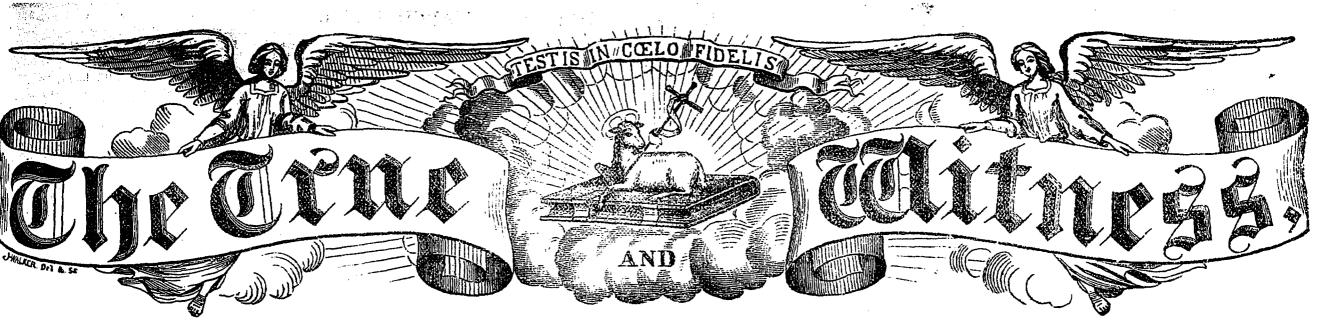
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# ATHOLIC HRONICLE.

# VOL. XI.

# MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1861.

#### THEOBALD;

OR, THE TRIUMPH OF CHARITY. Written by Mudame la Comtesse de In Rochere, und published under the auspices of the Archbishop of Tours.) (Concluded.)

CHAPTER H .- FUNERAL OBSEQUIES.

One evening, three years after Theobald's departure, a violent wind, the terrible libeccio, was blowing with fury, unroofing the houses and uprooting old oak-trees in the woods, while Clarita rooming out out the midst of her women spinning by the light of a lamp the wool destined to make a warm garment for her old favorite Cati. Annunciata, apart, and listlessly reclining in the large arm-chair, which had been recently occupied by her grandmother, seemed planged in the deepest inelancholy. She was no longer the proud beauty, with fiery passionate mien, with graceful and imajestic figure, but a woman worn by devouring grief far more than by age or illness; her features were terribly sharp and appeared more prominent still, as they were shadowed in profile on the wall painted in fresco; her looks wandered vaguely from the portraits of the Loncini, which hung opposite to those of Sampiero and Paoli, the usual ornaments of Corsican houses

'O Heavens,' cried Clarita, ' how mournfully the wind whistles to-night. How dreadful the sea must be in such weather. I pity the poor sailors exposed to it, and their wives and sisters, who live in constant apprehension of the dangers they incur, but can do nothing to help them .--Oh, how I pity them in this tempest,' and the young girl sighed, for she was painfully impressed by thoughts of Theobald. Who can tell,' said she mwardly, "if he be not in danger at this very moment."

'Listen,' said the old servant, 'would you not say there are groans outside the house? It joust be the lamentations of the souls in purgatory ; for people say that in a storm like this they return on earth, to implore the prayers of their relatives and friends who are still in the world." 'Do not believe such things my good woman,'

said Clarita, simply ; ' although nothing is impossible with the Almighty, He does not allow the souls of the departed to return and trouble the repose of the living. Theobald has often told ne that all such ideas are nothing but superstitions, from which we cannot too soon free our-

elves.' Good Lord ! mademoiselle,

surgeon, and I am myself very clever in healing wounds.'

The bandit shook his head. 'It is too late, believe me. I am not deceived in my condition. Quick ! I beseech you-send for the Cure of the village.'

'Run and fetch him as quickly as possible,' said Clarita, to young Cati, the most active of all her domestics ; ' and, above all, be sure to speak to no one but Monsieur le Cure himself.' Meanwhile Burcica reposed his wounded and aching lumbs on the soft bed.

'Let me open your coat and examine your wound,' said Annunciata.

' No, no,' be replied, 'I will preserve the little strength 1 possess, to speak to the cure-afterwards we will see. Give me something to drink, if you please. Oh! I suffer horribly."

Clarita fetched a glass of wine and water which the sick man drunk off at a draught. 'When were you wounded?' asked Annun-

ciata. 'I can scarcely tell. It was about twelve o'clock in the day, perhaps; but it appears an eternity to me since-those scoundrels of voltigeurs - ah ! if I could only meet them once more.'

" Were you wounded by them ?"

'Those fellows must be Corsicans to have aimed so exactly. They fired at a hundred paces, and they did not miss their ann. They are famous marksmen, 1 must confess.'

" And how did you manage, that you did not fall into their hands ?' asked Annunciata.

'The grotto of the Fabianos was only ten paces distant,' replied Burcica with feverish vollubility, 'and I succeeded in reaching it, and conceated myself. They passed twenty times over the rock that was my luding-place, without guessing I was so near them-I heard their footsteps, their conversation, and even their breathing. Oh, Lord ! how I suffer. So I must die at last; it is very distressing, very heart-rending. 1 had formed other projects; in a few months I should have been a free man; Giacomo had promised me his daughter, the little Varina, who is nearly fifteen years old, and who is as pretty as a Venus. I should have married and lived quietly in my village, in the midst of my relations and friends. I should have little children to love me. Oh! the cure does not

'You did perfectly right, Burcica; but you ceived each a small sum of money to fill the of- him in the breast; the unfortunate man stagwill not die. I will send immediately for the fice of weepers, and immediately commenced gered and fell dead. Our old acquaintance captain, offering his hand. their cries and lamentations.

Clarita had retired to her room, but Annunciata, after having made all necessary arrangement for the company she expected, placed herself in the midst of the women, exciting them exclaimed--

' May misfortune befall him who has cut the man!

" May he perish by the hand of a coward, and his blood be unavenged.

Upon this the women redoubled their cries, and tore their hair.

The parents and friends of Burcica were not long in arriving, and came in successively. The groans and imprecations redoubled on the entrance of each new visitor; but they became affianced bride of Burcica, entered the room, accompanied by her father and mother.

Annunciata, standing before the coffin, then took up the funeral complaint-

" Ah ! why did you quit this life when you were still in the pride of your age?

' Was not your promised bride all that is beauteous and good ?

"Who can we compare to her?"

' She would have given you children as lovely as herself, as courageous as their father.

"Oh! why did you leave the world-oh, Burcica?

"The strong man relied on his strength: for a moment he forgot his prudence, and his enemies than to avoid meeting them, for they appeared overwhelmed him. They pierced lum with a ball, but from afar, for they would not have they were in was out of the road the detachment dared to confront him. They killed him, and had to follow. But in the midst of these men, the earth trembled at his fall. The mountain clothed in their long white bournouses, another echoes repeated the sound.

' The libeccio murmured it in the gloomy val-

May all those who contributed to your end perish by fearful deaths.

' May the earth drink their blood.

. May the vultures devour their corpses.

'But, thou, oh ! Burcica, repose in holy ground. Sleep peacefuly in the tomb which your friends are about to prepare for you, and may the Lord receive your soul.'

fell on her knees. The mother of Vanina also for some time bravely, but they were charged come! Oh, pray the Almighty for me, Signo- poured forth her lamentations, at the same time with such fury, and lost so many men, that at ra; you indeed are responsible for that which making a pompous eulogium on him whom she had been so near calling her son-in-law.

Loncini, finding himself, by this melancholy event, in command of the troop, immediately gave orders to form a square with the vehicles that composed the convoy, and placed himself, numbers from the defile that had so long excited inconceivable fury, but the little detachment, en- | gratitude.' couraged by the example and exhortations of the Sergeant-Major, opposed a most costinate the young man, unable to express his feelings .-resistance. Sheltered by the carriages, the There was a pause. French only showed themselves to shower balls on their adversaries, and then instantly retired. Theobald fired unceasingly, and the precision of his aim was such that every shot brought down a man. The Arabs, however, must have triumphalmost deafening when the handsome Vanina, the | ed in the end-for their numbers increased every moment,-if the garrison of Bouffarick, hearing the firing, had not sent assistance to this handful of men. At the sight of this unexpected help, the enemy retreated in every direction, and the detachment continued its route. But this day was to be marked by a still more memorable event in Theobald's existence. He had only continued his march about an hour, when, from an eminence, he perceived about forty Bedouins seated on the banks of a rivulet, reposing themselves after the fatigues of the day. Several horses and a great number of cattle, captured from a tribe allied to the French, grazed at liberty by and around them. Nothing was easier by no means inclined to attack, and the valley man, dressed in the uniform of a French officer, was seen upright (debout) bound to a tree, and no doubt beginning to taste the horrors of a

tion.' frightful captivity. Moved with compassion at the sight of the unfortunate prisoner, and only consulting his courage, Theobald divided his little troop into two parts, leaving a portion to

guard the waggons, and then rushing with the remainder on the Arabs, who were greatly astonished at his hardibood. Reassured on seeing the small number of their opponents, the Bed-

On concluding this improvisation, Annunciata | outus setzed their arms, and defended themselves

### No. 30.

" Can you for an instant doubt it?" cried the

'You have yet to learn my name,' pursued our hero.

"Oh, tell it me quickly, that I may teach my children to revere and bless it ! for without you with his men, in the centre of this quickly-made | they would now be orphans, and my dear wife by her own tears; and, turning to the corpse, fortification. Scarcely were these arrangements would be languishing in widow's garments. Tell completed, when the Arabs came out in great | me that I may know the name of the man who saved my life at the risk of his own, and to whom thread of my life-may he be hated by God and his suspicions. They attacked the convoy with I shall ever owe the deepest, most unbounded

"I am Theobald Lonemi, of Piovela," cried

Surprise, admiration, shame, and in all probability remorse, rendered the officer incapable of uttering a word.

' You are the most noble, the most generous of human beings,' cried he at length, with intense emotion.

CHAPTER IV .--- EXPLANATION AND CONCLUSION.

On a fine spring morning Annunciata was returning from church, leaning on her mace's arm, walking with difficulty, being just recovered from a long and dangerous illness.

" My dear aunt, how happy I am to see you not only so much better, but so much calmer and happier than you were last winter. Is it not well to trust to Almighty God, and to resign ourselves to His holy will. Is it not better to shed tears of love and repentance, than to harbor hatred in the heart ?"

" Child,' replied Annunciata, " all these religious thoughts have come too late; there are faults for which there is no remedy, no consola-

"Do not say so, my dear and; have we not all offended God ? But He is good and merciful, he pardons as soon as we truly repent our sins. I have read somewhere that repentance is the sister of innocence."

'How long my nephew delays writing,' said Annunciata with a sigh. 'If any misfortune happen to him, I shall die of grief, for I aloue should be the cause.

"No, no, rest assured,' intercupted "Clarita; 'I know not how it is, but lately I leel so happy, so joyful, that I feel convinced we shall very soon receive good news of him.'

'But why, my child, is he so long in writing ? When I think that the last of the Loncins is at this moment but a private soldier, and exposed to all the risks and chances of war and through my fault !? At this instant, the sound of horse's feet were heard at the commencement of the street; the two ladies turned, and in utter amazement exclaimed together,-

your father's portrait move ?' All the servants, and even Clarita, elung together by an involunlary movement.

The wind from the door caused the frame to more, no doubt,' said she; 'but let us pray, my good women, pray for both the living and the dead.

She knelt down and recited the litanies of the Blessed Virgin; Annunciata and her servants responding-Ora pro nobis. Just then a furious and sudden gust of wind rushing down the chimsey thrust the burning embers from the hearth into the very middle of the room, and a violent knock was heard at the door-all the women trembled.

'For pity's sake, open the door,' cried a plan. tive voice.

'We will not refuse hospitality to any one who suffers, whoever it may be,' said Clarita.

'Certainly not,' said Annunciata, rising at once. 'Follow me, Lucia.'

The old servant took a lamp that hung on the wall, which flickered and finally went out in her relighting it, Annunciata went alone to the door, and unlocking it ----

'Be welcome whoever you may be,' said she, 'and tell us what you came here for ?'

'To die,' replied a smothered voice, that made the sick woman shudder. 'He that strikes with the sword, shall die by the sword.'

Clarita, who had taken the lamp herself, could Burcica the bandit, covered with blood, and in a very weak state.

"What has happaned to you?" inquired the foung girl greatly alarmed.

'I have received a ball in my chest.'

'My niece, help me to place our friend in the stranger's apartment,' cried Annunciata, who, though pale as the wounded man, nevertheless appeared to have suddenly recovered all her energy.

'Cati, go on with the light, and you, Lucia run and put clean sheets on the bed.?

'All that trouble will be useless,' murmured the dying man. 'For fifteen years I have lain on the bare ground, and I would have died in the sacraments, and probably have been eaten by the vultures instead of reposing in consecrated ground. I could not bear the thought, and as I was too far from my native village, I hoped you would receive me, Signora Annun-ciata.

weighs most heavy on my conscience."

'Poor Burcica is delirious,' said Annunciata, hurriedly to her niece. 'Go, child, and look out of the widow in my bedroom, and see if by the light of Cati's lantern, you cannot perceive Monsieur Le Cure in the street.'

Had she anything to say in private to the dying man, or did she fear some indiscreet revelations in the presence of the young girl?

Clarita made no remark, nor did she appear to notice the last words of the dying man; but, after looking in vain up and down the street. she knelt down and implored the Almighty to have compassion on the poor sinner, and afford him time for repentance. The priest, who was fetchd from the bedside of another dying man, now arrived in all baste and was instantly conducted to the chamber of Burcica. Annunciata then quitted it; her features were contracted. and her pale and livid lips trembled convulsively. Finding Clarita still on her knees, she knelt beside her, and a few tears of repentance, let us hope, trembling hands. While she was occupied m rolled slowly down her sunken cheeks. The surgeon of the village also arrived, but he was obliged to wait more than a quarter of an hour before Burcica had finished his confession. At length the cure opened the door; Annunciata was the first to enter; the dying man addressed a few words to her in a low voice, which appeared to produce a very extraordinary impression upon her, for she tottered and was obliged not avoid uttering a cry of terror on recognising to lean on the bedstead for support. The surgeon then began to examine the wound. The injury was both wide and deep, but while endeavoring to extract the ball, the sufferer uttered a cry of anguish, let his head fall back, and ex-

> pired. "All is over,' said the surgeon, placing the sheet over the head of the corpse.

Day now began to dawn. The surgeon departed, and the cure, kneeling by the side of the corpse, recited the service for the dead.

Annunciata's mind was entirely engrossed by other cares. She put out the fire, and closed the doors and windows very carefully such being the Corsican custom, and then despatched express messengers to Corsica (niolo) for the purthe same manner; but then I must have quitted pose of apprising the relatives and friends of life like a dog, without confession, or receiving Burcica, and of inviting them to the funeral ceremonv.

> The body was washed, and dressed in the costume of the Blue Penitents, a brotherhood to which the deceased bandit had formerly belong- | tack us close to the gates of Bouffarick.' ed. It was then placed on a table covered with

The clergy now arrived, and all the company approached the body, and kissed it on the mouth. The procession was formed, and accompanied it to the church, and churchyard.

Clarita alone had taken no part in these noisy and exaggerated demonstrations, which were most repuguant to her feelings and the simplicity of her character. She could not understand Christian or religious ceremonies; and on her knees at the foot of the cross she prayed-

"Oh, my God, Thou who didst die for the salvation of men, have compassion on this poor soul. Shower down upon it the abundance of them. Thy mercies, and receive it in Thy everlasting tabernacles. May Thy grace touch and enlighten all those whom a culpable hate leads astray, and cause justice and charity to flourish amongst us.'

While Clarita was thus employed, Annunciata eturned home pale and dishevelled. The energy that had supported her in the presence of so many strangers had completely abandoned her now that she was alone, and she fell in a fainting state into the young giri's arms.

#### CHAPTER III .- INCIDENTS OF WAR.

At the very time that Burcica fell under the fire of the Corsican voltigeurs, a far more dramatic scene was passing in the plains of Algeria. A convoy escorted by thirty men only, had been directed towards the Blockhaus de Mered. The commander of this little troop, an experienced officer of the 49th, was proceeding with perfect security through this country so frequently intersected by ravines. This confidence, however,

did not appear to be shared by a fine young man close to him, wearing the uniform of Serjeant-Major, and decorated with the cross of the legion of honor, won by numerous acts of bravery. The latter listened auxiously to the slightest ruffle, and his piercing eye was continually directed to the fastnesses of a deep gorge which appeared particularly to have excited his suspicions. All at once, a white form was visible through the green foliage of a jujubetree, and disappeared as rapidly.

'Lieutenant, the enemy is there,' cried the 'How do you feel now, captain?' inquired old lady. young man, pointing in the direction of the Theobald, in Corsican, with an emotion no words This cl defile.

'You are inistaken, Loncini,' replied the officer; ' the Arabs would not be so bold as to at-

He had scarcely pronounced these words, a black cloth. Some women of the village re- when a ball whistled through the air, and struck geant Major.

length they endeavored to find safety in flight.

One of them jumped on his horse, and having hastily untied the bands that bound the captive officer to the tree, galloped off at the extreme swiftness of this courser, dragging the prisoner after him by the help of a long rope made fast to his body. The unfortunate man would soon have been dead, if, quicker than thought, Theobald had not aimed at the fugitive Arab, and fired with such admirable precision notwithstandhow cries of vengeance could be mixed with ing the great distance that separated them, that he stretched him dead on the sand, without touching either the horse or the prisoner. The rest of the Arabs were dispersed over the country. Loncini did not deem it prudent to pursue

He reassembled his little troop, and himself ran to the officer whose life he had saved, and who, too much exhausted to join his deliverers, remained extended on the ground close to the bleeding body of the Bedoum.

'You are free, captain,' said he. His soldiers at the same time were occupied in making sure of the cattle abandoned by the enemy.

The officer could not reply. He had fainted. Theobald approached nearer, and lifted up his head, but scarcely had he cast a glance on his face, stained with blood and covered with dust, than a cry of surprise burst from hun.

" My God !" exclaimed he in the fulness of his heart, '1 will ever bless thee for having granted me the opportunity of exercising the only vengeance worthy of a Christian.' He remained in utter astonishment, his heart beating with unspeakable rapture, and then, with superhuman strength, he raised the wounded body of Pasquale Fabrano on his shoulders !

As soon as the victorious little troop had reached the Blockhaus de Mered, the young Sergeant-Major, after receiving the congratulations and praises of his superior officers, took his way to the tent where lay "the enemy of his race," whose wounds had been carefully dressed. He had been placed on one of the baggage waggons, and Theobald had given all the direc- | ter, which proved to be one just received by tions that his state required, but had forbidden that any one should speak to him. Our hero announcing his safety. 'Long live Theobald had, however, been pointed out as his deliverer. | Loncini, for he has saved my son,' reneated the

can convey.

can convey. 'Why, what is the ?' said Fabiano, raising himself on his couch 'Is it possible that my deliverer is also my countryman ?' 'May I add your fitting ?' inquired the Ser-geant Major.

" Heavens, it is Loncini himself !"

The young man was soon in their arms, dressed in the handsome uniform of lieutenant, for he had just obtained his promotion, and the cross of honor sparkled on his breast.

"What do I see ?' said Annunciata, after the first transports of joy had subsided. . You are an officer ; you are decorated ; and you did not write to apprise us of your good fortune !"

'My dear aunt,' replied her nephew, 'had suspected my courage, and I had sworn never to return until I had given sufficient proofs of it to satisfy even her, I have kept my word.

Tears of joy and pride coursed down the cheeks of the invalid. Clarita strained her heart. A crowd of people, attracted by curiosity, gathered around them. 'Let us go home,' said the officer, ' for I see we are making an exhibition.'

' My dear nephew, had I been apprised in time of your return, I would have assembled all our friends, that your welcome might have been worthy of you.'

As she pronounced these words, a young woman, handsomely dressed, followed by a pretty httle boy, about four years of age, and holding an infant in her arms, hastily came out of the Fabianos' house, and rushing through the crowd, fell at Theobald's feet.

'At length I see you, the saviour of my husband, the preserver of my Pasquale,' cried she with transport; 'you whom we all dreaded as his enemy, you have saved his life at the peril of your own;' and she kissed his hands and bathed them with tears, while Theobald made vain efforts to escape from these marks of gratitude.

"Long life and happiness to Theobald Logcini,' cried an old and infirm lady from a window in the same house, waving high an open letthe Siguora Tecla Fabiano from her husband,

This cheer was taken up by the entire crowd and repeated several times, the number of people increasing every moment by the arrival of partisans and triends of both houses.

' My friends, I cannot express what I feel,' said Theobald in the deepest emotion; and after having thanked his countrymen by sign and voice

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. MARCH 8, 1861.

and raised the young Madame Fabiano, whom Clarita embraced, this happy family were anow- , please you, my dear aunt?' asked the young girl, ed to enter their home.

2

The evening that followed this affecting scene, Theobald, placed between his aunt and Clarica, gave them a detailed account of all the events of your native country, and the tomb of your anhis military career from the moment of his departure, the difficulties he had to contend with at its commencement, the kindness of the officers to whom he had been recommended, and the ever-increasing good will of Colonel de Belmont who had really become a second father to hum. Divine Providence had not abandoned him for a single moment, removing all obstacles, so as to sumble is in to gain the desired end, and, in short, raising opportunities and favorable circumstances in which he could distinguish himself, at the same time supporting and consoling him in the midst of fatigues and dangers. The two wome. Estened with delight, looking at him with his arm, marking as it were, on the body of the affection as well as admiration, for his uniform set off his handsome person to much advantage.

'My gentle Charita,' said her brother, when the story was ended, 'God is my witness that the fear of injuring your prospects by a reputation of cowardine which I never deserved, far more than an selfish feeling, induced me to em-brace a military career. The Almighty has deigned to bless and prosper my intention; and you, my dear sister, will you not recompense your brother's devotion by according pardon to a man entirely worthy of your affection, who had has left nothing but a living skeleton. no part whatever in the insulting refusal which decided my face. I met Francesco Peroncelli as I passed through Bastia on my way home; I had named him your affanced husband ; his sentiments will dever change, and all I can say is that he came stly do sees to hear a dearer title."

• My very dear brother, I am very sensible of all you have done for me and this day more than ever you possess the right to choose my husband; you have ac, med my eternal gratitude, and I am most happy to gratify your wishes on the subject.<sup>2</sup>

"I expected such a reply," replied Theobald, and as I have but a short find to stay with you, I will apprise Monsiour Freoncelli, so that the marriage may tak- place in a fortnight, which I am sorry to say is the extent of my present furiough.'

Clarita passed the two intervening weeks m greater retrement than usual, while Annunciato, whose former network more red entirely restored, basied herself in preparing the marriage festivities. The linea which was to form part of Clarita's trousseau, spun by all the cleverest workwomen of the village, had long been carefully locked up in large oaken chests. The best shops in Bistia supplied the other articles, and everything was done in very handsome style.

The morning of the happy day having arrived, Francesco Peroncelli, his father, mother, and their numerous friends and relations arrived at Piovela, and presented themselves at the door of the mansion of Loncini, where the bride, her head encircled by a nuprial wreath, and beaming with heavy, modesty, and innocence, received them, supported by her brother and aunt. All the friends and allies of the Loncini family were assembled in great force, dres ed in their holiday attire. They left the house in procession with the happy couple, and at the same moment were jouned by a large concourse of people, at the head of which appeared the Signora Tecla Fabiano in person, her beautiful face radiant with joy, and followed by all her friends and relations, who were determined by this public demonstration to cement their eternal reconciliation with Loncinis; the latterly warmly expressed their gratitude for this proceeding. The partisans of the two familles composing nearly all the inhahabitants of Piovela and its neighborhood, Clarita's marriage became in reality a public rejoicing. All these men, divided and estranged for hundreds of years, embraced fraternally ;-and it might truly be said that this gentle Clarita. who leant on her brother's arm, covered with a transparent will, was to all a pledge of peace and happiness. The long procession advanced in silence, for the joy of the Corsican is ever grave and reflective. They first went to the Hotel de Ville, and from thence to the church, which was illuminated and decorated with flowers for the occasion. Francesco and Clarita were then united before God, the good cure giving them his benediction, after which the company returned to the Loncinis, in the midst of a most deafening discharge of firearms, the only recreation at a Corsican wedding. On the road home, a number of young girls strewed wheat before the newly-married couple, m sign of prosperity and abundance, others presented them with flowers and honey, as omens of happy life, and all wished them "good luck and a boy"-buona ventura e figli maschi; that being the usual felicitation in many parts of Cor-sica. On their return home, l'ranceseo and Clarita, with all their nearest relations and the old people of the party, took their seats before an numerse table, laden with various most delicioas fruits and with many descriptions of confectionary; the rest of the company remained standing, until those that were seated had fimshed, then advanced and took their places in turn. The following day each of the guests sent the newly-married lady a large cake of marmalade, or " bruccio ;" she received upwards of two hundred, which she disturbed herself, with the remains of the least, to the poor of Piovela, so that all might share in the wedding festivities .---Francesco, who knew how attached Clarita was to her nome, had obtained his father's consent for residing some time at the manor. The only regret that troubled the happiness of these young people was the approaching departure of Theobald; but he promised to pass six months with them very shortly, which greatly diminished their sorrow, and the pain of separation.

raising her tearful eyes imploringly to Annuncia-

ta. 'Why abandon us? I will ever be a tender aud devoted daughter to you. Why quit cestors?

Annunciata sighed mournfully, as she looked long on the family portraits hanging on the walls; and imprinting a kiss on Clarita's forehead, while she furtively wiped away some tears that stole down her thin cheeks, in spite of all her efforts. 'Listen to me, and do not interrupt me,' said

she in a soleinn tone. 'Nearly two years have elapsed since a human being expired in the thicket, without assistance, without the consolations of religion.

"The murderer of the unfortunate man was but a passive instrument ; a woman had directed victim, the very spot where he should receive his death-blow. Nothing had that woman spared to accomplish her revenge; artifices, falsehood, perfidious advice, imprudent measures, everything had been employed to further her ends; but scarcely had she obtained the sole object of her whole existence, when far from enjoying the gratification she expected, remorse entered her soul and preyed upon her ; gnawing little by little, as the worm in the fruit, at length reaching the heart. Remorse tore her with its iron nails, and the Pope's territories - sacrilege sometimes per-

'The victim was Giuseppe Fabiano! The assassin stands before you !--- It was myself.'

Since that fatal day I have languished, without tasting one moment's parce-not even the guilty pleasure of revenge; for scarcely was the crime consummated, when I thought it pitilul and mean, as a stranger had been the instrument. itat, I confess, was my deepest regret. One circumstance, however, brought some consolation to my unceasing augush. I had long admired in silence the piety and calm of Clarita, though I believed them to proceed from the weakness of her mind. But during the long illness which nearly brought me to the grave, the voice of that dear girl uttered words and exhortations which, thanks to God, reached my heart. It appeared to me that a thick veil fell from before my eyes, and that I saw everything in a different light-under a new aspect. The charms f smeere piety caused me to comprehend all he horror, all the enormity, of my crime. Theobald's generosity and its happy results have caused me sincerely to repent.'

' Well, then, my dear aunt, we will weep tonot listened to these terrible revelations without shuddering.

"Child," said the latter, in a mingled tone of disdain and tenderness, ' do you think that living happily with you, in the daily enjoyment of your happy home, in a country where now the name of my family is estolled to the skies, can prove a penance worthy of Annunciata and the God who calls her to Him? No, no. Innocence and happiness are your portion, my sweet and pure Clarita; for me-repentance and the austerities of a cloister.'

' My dear, dear aunt, reflect, I implore you, before you decide,' cried her niece, shedding abundant tears.

' Nothing can alter my decision.'

"Where do you wish me to conduct you?" asked Theobald, kissing Annunciata's hand, for he knew too well the inflexibility of her character to believe that anything would alter her resolution.

'To the convent of the Lady Capucines at Marseilles,' replied his aunt. " enart at once.

' How have I been so unfortunate as to dis- inflicted by weapons against which one is guarded, | and sanction its operation : one could not recognise and seldom are people surprised or overwhelmed by foreseen calamities.

These reflections, together with the unsettled state of the world, which suggested them, are applicable now as well as then and equally instructive. Besides that our Redeemer himself has foretold how the world would war against His holy religion, and

that St. Peter desires the faithful, not to wonder at the heat of persecution which they already felt; the entire history of the Church, is one continued record of the combats it has had to sustain from the combined enmity of fraud and violence, and of the glorious triumphs with which these severe trials have been crowned. Let those, then who have paid no attention to the predictions of our Divine Redeemer or to the records of history in which they are fulfilled and who are panting for the downfall of the Catho lic religion, rejoice, if they choose, in the present distracted state of Italy, and proclaim that it must

end, as they term it, with the destruction of Pa-pacy. In the fall of its thrones, in the flight of its princes, and in its popular heavings, now more fearful than the carthquakes by which those regions are seem to fancy that by plundering the patrimony of St. Peter, they annihilate for ever the spiritual authority of his successor. Little do those men, whose range of vision seldom stretches beyond their own epoch, imagine that they have been only exalting that personage, whom of all others they were anxious to cast down, and consolidating that power which they have so furiously labored to destroy.

They have succeeded, perhaps, for a year or two, in forceably abstracting two or three provinces from petrated before, and they have belped to open a

vista of his dominions, often but little attended to, having no boundaries but those of the world. Like the early despoilers of our own Church, they have squandered in riot and luxury, the equitable tribute of those provinces, with which the Holy Father endowed the temples of God, and fed his poor children, and in return they have assisted in rendering tributary to him, the remotest kingdoms of the earth. -Some of the potentates in his own vicinity, jealous of the august majesty with which he overshadows them, affect to show them an hypocritical homage, whilst their acts display the sincerity of their hatred of his reign. And in the mean time, the men of the East bring their gold and the frankincense of their faith, laying them at the feet of the Vicar of Christ. whilst the in) abitants of the vast continents of the Western and Southern Seas prove that the boundless dominuou of the world is neither a fanciful nor barren one, recognising the claims of the Pope, by their seasonable contributions to his plundered treasury. Truly has iniquity lied unto itself ; truly bas the Almighty destroyed the wisdom of the wise, and brought to nought the counsels of the wicked .-Those men now find, to their confusion, that they have been only opening new veins of wealth to sustain the Pope, and to render more visible to the world the loftiness of the mountain, as well as the firmness of the rock, on which his kingdom is erected; and ere long, the baffled projectors of the ruin of that kingdom, will be amongst the foremost gether over what is past,' said Clarita, who had to insist on the full restoration of every sod of his rightful territories.

We have dwelt on this subject, at any time not out of place, but particularly seasonable at a time, when it becomes our grateful duty to return our sincerest thanks to the clergy and people of this diocese, for the truly nobly generosity with which you all responded to our appeal for the Holy Father in the course of last year. You heard his own touching acknowledgments of your liberal piety, in his own eloquent language, accompanied by his repeated Apostolic benediction to the entire of our flock ; a blessing which, like wisdom, the devoit prize far beyond gold and silver, and a grace, like other precious gifts, which has never been under-valued by any, but those who feel conscious that they have no claim to it. For 'the father's blessing establisheth the houses of his children.' When we cease to acknowledge the claims of our Holy Father, our right hand must be forgotten.

We beg likewise to acknowledge, with similar thankfulness, the Lenten offerings sent from every portion of this diocese, in aid of the remoter and poorer missions, as well as to assist in the erection of purely Catholic schools, becoming daily more and more necessary, in consequence of the untiring exertions of our enemies, to flood the country with an impure mixed education, and to withdraw, as far as feel it yet safe to attempt it, the tion from the protecting control of the Catholic priesthood. We trust, therefore, that your offerings, on the approaching first Sunday of Lent, in support of our diocesan fund, will be still larger than those of the preceding years, in consequence of its growing necessity, and of the manifest blessings of which it has been already so productive. You are aware that in dispensing, in the times of abstinence, from flesh meat in Lent, as Apostolic Delegate, we grant the liberty only on the principle of a substitution of other good works. We have selected the Missionary Diocesan Fund, as the special good work which we substitute for the abstinence from flesh meat; and therefore we require from all, clergy and laity, rich and poor, that they contribute according to their means, to this holy charity, as a condition of the granted dispensation. We naturally expect that the several districts will contribute to this good work in such proportions, as they are found to do. at their own local collections, and that the clergy will take down the several sums of the charitable contributors, for the purpose of recording them in the annual registers of the receipts and disbursements of this fund, all of which are first published, and then regularly preserved in the archives of their diocese. The ready replies which you have all sent, to the several questions contained in our recent circular, require that we should not omit to direct your particular attention to that which should be more properly termed Government Education. Those questions, together with the information which you have supplied upon this all-important topic, are so connected not only with the religious faith of the people, but also with their dearest domestic and social interests, in which they have an intimate and infinential bearing, that a present, we can but merely glance at them. The first and greatest anomaly of the sys- instruct the faithful in their native language, whom tem, especially in this diocese, and over the entire the Parish Priest may choose to invite for that purprovince, is that nearly in all the schools, the chilpose dren are entirely and exclusively Catholic, a circumstance so far favorable for which we are not beholden to the National Board or to the Government. But our obligations to them consists in this, that out of an immense sum entrusted to the National Board not a penny is expended on Catholie education, but on the unrighteous condition of subjecting their children to the discipline of a mixed education, and depriving them of that valuable instruction, which it standing all the efforts to nuturalise strange and is the wish of the Catholic Church, as it is our duty, outlandish names amongst us, there is a religions to impart. Contrary, too, to the principles of the Catholic Church, and the rights of the episcopacy that board assumes in theory, and exercise in prac- festivals, for its language, and for its every hallow-tice, such a control over books and teachers, that ed monoment, that will not easily suffer such high several of their books utterly worthless, and others incentives to imitate our Irish saints, to be disreleavened with heresy, and offensive to Catholic morality, have been circulated in those schools. The authority of the Catholic Church, and of its of this illustrious saint, we remain, dear and venera-astors over these agencies and instruments of edu-ble brethren, vour faithful and effective to be made?—how many frontiers altered?—how pastors over these agencies and instruments of edu- ble brethran, your faithful and affectionate servant cation, is disowned by the commissioners, and their in Christ, officials, encouraged by the prospect of increasing salaries, in proportion as they promote the views of an anti-Catholic Government. labour to root out of the minds of the little children, the affectionate reverence for their pastors, which has been such a distinguished feature in the character of our Catholic people. Let any dispassionate person compare the system, as now conducted, with any of those models, on ing from the comparison givength and consolation. which alone the Bishops of Ireland, unanimously and Slight are the wounds, remarks the saint that are repeatedly declared, they would consent to accept it

between them any likeness. The system was bad from the beginning, less so, perhaps, than its prede-cessors; soon it gradually became worse, so much so, that the institutions of the Holy See for diminishing its dangers have been contumeliously set at naught by the Board, by its Catholic as well as its

Protestant members; and at length the manifest and acknowledged evils of the system, have elicited a strong and unanimous memorial from the Bishops of Ireland, to the Government, for a denominational education, and excited a confident hope, that if that memorial was not listened to, some practical, and vigorous action should be taken to obtain it. Should it be found that the convictions of the hierarchy and the aspirations of the people, are to be thwarted by the schemes of some few Gatholics, who, to promote their own ends, are never engaged in supporting the policy of the enemies of our faith, the worst stage of the history of the Board and its working, is yet to be witnessed. The Government taking courage from those exhibitions of verbal unanimity and practical disagreement, and supported, as it has been, by law advisers, looking to the bench with a steadier eye than to the altar; will no longer conceal their hatred of our creed; nor think it necessary to use those disguises to which they have hitherto resorted Then unless the Almighty avert such a calamity, will Ireland have to deplore her too easy credulity. in the promises of statesmen, and what neither the sanguinary statutes of Elizabeth, nor the savage barbarity of Cromwell, nor the more refined and prosecuting policy of William could effect; the more destructive patronage of cunning ministers will have achieved, and the wicked, but abortive schemes of Ussher and of Boalter, will be forgotten, in the more disastrous triumphs of Whately and the Marlborough-street Schools, over the stern and uncompromising principles of the Catholics of Ireland.

No doubt you would tremble at the idea of such a prophecy being realised. We know it, yet it will assuredly come to pass, if we entrust, as we have been doing, to the ravenous wolves, the keeping of the little innocents of our fold, already so contemptuous of our authority as to select Presbyterians, and pupils of the Infidel Colleges, in our Catholic province, as directors and controllers of the instruction, nay, the religious instruction, of the young Catholic generation ! What then is to be done ? To bestir ourselves, and to be girt with our spiritual armour. You will not, henceforward, be writing to those commissioners, for any schools as suppliants for a buon, receiving their arbitrary and penal conditions, without inquiry or remonstrance, and without, first, in every such case, consulting your ordinary. And next, you will not send henceforward any master or mistress to be trained for any of the schools, without similar reference, and without hav-ing his written sanction. We may then state at more ength our reasons for those preliminary measures. For highly qualified teachers to conduct elementary schools, the young men already educated by the Christian Brothers in Tuam can fornish a sufficient number. And as for female teachers they can be supplied in abundance, from among the young women educated in the schools of the six convents of this diocese, entirely unconnected with the National Board, and free from the taint of its daugerous teaching.

Though every sinister scheme, long so familiar to the enemics of our faith, has been resorted to, to seduce the rising generation to the infidel colleges, their efforts have, thank God, most signally failed. There were some, five or six, from the diocese who went to the college of Galway, it is said, and their plea was that they did not think it harmful, not havng heard any frequent denunciations of those infidel colleges, after their first condemnation. The fact may be true; the conclusion concerns their own consciences and that of their parents. It was a matter of notoriety that the Queen's Colleges have been solemnly condemned by his Holiness, which ought to have been sufficient for all good Catholics. To have been repeating such probibitions amidst a rural population, who, under the pressure of severe local persecutions, thought but little of such Colleges or their interdiction, would not be a prudent exercise or zeal, however ardent and well intentioned. It would appear to us to resemble those denunciations

of unknown practices, against which we are cautioned by holy casuists, and on the same principle several have refrained from denouncing those indecent and dangerous frivolities, deserving a harsher name, which require salutary correction wherever they prevail .- But because they are unknown, and will, we hope, continue so, to our simple flocks, they are parsed over, lest, on catching a glimpse of them, they

# IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

PASTORAL LETTER FOR LENT, 1861. JOSEPH, BY THE GRACE OF GOD, AND FAVOUR OF THE APOSTOLIC SEE, ARCHBISHOP, ETC., PRIMATE OF ALL IREKAND.

To the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of Armagh. DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN, - The new approach of the holy season of Lent once more admoushes us to prepare ourselves carefully for the reception of the abundant graces which a good and mercific God loves to pour down at this time on all those who place no obstacle in the way of His gordnes, and mercy. It is true that God is ever rich in Enercy, and always ready to receive the sinner when he returns to Him with his whole heart; but sail there are certain times and sensors which are specially remarkable for the more frequent and impressive aypeals of His mercy to the heart of the sinner, and the more abundant pouring out of His Grace on the souls of the just. Lent has been ever considered one of those propitious sensons, both for the sinner and the just man; and hence we can well apply to it the words of the Apostle-' Now is the acceptable time, now is the day of salvation.'-(2 Corinth, vi. 2.)

We must avail ourselves, dearly beloved brechren, of this occasion to solicit once more your fervent prayers for the Head of the Church, our beloved Pontiff, Pins IX. We need not call your attention here to the outrages which he has still to endure at the bands of impious men, who have conspired together against the Lord and against His and interest Those outrages are known to you-they are known to the whole world. In thus asking your prayers for the Holy Father we are carrying out his own wishes. But remember that it is not so much on account of his own personal sufferings that he conky the prayers of his flock, as on account of the multiplied evils which his persecutors have inflicted on the Church, particularly on that part of it which was before subject to his Temporal sway. Oh ! dearly beloved brethren, if you could realise to yourselves the miserable change that has there taken placethe very reverse of that on which the Propins wrea to dwell, when contemplating the glory of the coming Church of Christ! It is no longer the deexulting and flourishing as the lily, but, on the contrary, we behold the noxious weeds of vice luxmating where the flagrant flowers of virtue bloom of the fore. We behold those religious houses in chick God was served so faithfully, from which those zealous preachers went forth to dispense the road of truth to a faithful people, or in which the sacrifice of praise ascended from the chaste lips of helv vir. gins consecrated to God, now turned to profate uses, and their inmates banished; whils; in the cities thus desecrated, the teacher of a false creed and the shameless prostitute are openly patronised. Wretched, however, and lamentable as is the charge which we witness, we ought not to be surprised at it, when we consider the means which have been used for its accomplishment. It is a great lestimory in favour of the temporal power of the Pope, that is could only then be effectually assailed when all the principles of honour and justice were trampled upor by its assailants. Let the invosion of a weak and unoffending state, without a previous declaration of war, or without the least colorable pretext for such a huge injustice, speak for the esteem in which those principles are held by the wicked invaders of the patrimony of the Church, and their foul abeitors in other countries.

Taking, then, into consideration, dearly beloved brethren, a state of things so much to be deplored by every true Christian, let it be our part to have recourse by means of fervent prayer, to Him who alone can apply a remedy to so great an evil. Let us beg of Him to touch the hearts of those wretched men who have conspired together against Himself in the person of His Vicar, the supreme visible Pontiff and Pastor of His Church, Plus IX .- to inspire them with respect for his holy law, and horror for that course which they have hitherto followed. And if they will continue to close their hearts to the insurations of His grace, let us beseech Him to take them down from their elevated position, and humble them before the whole earth-placing them where they will no longer be able to carry out the wicked projects of their ambition ; and let us hope that thus at length they will enter into themselves and escape His everlasting vengeance. We are indeed full of confidence, dearly beloved brethren, that our good and merciful God will soon gladden the hearts of His faithful people by restoring to their rightful Sovereign the provinces which form so important a part of these the Church, which, by a special arrange states of ment of His allwise Providence, He has granted to His Vicar as a safeguard for the independent exercise of his spiritual prerogatives. To obtain from God this triumph for religion, the Clergy of this diocese recite in the Holy Mass, every day on which the rubrics permit it, the collect pro quacumque necessitate, with its corresponding secret and post-communion. This they will continue to do until the end of the present year of our Lord, 1861, if it sheald be found necessary. But, if before the end of the year, the hopes which we entertain of sceing the Holy Father soon restored to the rightful possession of his states should be realized, then this prayer will cease, and due notice will be given to each parish to prepare for a solemn thanksgiving, to be rendered to God on one and the same day throughout the diocese, for so signal a favour and mercy to His Church. In conclusion, we avail ourselves of this opportunity to convey to you all the apostolic benediction whereof the Holy Father has vouchsifed to make 113 the bearer. His Holiness desired us to say to you that he blesses you all-that he is full of gravitide to you and all his faithful children of Ireiana for what you have doue, and are doing in his cause which is the cause of God and His Church; and that he lets no day pass without remembering the Irish people in his prayers to God. It must be, indeed, beloved brethren, a source of the greatest joy and consolution to us all to reflect that we hold such a special place in the affection and the prayers of the great Pontiff of the universal Church. Let us endeavour to render ourselves, each day, more worthy of such a great and distinguished favour. The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all. Amen - Rom xvi, 24.

At the moment that he was about to depart, after having embraced Clarita and his brotherin-law, the young officer went in search of Annunciata, to bid her farewell, when she advanced to meet him, equipped in travelling costume. 'My nephew,' said she, 'we will depart toge-

ther.'

He was stupified, and Francesco, with his sister, exclaimed against her leaving them.

The following day Mademoiselle Loncini was seated on the deck of the steam-vessel, and lost sight one by one of the different landmarks on the shores of her much loved country, which she was leaving for the first and last time. She watched with intense anxiety until the whole island appeared no more than a distant spot in the midst of the vast ocean. At the moment she was about to lose sight of it for ever, Annunciata rose suddenly, stretched her arms in despair towards the beloved land which was disappearing from her view, and exclaimed, while tears flowed down her cheeks-

"Adieu, land of my race, country of my ancestors, cradle of my infancy ! Adieu, tomb of my forefathers! Adieu to all I love! Adieu to all forever !?

Four and twenty hours later the gates of the convent closed upon her for life.

Theobald continued his way to Paris, where his regiment was in garrison.

It was then, and at that precise time, just after he had left his aunt in the convent of the Lady Capacines, that the Baroness Dand myself had the pleasure of meeting him again. He was a fine and most accomplished young man, as well as an excellent officer. He related to us the eventful story which I have the pleasure of offering to the perusal of my young friends.

We listened with the most lively interest, and when he had concluded, gave thanks to the Almighty, who sends trials to the just, only to render them still more deserving, and who frequently rewards, even on earth, those virtues which He crowns with everlasting glory in a better world.

PASTORAL LETTER OF HIS GRACE THE MOST REV. DR. MACHALE.

TO THE CLERGY AND FAITHFUL OF THE DIOCESE OF TUAM. Venerable and dearly beloved Brethren-Witnessing the wars and seditions which overspread a great portion of Europe, especially of Italy, in his time, St Gregory the Great, a name familiar with the grown people of this country, frequently diverted the attention of his flock from the evils of this perishable world, to fix them on that lasting inheritance which no casualty could take away. In the striking contrasts which he exhibits between the fleeing pursuits of this life, and the fixed enjoyment of the other this holy Pontiff is so moving and persuasive, that the Church has embodied a large portion of those eloquent passages with the divine office, to furnish a subject of continual meditation to the clergy, and of solid instruction to the people. They afford us, likewise, an occasion of comparing the afflictions and persecutions of our own times, with those of remoter periods of the Church, and of draw-

too should, from the folly of the age, he smitten with a desire to make a trial of those fushionable, but forbidden amusements.

It is scarcely necessary to announce what the regulations of the Lent will be, having repeatedly signified that we would never extend the relaxations regarding the abstinence, beyond the limits to which we brought it some years ago. To recede from a relaxation or privilege once granted, however u:gent may be the grounds of the special indulgence, we know to be as inconvenient as might be the first dispensation, and, therefore, we have resolved never to carry the relaxation farther. It is therefore sufficient to announce that the rules of the coming Lent remain the same, as those of the last, which we repeat for the sake of those by whom they may have been forgotten .- On the three usual days, Ash-Wednesday, Spy-Wednesday, and Good Friday, all milkdiet, as it is called, is forbidden ; on all other days, except the sforesaid, eggs are permitted, oven on Fridays, if fish cannot be procured, and flesh meat is allowed on all Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, from the first Sunday in Leut, to Palm Sunday, inclusive. Though the higher classes are not wanting in becoming devotion during Holy Week, by no class are the sufferings of our Redeemer more especially celebrated than the poor, who share in His sufferings. They are the most assiduous assistants at the offices of the Tenabrae. You will, therefore, advert to the particular instruction which we gave last summer, that whilst on Holy Thursday the instruction may be in English on the next Good Friday, the sermon in every parish where the office of the Tenabras is celebrated, is to be in the Irish language, immediately after the Gospel, to be preached by either of the parochial clergy, or by one of the many clergymen of the diocess, so qualified to instruct the faithful in their native language, whom

In the midst of the perils with which our holy faith is menaced, we cannot have an advocate in whom, next to Mether of God, we should have more confidence than in St. Bridget the revered patroness of Ireland. How dear is her memory, every histop can learn, from the continued groups of young females presenting themselves for confirmation, bearing her cherished name-a concoling proof that, notwithlove of country in the hearts of the people, and a reverence for its noble traditions, for its saints, for its garded. Recommending all the children of the dio-

Jous, Archbishop of Tuam. St. Jarlath's Tuam, Feast of St. Bridget, 1861.

There is nothing makes a man suspect much, more than to know a little.

Proud looks alienate the hearts of men; but courter, a words attach them,

Serpents annually shed their skins, which, remarkable as it may appear, extend over their eyes.

† JOSEPH DIXON.

Drogheda, 6th Feburary, 1861.

WHAT CAN THE IRISH Do ? - Of all Christian nces or nations, the Irish at this hour present some of the strangest phenomena. There are above six millions in Ireland, two in Britain, four in America. and will soon count half as many in Australia.-Groups of them may also be found in India, at the Cape of Good Hope, and on the Pacific Coast of this Continent. At home and abroad (with their foreign-born posterity) they cannot be far from #fteen millions of souls. This people at the present hour are politically among the weakest, but morally mong the strongest. For it is not true, as some theorists assert, that power is always in propor-tion to morality. Geographical position, internal resources, worldly wisdom, the necessities of neighborhood, have much to do with national, as spart from moral greatness. If Christian morality gomany hoasted conquests ceded ? It has not raled them since the Council of Florence, yet the greatest powers (all but Spain) have grown greater, stronger, richer, and enjoy to-day greater political unity than they did then. The people of whom we speak were ranked first of all their neighbors of the Isles, at the Council of Constance, in 1413, and if their claim was renewed in Rome to-day, it would be admitted upon precedent But in the modern period, while France consolidated and England centralized, Ireland did not succeed in clothing berself with ade-quate political institutions With her enemy for her neighbor, and the ocean only at her back, she strog-

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -MARCH 8, 1861.

ment two centuries since; for three years again under King James; for eighteen years with Grattau there was a reality ; from '29 to '43 with O'Consell, there was a promise; but in 1861-what is the prospect? Politically, the prospects of the Irish are doubtful, obscure and cheerless. Why should we cheat ourselves or others with flattering should we chan break thome and abroad politically falsehoods; we are at home and abroad political your less. We have no nutive land in the political powerless sense; neither flag, nor consul, nor alliance. We have no Irish colonies. Survey the world at any quarter, and a civilized people so numerous, with so little actual power as the Irish, you can nowhere discover. Their numbers might be taken as a sufficient proof, but we waive that. We find side by side with their political defeats, moral evidences of their routhfulness and energy, which are all sufficient. Take the University in Dublin. Did it spring from £10, are eligible as vice-presidents, provided each the abundance of a prosperous people? Is it the creation of a class, or the creature of a prince? No, it is the conjoint work of the Irish people throughout the world. Their filial hands have been stretched from the ends of the earth to crown their the Roman Catholic faith shall be eligible to serve country's brow with the helmer of Minerva. Six on the Committee." The Committee shall have powyears ago they would have gudly given her both sword and shield, but finding the time was not yet, they presented her with the next best gift to a good government, a good system of home education. We might point to Maynooth and All Hallows, two of the most successful home and missionary colleges in Europe, which have also sprung up or grown great, since Ireland's political fall, but which are surely signs of life, not leath. Another proof : in the five years ending with 1853, the Irish in America, presealed the Irish at home with thirty millions of dollars. Think you, a race so fond and so generous, have already grown old? But the best proof is found in the fact that full ninety per cent. of this race are a religious people. Now, a religious people is always young. It is vice, not years, that maketh man or nation to decay; it is an easy conscience which maketh the good man brave, and the old man fearless. No shift like that supports the weight of years, or supples the stiffening joints of humanity. The nation that keeps its faith has within itself a living salient spring, out of which its last generation may come as young as the first. We can believe in a young nation growing old in cure and commerce, or come members of this abominable place. A word loosing its moral unity by sectasian subdivision, but now as to the morality of Protestantism. That was a people of fifteen millions, ninety per cent. of whom retain the Christian faith, cannot be effete, or doomed, or "used up." -- Northern Banner.

THE IRISH CAUSE .- Before our next issue, Parlinment will have opened, and thus for another session Ireland will stand her trial before mankind. In that same Parliament, for weary years, has the cause of Ireland been sold by Irishmen, who went from us with the promise to defend it. Well, their temptatiou: to betray us were great and many' while their only inducement to be faithful was their honour, which was found unequal to the occasion. If a member of Parliament were elected for life, people might pity us when he either neglected his duty, or acted against it. But, when the steward is unfuithful, we have it in our power to cast him out into exterior Jarkness-and yet we never do it. If a man feared to get an evil reputation, and to lose his place in Parliament by had behavior, he might, perhaps, couduct himself well for the sake of prudence, where other motives might fail. But till we learn to make ourselver respected by our own chosen men, we cannot expect England to respect us or our claims. The battle of Ireland can be fought and won " without horse, foot, or artillery," as Mitchel said of inangarvan, and we could scarcely say so much if it depended on the supply of these articles which are converts to the Irish view of the subject? By no could be easily made available for our purpose .--Will Ireland that sent out men to face hardship and death, on behalf of the Pope, refuse to fight nancy as "a nuisance"-to quote the ministerial for the Catholic and Irish cause, on a field where Morning Post. There is another way of accounting no blood can be lost, and which is only "surveyed for the eternal defeat of the Irish race," by the apathy and folly of Irishmen ?- Wexford People.

IMSH LANDLORDISM .- Mr. Samuel Dixon Biggs, of Bellview, in Lower Ormond, brought an ejectment egainst a most wretched-looking and care-worn wretch, named Patrick Brooder, to dispossess him of tweive acres of land, with dwelling and other houses, for £12 9s Gd., due to 1st November last. Mr. Bolton examined plaintiff to prove there was over one year's root due after service. Mr. Biggs was ably cross-examined by Mr. W. Carcy. He could not say how long Brooder had been on the land; his father | had between the gentleman who is acting on behalf was on it before him. Distrained him some time tu of the Galway Company and the French Concessionmst y ot no money from him since the last distress. The distress was made last September. Was positive no rent was paid since the distress was made in September. (Here Mr. Carey placed a de sameou in Mr. Biggs' bands, which turned out to be a receipt for £9 103 rent.) Mr. Biggs: I seized upon Brooder's wheat and sold it. Mr. Carey : Who was the auctioneer? Mr. Biggs: I was myself. Mr. Carey : Who attended the auction of this un-fortuate crop ? Mr. Biggs : My bailiff, my brotherin-law, and myself. I cannot say how many acres are in it. I bought it for £5 15s. I placed no bailiff on the seizure, but watched it myself occasionally. To Mr. Bolton : After deducting all the expenses which attended its drawing and threshing, I made £1 over and above the purchase. His Lordship : What became of the straw? Mr. Biggs : I threw it on my yard. Mr. Carey : How many tons of straw were in it? Mr. Biggs : There was not much over one. Mr. Carey: Such a proceeding was never before heard of in a court of justice. Mr. Ryan : That is a Lower Ormond justice. His Lordship : It is very well for Mr. Biggs that the case is tried only in this court. Mr. Rsan : My lord, by giving the wretched man credit for the straw, there will not be a year's rent due from him. His Lordshin : If this case had been tried in another court and in another form, it would have a more serious issue for Mr. Biggs. caunot too strongly express my indignation at such a course of proceeding. Mr. Fitzpatrick (looking at Mr. Biggs ) You will never rival George Robing, the auctioncer (taughter.) His Lordship : In what part of the country is this? Mr. Fitzpatrick : it is near Borrisokane. Mr. Carey : My lord, I apply for a dismissal at your lordship's hands, as there is not a year's rent due. His Lordship : All I now say is, that this is not a legal proceeding. Mr. Carey. It is quite a disgraceful proceeding. It is a nice speci-uen of "shoneen" landlords. Mr. Biggs: Brooder has no use of land. He is quite out of his mind. Mr. Magrath : He should have a brain of adamant if your treatment did not send him mad. His Lordship; I never heard in my life, in the history of landlordism, such a law as to sanction an auctioneer kuocking down property to himself. It is most outrageous conduct. - Tipperary Advocate. Let me give you a few of the tolerant and liberal doings of Protestantism in this country. Your readers have doubtless heard of the "Adelaide Hospital" in this city, which has acquired such a shocking notoriety by the cases brought to light by the exertions of that zealous and indefatigable Priest, the Very Rev. Dr. Spratt. What are the facts us re-gards that Hospital? Protestant in its entire management. Protestant in its officers, in its nurses, even in its hall-porters, its conductors have not the honor or the candour to hang out a signboard to let the people know that the institution is exclusively intended for Protestants. Not that would not suit the wicked purposes for which the Hospital was primarily intended. Intended as a trap for poor Catholics, they announce that it is open for all religious denominations; but once an unhappy, perhaps unconscious, Gatholic patient is caught in the trap, the door is closed against all hope, and, no matter how urgent, how imploring, how heartrending, the order which is indispensible, will be observed by the remonstrances and expostulations of the poor dying working classes, to whom the opportunity of peacesinner may be, to be permitted to unburthen his con-

gled and struggled, and fell, and rose, and fell. At and go before his Judge with his sins upon his head. Kilkenny she had all the forms of national govern- There is Protes ant liberty of conscience with a vengeance! I will furnish you with another instance. There has recently been opened in this city, an institution called the "Dublin Athenæum," the object of which is to supply its members with newspapers, books, and periodicals. What is the liberty of con-science practised in this place? I have a copy of its rules before me. The first rule prominently an-nounces, that it is over to all, "without religious distinction;" of course it is, else its managers would fail to carry out their primary object, or proselytising Catholic young men; but, like the Adelaide Hospital, it is an atmosphere of Protestantism, and is conducted by some of the most offensive bigots in closes the reply with a document which, establish-Dublin. Judge Hayes, the greatest bigot on the ing, as it does, the sanguinary infamy of the Sardi-Irish Bench, is one of its most active supporters .-Let me call your attention to a few of its funda-mental laws. Subscribers of £2 a year, or donors of subscriber or donor shall be a "Trinitarian Protestant." The Government of the institution is vested in trustees, and a managing committee, "being Trinitarian Protestants." "No person professing er to appoint "such subordinate officers as they may think necessary, they being Trinitarian Protestants." The Athenaum may be let for purposes of public meetings or lectures, "in accordance with the principles of the Protestant religion." Here is the climax. In the event of the institution being dissolved, the surplus money, if any, after payment of the debts due, shall be paid over to such charit able Triniturian Protestant institutions as the committee shall decide upon. Could insolence, ascendancy, and intolerance be carried farther than this? They say to the Catholic young men of Dublin, You may come in and read our books and our papers, because we want your money to support the institution, and we are anxious to proselytise you, but you shall not be presidents, you shall not be vice-president, you shall not be committee-men, you shall not even be subordinate officers; nay, if we are obliged to dissolve, you shall not get back a single farthing of your money, but it shall go to the support of Protestant institutions." I blush to say that I have heard that some few Catholic young men have so for forgotten themselves as to have besignally proved by an action of seduction, brought against a clergyman by a member of his own congregation, and tried in our courts within the last few days. It arose out of that most gigantic spirit-ual swindle of modern times—the Revivals. I am positively informed that this was but one out of a multitude of similar cases that could be brought to light, but that have designedly been kept secret .--There was a vedict of £300 against his Protestant Reverence. Protestantism in this city has also been exhibiting its loyalty within the last few days, by feasting and toasting Mr. Cameron, the chief of the Orangemen in Canada, who was the head and front of all the insults heaved upon the eldest son and Heir-apparent to the Throne, during his visit to that country .- Dublin Cour. of Weekly Register.

> The assurance given by the Earl of Carlisle, at the Lord Mayor of Dublin's Banquet, last week, on the subject of the Vicerovalty, has generally given unmixed satisfaction throughout Ireland. The Dublin Wurder, however, thinks there is little to thank the Prime Minister's Cabinet for in the matter :- We are now ready to believe that the Government have, for this session at all events abandoned the idea of attacking the Viceroyalty. The reason they have done so is to us very obvious. Do we imagine that they means. We are convinced they love centralisation as much as ever, and look upon the Lord-Lieutefor their seeming repentance. They have heard the ominous words, "Conservative reaction," freely pronounced in Ireland. They know bitterly that they have lost seats in this country and that others are on the brink of loss. That is a serious sign of the time. To rush full tilt against popular feeling at such a season would be the highest folly. So they have postponed their hostility to the Viceroyalty.

THE ATLANTIC COMPANY AND THE FRENCH GO-VERNMENT .- The London correspondent of the Freemun's Journal, writing on this subject, observes :-- " I am now in a position to state that the conferences been of a very decisive character aires ne was nided at these conferences by two of the directors, and the most complete accord now subsists between the Galway negotiator and the French con-tractors. I have also reason to conclude that the French authorities are very well satisfied with the basis of the arrangement which has been agreed upon and that very little doubt is entertained but that the most sanguine anticipations of the Irish friends of the line will be realized if proper care be taken to prosecute the matter efficiently, now that the basis f a really practicable convention has been settled to the satisfaction of all parties." THE WORKING CLASS OF LIMERICE-GRIEVOUS DIS-TRESS-DEMONSTRATION-MEASURES OF RELIEF-EF-FORTS OF THE MAYOR.-No doubt can be entertained of the grievous distress of the working classes of Limerick. We are assured of it. The demonstrations of Monday were no mockery whatever; they were dictated by sheer destitution. Demonstrations of this nature are dangerous, since the dissolute and mischievous, who would not work honestly, but would labour to plunder a store or a shop, mingle with the quiot and well disposed, and involve them in deeds that no charity could sanction, and no Magistrate tolerate. The laws of order and property must he observed, for the sake of the destitute, and maintained for the sake of those who are willing to afford them relief. If nothing else can be done for the working class, sure we are that the Limerick Guardians will extend relief outside the Workhouse. But to obviate that measure, prejudical as it may be, our kind-hearted and truly vigilant Mayor is using every effort in his power, to open and ensure the better resource of remunerative employment. As the organ of the Town Council he completed the arrangement with the Woods and Forests, for the right to the land which the Embankment would enclose. For this purpose the Mayor guaranteed the required sum out of his own funds. But an impedi-ment was then raised by the Board of Works in Dublin-where red-tapeism, doubtless, is less flexible than at the other side of the water ; and to try and move that Board to prompt action, the Mayor, accompanied by Mr. Murphy, the Law-agent of the Corporation, went yesterday to Dublin, where neither of those gentlemen will waste time or spare influence in accomplishing their task. If they fail, the fault will not be theirs, but that of the Board of Works, or other officials to whom certain rules are more binding than holy writ, and certain forms more sacred than man's life or God's charity. If the Mayor and Law-agent succeed-all well; then the suffering working class will have employment; but in any event the embankment cannot be long delayed; and mean while, some eight or nine large ships are arriving at this Port, in the discharge of which some scores of idle hands will be engaged. We give claswhere details of the events of yesterday, and the consequent proceedings in the Police Courts. Large numbers of Police have been brought in from outstations, and the Military force in the garrison is prepared to intervene if necessary. Let us earnestly hope that the remotest necessity for the interposition of armed men will not ensue; and that the working classes, to whom the opportunity of peaceful explanation of their sufferings will not and can-Science to the Minister of his own religiou, he is not at any time be denied. This day a supplemen-callously informed that he must accept the ministra-tions of a Protestant Parson, or be content to die by the Limerick Guardians.-Munster News.

We find that nobleman, Lord Robert Montagu, who had the courage to speak truth of the mountebank Garibaldi, has replied to the "howl of indignation" with which he was assailed on that score not alone by laymen who were partisans of the profigate Freebooter, but, by pious is ns.men, among whom was the "Rector of " ell" in Huntingdonshire-the Rev. Robert M'Ghee. Whether that advocate of revolution and carnage in Italy is of the blood or bone of our Hibernian acquaintance, forgery M'Gee, we are unable to tell; hut Lord Montagu answers the Rector, in a pappliet in which he proves the conduct of the Italian "liberator" is contrary to the law of nations, nay, and the Bible ; and nian and revolutionary proteges of the British government, we trust our Liberal Irish Members have perused and will use. If they suffer the iniquitous onslaught accomplished by the Whig Minister upon the Holy See, to remain unnoticed and uncondemned. we believe that the Representatives chosen by Irish Catholics will be lowered for ever in the public estitimation, and lose irrecoverably so much of the confidence of their constituents as they still possess .--Munster News,

Eight of the twelve judges in Ireland are now Catholics. They are Chief Justice Monaghan, Chief Baron Pigott, Justices O'Brien, Fitzgerald, Kcogh, Ball, and Barons Hughs and Deasy. The proportion of Catholics to Protestants in Ireland, is about five to one, so that there is room for more Catholic judges.

A few days ago as a farmer named O'Dea was removing some rubbish from an old house on the Townland of Ralabine, Co. Clare, which has been in ruins for many years, he discoverd two human skeletons, with the feet laid against each other. The bones broke into pieces on being removed. No one in the locality-some of whom are residing there for over sixty years-can throw any light on the matter. An inquest is to be held .- Post.

THE GLENVEAH MURDER.-LIFFORD, FEB. 12.-The prisoners, twelve in number confined here on remand charged with the murder of Mr. Murray, and shooting at the Rev. A. Nixon, and with Ribbonism, were all discharged from custody to-day. Deery, the approver, accompanied by Captain Considine, R. M., and Mr. Corr, J. P., Letterkenny, with a party of police, went ou Tuesday last to the Glenveagh mountains. The informer was unable to point out the place where Murray was murdered. The result of this was the discharge of the prisoners in custody, against whom he had sworn informations .- Londonderry Journal.

THE DERRYMACASH OUTRAGE .- As the spring assizes are drawing near, we are told that the feelings of the public in and around the blood-stained soil of Derrymacash are becoming excited. The Orange party are collecting funds for the purpose of feeing eminent counsel to defend those characters who await, in Armagh jail, their trial at the coming assizes. It is stated that Mr. Whiteside will be brought down specially on their behalf; and that other eminent counsel will also be feed to defend them.

The rumour obtains great credit in England that the Galway line of steamers will hereafter leave Limerick instead of the former port.

MELANCHOLY CATASTROPHE AT KINGSTOWN. -- Intelligence reached town this afternoon that Captain Boyd, of her Majesty's ship Ajax, and fourteen men of his crew, were unfortunately drowned about 12 o'clock to-day outside Kingstown Harbour. A telegram received states that-" Captain Boyd with his men were standing on the Eastern Pier, endeavouring to save the crew of a vessel which had gone ashore at the back of the pier, when a wave swept them all into the sea. Mr. John Mulvany, architect, was with them, but was saved." As far as can be ascertained, 16 vessels have gone ashore in or about Kingstown Harbour. Many lives have been lost in addition to Captain Boyd and boat's crew. Last night, about 9 o'clock, one of the severest gales remembered in Dublin for many years set in from the south-east, and continued to rage up to an anvanced hour to-day, accompanied by heavy rain and sleet. In addition to the sad disasters at Kingstown already detailed, numerous shipwrecks have occurred along the eastern coast, in the neighborhood of Dublin, and it is much feared that the destruction of life and property has been considerable. The reporter of the Freeman's Journal gives some details in reference to this event, which I subjoin :-" It is too true about the fate of poor Captain Boyd, of Hei and calumnies of his enemies in this country from nous sommes tons press," or, in English, 'Try it, it Majesty's ship Ajax, and his gallant companions. They are gone—lost in their humane efforts (0.1.14) the lives of their brother sailors. Capatin F you are aware, was an Irishman-I belie and . . . of Derry. During his sojourn among us he accoud the esteem of all for his many good qualities. A nobler fellow never trod the deck--believer in his officers and men. The particulars under which he came to his death are as follows :- Three large brigs were perceived drifting in towards the rocks at the back of the East Pier, near to a short breekwater that was run out some time ago. Captain Boyd at once observed their perilous situation, and, with the true spirit of a sailor, immediately summoned his men to man boats for the pier. They landed, and at once proceeded to the other side of the pier, where the vessels were drifting. The vessels came on and were smashed on the rocks. The shricks of those on board were heard far above the tempest. Ropes were thrown towards them, but they were driven back by the force of the storm. A mortar was used to throw a line, but it was utterly useless, the wind being too strong. The poor sailor were then seen to throw themselves overboard, and met with instantaneous death. Some of Captain Boyd's men procured ropes, lashed themselves with them and plung-ed into the surf, to endeavour to get on board either of the ill-fated vessels, but the sea was too powerful, At this time a large number of people collected, all willing and able to assist, but their good intentions were powerless. Their fellow-creatures were drowning before their eyes at a few yards distance, and nothing could be done to save them. Captain Boyd saved a few of his own men from death, by pulling them out of the surf. It was at this time, 12 o'clock noon, blowing fearfully. At last there was a treacherous lull, and an enormous wave came round the point of the breakwater on which he and his brave crew were standing, and, as it receded, swept all that were there into the sea-the gallant captain and his courageous crew were seen no more. Others who were standing as spectators narrowly escaped death ; fortunately they were extricated in time from their perilous situation by others. A man named Anderson, who was standing within a few yards of Captain Boyd, got his thumb jammed between the rocks, and thus was miraculously preserved to his inmily. Those who escaped were bruised and otherwise wounded by the rocks. The doctors of the town dressed the wounds, and those sailors who were injured were immediately taken on board the Ajax. and attended to by Dr. Buchanan, the surgeon of the ship. This gentleman broke the sad intelligence of the fate of poor Captain Boyd to his wife, who resides on board." THE CORK ELECTION .- The Cork Examiner says it is in a position to state that Major O'Reilly will most probably, come forward as a candidate for Cork county. Our contemporary must rely upon mistaken information, as we can announce that Major O'Reilly will not stand for Cork ; but should a vacancy occur in Drogheda, he will, if not previously called elsewhere by his duty to the Sovereign Pontiff, contest that borough with any candidate not an arowed supporter of pure Catholic Education, or opposed to the Mixed or, so-called National System. Morning News. ORANGE OUTBREAK IN TYRONE-DUNGANNON.-On spotless and cherished spouse. Weep and mourn, respect revert to the tastes and habits of many prethe 21st instant a party of Orangemen came into the and humble yourselves with her, too; join your village of Eglish with drums and a fife, playing alms-deeds and your prayers with hers, that so, through the friendly intercourse which had so long party tunes and firing shots.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LENTEN PASTORAL OF HIS EMINENCE THE CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER .- The following pastoral from his Eminence Cardinal Wissman, was read yesterday in the several Roman Catholic churches and chapels in the Archdiocese of Westminster :---

"Nicholas, by the Divine mercy, of the Holy Roman Church, of the title of St. Pudentia, Cardinal, Priest. and Archbishop of Westminster, to our dearly beloved brethren and children in Christ, the clergy, secular and regular, and the faithful of the diocese, health and benediction in the Lord.

"We regret, dearly beloved in Christ, that indisposition prevents us addressing you as fully as we could have wished at the approach of the Lenten season: a few lines dictated from our couch must take the place of our wonted pastoral letter. Since Christmas-day it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict us with a partial relapse into the same mulady which last year deprived us of the annual consolation of opening our heart to you, and suggesting more particular objects for your prayers during this period of special humiliation and supplication.

"For we can safely and unanxiously commit to the untiring zeal and to the instructions of our devoted clergy the task of nerving you to the dis-charge of your penitential duties and supporting company them. It has, indeed, on this account sugges to you rather some special and great tonic of reditation or prayer in which it was our desire that the members of every congregation and the clergy of every mission should unite in a common, warm, and persevering entreaty at the Throne of It would be difficult this year not to invite Grace. you, dearly beloved in Christ, to join the Universal Church in prayer for great and general purposes connected with her wolfare and that of her august and beloved Head.

"We could not easily give expression to our sentiments on many of these subjects without introducing, contrary to our established custom, reflections on events and circumstances of a secular or political character, which have greatly afflicted the position of the Church and her Supreme Pontiff. We will therefore content ourselves with recommending to you, as an object for your most fervent and affectionate prayers during this holy season, the dis-tressed condition of the Church in many countries, Remember often before God the spoliation of His sanctuaries, the banishment of His pious prelates: the imprisonment of His zealous priests, the cruch dispersion from the houses in which they had yowed to live for ever as his spouses, and which they had endowed with their little patrimony, of innocent and virtuous religious, without without compensation and without shelter; the encouragement given to the diffusion of error, immorality, and scurrilous attacks on sacred things; the confiscation of the patrimony of the poor and of the Church; the tetal depression and affliction of the virtuous, and the triumph and boastfulness of the wicked.

"Remember more especially, when in the presence of our dear Lord exposed to your adoration, the aiflictions of His vicar upon earth, the calamatics which have overwhelmed the temporal State, the deep sorrow which has struck and penetrated his naternal heart at the sight and knowledge of the wars which threaten the spirtual kingdom confided to his charge, and then, with all the earnestness of filial devotion, pour out your hearts unto the soured and adorable heart of your Divine Redeemer, and entreat Him to control, to strengthen, and, if it so please Him, to gladden the soul of your afflicted father, and by the exercise of His Almighty power to rescue him and His own dear spouse from surrounding calamities. But limit not yourselves to prayers, however earnest, but show your loyalty and affection no less by works. Lent is a season of alms-deeds as well as fasting, and remember that, however painful it may be to employ this term in connection with such an object, it will be one of the noblest and most sacred applications of what we can call charity (for charity is love) to bestow freely and lovingly in alleviating the temporal necessities of your spiritual father what at another time you might have applied to other pious uses. The institution of St. Peter's pence has, as you know, received our warmest approbation and encouragement, and we are anxious that the world should see how zealously our desires have been seconded by your wonted charity and writes to the Star and Dath as follows: "As an generosity, We hope that our Holy Father will officer in the French envy, I answer to Mr. Locke, derive some little consolation analdst the sufferings M. P., in good plain French, 'Essayez, si yous youlez,

y be able to feel that your sympathy turns, a sec has been complete, and that, as you have suffered with her, so likewise with her, without self-reproach, you may erult.

"One word more. We venture to request, in addition, an occasional prayer for ourselves, that God's will be done in all things regarding us; only, that whether in sickness or in health, whether it he His holy will that we should continue still to languish in infirmity or be restored once more to full vigour, we may devote ourselves exclusively to the promotion of His glory by the faithful administration of our ecclesurvical office.

"And we, on our side, earnearly entrent flim to bless you and yours with Ilis choicest gifts, temporal and spiritual, and in due time to crown your lives of virtue with eternal bliss, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, "Given in Westminster, and ordered to be read on

Quinquagesima Sunday, on the 5th day of February, 1801, " N. CARD. WISEMAN,

### Archbishen of Westminster,

ENGLAND'S PREPARATIONS - Never since Europe was bauded against the First Bonnparte has England made such complete preparations for playing a great pact in whe as during the last two years. Safety and national greatness, however, are not to be you throughout the holy exercises which usually ac- bought in times like these except at a high price .-That price we now pay not only in money, but in a been hitherto our practice in our Lenten address to | kind of antional distraction from comestic topics .-It is allowed on all hands that political contentment is almost verging on apathy. Some call it a Conservative reaction, some merely a more cautious adsance in a path from which the nation can never swerve. At all events, the principal feature of the session of 1261 will be that the government has no political measures to propuse, and that the country pardensi: neglect. The independent members wil no double, propose reforms of every kind. If they can seep a house, they may dilate on the hardships to which all forts of people are exposed from all erts of aluses; but Premier and Secretaries will he as callous to these sufferings as we suspect the sufferers are themselves. Two causes may be assigned for this decay in political proton, the first is permutant and constitutes the higher traimph of the last thirty years by dation. It is but the great reconstruction of our institutions has, in the opinion of all moderate men been affected, and that the changes which remain to be made can walt wait until a more convenient time. We need not, after the fashion of an old Whig enumerate the mensures of the last third of a century, but any one who compares the requirements of aoriety under the unreformed parliament with the holdons of a Radical members of parliament in 1961 will understand how it is that a ministry can content the country while leaving all popular measures out of the programme. But snother, a name powerful through a temporary cause of dislike to organise reformed is to be found in the state of Europe, and, we may add, of America There may be usually in the body policie what has been called an itching for change, but at present there is a counter-irritation in the form of an arching to know what will happen in Darone Parting aside the chances of national diagon even the feel, ing of enjosity is strong enough a divert men from the ballot or the extension of the strongs. One fire has put out another's backing, and as long as r'rancia Il is at Gaety, and Austria is preparing for a death struggle in the Quadrilateral, people will think of these things more than of their old topies - Times

> There are in England and Wales 29 338 known thieves and depredators, of whom 2428 are ascertained to be under sixteen year of age. It is said there are in England ad Wates 36 780 fillen wemen, of whom 2.937 are under 19 years of age. The total known criminal population of England and Wales numbers 135,760 persons, all at large. It is estimated that the criminal population of England and Wales costs the country 50,600,000 annually.

> Mr. Locke, M. P., ress. By addressed the electors of Southwark. In the course of his speech he said "If the English navy should go on as it has done for some time past, and the French many should go on making like preparations, the source we demol-ish the French may the better" (Lunghter and cheers.) Doubtless the honourable gentleman made this remark in a painful manner ; but it seems to have excited the ire of a French estal officer, who

strong desire to have the condition of Catholics in workhouses and other similar institutions brought under the notice of the Legislature, in the hope of bing better measure of je tice in their treathan that which they now receive. For this 10. me some the energetic co-operation of all classes is absorbed ynecessary. We rely upon our zealous clergy for the collection of sufficient evidence to submit to the promised Committee of the House of Commons which will sit upon this subject. We sincerely and earnestly hope that not only every Ca-tholic member of either House will contribute his most strenuous and persevering efforts in this sacred cause, but that every liberal-minded legislator, of whatever religious creed he may be, will second our endeavours to attain what no one can deny to be just-an equal treatment of our poor with that which others receive, as fair and honest an interpretation and application of the law to Catholic children as to others, or if the defect be in the law, its prompt and honourable amendment. But from all we must ask such assistance as may enable our committee established to promote these ends to do its work efficiently. The 'Workhouse Papers' issued by this active body, the perusal of which we earnestly recommend, will instruct all whom it concerns feelings of pity and indignation in behalf of these hapless children of misery. The labours of the committee in bringing this subject before the public, and still more before Parliament, will involve no incon-siderable expense, and to meet this we have no other resource except the familiar one of your charity. We desire that for this holy end a collection he made on some Sunday during the Lenten season in every church and chapel of the diocess, according to the direction and good judgment of the local clergy; and, further to insure the success of our efforts, petitions to both branches of the Legislature will be of the highest importance. A form for these has been prepared by our committee, and we carnestly exhort you all, clergy and laity, to sign them and procure as many signatures as possible for them, that so they may carry all the weight which so religious a cause deserves.

"Let us now conclude with expressing our regret at not having been able to address you in those solemn and religious notes which befit this holy season. Let your own piety supply this want; let it remind you how this season is connected with the most tender and awful mysteries of salvation; how it is intended to purify and to consecrate the frail but sacred vessel which every one bears into the sanctuary of their God, that so it may be found pure and bright to receive the fulness of Easter joys and whom you will contemplate humbled, suffering, and crucified; and unite in all this contemplation the full, though humble, assurance that as God dealt with His own dearly beloved Son, so will He deal with His

a load calumnies of his enemies in this country from the sound have endeavoured, to the best of our power, to lighten his temporal burdens, as well as to sympathize with his inward sufferings. The publication of this, our pastoral, is almost coincident with the opening of the Parliannatary Sessing. We have already expressed to you our Sessing. We have already expressed to you our best love, and I hope be will ' the commander of the English fleet in that future and memorable demolition of the French fleet."

The Protestant Eishop of Exctor was heady in conversation with one of his brethren, who beneated the state of the law which excludes the Protestant Dissenters from the Episcopal Establishment ; adding, "Surely your Lordship must wish that our Church should gain such a man as Mr. Spurgeon. Well, said Dr. Philpots, "1 might be transfel, if I did not remember the commandment ... Then shalt not covet thy neighbour's ass."

SCOTCH WHISRY AND FRENCH WINE - At a conersazione of the Scottish Trade Protection Society on Monday, Mr. Duncan Milaren delivered an address on the recent treaty with France, in which he referred to the probable effect of the introduction of French wines into Scotland. He said .- As Scotchmen we have a special interest in the wine day question. We consume only about one-half of the quantity of wine per head which our brothren across the Tweed concume; and, unhappily, we balance the account by consuming more than double the quantity of ar-If a reduction of the wine duries then, dent spin shall beget a preference, to a considerable extent, for the light and cheap wine of France, a great social and moral benefit will accrue, which will far more than compensate for any loss thereby occasioned to the national exchequer. Nor does there appear to he any serious obstacle to such a happy change. The ancient beverages of Scotland were ale and lieer for the poorer classes, and claret for those in better circumstances. Whicky was hardly known as an erticle of general consumption in Scotland till the begin. ning of the 18th century. In 1786 the consumption took a great leap, having advanced to 824,983 gallong, the duty being 2s 71d. At this period-only 75 years since, Scotland may be said to have commenced its career as a whisky-drinking nation, and it has gone on rapidly increasing since that time. During the three years ending in 1852 the con-sumption reached its maximum, the average yearly

sumption reached is maximum, the average yearly quantity being 7,014,904 gallons, the duty being then 48. per gallon, including the duty on the malt. Since that period a considerable reduction has taken place, purily from the effects of recent legislation respecting publichouses, and partly from the increase of the Excise duties. During the two years ending in March, 1860, the average quantity consumed was reduced to 5,453.024 gallons, the duty being 8s per gallon, which is still an enormous quantity, being equal to about 11 bottles for each man, woman, and child of the population ; while the consumption of wine in Scotland is less than one bottle for each pergraces. Fast, therefore; weep and mourn for a time, that you may be glad with the angels and Apostles and with Mary in the resurrection of Him the duty on light wines is reduced to 1s., and the duty on whisky increased to 103. per gallon, there is reason to hope that, as a new generation rises up, Scotland may gradually abandon its recently acquired habits as a whicky-drinking pation, and in this vious conturies, required and cherished, no doubt,

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### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1861

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WE have not yet received confirmation of the tidings, which reached us last week, of the fall of Gaeta. This however is an event which may be hourly looked for.

All is still confusion in the United States .-Mr. Lincola's maugural address abounds with words, but gives no clear indication of the course he intends to pursue towards the seceding States, if the latter remain firm in their attitude of independence.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY .- In consequence of this religious and national festival falling this year on Passion Sunday, its celebration will be postponed to Wednesday, the 20th inst., on which day the usual Procession will take place, and the customary High Mass will be sung at St. Patrick's Church by Ilis Lordship the Bishop of Montreal. The Societies are making the a manner becoming Irishmen and Catholics.

for attributing "annexation" proclimities to the Protestant Reformers of Upper Canada; but at the same time our cotemporary admits that the events now transpiring in the United States are adas. We take this opportunity of more clearly to any country in the world. In Canada, in explaining ourse ves.

We believe in the "Annexation" proclivitiebecause all the political acts of the party which of the former in this country, with that to which follows Mister George Brown, and bows down in professedly Catholic countries-such as France before the Glube, point that way. The ter- | under Louis Napoleon-they are reduced, we minus towards which Clear-Gritism in Upper Canada, and " Rougeism" in this section of the Province are hastening, is ultra-democracy-a no impertinent civil functionary presumes to Church; we should mourn were it with us, as it ion, because irreconcilably at variance with all saucy "Jack-in-Office" interferes with the spite of all its material advantages, its wealth, those monarchical traditions, and institutions which it has been our good fortune hitherto to have retained, in consequence of our still forming our own children; and no where has Queen half of its Bishops, and for nearly ninety-six per a portion of the British Empire.

We should be glad if our Quebec cotempor- obedience from ber subjects than she has in Ca- I temporary consists in this, that we attributed to Reformers of Upper Canada. The page of history is, however, open before us, and therein we read that Protestantism in the religious order. tends naturally to democracy in the political order, whilst the latter is as mevitably the foreno reason for believing that the Protestants of to day differ greatly from their spiritual predecessors of the XVI century. The existence, and formidable proportions of Orangeism in Unper Canada, strongly confirm our worst suspicions as to the disloyal tendencies of a large section sire control over the education of his own chilof the extreme anti-Catholic party in that section of the Province; for Orangeism, in its origin, and in its essence, is Whiggish or disloyal. Catholics, as in Ireland in '98, may for a short season, and under extreme provocation, form a monstrous alliance with Jacobinism or Whiggery-which is but a diluted and vapid form of Jacobinism; but the natural affinities of Orangeism are with low radicalism, and the Orange and charitable purposes-implying of course the dish-clout is the legitimate ensign of regicides, co-relative right on the part of religious and revolutionists and sans-culottes all over the world. It is the boast even of Protestants, that it is Protestantism that is revolutionising Italy. It may be objected that in the North of Ireland the Orange body has always been profuse of its professions of loyalty, and active in upholding the authority of the British Sovereign .--This however is but an accident, for Orange lovalty is but the form in which Orangemen express their hatred of Catholicity. Orange loyalty proceeds, not from any love to monarchical institutions, or from any ill-will towards demagogueism, but from its antipathy to Popery. and its attachment to "Protestant Ascendency." A republican or democratic form of the latter, and give the means of persecuting Irish Catholics, would be more in favor with the children of Cromwellian soldiers, and the descendants of the Puritans, than are the present monarchical institutions of Ireland-which restrain in a great degree the malevolence, and put a curb on the fanaticism, of Irish Orangeism.

especially, loyalty is no less the interest, than it is the duty of all Her Majesty's Catholic subjects. We do not ignore the intolerance towards Catholics of which, in the last century, the British Government was guilty, nor would we seek to extenuate its guilt in this respect .---But truth and justice compel us to admit that here in Canada, Catholics have not only no cause of complaint against Great Britain, but that they would be guilty of rank ingratitude, were they not thankfully to acknowledge the many benefits which they derive from British connexion, and from being subjects of Queen Victoria-amongst which benefits we may justly reckon that of being protected by the Imperial ægis against the anti-Catholic fanaticism of the " Protestant Reformers," and their " natural allies" the Orange ruffians who, true to their instincts, insulted their guest, and the son of their Queen. We deplore sincerely, we condemn as heartily as any one ninety-six per cent are aliens by birth. can condemn, the foreign policy of the Russell-

Palmerston Cabinet, and the encouragement which, to curry favor with Protestant democracy, our actual rulers give to Italian Jacobinism. But we remember the proverb that even ' the devil is not so black as he is painted;" and government under which we live -- the government which protects our persons and our pro-

perties, which not only respects our religious institutions, but is their best material guarantee against the assaults of the "Protestant Reform" party-as the vilest government in the world. Its faults against Catholicity, and these are great and numerous enough God knows, proceed not from the too great predominance of ment in its Constitution, but from the inability always and everywhere intensely Protestant, and The Quebec Advertiser is offended with u- intensely anti-Catholic. We should be fools, indeed, worse than fools, were we by any means to encourage a policy tending to weaken those links which connect us with the British Empire. and to which we are indebted for those religious destined to have important results upon the Can- liberties which we enjoy in a degree unknown Lower Canada especially, the most perfect rehgious liberty obtains both for Catholics, and for Government of Protestant Great Britain. Here able to furnish so abundantly to the wants of the ed it. nomination of our Pastors, or attempts to cur- and far larger population, is indebted to foreign

Victoria better right to expect loving and logal cent of its Clergy; and our sin against our co-

ary could courince us of error, by assuring us of tholic Lower Canada. Had Catholic Ireland the Boston Pilot the some sentiments as those the loyalty of the " Clear-Grits" or " Protestant been but dealt with, as we have been dealt with, with which we are animated ; and that we be-Ireland would not be as she is to-day, the vulnerable point in the British Empire ; nor would the latter have occasion to dread either insurrection from within, or invasion from without. runner of Cæsarism or despotism-and we have ant, were the "Protestant Reformers" of the its own wants. Now, he who records a fact not Oburch and State amalgamation is most prominent, lature, the above basis for a Federation cannot West to obtain the upper hand, all this would be exultingly, and not indifferently, "complains," altered. Civil and religious liberty are incompatible with "Protestant Ascendency." Freedom of education, i.c., the right of every man, as against the State, to the absolute and excludren, would give place to a slavish and degrading system of " State-Schoolism," which the " Protestant Reformers," of Upper Canada have long labored to set up in their section of the Province, and which Protestant democracy has already successfully established in the United States .--The sacred rights of property, the right of every cluding from the extraordinary fact above cited man to give and bequeath of his own for religious choritable institutions to hold all property so given and bequeathed-would be trampled under error. If Lower Canada could not furnish five foot; and Cathelic Lower Canada would soon be in a more wretched condition than that to which " Protestant Ascendency" has reduced Catholic Ireland. Here then-independent of the precepts of our religion-are weighty reasons why Catholics should be loyal British subjects, why they should strain every nerve to oppose color to the accusation ever urged against them by their adversaries; of being disloyal subjects of Queen Victoria, because Catholics. Some amongst the latter there may be, who are indeed government, which should ensure the stability of so; and if such there be, we would recommend them-since no one compels them to reside in Canada and under the British flag-to leave the country as speedily as possible, and to entrust themselves to the tender mercies and liberal policy of a Louis Napoleon, a Victor Emmanuel or of a Yankee " Know-Nothing" mob. The Catholic, however, who voluntarily makes Canada his dwelling place, is bound by interest, ia honor and in conscience, to be a loyal British subject, and to maintain in their integrity the nish one hundred members of the priesthood .---

THE BOSTON PILOT .- We must confess our- Catholic laity of the United States are of foreign nadas is no doubt morally competent to decree selves surprised as well as pained at the captious birth, and that the numbers of foreign priests are the repeat of the existing Legislative Union; but spirit of our Boston cotemporary, and the unjust only in proportion with the numbers of the for- - and herein lies the whole pith of our logica comments by him made upon a short paragraph mer, we ask-what then has become of the de- subtleties "arguties"-we deny altogether in which appeared in the TRUE WITNESS of the scendants of those thousands and tens of thous- right to legislate for the future of Lower Cana 15th ult., with reference to the Catholic Priest- ands of Catholics whom the stream of European da as a separate or distinct Province. No Le bood of the United States. In our issue of the emigration has, since the commencement of the gislative body, not the exclusive Legislature of above date, we quoted the Boston Pilot to the XIX. century, deposited upon your shores ?- | Lower Canada, has, or ever can have, any right effect that-" all of the seven Roman Catholic Have they not tallen victims to your " common to dictate as to its future; and the first indispen-Archbishops, and more 'than half of the forty- schools," and an anti-Catholic system of educa- sable steps towards the realisation of a Confede nine Bishops of the United States are of Euro- tion? If, on the other hand, the Pilot contends ration, of which Lower Canada shall form a di pean birth, while not one hundred of the 2,235 that the native born Catholics in the States are tinct State, are these :priests are natives of the United States;" and numerous, that the descendants of Catholic immi- 1. The Repeal, pur et simple, of the Legis we prefaced our extract with the words " The grants have, as a general rule, remained faithful lative Union.

Boston Pilot complains that." It is of the to their ancestors' religion-whence comes it, 2. The summoning of a Lower Canadian Parword "complains" that our Boston cotemporary we ask, that so numerous a body can furnish so liament, which alone is morally competent to now complains-for, contends the latter, "we few officers to the army of Christ ? How is it discuss the conditions of a Federal Union, of would not complain of the fact," that, of the -that with all your material advantages-you which Lower Canada is to form a separate State. Catholic clergy of the United States nearly cannot furnish five per cent. of your own cler- Our objection, therefore, so far from being

We cheerfully retract the word " complains," atmosphere, or, to use the words of Dr. Brown- essentially practical things in the world, as we and urge in extenuation of our offience, only son, "in the conditions of American social life, have already endeavoured to impress upon the this-That we could not deem that a Catbolic, which prevent the call from reaching the candi- mind of our Quebec cotemporary. Confederacitizen of the United States could record the date, or the candidate from following the call tion implies a voluntary compact entered into by extraordinary fact that not five per cent. of the when it has reached him ?"-Brownson's Re- several independent States, and is incompatible Catholic priests of that country were natives- view, Oct. 1860, p. 500.

we do not therefore deem it to be incumbent that, in short, the United States had to depend This is the Reviewer's explanation of what he force ab-extra; as would be the case were a upon us, as Catholic journalists, to revile the almost entirely upon foreign countries for their calls "an extraordinary condition of things ;"- Federation imposed upon Lower Canada, either Catholic clergy-with either pleasure or indiffer- whilst by the admission that " history furnishes, by a decree of the Imperial Parliament, or by ence. Were we compelled by the inexorable the name of no nation in which the faith was decree of the United Legislature of the two Prologic of statistics to record a similar fact of Ca- fairly established and preserved for any length of vinces. In the latter, a majority might well he nada-were we obliged to admit that nearly time, unless by the aid of a native clergy-with in favor of the Canadian's plan, although of the ninety-six per cent. of our Catholic clergy were the single exception of Japan"-p. 498-he Lower Canadian representatives, the great ma foreigners-we should do so with extreme regret ; virtually admits that unless this "extraordinary jority were opposed to it; and therefore is it we should have before our eyes a fact upon which state of things" be speedily changed, the Catho- that we of Lower Canada should insist, as an inwe could not look on with indifference ; in which he faith cannot be expected long to survive in dispensable preliminary towards Confederation we should certainly, as Catholics, find no cause the United States. Our deductions from the upon having all the details of that measure subeither the monarchical, or the aristocratic ele- for rejoicing or exultation ; and one therefore facts cited by the Pilot are similar to those mitted to, discussed in, and ratified by the diswhich we should record faithfully as journalists, enunciated by Dr. Brownson. We believe that finct or separate Legislature of Lower Canada Becessary preparations to honor "The Day" in of either the one or the other to resist the en- but with profound regret, as Catholics. It is to us the youth of the United States are so intent But this implies the a stual repeal of the Union. croachments of the democratic element, which is of Lower Canada a subject of congratulation, upon the things of this world, so fervent in the and the restoration of the ancient Parliament of and of legitimate pride that, notwithstanding the worship of Mammon, or the All-mighty dollar, Lower Canada. inferiority of many of our physical conditions to that either the call, or vocation to the priesthood, those of the United States, we furnish Priests | never reaches the ears of those towards whom it by New Brunswick, by all the other Lower and Religious, not only in amply sufficient num- is addressed, or that reaching them, it is disre- Provinces of which the proposed Confederation bers for our own wants, but for the wants of our garded for the things and riches of this world .- is to be composed ; with what shedow of reason less fortunately circumstanced brethren in the "Inclination"-we again quote from Dr. Brownfaith. Not only here we require not to impart : son-" urges them to basten on and join their ninety-six per cent of our Clergy from Europe, comrades who are already in the thick of the but we can allord to send Priests and Nuns to exciting scramble for distinction and gold"-p. all parts of North America, to civilize and 501-and in the mulst of the confusion, "the of the Procestant Reformers of Upper Canada. Protestants; and if we but compare the position | Christianise the Protestant communities of the thoughts of a vocation to the priesthood" are United States, and to carry the Gospel to the soon forgotten. This is the explanation of the remote settlements of Red River, and to the phenomenon given by a distinguished American. further shores of the Pacific. We rejaice and and we see not how we can be amenable to the must do justice to the wise liberality of the give God thanks, because this our country is strictures of the Boston Pilot for having adopt-

In justification of our reprobation of those who political order incompatible with British connex- criticise a Catholic Bishop's Pastorals; here no is with the United States-a country which, in encourage the emigration of Catholics to the United States, we refer the Boston Pilor of March 1861, to the Boston Pilot of November tail our rights as parents over the education of countries for all its Archbishops, for more than 1860, and to the latter's criticisms upon the invitation of Goverson Banks to keep " Thanksgiving Day." In that article, and speaking in the name of his fellow-Catholics, the Pilot asked :---

gy ? Is not the cause to be found in your moral mere logical quibble, involves one of the most with the idea of a political union imposed by

This right will be enjoyed by Nova Scotia, or of right then can it be refused to Lower Canada? Are the Lower Canadians, in very deed, an "inferior race" that they should not be allowed the same control over their future destimes, as that enjoyed by the people of the Lower Provinces? It is for the independent Legislature of New Brunswick to discuss the terms upon which it shall become a member of the proposed Confederation ; and shall not we insist that equal privileges be accorded to us of Lower Canada ? Why should our future destinies be submitted to a body of which it might so happen that two-thirds of the whole were m favor of a Confederation, and two-thirds of the members for Lower Canada strongly opposed to such a measure ? How could a political system formed under such auspices, and imposed upon Lower Canada by a force ab extra, be termed a Confederation !

" The Federal compact" says Mr. Tache himself--20411 reposerati --- mo "Where are our privileges? Do they consist in the perpetual and inalienable delegation of the powers of the separate governments of the Provinces to the general government"-p. 241 (The Italic ure our own.)

And it is for this reason that, in Canada, ties which bind us to the British Empire.

lieved therefore, that it was with regret, and not with either indifference or exultation, that he announced the significant fact of the incompetence nounced the significant fact of the incompetence achools on which we cannot rely, we have to pay of the Catholic population of the United States again for the benefit of a sound and healthy education But were the "Clear-Grit" policy triumph- to furnish a sufficient number of ecclesiastics for or records it with regret; and this only was what we meant by our employment of the offending verb ; but since it has given offence, we at once retract it, and recognise that the fact, that the Catholics of the United States are, in spite of their wealth, opportunities and numbers, indebted to foreign countries for nearly ninety-six per cent of their Clergy, is a matter, either of perfact indifference, or of rejoicing, to the Catholic editor of the Boston Pulot. Our cotemporary condemns our logic in con-

-a fact without a parallel in the annals of Christendom-to the unfitness of the moral atmosphere of the United States to promote a vigorous Catholic life. We cannot here admit our

in admitting the relevancy of the comparison .---We should have our doubts of, may a thorough [ "Throw aside your logical and chronological subaliens, and which could not furnish from its native population five per cent. of the Generals. Colonels, and Captains, it required for the defence of its territories. We may be pardoned the contrary .- Canadien 27th Feby. therefore for doubting the moral salubrity of the United States' atmosphere, since, from amongst its numerous Catholic population, it can not fur-

the fact that we have to pay for godless schools, in which our holy religion is assailed, and our ministers are ridiculed ? Are we to be thankful, because, after having contributed our quota to the support of tion for our children ? This is a glorious country, indeed. But it is a fact that the worst feature in the and disgustingly bateful in the presumptuous interference of the State to force us to give our children up to teachers who are the enemies of our faith. We shall never be guilty of such monstrous abuse of our understanding as to acknowledge as a blessing from heaven what in fact is one of the most powerful machinos made to play against the spiritual welfare of a Catholic generation.

This is our justification. The country in which Catholics are treated by the State as the Boston Pilot pretends that Catholics are treated by the United States, is not the place to which the stream of Catholic emigration should be directed; and no honest man should refrain from warning the Catholics of Ireland against exposing themselves to "one of the most powerful machines made to play against the spiritual welfare of a Catholic generation."

per cent. of its Catholic clergy, if for the re- Protestant, aversion for logical abstractions, mainder we were obliged to have resource to the amongst which be classes our objection to his ar-United States, or to any other foreign country, guarant in favor of Confederation as an easy we should at once admit that there must be some-means of obtaining a separation betwixt Upper posed. thing deleterious in the moral atmosphere of and Lower Canada. We retorted that separa-Lower Canada, something most fatal to Catholic tion mast-it Upper and Lower Canada are to life, of which the most certain and encouraging enter into the Confederation as separate and the full exercise of all her powers as a separate the policy of the "Ronges" and the "Protest- proof is numerous vocations to the priesthood, distinct States-precede, logically and actually, government; and she cannot exercise those ant Reformers;" and why they should carefully numerously replied to. Our cotemporary cites or in point of time, the Canadian's proposed powers entil she have a separate government abstain from every word or act that might give the case of an army, and we have no besitation. To this our Quebec contempor- and a separate Legislature of her own, to dele ary replies in his issue of 27th ult, :--

> contempt for, the military qualities of a unition theties. We have to deal with the most valgar and deration, may down fit to part with. The subset army was officered almost exclusively by practical affair, with a Legislative act which shall what we meant by asserting the logical and chesimply and simultaneously decree, without embarassing itself with your logical antecedents-- Confe- nological antecedence of Repeal of the Union deration and Repeal of the Union, or if you please, for until the Union be repealed, Lower Canada Repeal of the Union and Confederation, and it will be thus decreed in spite of all chronological logic to

so to decree, in so far as Lower Canada is interested ; and that body is the Legislature of Low-If the Pilot urges that the great majority of the er Canada. The Legislature of the United Ca- but a very stubborn fact.

But until Lower Canada be again by Repeat of the Union, established as a separate Province until she again enjoy her own separate Legiseven be laid. It is, we houe, evident to the Case dien, that since the New Brunswick Legislatur cannot delegate or alienate any of the powers of Nova Scotia, so also the Legislature of the United Canadas has no moral right to delegate or alienate any of the powers of the separate government of Lower Canada. The very first condition of a Federal Government, as laid down by M. Tache, in the passage cited above, exactas a condition sine qua non, a separate govern ment, and a separate Logislature for Lower C nada, before the plan of a Confederation, in which Lower Canada is to enter as a separa State, and upon terms of perfect equality w Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, can even discussed. All that our existing united Lagiture is morally competent to perform is, to ; Le Canadien entertains a profound, almost peal the Union; this offerted, the rest most left to the free and independent action of the veral independent or separate States of which the Confederation is subsequently to be real

> In a word-" Confederation" implies a volum tary compact entered into by Lower Canada, is gate to the general or Federal Government such portion of her powers as she, for a consicannot have her separate government; and unit she has her separate government, there cannot vernment of any portion of her powers as a separate Province. This is no logical subtilly

Decreed ! but by whom ? There is but one even be conceived any political organism morally body conceivable that has, or can have the right | competent to make delegation to a Federal Go

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. MARCH 8, 1861.

chivalrous defence of Mr. G. Brown at a late festive meeting in Kingston-whereof the prowhose editor was an eye and ear-witness of the facts by him related, and whose style certainly indicated uo desire to misrepresent Mr. M'Gee - the latter addresses us through the columns of the Montreal Herald of Wednesday. The letter itself is too long for insertion in extenso, but we will take up and reply to the salient points. Mr. M'Gee begins by telling us :--

"You did a foolish thing on Friday last. You violently attacked a man who has not attacked you, on the barest summary statement of a newspaper, well known to be a ministerial party organ. The Brilish Whig did not pretend to give my speech at the Kingston supper; he only in three or four sen-tences gave his recollection of what had taken place. Now although the points enumerated were alluded to by me, in the course of three quarters of an hour's address, what I did say could not have been accurately reproduced by any one in three or four sen-tances. You did a foolish thing because you opened 187.505. your case without being sure of evidence; you did another foolish thing because you affected to despise your adversary.'

It will be seen that Mr. M'Gee does not venture to deny the literal truth of the Kingston Whig's statement, to the effect that he (Mr. M'(Gee) " assauled the True Witness and kindred prints with bitterness." Having in his usual chivalrous spirit, " assailed us with bitterness" behind our backs, he now turns round on us in the style of an Old Bailey pettifogger, with the plea-" Ah ! but you can't repeat the words I used." No, we cannot; but on the faith of the assertion of one in whom, though a political opponent, we can readily recognise a man of honor, we believe that Mr. M'Gee did on the occasion alluded to, and behind our backs, "assail the True Witness with butterness" and "invective." The only, and therefore the best evidence we could obtain of the fact, was that of an eye and ear witness of the proceedings by him deposed to. That evidence we had in the depositions of the editor of the Kingston Whig, and upon that evidence we " opened our case."

Mr. M'Gee goes on to urge that we know less of the country than he does, who "has made it his business to understand the people among whom he lives, to respect their prejudices," and " to examine their opinions." This public opinion ; whilst it has been the sole busiseverally arrived. It is Mr. M'Gee's boast-

In reply to our notice of Mr. M'Gee's "bit- of Protestants, we are confident that there is host with the greatest consideration provided meter" assault upon the TRUE WITNESS, and his not one amongst them, to whom the name of lady or of gentleman can be applied, who would allow her or his daughter to breathe even the atmoswhom we have alluded above, and of whom no respectable portion of the Protestant press ever makes mention without expressions of abhorrence and disgust. We would also add-that if Protestant accounts of "Revivals," Love Feasts. &c., may be accepted as true, the scenes thereat often enacted, are worthy only of the "brothel," and of kindred places of debauch.

> But we have said that " Protestantism" is the cloaca maxima" of the Church, or sewer, into which she ejects all her impurities. But did not the Protestant Dean Swift say the same thing in substance long ago ? Did he not complain that the "Pope, when he weeded his garden, threw the weeds over the Protestant wall?" To the natural virtues of Protestants no one has been more prompt to do justice than has the TRUE WITNESS; but we confess it, we have no more respect for Protestantism than we have for any other form of mortal sin.

If the language of the TRUE WITNESS however, is so offensive, so daugerous, so calculated to increase strife in our mixed community, that Mr. M'Gee, as self elected censor, deems himself imperatively called upon to denounce it, what must be thick of the Canadian journalist who brands the "ANGLO-SAXON AS THE PRE-MIER BLACEGUARD OF THE WORLD ?" And yet this beastly and cowardly insult was offered, not a month ago, to the entire people of England, by a Toronto journal which, in its editorial columns, copied an article abusive of the Anglo-Saxon race from an Irish paper, containing the following comments :---

World?"

And the journal which thus expressed itself was Mr. M'Gee's pet organ, the Toronto Free-Mr. M Gee continues :-

"You assamed that when I went to Farliament, I would be the echo of the True Witness in the House of Assembly.'

Not so. We assumed-and considering your to a certain extent is true. Mr. M'Gee no : public antecedents we assumed most rashly-that doubt follows, or allows himself to be drifted | you would act in Parliament as a Catholic and along with, the lickle, ever changing current of a man of honor; that you would redeem your pledges, and uphold the principles which by the ness of the TRUE WITNESS to understand the Catholics of Monireal you were especially redoctrines of the Church, to respect her autho- turned to uphold. Those principles were the rity, and to treat as worthy only of contempt, principles of "Independent Opposition"-oppoall prejudices, all opinions contrary to those in- sition to every man to every party who or which fallible and invariable teachings. Hence the would not make full and immediate justice to the difference of the conclusions to which we have | Catholics of Upper Canada on the School Question, a prominent plank of his or its political platmade on the floor of the House, with the view form ; opposition to every man to every party, to curry favor with the enemies of the Church | who or which countenanced the foul insults offeras a fine liberal person who would not allow him- | ed to our Priesthood, and embodied in the tyself to be dictated to by Priests or Bishops- | rannical restrictions which Mr. Drummond's Bill and in special allusion to an important document attempted to impose upon bequests in favor of just then published by " the chief Pastors of the Religious or Charitable Associations. We assumed-and we deplore our rashness in so assur "I shall never consent to abandon one single con- ing-that Mr. M'Gee would make the interests of Catholicity his chief study in Parliament, and that to promote those interests he would employ all his talents. We could not believe-for at the period to which we allude we did not know cilable antagonism of the TRUE WITNESS, and Mr. M'Gee, and of what he is capable-we could not believe that any man, calling hunself a Catho-Gee as a public man. He asserts, to its fullest lic, would be so vile as to enter into any semiextent, the Protestant principle of "private blance of partnership with George Brown, the judgment;" and he does this, in the presence of foremost opponent of Catholic Schools ; we could not believe that any Catholic could be so lost to ciation of such a principle will be well received, every sense of decency, as openly to acknowledge as an honored friend, the man who had just the commencement of this season, hid fair to of the Church to which "it is his happiness to voted for imposing upon our Religious Corporabelong." It was in reference to such conduct | tions, restrictions so insulting as to compel the on the part of Mr. M'Gee-to this and other | very Society of which Mr. M'Gee was Presianalogous acts which have characterised his public | dent, to sparn with contempt an Act of Incorpocareer in Canada-that we made the remark, ration because similarly hampered. If we erred that the Catholic statesman, or publicist, who -as assuredly we did in our assumptions-it was on politico-religious questions could obtain the because we knew not Mr. M'Gee; and because praise of Protestants for liberality, stood mereby our little plummet line was all too short to facondemned in the eyes of all succere Catholics. thom the depths of baseness to which, in pursuit If Mr. M'Gee has won the friendship of George of the gittering bauble of a "roving commis-Brown and the "Protestant Reformers" of Up- missionership," Mr. M'Gee was content to de-

though it must have been at some inconvenience considering the season-with a fish dinner A young Priest, a native of old France, who has charge of almost the entire of the North Riding of Ontario, ceedings were reported by the Kingston Whig, phere polluted by such unclean beasts as those to of my bost, and I am sure feit as I did on the ocpassing through the village, shared the hospitality casion.

All this-the "fish-dinner" included-may be strictly true, but it is not at all to the point. ! When we shall see the leaders of the " Protestant Reform" party, active in overthrowing the tyrannical system of "State-Schoolism" which John O'Brien and the Rev, James Lonergan were they have long labored to erect-when we shall no longer find their bands in Catholic pockets, stealing from the hard-worked, poorly paid father of a family, the little means he possesses for giving a Catholic education to his children, and j applying the cash thus feloniously abstracted to the support of institutions which-we say it advisedly-have done more to pervert Catholics, and therefore to consign souls to hell, than have all the brothels and gambling houses on this Continent-then, but not before, shall we begin to give the "Protestant Reformers" credit for true liberality. This, and this only, is the test by which we try the professions of the "Clear-Grits and their apologists; this is the Ithurich spear, at whose lightest touch the true character : of that liberality which manifests itself in a fish-dinner," whilst imposing on us the curse of · Common-Schools," is at once displayed :---

-" for no faischood can endure Touch of celestial temper, but returns Of force to its own likeness."

We would also in the most delicate manner insinuate to Mr. M'Gee that it is not by long columns of unmeaning verbiage that he can justify in the eyes of Catholics his alliance with, and defence of. George Brown. That alliance Mr. M.Gee holds so dear that, to maintain it, he is prepared to abandon, or leave as " open " DOES IT NOT PROVE THAT THE ANGLO. guestions," all those questions on which Catho-SAXON IS THE PREMIER BLACKGUARD OF THE lics and Protestant Reformers are at issue-that is to say, all politico-religious questions, on which there can never be betwixt them any one principle in common ; and to justify housely, and to prove man of the 14th ult. Comment is unnecessary. our strictures upon his conduct unmerited, Mr. McGee must show that the political acts of Mr. George Brown and his colleagues, upon the great politica-religious questions of the day, and especially on the School Question, have always been such as to merit the respect and gratitude. of Catholics. This is the one point at issue bewixt us and Mr. McGee. is George Brown, or is he not, entitled to any coulidence, to any political support from Catholics ? Or is he as the FRUE WITNESS and the Toronto Freeman contend, our deadliest political enemy, the calimniator of our Church, and the invetorate

opponent of all our religious liberties ? If Mr. McGee he right, then has the Toronto Freeman be what the Toronto Freenan asserts he is, then are Mr. Brown's Catholic supporters and defenders the most object of hounds that ever crouched beneath a tyrant's horse-whip-

This too we would add-That, since Mr. M'Gee has again knowingly misrepresented the of which policy must be to secure the triumph of the cause of our " opposition" to his policy, and as latter. - Commercial Alvertiser the real cause is indicated in a correspondence which passed betwixt the editor of the TRUE appeared in our issue of yesterday, furnishing the WITNESS and Mr. McGee in February 1859we call upon the latter, either to publish himself, his overcoat, when a bowie-knife dropped from his or to give us leave to publish, that correspond- pocket. A constable being present at once arrested ence. We have twice before, in reply to Mr. that this worthy had recently abscended from Pen-M'Gee's misrepresentations, made this request, evivania, where he had committed forgeries to a conbut he shrunk from the ordeal, knowing that thin, and polerrapaed to Mr Vanvaikenburg, of this thereby his treachery and falsehood would be city to look out for him. Mr. Van, had seen the paexposed.

THR ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY OF KINGSTON. The Annual Meeting of this Society, for the Election of Officers, was held at their Rooms, Anchor Buildings, on Monday the 4th instant, the President in the Chair. After the reading and adoption of the Annual and Treasurer's Reports, the following gentlomen were elected Officers for the present year :-

J. O'Reilly, Esq.-President. Dr. O'Sullivan-Vice-President. Mr. James McManus-Cor Secretary.

- Mr. Thomas Molloy Rec. Secretary.
- Mr. Patrick Cortis Treasurer,
- Mr. John Smith -- Grand Marshall.

The Very Rev. P. Dollard, Vicar General, the Rev. | nominal. elected Chaplains to the Society. COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT -- Mesers. John Cor-

rigan, Peter Kilduff, Thomas Simpson, Patrick Redmond, Patrick Devlin, Charles McSourly, James Fitzsimmons, Robert Gardiner, Thomas Howland, lot of 150 barrels sold at \$4.20 in store. Daniel Hallinan and James Smith.

The following is the abstract of the Receipts and expenditures for 1860 :

RECEIPTS. Members Fees and Subscriptions..... \$681 07

Proceeds	of	Soiree	238
**	٢.	Pie-Nic.	167

15

	\$1086	64
EXPENDICIE Sundry cash di bursed Charitieg		
Сазь оп вявдТпомая	\$1016 \$70 Molloy,	

Rec. Secretary. Kingston, March 5th, 1861

The Quebec correspondent of the Hamilton Spectator describes the impressions by him experience i on beholding the rites of the Catholic Church : -

OURBRC, Feb. 22, 1861. It is a grand sight to see that assembling of the people together in the Cathedral here, during the Norcana--la neuvaine--the first nine days of Lent. For then, the Roman Uatholic priests, usually so placid and screne, take to preaching what one would call sensation sermons, and the huge church on the market place-so bizarro and irregular as to its exterior, so according to rule as to its interior -15 crowded by male and female listeners in about equal proportions, who till the pews, swarm into the aisles cluster around the massive square columns, surge up into the galleries, leaving not a foot of space vacant The Lower Canadian churches here are all painted white, and profusely adorned with gilding on the cornices and wherever their architectural design allows. Brilliantly lit up, so that the gold around the altar and pulpit and upon the coiling glitters again. the most prominent object in the Cathedral during the evening services of the Nacenna is the ligure of the preacher, clad in his white garment; and so distiacily is this brought out that I have sometimes thought there must be some special arrangement of the lights, designed to produce this fine effect. Priests do not read their discourses, but, if they have not committed them to memory, extemporize them, and though you concludes trace but two distinctly one pattors of the Canadian, at others you near the most perfect pronunciation of the French language, and often admire the classic style of orations from whose sentiments you as Protestants must disagree. The best speakers are the R. R. P.'s, as the Icavits call themselves upon their cards -- Revercads Prices that is- and the earnestness of manner which disringuishes members of that fraternity now, as of ol i, adds wonderfully to the impression their words are of themselves calculated to create.

The Honorable Joseph Morrison, Solicitor General for Canada West, has met with his usual mistortune in Grey, loaving been again defeated. The Urangvote was thrown for Gowan, thus giving Purdy, the Grit Candidate, a large plurality over his two oppofoully libelled Mr. George Brown ; if the latter ments, although in a minority of the whole voleofficial career for the present; he can hardly remain in office after it; and it is ominous of the ministerial candidates, in Upper Canada, at the next general election. Is appears that the Orange party is de-termined to compel its recognition as a power in the State by running candidates off its own, irrespective of Government or Opposition ; the result

The Government of Newfoundland has again appealed to the sister provinces against the approbended conclusion of a treaty with France respecting ber fisheries without consulting the Provincial authorities, or acting on their views.

#### MONTREAL MARKETS.

Flour .-- There were sales of No 1 Superline yeaterday at \$5.421 and \$5.45; we bear also of a sale at \$5.40; little doing. We quote Fine at \$4 to \$4.30; Superfine, No. 2, \$5 to \$5.20; Do., No. 1, \$5.40 to \$5.45; Fancy, \$5.60 to \$5.70; Extra, \$6 to \$6.25; Superior Extra, \$6,50 to \$7. Fall Wheat Flour

Bag-Flour. In demand ; for Spring, \$2 75 to \$2.-80; for Fall and Fyfe, \$2 874 to \$2.924.

Wheat .- Latest sales of good U. O. Spring, ex cars, \$1.16.

Oatmenl .-- We hear of several transactions : one

Peas.-Latest sales on the spot at 75c.

Oats .- The price paid to the habitans vesterday was 32c.

Ashes .-- We repeat quotations of yesterday Pots, \$5.75 to \$5 80; Peerls, \$6.05 to \$6.10.

Butter .- Dull ; we note a sale of store-packed at 134c.; the range of price is as before, 12c. to 14c., according to quality; good dairy 15c. to 16c. Provisions. - Little doing; we bear of small sales

of Mess Pork at \$18.50, Thin Mess at \$17; Prime Mess, at \$13,50.

Dressed Hogs .- The market is not notive ; soveral good lots are offering, and parties who expect \$6.361 to \$6.50, have had to accept leas money The range of prices this forenoon is from \$5.50 to \$6; sales reported at these intermediate figures since Friday. A lot of good carcasses is said to have brought a little over \$6 yesterday ; and we save a very choice lot for which a buyer offered \$6.121, the sofler asking \$6.25 - sale not concluded when we closed our report

Lard Only in retail demand ; small sales at 10 to 11c.

Poultry - A lot of Sj ewt or chickens brought de per lb on Saturday ; they were bought for the line ton markets.

Eggs can scarcely be quoted : the hubbane are vetting from 103 to 1s per dozen on the market, out there have been no sates in quantity. Were barrely arriving freely, the price would doubtless fail, but the first consignments will do well. There will probably be no frost now to injure them on the road.

Fish-Demand moderate; we quote White Fish a shude easier, \$7 to \$7,25.

Seeds-Timothy is saleable in quartity at 2,50 per bushel of 45 lbs. Clover is in densated at \$5 per bushel of 60 lbs for Western. Flax Seed is \$1,40 for U. C. per 56 lbs ( L. C. is \$1,50 t) (51.38 - Montreal Witness.

ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

Third Annual Course of Leathers,

THE THIRD LECTURE of this COURSE will be delivered by

THOMAS J. WALSH, Ess., B. C. L.,

OR THURSDAY EVENING the lith lastant, 18 548

BONAVENTURE HALL.

Sumect:

"BNGLISH PENAL CODES

Jommittee, and at the door on the Evening of the Lecture.

Lecture to commence at EIGHT orelark, P. M. By Order. P. E. EYAN, Bec. See.

February 7.

PROSPECTOS OF A LABOR AND SLABORATE

MAP OF CANADA WEST.

MESSRS, GEO, R. & G. M. TREMAINE, OF TORONTO.

PROPOSE to publish an entirely New and very Comprehensive Map of Opper Canada, drawn upon a large scale, making the Map about five feet nine inches by seven feet in size, and showing the County and Township Boundaries, Concessions, Side Lines and Lot Lines, Railways Canals, and all Public Highways open for travel; also distinguishing those which are Thoroughtares or Main Travelled Roads between Towns, Villages, &c., and the Planked, Gravelled, and Macadamised Roads ; showing the Capital of each County, and all Cities, Towns, and Villages, those with Post-Offices dis inguished from others. Also, all Lakes and Harbours ; the conrect courses of all Rivers and Mill Streams ; the location of Mill. the location and denomination of Country Churches; the incation of Country School-houses and Township Italls. Also, complete Meteorological Tables; a Chart showing the Geologicst Formation of the Province; Time Tables: Table of Distances: and the Returns of the New Census, or so much of them as relate to the Population, &c. The Names of Subscribers, in Critics, Towns, and Villages, will be published; also, if famished the Canvasser, the Title, Profession, Trade, &e., of each making a concise Directory for each Oity, Town, and Village, which will be nearly suggraved muor. the Margin of the Map It is also intender, to establish flight or of the Province, Showing the First Settlements throughout the Country, with the dates thereof : the exact place where Battles have been fength, or where other remarkable events have occurred, &u., &c , &c The Map will be published in the best syle, with Plans upon the margin of the Gittes and principal Towns, on an enlarged wale. 23" It will be faraished to Subscribers on Canvass landsomely Colored, Varnished, and Mognied, Dr. Six Dolburs per Copy ; which sum we the Sciencibers, agree to pay to the Publishers, or Bear of an delivery of the Map above referred to in good order and conition.

5

Church' '—that :—

viction at the dictate of any authority, that does not reach me through that reason which is at once the charter and chart of the tempestuons voyage of public life."- Toronto Freeman, 6th April, 1860.

This at once, and fully explains the irreconindeed of every true Catholic, towards Mr. M --Protestants, by whom he knows that the enunbecause an insult towards the "Chief Pastors" per Canada, it is because of his liberality in, or scend. virtual abandonment of, the School Question, and he makes so ignoble an employment.

And here it may not be out of season to correct another false statement, which Mr. M'Gee reiterates in one or two passages. He insulates -- for he does not dare to say so in so many words |" natural allies"-- that :---that the TRUE WITNESS has compared Protestant " meeting houses" in general, " to brothels." fluential among them, who, when they were about This is false, and Mr. M'Gee knows it to be pressible delicacy, provided me with a book, and false; though it is true that, in connection with the names of Achilli, Gavazzi, Leaby and other my kind Protestant host, at the risk of being late converts to the Protestant faith, infancus for his own service, to the nearest Catbolic Church. their lewdness, and emment for their hostility to Catholicity-we have spoken of the particular con- fifty andieuces, two-thirds Protestants, as fearlessly venticles over which such wretches preside-as in decent and unexceptionable language-and no morally on a level with places of prostitution .- Protestant ever interrupted my discourse. To these For so doing, we have no apology to offer, no let me add one more iliustration: about six weeks For so doing, we have no apology to other, no ago, I was in Port Perry on Lake Scugog, the guest retractation to make; and, from what we know of a Protestant friend. The day being Friday my

In conclusion, Mr. McGee will allow us to by his violation of his pledge to maintain the | hint to hun, that we are not to be convinced of Constitution of Canada "as it is"-as much as by the liberality of the "Protestant Reformers," the exercise of those great talents with which or of their "natural" qualifications as the politi-Providence has richly endowed him, but of which cal "allies" of Catholics, by such eridence as he contents himself with adducing. He tells usand this is all he can urge to show that George Brown should be held in honor by the " Dogans, and the Protestant Reformers" accepted as our

> "I have been the gnests of some of the most into join in their family proyers, have with an inexwithdrawn from the room; I have sometimes been driven two or three miles on a Sunday morning by I have attered, (whenever they came in my way, not otherwise,) Catholic truths and views of history, to as ever you did in your sanctum, clothed, however,

The meetings of the St. Patrick's Society of this City, which have been so interesting since a continue as buillantly as heretofore. At the regular monthly meeting on last Monday, a very iostructive and interesting essay on the origin and history of lrish Music was read by Mr.

Edward Wood. The young gentleman was said of Howard the Philambropist I also apair President and several members of the Society.

We are physical to call that Mr. Edward Murphy is to lecture before the Natural History Society of this City on the subject of the " Microscope." This leasure (which is free) will take place on Thursday evening next, the 14th instant.

dent of the Hamilton Spaceacor-a gendenion rately Portland, Maine misinformed - writes, " I think most of the Western papera are laboring under a ludicious mistake, in ;

reference to the Orange Address to Her Majesty .hither, to the Provincial Secretary for transmission; as it had to pass through an Imperial, not a Colonial retary, as is usual with all applications to Her Ma-

jesty that are mis-directed to him, and informed Mr. ecrs. Can eron of what he had done. The Address went home, and must have bin in Newcastle's pigeon holes until Mr. Cameron went to England. There, very likely, he found it and, if the British Herall be correct, ine Dake gave him the option of presenting it in person, or of forwarding it through him, the former of which alternatives was ombraced

On 13 CANADA .- The Prototype says thirteen car loads of oil arrived from Lambton on Thursday. A gentleman from Straturoy describes the people of the oil spring district as perfectly wild with excitement. Property in the immediate neighborhood of the best springs has gone up to fabalous prices, and stores taverus, 2c. are springing up, where a low months ago it was almost a wilderness. prising men who work the business.

A Forges CLEVERLY Angested .- A paragraph particulars . I the arrest of R. S. McConnell, at an notel in Chatham. The individual was putting on the man under Col. Prince's Act. It now turns out siderable amount. The Derroit detectives were after ragraph'in the Free Press, telegraphed to Chatham to keep the prisoner. It appears, however, that this had already been done. McConnell had got clear of the bowie-knife scrape, and was at the Chatham station going east, when the Detroit detectives arrived, and took him back to the States. Thus, the mere accident of the fall of the knife detained the rescal. and secured his derivery to the hands of justice. Had it been otherwise, doubtless McConnell would have unde good his escape, " London Free Priss.

" He remembered the Forgotten," was benutifully highly companiented, and deservedly so, by the to every man who brings the anotherations, comforts and enjoyments of life within the reach of persons and classes who are otherw, we descrived of their advantages. Estered by may it he said of him who laboriously could out finds new means of preserving health "the per men's reputed and the deb man's power" We coek discussion property applied to J. C. Ayer of Frewell, the renowned chemist of New England, when sporning the troublen paths 40 fame, devotes his entire abilities and accurements to the discovery of Beture's most effectual remedies for dise . c. When the bid ben blessing has been revealed, he proceeds to supply a to all matching alike, through

Thay ORANGE MEMORIAL -- The Quebre correspon- your druggists, at such less prices that poor and rich hany alike enjoy its benefits - Journal and Enquirer,

Although there have been many medicinal propra-They seem to imagine that Mr. Cameron went home protions, brought before the public since the first with that docament. This is not case. It was sent introduction of Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer, and large emputs expended in their introduction. the Pain Killer has continued to studily advance in channel. Mr. Aroya gave it to the Governor's Sec- the estimation of the world, as the best family menieine ever introduced. Seld by druggists and gio-

Died.

At Southgergrown, parish of St. John Chrysostom, on the 25th of January last, of dropsy, Catherine Quinlan, aged 62 years, a native of Dundrum, Co. Tipperary, Ireland, the beloved wife of Timothy Lynch, of said parish. May her soul rest in peace. 13 Tipperary Free Press will please copy.

In Montreal, on the 5th instant, John, infant son of Mr. Thomas Sexton, aged 5 months.

At New York, on the 28th ultimo, after a long and painful illness, Madame Marguerite Baby, widow of the late Dr Wm Dunbar Selby, of Montreal, and daughter of the late Honourable Francis Baby, mem-The danger is, that the first speculators may make her of the Legislavive Council, and Adjutant Gene-their several hauls at the expense of the really enter- ral of Militia of Lower Cauada, aged 69 years, 9 months and 18 days.

ROBERT KELLY, Agent for Montreal,



AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the SAINT PA-TRICK'S SOCIETY will take place on MONDAY EVENING, the 11th instant, at their NEW Hall, over the

PLANTAGENET WATE: DEPOT,

PLACE D'ARMES,

(Entrance by Second Door on Little St. James Street.) Members in arrears, desirous of qualifying themelves to Vote at the Annual Elections, are requested to pay their dues at this Meeting. The Chair will be taken at Eight o'clock precisely.

A large attendance is solicited. By Order, WM. BOOTH, Rec. Sec.

March 7th.

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE --MARCH 8, 1861.

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

6

### FRANCE.

M. Prevost-Paradol, in an able article in the Courrier de Dimanche, examines the Imperial Speech at the opening of the Legislative Chambers. I extract the more salient passages :-

"In all that touches the institutions of France," says M. Paradol, "the Emperor's Speech contains two things-criticism of the just, praise of the present. First of all, the Emperor remarks npon a happy difference between the former Chamber and the present one. Our old Chambers contained a great number of public functionaries; the present cone. No one is more disposed than we are to admit the defect in our old Chambers That radical vice in the composition of our former Assemblies, together with the small number of clectors, was, in our opinion, the chief cause of our calamities. But when the defenders of the past attack those of the present, might not the former say, in their turn, 'Why do you not consider as public functionaries the Emperor's Chamberlains, and why are they allowed to sit in the Chamber? Do not the r sponsibility of the Sovereign and the office of permanent President of the Cabinet, which is, so to speak, given to him by the Constitution, render the presence of the officers of his household more objectionable than that of the King's Aides de-Camp, who, after all, as they depend only on an irresponsible Sovereign, may be considered as independent with respect to the Ministers? Let us go fartner,' they might say, 'and ask what is the chief characteristic of a public functionary ? Uan he be defined otherwise than a citizen who receives a salary from the State, and who may be promitted or is liable to be dismissed? Now your deputies receive a salary, and if they do not displease you you may make some of them Councillors of State, and others Senators. On the other hand, yon have only to cease recommending them to the choice of the electors, and is not this equivalent to •You are going to say dismissal,' I should observe to the defender of the old system, ' and you are wrong; for it depends on the electors to keep on the benches of the Chamber a deputy whom the Government has repudiated Bat I willingly admit that it is in this freedom of action that I found the real difference between our deputies and public functionaries, and that this difference might be contested if the sincerity of the electors happened to be contested also. We may then be allowed to say that if this passage of the Speech from the Throne affected justly our former metitutions, it must exhibit, on the other hand, the extreme and the new importance of the freedom and sincerity of election, in our existing institution .

On the passage of the Speech where the Emperor invites the Chambers to a complete discussion on the Address, M. Paradol observes --

"In one word, we desire to see revived. up.1 :r as mild a form as may be desired, the custom of interrogating the Ministers, which our neighbors regard | as the very life of their Parliaments, and as the most efficacions means for the nation to watch the conduct of public affairs. The Address can hardly bear exception events which are of the past; the interpeliation bears especially on the present and on the future ; hence its undisputed atility. Look in this point of view at the contrast which the English | and political character given to the Italian Revolu-Parliament presents to ours. The English voted their Address the other day at one sitting ; but have they, for that, exhausted their right of questioning the Government on the conduct of public affairs ? By no means. The right is inexhaustible, and it can of the temporal brone of the Holy Father-that of be exercised every time the attention of the country is attracted by the aspect of public affairs or by any act of the Government. On the other hand, we are going into a long discussion of the Address, but it is on condition of keeping silent afterwards even with grave even a passing before us, and of awaiting the Address of next year to judge of them. If we had the choice between the two systems. I venture to think that the Chamber and the country would not have hesitated."

After some further observations on the Imperial Speech, M Paradol concludes :--

It is, after all, natural that the Emperor should advance slowly in this way, for wheever has studied his early writings knows how old and sincore is his mistrust of a constitutional system. At a time when the greater part of the men who are at this day (in liness is entirely his own fault, this sense, at least) more Imperialists than the Emperor himself would have rejected with horror the esile of London, the prisoner of Ham, had already The Paris Sicc.

that France would support Sardinia to the extent of ment of the cardinals. So much the worse for it, preserving it in possession of Lombardy, so that It ought to have made itself loved; why has it made Austria could recover nothing of its own in case of itself hated? But religion, what will become of her a war with Sardinia except at the cost of a war if the Pope is deprived of his temporal power? Ob, with France. M. Thouvenel argues with Lord Cow- be quite easy; religion lived in power and honor for ley that the occupation by Sardinia of other Italian ten centuries without royalty, without a crown, army States was foreign intervention. So no doubt it or gendarmes; she will not only survive, she will be was. Then why did France allow it? Simply, it more respected and more loved than ever. appears, because Lord Cowie's quoted the instances ! of the Romagna and of Sicily, and said - the cases tuation will disappear on the day when this duty

annexations you must persevere in your error, and commit new errors if they are analogous to the old ones. And France submits to the logic of Lord Cowley ! No, there are three robbers and cheatsthe name of one is France, the name of the second Sardinia, and the name of the third, we grieve to sny, is England. They will cheat one another if they can, and very probably will end by cutting one

another's throats; but, as long as there is anybody else to rob, the three thieves understand one another to perfection. Under the protection of France and England, Sardinia goes out to steal. England takes

the responsibility of the robbery committed on the Pope's property, because to rub the Pope is a virtue in the eyes of English Protestants, and no sin in the eyes of Irish Liberals. But in the eyes of the Catholics of France it is a crime, and the French Emperor pretends to disavow it, and regret it .- London Tublet.

From certain rumours which had been circulated both by the Independance Belge and in the Paris saloons, it was generally supposed that the Emperor would speak of his relations with Rome, concerning the vacual Sees, a subject full of interest for all French Catholics. The fact is, that many of these Sees still remain without Bishops, whilst the nominees of others have not yet been confirmed. This very fact gives rise to painful facebodings, and creates a degree of anxiety which can only be thoroughly understood by a Catholic.

And now for a piece of gossip to please your readers. I have been told that the Emperor is no stranger to the scandalous trial going on between two members of the Bonaparte family. His well-known enmire to vis cousin of the Palais Royal, his kindness to the son of Mrs. Paterson, and many other trifling circumstances, give a strange appearance to the whole affair. So, many people, when speaking of it, cannot refinin from a queer turn of of the lip--something between a smile and a sncer. - Cor of London Tublet.

The following on Lord John Russell's speech, is

from the Gazetie an France : -- " Piedmont is forbidden to "attack the Austrian," but she is not a solibured from assailing Pius IX., nor from sweeping down with grapeshot the Italians of the independent Sintes; she is not forbidden from bombarding Ancoun, Capua, Gaeta, and from shoot-ing the inbabitants of the invaded provinces. But respect of Venice is imposed on her ; it is Austria which King Victor Emmanuel-the honest manis bound to ho, our. And it must be admitted that his honest-man-ism, his impetuous valour, his violeat Italianism, qualify him admirably for the double part of first slaving Italians and invading the States of Italian Princes. and next of presenting arms before the engles of the Hupsburgs which float above the Lion of St Mark? But of what use are these disclosures now ? Who could mistake the religious tion, which was directed not against Austrian domination in Italy, out against the legitimate authority of the sole Italian Prince of Italy, Pius IX., and the gole Italian Government devoted to the defence Francis II? And to think that the revolutionists. who carry out this Anglo-Protestant policy, cry aloud that what they attack in the Government of Francis II. is Austria, and in that of the Holy Father Austrian ialluence ! What impudence !"

The Paris letter of the Daily News says : " it is certain that a very strong party in the Senate and Corps Legislutif will make a demonstration against the recall of the French army from Rome." The Siecle makes light of the movement, but says the Roman question is soon about to absorb all atten-

A pamphlet on Rome, believed to be semi-official. was to appear at Paris to-day- It gives a history of the efforts of the Emperor to serve the Pope, and endeavors to show that the present position of his Ho-

It is reported that Princo Napoleon has addressed a speech to the Senate in secret committee, in favor

The Paris Siccle contains an article on the subject exalted the Constitution of Year S, and written all of French protection of the Pope, from which we

"The greatest embarrasement of the present siare similar, if you were wrong in allowing those shall be accomplished, and our troops shall embark at Civita Vecchia for France. France will then reenter on her full freedom of action, and on her true policy, she will inspire no more unjust suspicion; she will no longer be exposed to covert attacks, be cause she will be self-consistent. We trust the French government will without delay, give public opinion the satisfaction it so ardently desires, and the peace of Europe an essential guaranty' by establishing the unity of Italy around its centre and capital, Rome.

#### 1TALY.

The Roman Journal publishes a protest addressed by the Archbishop Bishop of Jesi to the King of Surdinia on the sacrilegious conduct of the Piedmontese authorities, appealing to the principle laid down by Cavour against the Swiss Government, that the rights of property are in no degree affected by the Ecclesiastical character of what is possessed. The Corriere dell' Emilia (revolutionary organ) announces that a petition is being signed at Bologna, which, setting forth the disorders existing under the actual Government, expresses a desire and a demand for the restoration of the Pope's authority. It appears that upwards of half the Deputies elected to the Itatian Parliament have been furnished by the great capitals-Turin, Genoa, Florence, Bologna, Milan, Naples, Modeua, Parma, and Palermo. We should should like to know what Lord John Russell would say if it was sought to allow

Birmingham, Bristol, Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, Wolverhampton, Dublin, Glasgow, and Edinburgh, to return half the members of the House of Commons. Omitting altogether the metropolitan districts, with its three or four millions of inhabitants, the places we have mentioned have a population ranging from 120,000 to 400,000; yet no one would suppose that these towns are entitled to represent one-half of the constituency of the United Kingdom. The Cavourists, however, have good reason for preventing the loyally disposed inhabitants of the rural districts from expressing their opinion. - Weekly Register.

Roms, Feb. 8, 1861. - This week has passed over without any fresh adventures with the Piedmontese ; and the Papal troops sent out to Corese, of whom I spoke last week, are gradually leturning to home, and being replaced by French soldiers. Their little affair has increased the ardour of the Franco-Belges, and their commander, Becdcliere, declares that he would attempt the recovery of Umbria with a thousand men. A thousand men he could soon have, for fresh volunteers arrive every week to join his gallant crops ; but the Papal Government shrinks from fighting, even to regain its own territory, and peraps, wishes to give no pretext to the Sardinians for fresh aggressions, or to the French Emperor for any hostile act. But the new-born Piedmontese dominion in Italy is tottering to its foundation. Gaeta cannot be mastered ; the city of Naples is kept from rising with difficulty; Sicily, too, is insecure, and the kingdom of Naples is everywhere in uproar.-The Piedmontese shoot every one they find with arms; but they do not even confine their exertions to armed men; in one village in the Abruzzi they found that ail the inhabitants had fled with the exception of the parish priest, the schoolmaster, and one pensant; and they shot all these three at once. In other places they have shot men by twenties and thirties at a time. These facts are recorded by the revolutionary papers themselves who glory in these atrocities.

THE ABRUZZI .- In the Abruzzi the war on both sides has been sanguinary-no quarter given or asked for, and hostilities have been conducted as merci-

NAPLES, FEB. 12 .- The firing from Gaeta contiues, and is replied to by the Sardinians.

M. Depennes, attache to the French Empassy at Rome, has demanded permission of General Cialdini to convey a letter from the Emperor of the French to the young Queen at Gaeta. This permission has been granted.

The French steamer Muette is said to have received orders to he in readiness to receive the family of Francis II. at Gaeta. The surrender of the place cannot be delayed much longer MOLA DI GAETA, FEB. 12 .-- General Gialdini and the Commander of Gaeta have appointed a mixed commission for the discussion of and drawing up the capitulation of the fortresses of Gaeta. Firing has not, however, been suspended, but has only slackened until the couditions of surrender shall have been arranged. TURIN, FEB. 12 .- The garrison at Gaeta has demanded an armistice of fifteen days in order to negotiate for the surrender of the place. The demand has been rejected by General Cialdini, who has, however, declared himself ready to enter into negotiations. During the last two days the Sardinian batteries have caused great devastation. MARSEILLES, FEB. 12 .- Letters from Naples to the Oth instant, state that there were 100 dead in Gaeta. The Sardinian fleet hombarded the place with good effect on the night of the 8th instant. The frigate Monercal, however, suffered some damage. The mail from Calabria had not arrived. Troops had been sent to suppress a reactionary movement which had broken out at Reggio. The minister, Licoris Romano, had ordered the drawing of lots for the mobilisation of the National Guard, and for the office of captains. Letters from Rome to the 9th instant, state that the insurgents had withdrawn from Arcoli into the kingdom of Naples. The news of the capitulation of Gaeta was telegraphed to the Times from Turin on the 13th instant. appearing in that journal on the morning of the 14th -the day the steamer sailed.

provided for commercial and intellectual union, that poor trampled, dismembered, besotted, priest-ridden Italy should have led the way in the path of nation unity. However, a German Empire, is as likely to be shortly built up as any Italian kingdom is on the eve of being constructed ; and there is no shade of a reason why the two nationalities should clash,-no reason why they should not rather aid one another in upholding their own against the whole world.

Yet, melancholy to say, the Italian dispute with Austria can hardly be brought to a solution without great danger of involving Prussia and all Germany n the collision. Baron Schleinitz deems it his duty 'not to advise Austria to part with Venetia," and thinks Germany bound to repel any invasion of German territory on the part of the Italians, and to resist their claims to any part of the said territory.

Now, the position of the "German" territory on the Italian side of the Alps-i.e., the boundary of the Italian Tyrol between the Lombard and the Venetian provinces—is such that it is perfectly idle to dream of waging war upon Austria on the Mincio or the Adige, idle to think of investing Verona, without an immediate violation of those " German" mountain passes which since the days of Otho I. have constituted the "chiuse' or key to Italy; it is idle for the Italians to dream of attacking Austria by land without, at the same time, combatting her forces and blockading her coasts by sea. Now the coasts of Austria on the Adriatic are said to be "Gorman" coasts, and, in short, it is hardly possible for the Italians to begin a campaign against Austria, either by land or water, without giving Germany a good pretext for that interference for which Baron Schlenitz rather too glibly asserts there will be no absolute necessity. (Although not bound to the non-intervention principle, Prussia meddles not in Italian matters.")

The Italians meditate on all this, and they are only too glad that the majority of a German Asssembly, however feeble, may have, theoretically at least, admitted the possibility of uniting Italy without provoking German bostilities. Matters may be found somewhat different if ever the doctrine is put to the test of actual experience; but of one thing the Prussian Minister and the German nation ought to be quite sure—that it is not in Italy that Germany has any willing enemies to apprehend, and that nothing but the sheerest necessity would ever array the Italians against the Germans if the latter are at any time brought to make a stand against an invader on the left bank of the Rhine. It is only by throwing Italy on the aid of France for the fulfilment of that promise, " that the Austrians should be driven from Italian lands as far as the Alps and the Adriatic," that Germans will drive the Italians to a subservient and auxiliary policy. So long as Italy is teft to set-tle her differences with Austria alone, the rest of Europe may be allowed to look on unconcerned. It is only by any attempt, direct or indirect, to make common cause with Austria that Germany will draw upon herself the too ready enmity of France. It will be easy-but too easy-for Berlin or Frankfort to seek a pretext for interference in the strategic moves which must needs lead to the violation of that Italian Tyrol which is violicated as German territory. But pretext for pretext, France will be as happy to step forward for Italy as Germany may be ready to enter the field for Austria.

#### DENMARK.

As to the Schleswig-Holstein affair, it seems to promise a peaceable solution. The English Government, after examining the case, pronounces that the King of Denmark did in 1851 engage not to incorporate Schleswig, and to treat the German inhabitants of the province on an equality with the Danes. This tardy concession of the use of the German language at the last moment proves that he did not fulfil his engagement, and that he knew it ; and the German Federal Diet, as the representative of a great nation, far outnumbering France, it not so compact, could not be expected to brook the breach of faith, especially when accompanied with an attitude of insult and menace. The little caldron of Denmark has been boiling and bubbling very vigorously, but the lessly as the Carlist war in Spain previous to the Danes themselves own that a small state can only Elliott Treaty. - Times. cannot keep up that enthusiasm long .- Weekly Register.

#### CHINA.

The following curious letter from Kiachta appears in the Abcille du Nord of St. Petersburg :-

"You cannot form an idea of the enthusiasm with which our merchants have received the news of the conclusion of the treaty of commerce with China. It opens a new and brilliant perspective for Ressian trade, and it realizes our most sanguine expectations.

JOHN BULL IN ITALY .- It appears that an English company has purchased all the Ecclesiastical property in the Marches. True to his creed, 'I believe in gold,' the true maker of man as a social being, John Bull will buy houses and lands, no matter to him how the seller has come by them, let them be where they may, provided they can be, made to yield him a good return for the purchase money. The real owners of the property in question, the Jesuits and Monks, having been robbed of them by the usurper, it was purchased, of course, as the Woburn estates three hundred years ago were is our own country, for next to nothing. It can hardly fail to prove to the sacrilegious holders a prolitable speculation, so far as this world is concerned. And for the other world, none who could be base enough to become the partakers of the plunder of the Church, can have much cate. The seller in the present case who acted for his master, the Sarcinian usurper, strange to say, is an offshot of that deadly tree planted by the Devil in France towards the end of last century, the race of the Bonupartes. Napeleon Pepoli turned out of their homes and the possessions. the good religious who were instructing the cative and feeding the poor; and finding buyers wanted a. home, he had recourse to England for them, where men and money are to be had for every work under the sun, by which gain is to be made. Having for three hundred years been accustomed to this sort of merchandise in our own land, we are not so much struck with the fact as regards the party buying as struck with the fact as regards the party onying as the party selling the property. There is a singular moral phenomenon connected, it would seem, with all who deal in the sacred temporalities of the Church. The royal seller of those properties at long-ing to our own religious communities in the 16th century was a specimen of lust and impority in his own person. The world need not be told what re-semblance, in these respects, there is between Henry VII. and Victor Emmanuel. But it may not he se well know what Nupoleon Pepoli is, though both the name he bears, and the service he is in, are mains: him being anything good.

Those of our readers who have read Richop Ulla. thorne's matchless expose of the Bonaparte progeny, will expect no good to come from them. A series of treasonable transactions recorded against this due Pepoli prepared us to expect that some henour and office would reward his services under the new dy. nasty. But we could hardly have imagined that a man, who is reported by his friends and countrymen to be the father of forty illegitimate children, would he selected by his master to sell the property of the children of the soil (for such are the Jesuits and Monks who have been disinherited and expelled) to foreigners and strangers, who will bring the interest of their investment into their own country to consume it perhaps in luxury. These colonists will, of course, take out their own religion, as well as their own agricultural implements with them. This is the way some have attempted to regenerate the land. The results will be probably the same in both cases. The mative Irish, who had a right to the soil and its produce in the first instance, rose up in rebellion and inextinguishable batred against the insolent intruders who came to take the bread, and labour of tearing it, from "the children," and, in self-preservation put them to death, or drove them by thicats back to their own homes. So will it be ere long with those English who have seized, by means of their wealth, a portion of the Italian soil. This generation may spare them. But by the time another generation springs up, another feeling, if not another philosophy in Italy, shall have sprung up also, which will be found to treat these aliens who have gone out to turn the spoils of sacrilege into English gain, in a far more summary manner than the cuslaved and galled people of Ireland treated their forsign oppressors. A people who scruple so little in the use of the stiletto, are not likely to be very reluctant to use it when they see their fair fields cultivated by English hands, and their fairer religion transformed into a foul heresy, under the influence of English money. When France was in a state of religious and political disorganization an English compray purchased a property which had belonged to the Uhurch in France from the time of St. Bernard, its first ecclesiastical owner. They raised a number of buildings upon it, and established a manufactory ; expecting that wealth would crown their exertions there, as they have been wont to do in India and America. But was it so? Alas! for the spirit of enterprise. The speculation utterly failed; the parties were utterly ruined. And, though they ran no risk of losing their lives, they lost their all without benefitting the country into which they had thrust themselves. In an evil hour for France, she had sold them the hal-lowed domains of St. Bernard; in an evil hour for themselves, they were glad to sell the same " holy lands" back to a religious body, who have converted them into a source of gain for France of another, of a better sort. About four hundred boys who have been led into crime occupy the buildings, reared for others by English capital, and cultivate the faims, once more the property of the Church, as a discipline whereby they are brought back from a life of vin to a life of virtue. As it has been with Citcan, so will it be with the property in the Italian Marches which the English have purchased. When they have built upon it, and spent tens of thousands of pounds in improving it, they will find there is a blight upon all they do, and they will be glad to rid their hands of it at a fraction of what they have spent on it. And who but themelves and their religious dupes will regret their failure? If money would do every thing, they would succeed, for of that the proselytising society in London, which affords means in abundance for such purposes in Ireland and other countries, will not allow them to be in lack, we may be sure. But money will not do every thing, though it has done a great deal in the battle which John Bull has for 300 years waged with the Catholic Church. It will enable bim to convert monasteries, almshouses, and hospitals into mansions, and manufactories for his own private gain, but no amount of it, let the inscription upon it be whose it may, will he Italian soil. He may stick it into the earth, but he cannot make it grow. DELTA.

that we could well write against the abuse of orato- make the following extracts : rical contests, against the rivalties of Ministers, against Parilamentary coalitions-in a word, against all the inconveniences inherent to public assemblies. and which apparently have not yet completely disgusted matikind.

that, and it is this very sincerity which gives as bope, for a sincere opinion may be modified by experience, while a simulated or interested conviction is, we know, invincible. We may expect all from the maintenance of peace, from the instructive practice of the Government such as it is now organized, from its inevitable results, and from that logical force of things which produces one change out of another change, and one progress out of another progress. Let us hope, then, and not allow any passing check to diminish our patience or our courage." -- Times Cor.

The Weekly Register thus comments on the French Emperor's speech :---

On the whole, we cannot help concluding that in times when passions ran higher, and men were more easily led into war, this Speech of the Emperor would have been a direct provocation for a Europe-an coalition against him. Mings and peoples have equally to fear one who reserves to himself the right of interfering as he likes, either in behalf of grand and popular causes, or of personal or dynastic ones; who says, for instance, that he will, if he pleases, interfere between the Hupparlans and the Emperor of Austin ; but will not at present say which side he will take.

A great nation of 40,000,000, led and used in this way, is the very scourge of Europe; and Europe has reason to view without sorrow the diminution of the population from which the fatel instrument of aggreasion is drawn. Morally appalling it is, for it is the consequence of vice, that this great nation now increases only by ann-Nation. Its population, in the very heart of the Empire, dwindles instead of growing; and the per-centage of children under ffteen years of age, the hope of the next generation, is lower than in any other country in Europe. Whatever France docs, she must do now. In the future she can only look for bankruptcy-bankruptcy of money and bankruptcy of men; she is, as it were, the Judas of the age, and Providence is whispering to her, by very intelligible signs, "What thou doest, do quickly." Where she attacks, it must be done quickly and sharply; a prolonged struggle would ruin her. She will, therefore, never attack, except where present uuraudiness invites her onslaught.

To our mind the hypocritical pretences by which the Emperor attempts to disguise his criminal responsibility for all that has taken place since the Italian campaign in 1859, are simply nauseous. He would have protected Naples but England would not allow it. He would have saved the Papal States, but the Pope rejected his proposals. He would have kept his fleet at Gaeta, but the principle of non-intervention forbade it. So at Warsaw, France repu-diates completely all the Sardinian invasions, and Victor Emmanuel hes gone to Naples and Palermo at his own risk. But the very next sentence exposes the fraud, for it turns out that France will only promise not to support Serdinia in case Sar-counsels us, then, not to prolong our intervention at eign rule, and for several years blessed with institu-dinia were to take the initiative of an aggression. Rome. The withdrawal of our troops would pro-tions which allowed of a certain degree of free utter-

" The protection which we have given to Francis

If, by preven ting all attack on Gaeta by sea, has resulted in disturbing men's minds, encouraging resistence, and eausing insurrection. In the presence of these disorders the government has calculated the "The Emperor, then, is certainly sincere in all extent of the evils of which it was the involuctary cause, and has taken the wise part of leaving the Italians to settle their own internal affairs. The protection we afford to the temporal power of the papacy has consequences more mischievous. We are positively intervening at Rome, we are maintaining against the wish of the people that justly detested power of the Cardinals; we are depriving Italy of the centre of action and unity-of its natural capital; we are raising an obstacle to a work which we our selves commenced, for which we have shed rivers of We are at Rome in contradiction generous blood. to ourselves. Our soldiers are there doing the work of Cardinal Antonelli and the congregations-in short, of Austria. Is this what the French government wished, and still wishes? Certainly not.

It wished to give a pledge of devotion and respect to the Holy See, it has done all that was humanly possible to preserve that dying power ; it has spared neither sage counsel or filial remonstrance. All has been useless. The service rendered by France to the government of the cardinals is only equalled by the rownstrous ingratitude of the latter. For twelve years, we have sustained, sword in hand, this decrepit temporary monarchy ; for twelve years we have suppressed all manifestations of the public spirit : and France is more attacked at this day by the Councillors of the Papacy than it was at any period of its bistery !

" It is time to put an end to such a false and dangenous position. Since France, as the ultra-montanes any, represents the genius of evil-since she is the focus whence all revolutions radiate, let the Holy See renounce her accursed succor. Since Cardinal Antonelli so boldly asserts that the people of the Roman States is passionately attached to the clerical government, we may withdraw our troops without fear of the cousequences. Let us first do our duty. What is it? We have promised not to intervene in Italy ; we have declared that we would oppose all intervention. It is in obedience to this promise that our fleet has quitted Gauta. The same duty is incumbent on us in the case of Rome ; the same line

of conduct is clearly traced out for us. France has behaved towards Rome since 1849 as the most respectful and obedient son should behave to his mother. But France is now called on to fulfil an earlier and higher duty, viz : to sacrifice private affections, even the dearest to the general welfare. What does the general welfare dictate? That Italy should be at peace. On what condition will she be at peace? On condition that the element of division and discord be removed, on condition that Ita-

lians are free to accomplish their own unity. Was this condition observed while we were protecting Francis II. at Gasta, and without intending it, fos-tering Bourbon intrigues and revolts? Most decidedly not. Is this condition observed as long as we are at Rome, as long as we oncourage clerical factions, as long as we deprive Italy of its natural capital? No! Humanity, sound policy, good sense

#### AUSTRIA.

Since 1848 the impossibility of Austria's retaining any of her Italian dependencies has been demonstrated to the satisfaction not only of all Europe, but of all practical men in Austria berself. Since 1859 Austria occupies Venetia without even attempting to govern it. It is rather with a view to obtain her own terms as to indemnity, or with a vague hope to secure a guarantee for her other possessions, than out of any expectation ever to establish a humane and rational rule over her unfortunate subjects, that Austria keeps her footing on her formidable Quad-rilateral. She is conceited and obstinate enough to strike a last blow for it; but she knows better than | ing them he found, to his amazement, that they all the rest of the world, that her days in Italy are numbered.

But now the question arises, - is the deliverance of Venice, is the storming of the ramparts of Verona a matter to be settled between the Italians and their hard Austrian taskmasters alone, or is it to be the signal for one more of those mortal duels between Germany and Italy; one more of those senseless conflicts, in which the two nations engaged since the days of Otho I., and the issues of which, no matter on which side victory declared, invariably inflicted equal misery on both?

The Prussian Chamber has declared by a small majority, that "it is not for the interest of Prussia or Germany to oppose the constitution of an united taly." Indeed, Italy has set Germany an example, of which the latter will not fail to avail herself before long. The interests of the two nations are identical; and it is certainly not to the credit of Germany, a big country at all times, free from for-eign rule, and for several years blessed with instituthey will be able to derive all the advantages proagainst Austria, and even in that case it turns out bably he the signal for the departure of the govern- ance of religious and political opinion, and which mised by the treaty of peace.

Our merchants are about to travel into Mongolia. and to establish a factory in the capital of that province. Thence they will penetrate into Kalagan, the principal centre whence ten is sent to Kiachta. A great number of our merchants have already given orders to parchase houses and stores to deposit their merchandise. General Ignatieff, who concluded this advantageous treaty, is on his way to St. Petershu g. He was received here with onthusiasm. He was only 15 days in travelling from Pekin to Kiachta --This was the quickest journey ever accomplished, but is must not be forgotten that the Chinese Government, saved in a great measure by the Russian Envoy, did all in their power to gratify his slightest wishes. General Ignaticif arrived at Kiachta on the th of December. Immediately after the evacuation of Pekin by the allies, General Seu-Wan, who was encamped at 30 wrests to the south of the city, made his appearance and commanded numerous discharges of musketry. This was explained to the Europeans as the usual manœuvre practised every autumn, but I have no doubt that it was done to induce the Chinese to believe that it was the firing which forced the enemy to withdraw.

"The Emperor of China is still at Ge-he, whither he fied after the battle lost under the walls of Pekin. It is said that on his journey he was glad to be able o procure some ground rice to est-his arrival not being expected. His wife refused to quit the capital. enable him to plant his English crab-apple tree on Besides the Palace of Yuen-Ming-Yuen other Imperial residences were pitlaged by the allied armies .----Even private property was not spared. The Emperor of China's brother apologised to the Russian Commissioners, saying that there was nothing left in his palace which he could offer them as presents. It is to be remarked that during the negotiations with the English and French Ambassadors this Prince did not inhabit his usual residence, but took up his abode in a temple of idols (Koumirnia) at Pekin. The reason was that, having been commanded by the Emperor to open negotiations with the allies, he was not permitted to visit his palace until the treaty was concluded, and the Emperor informed of it. It is difficult to imagine anything like the cowardice of the Chinese. A Russian observed on the field of battle objects like a number of crows. On approachwere thousands of soldiers' helmets thrown away. Every time the braves thought it more prudent to fly than to fight they divested themselves of every mark of their rank, and disguised themselves as soon as possible as peasants. Their constant defeat is explained by the fact that as soon as they perceive the enemy they begin to fire, without waiting to ascertain whether their fire produces any effect. After 20 shots the guns become too hot for service just at the moment that the enemy approaches and opens fire on his side. They then run as fast as their legs can carry them. The Chinese attribute their defeat to the fact that the English and French soldiers are preceded by witches who are invulnerable themselves, and who fire the guns for the men. Notwithstanding the horrible barbarity which the Chinese generals practised towards the English and French prisoners, the European Governments should unanimously support the Emperor of China in his struggle with the insurgents, because it is only after

the re-establishment of peace in the country that

VICTOR EMMANUEL AND THE POPE. A Turin letter says that as soon as Victor Emmanuel shall be proclaimed King of Italy by the national Parliament, he will formally ask the Pope to accept the protection of Piedmontose troops, and to consent to the withdrawal of the French garrison.

DEMOCRACY IN AUSTRALIA .- The Melbourne Argus says :-- The social position of the new Ministers is no higher than their political. A very respectable coachbuilder, the Chief Secretary, has taken the quite superfluous pains to declare londly that he does not belong to what he calls the "kid glove aristocracy." A late house steward of a club-house is the present administrator of the public lands: A merchant's clerk, of some smartness, is in charge of the funncial credit of the colony. A petty court practitioner collects our customs. An exdiggings store keeper, of occult antecedents, is of the new mining department; and one of the second rate leaders of the extreme democratic faction, called the Coroner' has supreme charge of our letters.

The following story in connexion with the late Principal Taylor of the University of Glasgow, is sufficiently ludicrous. Lord----- had been on a visit to Glasgow, and wishing a suit of clothes for a special purpose, requested the waiter of his hotel to send for the principal tailor in the city. In a short time, a venerable person was usbered into his lord-ship's presence. "Are you the principal tailor here? "I am, at your service." His lordship proceeded to explain that he was desirous of procuring a well made suit of bluck clothes. "Ah," said the vigitor, "I see there has been a mistake; you had sent for a principal tailor, and your message has been mis-understood. I am Dr. Taylor, Principal of the University."-Illustrations of Scattish Character.

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. \_\_\_\_ MARCH 8, 1861.

#### The Cincinnati Commercial publishes a letter which Municipal Corporation ? servived last December, under cover for transmisof Hebertville.

sion to Mr. Lincoln, from a gentleman in one of the Gulf States. He gave references to business houses in Gineianati who vouch for his reliability, and states that on the 15th December he became possesset of information rendering it positive that an at-tempt was to be made on Mr. Lincoln's life on inauguration day. A wealthy and influential man, living in the town where the writer resided, had openly declared that he would kill Mr. Lincoln; and the plan, as devised by himself and friends, was for three or four hundred of the conspirators to collect at some convenient point on inauguration day, with the one who aspired to be the assassin in their midst. While Mr. Lincoln was speaking he was to shoot him with a ritle, probably a Maynard, made in such a manner that it could be carried in an inside coat pocket. His friends, it was expected, would be able to shield the assassin from detection whether he was successful or not. Two weeks after the receipt of this letter, the editor of the Commercial received another from the same source, reaffirming the informatior. first given.

AT BREAKFAST. -Q. What is the Schleswig-Holstein question, Papa? A. Well, my dear boy, 1 am pleased to see that you have an inquiring mind, and take notice of what is said in your presence, and I will endeavour to make you understand. Schleswig-Holstein is in Denmark-that is, it is not exactly in Denmark, at least Sobleswig may be called so, but not Holstein-no, it is Holstein that may be considered Dauish, or, if you like a long word better, Scandinavian. Let me see, what did I say-O yes, Holstein is the German division of the territory, and Schleswig is an ancient fief (you know what a fief is) of the Crown, and was ceded in 1826 ; that is to say. Holstein was ceded, not Schleswig, Holstein having been an ancient fief of Germany, and therefore you soe Prussia takes an interest in the question, as part of the Germann Confederation ; but Lord John Russell is only in the matter as a mutual fri mi, and he thinks that the proposals of Prussio ..., I mean Denmark, yes, of murse Denmark, that concessions shall be made to Holstein-no, Holstein does not want concessions, but a veto (that is Latin for, I wig to be assuwed to speak German-well Lord John thiaks this fair, but the Prussian minister does not think that Prussia- at least Denmark, has any right to impose conditions of this sort , because there was a promise of a constitution to Schleswig or Holstein, I forget which, but the principle is the same ; and there are some other points mixed up with it which you might not be able to understand so easily as the simple outline of the case which I have given you. Press my cup to your Mamma .- Punch

A machine has been invented in France, calculated to enable manufacturers of shawls, carpets, and woolen stuffs of every description to meet English competition.

#### P. K.

The call for Perry Davis' Pain Killer is increasing so very rapidly that I fear I shall soon be unable to keep pace with it My object in writing now is to beg that on receipt of this you will kindly despatch another shipment, as ordered in my letter of June and to approve or disapprove it. last J. L. CARRAU, Calcutta, E. I

Mr. Perry Davis-Sir: I have used, in my family, your medicine called "Pain Killer," for many pur-poses, and have found it a very useful and valuable article. I therefore very cheerfully recommend it to the public regards.

#### REV. HENRY CLARK.

Sometime in December last, my children were taken down with scarlet fever, or canker rash - my only medicine was Davis' Pain Killor and Castor (ii), the Pain Killer operating to a charm in cutting the canker, and throwing out the rash, so that in about five weeks my family were entirely recovered. CORNELIUS G. VANDENBURG, Saratoga Springs.

Having used Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer in my family during the winter past, I would urge is general use for the purposes for which the laven-tor has recommended it. I think it invaluable, and would not like to be deprived of its advantages. E. G. POMEROY, St. Louis.

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

COUNTY OF CHICOUTIMI.

AT a Special Session of the Municipal Council of the Monicipality of Hebertville, in the County of Chicoutimi, duly called to by a Special Notice given to all the members of the said Council by the Prefect of the Council, and by a public and verbal No-tice of the Secretary-Treasurer of the same Council, held in the said Municipality to the usual place of meetings of the said Council, on Monday the Twentyfourth day of December, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty, at ten o'clock before noon, according to the dispositions of the Act of Municipalities and Roads of Lower Canada, for the year 1860, to which meeting are present : J. Felix Langlais, Esq., President ; M. M. Ths. Elie Rossignol, Louis Lavoic, Isaie Vaillancourt, Joseph Lemay, senior; all members of the said Council and forming a quorum of it under the presidence of J. Felix Langlais, Esq. The said Council by the pressent orders, and passes the following statute ; that is to say :

#### A STATUTE,

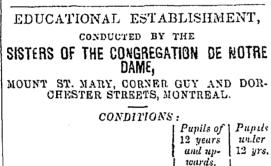
Authorising a borrowing of Money on the credit of the Consolidated Fund of Municipal borrowing for Lower Canada, established by Act 18 Victoria, chap. XIII.

That a sum of eight thousand eight hundred dollars which does not exceed twenty per cent., the total estimate of property in the said Municipality, according to the last roll of valuation, be borrowed for the term of thirty years, in virtue and under the authority of an Act passed in the Sixteenth year of Her Majesty the Queen Victoria's reign, chapter twenty-second, having the title: Act for Establishing a Consolidated Fund of Municipal borrowing for Upper Canada; and of another Act passed in the eighteenth year of Her Majesty the Queen Victoria's reign, chapter thirteenth, having the title : Act for Extending and Amending the Act for Establishing a Consolidated Fund of Municipal borrowing for Upper Canada, by extending it to Lower Canada, and for other ends.

The said sum to be employed as follows : that is to say, 1st-To make, repair, cularge, make straight, what concessions, but a veto (that is Latin for, I red the roads of the said Municipality. 2nd-For forbid) upon taxation and other things, and Schles-That this Statute be published for the information and consent of the taxable proprietors, before it be finally passed, at least four times per a month into the papers Le Journal de Quebec, Le Canadien, and the TRUE WITNESE (English journal) which are the nearest printed papers of the Municipality where no journal is published, and also posted up in the fol-lowing place on the appr of the Church of the said Municipality with this notice of the Secretary-Treasurer. That the present Statute shall be considered by the Municipal Council of the said Municipality of Hebertville at the expiration of a month, after the first publication of the said Statute, which shall be performed and dated on Monday, the Twenty-fourth day of December of the present year 1860, into the papers Le Journal de Quebec, Le Canadien, and the TRUE WITNESS (English paper)—that is to say, that at the usual place of meetings of the said Municipality on Monday, the Eleventh day of next March, at Ten o'clock before noon, there shall be held a General Meeting of all the qualified Electors of the

said Municipality, to consider the present Statute, J. F. LANGLAIS,

President. NATHANAIL ROSSIGNOL, Secretaire-Tresorier.



-8

70,00

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English languages, with Writ-

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# HIS HOLINESS POPE PIUS IX.,

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AS a Work of Art, it cannot be excelled. We have reason to believe that a more elegant portrait of the Holy Father has never been published. He is represented at Full Length, in his Pontifical Robes.

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In addition to One Dollar, subscribers in the United States will remit four letter Stamps, and subscribers in the Canadas twenty cents in stamps, for pre-payment of postage.

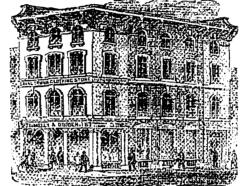
Henr what the Metropolitan Record, the Official Organ of the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York,

says :-- "We have received from the Publishers, Caldwell & Co., 37 Park Row, New York, two very fine En-gravings of the Holy Father, one plain and the other colored. The low price at which they have been issued places them within the reach of all. This is an admirable likeness of His Holiness, mild, gentle and benign-looking, and we doubt not that the publishers' anticipations of a large sale will be fully realized; for what Catholic family would be without so pleasing a remembrance of one of the most beloved and revered Pontiffs. It will make a very large and handsome picture; its size is 24 inches by 36, and its price One Dollar."

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WINTER. 1860, 1861. Grand Trunk Clothing Store,

87 M GILL & 27 RECOLLET STREETS.

THE Proprietors of the above Establishment beg to notify their patrons and the public generally, that their WINTER assortment is now COMPLETE, consisting in part of Moscow and superfine Beavers, Whitneys, Pilots, Irish Freize, Scotch Tweeds, Brond Cloths, Doeskins, Vestings of every description ;-Scotch Wool underclothing: fancy Flannel Shirts, Dress Shirts, Collars, Ties, &c. We beg to draw particular attention to our Stock of SUPERIOR

# READY-MADE CLOTHING,

which consists of the largest assortment, most fashionable styles, best assorted, and cheapest in the Province. DONNELLY & O'BRIEN.

Montreal, Dec. 13, 1860. 

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### CONGREGATION DE NOTHE DAME, MONTREAL SELECT DAY SCHOOL.

THE SELECT DAY SCHOOL will be RE-OPENED, as usual, on the SEVENTH SEPTEMBER (Notre Dame St.) The Pupils Dine in the Establishment. Terms, \$36 per Annum, paid Quarterly (11 weeks) in advance-viz., 7th Sept., 25th Nov., 10th Feb., 131 May.

Music Lessons-Piano-Forte, per Annum, ... \$30

25-25

The system of Education includes the English and French Longuages, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography

the Practical sciences; with plain and ore so-stal Needle-Work.

No Deduction made for occasional absence

#### INFORMATION WANTED.

OF EDWARD M'DERMOTT, a native of L acadie, C. E. When last heard from he was supposed to be residing in Rutland County, Verment U. S. Any information respecting him, will be thankfully received by his father, Peter M'Dermott, L'Acadie. 3-m.

Montreal, Nov. 16.



From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 1, 1866. From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Lonis, Fos. 6 (1999). DB. AYER: Your Pills are the pargon of all 0, the great in modicine. They have cured my little dateglo or of theorems sorce upon her hands and feet that hed conver-ineurable for yeers. Her mother has been long give to ously afflicted with blotches and pinples on her skin a in her hair. After our child was cured, she also ther your Pills, and they have cured her. ASA MORGRIPGE.

#### As a Family Physic.

From Dr. E. W. Carturight, New Orleans. Your Dir. E. W. Cartieright, New Orleans, Your Fills are the primes of purges. Their excellent qualities surplus my enthantie we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease. treatment of disease.

Headache, Sick Headacke, Foul Stomach. From Dr. Edward Boyd, Bullimore.

DEAR BRO. AYER. I connot adswer you what com-plaints I have oursed with your Pills better than to say all their we ever troat with a purgative medicine. I place great dependence on an effectual entiartie in my daily contest with discuse, and believing as I do that your Pills afford as the best we have, I of course value them highly.

allord as the best we have, I of course value alon alord as the best we have, I of course value alon alord alorg the more thread of the worst head och any body can have, by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foil stomach, which they cleanse at once Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE, Clerk of Stemmer Clarico.

Billous Disorders - Liver Complaints.

From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City. Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their pur-ness as an aperient, but 1 and their beneficial effects upon

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North corner of the Champ de Lines, and a litt off Craig Street.

THE above Establishment will be continued, in all its branches, as formerly by the undersigned. As this establishment is one of the oldest in Montreal, and the largest of the kind in Canada, being fitted up by seam in the very best plan, and is capable of doing any amount of business with despatch- we plodge ourselves to have every article done in the very best manner, and at moderate charges.

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THIS Establishment is conducted by the Sisters of the Congregation, and is well provided with compe-tent and experienced Teachers, who pay strict atten ti.n to form the manners and principles of their pipil: upon a polite Christian lassis, inculcating at the same time, labits of neatness, order and industry.

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

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<text></text>	has been engaged.	Subging and other accomplishments not specified		bilious disease so obstinate that it did not readily yield to	AND DUREAU TOPS: PLATE MONUMENTS DAD
<form><ul> <li>Normal, Agendantian Million and the density of the Ag</li></ul></form>		feasors.	Ouires at same rates. FINE NOTE PAPER Ruled, or	Physician of the Marine Hospital.	I VI AFUILTERI AND IT CONTY that the last and used it.
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<ul> <li>Index.</li> <li>Index.</li></ul>	tive of Dunamona, near Omagh, County Tyrone,	ALL FOR JESUS; or the Easy Ways of Divinc			" The Best and Chapest Work of the kino
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<ul> <li>Margender mit an beschellt die alle die Gelachten die Gelac</li></ul>	knowing of his whereabours, will confer a great favor	THE BLESSED SACRAMENT; or the Works and	the murket.	as efficience as I have, they should join not in proclaim-	Twelve full-sized Pages of Vocal and Plano Forte
<ul> <li>Andres St. John, New Benswick.<sup>77</sup></li> <li>Winders of Divine Lova.</li> <li>Winders of Divine Lova.&lt;</li></ul>	on the undersigned, and a benefit to Mr. Duncan, by	Ways of God.	21 DUED 14309	that complaint, which, although had enough in itself, is the measuration of others that are worse. I believe cos-	
<ul> <li>GROWTHI IN HOLINESS: or the Progress of the Solitonic y containing the Conformity Freedom the Stationic y used to the Stationic y used to</li></ul>	Anulty, St. John, New Brunswick."			tiveness to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that	rearty, \$5; Half-yearsy, 52.50 Quarterly, \$1.25
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# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE .---- MARCH 8, 1861.

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Oshura - Richard Sapple. Present - J. Ford.	***************************************	ADVOCATE,	Montreal, Lachine, Quebec, King-	
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St. Ann de la Posatiere-Rev. Mr. Bourrett	SEWING MACHINES.	the second second second	ALTERATION OF TRAINS.	Cures EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.
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St. Raphael's-A. D. M'Donald. St. Romuald d' Etchemin-Rev. Mr Saz.			DAY MAIL TRAINS between MONTREAL and	He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder hu-
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Thorpuille-J. Greene Thorpuille-J. Breene Tingmick-T. Donegan.	Lourse and the		EASTERN TRAINS.	dred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.
Toronto-Patrick Mullen, 23 Shuter Street.		19763	Accommodation Train(Mixed)for Island \$ 9.00 A.M. Pond and all Intermediate Stations at \$ 9.00 A.M.	Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
Templeton-J. Hagan. West Osgoode-H. M'Evoy	E	COTTACE CHAMSES FURNITURS	Mail Train for Portland and Boston }	One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
West Port - James Kehoe. Williamstonen-Rev. Mr. M'Garthy.		· 三字》。如果:「我是我的,你是我的你的。你?	(stopping over night at Island Pond) 4.30 P.M.	Two to three bottles will clear the system of bells. Two bottles are warranted to sure the worst cap-
Wallacehurg - Thomas Jarmy. Virk Grand River-A. Lamond.			•Mail Train for Quebec, and all Way } 4.30 P.M.	Three to five bottles are warranted to apre the
	8		• A Sleeping Car is attached to this Train as a	Worst case of crysipelay.
EVENING SCHOOL. A. KEEGANS EVENING SCHOOL for Young		O.ME GARVEN.	First Class Car, and no extra charge will be made to Quebec Passengers occupying berths.	mor in the eyes. Two bottles are warranted to care sunning of th
A. KEEDANS FARMAN BOARD School attached to Men is now OPEN in the Male School attached to the St. Ann's Church, Griffintown, Terms moder- the St. Ann's Church, Griffintown, Terms moder-			WESTERN TRAINS.	ears and blotches among the hair. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt
ate. Hours of attendance, from on that the			Accommodation Train(Mixed) for King- )	i and running nicera.
o'elock.	E. J. NAGLE'S CELEBLATED			Two or three bottles are warranted to
M. P. RYAN,	1		Mixed Train for Kingston and all Way } 10.00 A.M. Stations, at	worst case of ringworm. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the
	SEWING MACHINES,		Night Express, with Sleeping Car at- ) 5.15 P.M.	Three or four bottles are warranted to cure so'
(Opposite St Ann's Market,)	25 PER CENT. UNDER NEW YORK PRICES !!		† This Train connects at Detroit Junction with the Trains of the Michigan Central, Michigan South-	Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of
WHOLESALE DEALER IN PRODUCE,		M'GARVEY'S	ern, and Detroit and Milwaukie Railroads for all points West.	DIRECTIONS FOR USE - Adult one table
PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, &c., TAKES this opportunity of informing his many	principal Towns and Cities from Quebec to Port	FURNITURE STORE,	W. SHANLY,	ful; children from five to eight more a desert spoon.
frieads in Canada West and East, that he has opened frieads in Canada West and East, that he has opened the above Store, and will be prepared to attend to	TITES HAVE NEVER EATED TO	244 NOTKE DAME STREET.	General Manager. Monureal, Feb. 14, 1861.	As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice n day.
the second state of Produce on reasonable terms.	GIVE SATISFACTION.	THE Subscrib r while returney thenks to his	GROCERIES, SUGAR, &C.,	Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.
Will have constantly on hand a supply of the follow- ing articles, of the choicest description :-		friends and the public generally for the liberal sup-	FOR SALE,	KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTWENT
Butter (Jatm-al Tells Flour Oats Tobacco	TESTIMONIALS have been received from different parts of Canada.	port extended to him during the last ten years in the FURNITURE BUSINESS.	At 43 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.	MEDICAL DISCOVERY
Pork Pot Barley Cigars Hans B. Wheat Flour Sonp & Candles	The following are from the largest Firms in the Boot and Shoe Trade :	wishes to inform them that having re-leased his store		For inflamation and Hymor of the David of the
Fish Split Peas Pails Sait Corn Meal Brooms, &c.	Montreal, April, 1860.	for a number of years, and made extensive improve- ments in order to accommodate his daily increasing	TEAS (GREEN) GUNPOWDER, very fine.	immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag when going to bed. For Scald Head, you will apply it on a linen rag
June 6, 1869.	We take pleasure in bearing testimony to the com- plete working of the Machines manufactured by Mr.	business, he has just completed one of the largest and best assortments of	YOUNG HYSON, best quality. IMPERIAL.	For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the
And Mark	F. J. Nagle, having had 3 in use for the last twelve months. They are of Singer's Pattern, and equal to	HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,	TWANKEY, extra fine. BLACK TEAS,	For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as conveni-
	any of our acquaintance of the kind. BROWN & OHILDS.	that has ever been on view in this city, comprising	SOUCHONG (Breakfast) fine Flavor.	For Scales on an inflamed surface was will use is in
R. PATTON,	Montreal, April, 1800.	every article in the House Furnishing line. To enu- merite his Stock would take so large a space, that	CONGOU. OOLONG.	comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the in-
CUSTOMER BOOTMAKER, No. 229, Notre Dame Street,	chines in our Factory for the past twelve months, and	he will only name a few of the leading articles, with the prices of each :- Parlor Suits, in Rosewood,	SUGARS.	For Scabs: these commence by a this sould fail
programmer his sincare thanks to his kind Patrons	have no hesitation in saying that they are in every respect equal to the most approved American Ma-	B W and Mahogany, from 125 to 509 dollars; Cham- ber Sets in Rosewood, B W, Oak, Chesnut and En-	DRY CRUSHED. MUSCOVADA Sugar, very light.	face; in a short time are full of volton mutter
and the Public in general for their very interal pa-	chines, of which we have several in use. UHILDS, SCHOLES & AMES.	namelled, from 20 to 250 dollars; 200 Mahogany Chairs, upholstered in the different styles, from 3.50	COFFBE, &c.	the Ointment freely, but you do not sublit in
strict attention to business, to mort a continuance of	Toronto April 21st 1860	to 9 dols. each; Maboguny and B W Sofas, from 14 to 50 dols, 4000 Cane and Wood Seat Chuirs, of 30	JAVA, best Green and Roasted LAGULARIE, do., do.	than is generally supposed the skin turns apple
the same. R. P. will, in future, devote bia whole attention to WORK MADE to ORDER. Now is the time !	E. G. NAOLE, BEQ. Dear Sir.	different patterns, some entirely new, from 40c to 4 dollars each; Spring Curled Hair Mattrasses, Palm	FLOUN, very fine. OATMEAL, pure.	forming running sores; by applying the Contract
Montred. Anril 19, 1830.	The three Machines you	Leaf and Corn Husk Mattrasses, from 4 to 25 dol- lars each; with a very large stock of Bedsteads, of	RICE.	forming running sores; by applying the Cintment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days, but you must keep on with disappear.
WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY.	tion, and must say that they far exceed our expec-	Mahogany, Oak, Walnut, &c., of different styles and prices, from 3 to 40 dollars each; a very large as-	B. W. FLOUR. DRIED APPLES.	skin gets its natural color
Hetablished in 1926.]	Singer & Co.'s that we have used. Our Mr. Robinson	sortment of Marble and Wood Top Centre Tables.	CHEESE, American (equal to English.) WINES-Port, Sherry, and Madeira	This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to.
THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old		Self-rocking Cradles; an extensive assortment of	BRANDY-Planat Pale, in cases, very fine; Martel, in hhds. and cases.	Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY 120 Wave
Main the State Strandson their encoder	No. 2 Machines ready for shipment on that day as	Iron Bedsteads, Hat Stands, Swinging Cots, Marble Top Saloon Tables, Corner and Portuble Washstands	PORTER—Dublin and London Porter; Montreal Ponter and Ale, in bottles.	For Sale by every Druggiat in the United States
established Foundery, their superior Balls for Uhurches, Academies, Fac-	we shall require them immediately.	Top Dation Thores, Outlier and Forthole Washstands	a second a second sec	and British Provinces.
Bells for Oburches, Academiez, Fac-	we shall require them immediately. Yours, respectfully,	and Towel Racks. The above will be found one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Furniture	PICKLES, &c.,-Pickles, Sauces, Raisins, Cur-	Mr. Reunedy takes great pleasant is associate the
tories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plan- tations, &c., mounted in the most ap-	we shall require them immediately. Yours, respectfully, GILLGATE, ROBINSON, & HALL.	and Towel Racks. The above will be found one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Furniture ever on view in this city, and as it has been got up	PICKLES, &c.,Pickles, Sauces, Raisins, Cur- rante, Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Shelled Almonds, Honey Soan, B.W. Soan, Castila Saan and English	Hr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the readers of the TRUE WITNARS with the testimony of
tories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plan- tations, &c., mounted in the most ap- proved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other	we shall require them immediately. Yours, respectfully, GHLLGATE, ROBINSON, & HALL. NAGLE'S SEWING MACHINES Are capable of doing any kind of work. They can	and Towel Racks. The above will be found one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Furniture ever on view in this city, and as it has been got up for Cash during the winter, will be sold at least 10 per cent below anything in the city. Please call and examine the Goods and Prices	PICKLES, &c.,Pickles, Sauces, Raisins, Cur- rante, Aluconds, Filberts, Walnuts, Shelled Almonds, Honey Soap, E.W. Sonp, Castile Soap, and English do.; Corn Brooms, Corn Dusters; Bed Cord, Cloth Lings, Shoe Thread, Gurden Lings, Candias, Lemon	Hr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the readers of the TRUE WITNARS with the testimony of the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylumn, Bes- ton :
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