island. What a showing is this! And what is true of New York city is also true of the whole country. Real estate owners have suffered quite as much as any other class. At the West it is now almost impossiother class. At the west it is now almost impossi-ble to sell lands at any price. Capitalists are afraid to invest in such property. The total depreciation on all the real property of the loyal states cannot amount to less than two thousand millions of dollars.

A PROBABLE CHRONOLOGY .- 1860. Mr. Armstrong, of Newcastle-upon-Type, invents rifled ordnance that will knock any ship to pieces. He is knighted, and publications, and recommend them to the Schools of the Admiralty is benighted. 1861. The Admiralty this Diocese. recovers, and invents iron ships that resist any known cannon-balls. 1862. Sir William Armstrong invents a gun that smashes the iron ships into blacksmithereens. The Admiralty collapses. 1863. The Admiralty re-expands and invents platina ships fastned with diamond cement, and Sir William Armstrong's balls fly to pieces like bon-bons. Mr. Gladstone doubles the income-tax. 1864. Sir William Armstrong invents brazen thunder-bolts (supposed to be the original Jupiters) and in a pleasing experi-ment sends the greater part of the British fleet to the bottom of the sea. 1865. The Admiralty invents jorpedo vessels which sail under water, and below any range of guns. Sir Witliam Armstrong tears his hair and swears in the Newcastle dialect. 1866. Sir William Armstrong invents a vertical gun that discharges Greek fire straight down, and a second time he destroys the greater part of the British fleet. The hords of the Admiralty are about to bang themselves. when a thought strikes them, and they don't. Mr. Gladstone again doubles the income-tax. 1867. Dr. Cumming, who has for some weeks been having in bis coals by the sack only, suddenly proclaims the Millennium. As there is now to be peace everywhere, the Admiralty does not invent anything, but waits to see. In order to test Dr. Cumming's veracity, and to find out whether lions will lie down with kids, the Zoological Society (against the advice of their excellent secretary, Mr. Sclater) let loose their biggest lion while a charity school is in the gardens. As the lion, instead of lying down with a kid, only lies down to digest him, the Admiralty thinks there is some mistake somewhere and determines to invent a new fiset. Mr. Gladstone once more doubles the incometax 1868. The Admiralty invents a stone fleet, with cork keels, and defies Sir William Armstrong. 1869. Sir William Armstrong invents the Hannibal, er alrestell, which contains the strongest vinegar, and melts the stone ships. . Having for the third time destroyed the British fleet, he is raised to the peerage as Lord Bomb. 1870. The Admiralty invents an nerial fleet, which sails in the clouds, out of shot range, and the First Lord takes a double sight at Sir William Armstrong. Mr. Gladstone a fourth time doubles the income-tax. 1871. Lord Bomb invents a calloon battering-train, and in an experimental discharge brings down all the British fleet into the German Ocean. 1872. The Admiralty, in desperation, inyents a subterranean fleet, which is to be conveyed by tunnels to all the colonies, but Mr. Gladstone blaudly suggests that, as everybody now pays twice his income in taxes, the people may object to further mposts unless some proof of economy is given. Goirenment, therefore, stop the pensions of 100 superannuated clerks, discharge some extra night-porters at the Treasury, and bring in estimates for the subter-rancen fleet. 1873. Lord Bomb invents his typhreone, or earthquake shells, and sufficates the British feet in the Tasmania Tunnel. Mr. Gladstone a fifth time doubles the income-tax. 1874. The Emperor of the French proclaims the Millerium, which of course immediately occurs; no more war ships are wanted, and the collectors remit the quarter's income-tax not yet due. Lord Bomb invents his volcano fireworks in honor of the occasion, and by some

accident burns up the public .- Punch. Another Strange Story .- Really, what with Mr. flune, Mr. Foster, and Sir Bulwer Lytton's "strange story," London Society seems just now inflicted with a general phantomania. The last new phase of the maindy is a ghost story, which has lately obtained extensive currency in what are called the "upper sircles," and which claims for its believers two counsel learned in the law, and the Lord High Chancellor! I don't pretend to vouch that the story can pretend to the "ghost" of a foundation for its existence: I merely testify that it is being talked of by "everybody," and that the first question asked at most dinner tables is, "Have you heard of Lord Westbury's guost?" The story runs thus: -Lord Westbury latey purchased Hackwood House, an old mansion near Basingstoke, the property of Lord Bolton. Snatching a spare day or two to obtain a more minute inspection of his investment, he took with him two of the gentlemen belonging to his official establishment, both members of the learned profession. On separating for the night, the bedroom destined for one of them, a Mr. R --, was found to be on the opposite side of the hall to those of the other gentlemen. He, therefore, shook hands, and said, "Good night" in the ball, leaving the others talking there. He had not been very long asleep before he "felt" himself awoke, but could neither hear nor perceive anything. By degrees, however, he became conscious of something luminous on the side of the room opposite his bed, which gradually assumed the appearance of a woman, clothed in grey. He at first thought it was an optical illusion; next, that his companions were playing him some phosphoric trick, and then turning round he composed himself to sleep again. Further on in the night he was awoke again, and then at once he saw the same figure brilliantly conspicuous on the wait. Whilst he was gazing at it it seemed to leave the wall and advance into the middle of the apartment. He immediately jumped out of bed, rushed to may be had either by Wholesale or Retail. it, and of course found - nothing. He was so impressed with the power of the delusion that he found it impossible to seek any more sleep, and as the day was beginning to break, he dressed and made his way in-10 the grounds, where he walked about for some time pondering over the illusion so forcibly produced upon him. On his return to his room he wrote out an exact account of what he thought he had seen; it being then quite clear to him that it was no trick played by others but simply an hallucination of his own brain. At the breakfast table, however, he began to fancy that he had been eleverly imposed on by his friends, as they at once commenced bantering him on his "night's rest," "broken sleep," and so forth. Wishing to detect them if possible, he pretended urconsciousness, and utter ignorance of their meaning, when, to his horror, one of them exclaimed, "Come, come, don't think we didn't see one of the women in grey follow you into your room last night!" He fushed up stairs, produced his written account, which he gave them to read, and the consternation became general. On inquiry, of course, they found the I legend of a murder done in days of yore; and the Lord Chancellor is supposed to be exceedingly vexed at an incident which has decidedly shut up one room in his house forever, if not, in all probability, tabooed the mansion altogether. Thus much do the "upper ten thousand" aver-how truly is quite another question .- London Cor. of Saunders.

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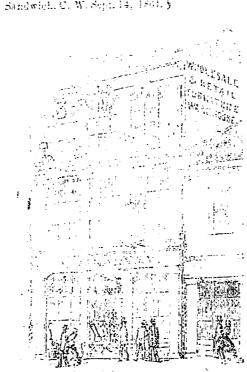
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metal cup. The College of eas this year on the first Monday of October

FATHER OSWALD, O. S. B., President. Assumption College Sandwich, C. W. Sept. 14, 1861.



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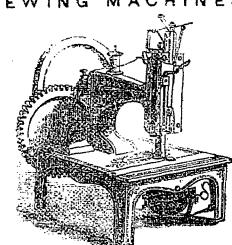
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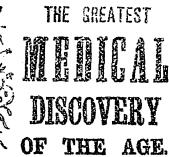
Thomas M'Kenna is also prepared to heat churches, hospitals, and all kinds of public and private buildings with a new "Steam Heater," which he has already fitted up in some buildings in the City, and which has given complete satisfaction.

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ST. ANN ALRXIS SHORB,
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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 ansfored for a length of time, with a very sore leg; we were afmid amputation would be no cessary. We feel much pleasure in informing you that he is now perfectly well.

Sistens of St. Joseph, Hamilton, C W.