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THE DAUGHTER OF TYRCONNELL. A TALE OF THE REIGN OF JAMES THE FIRST.

BY MRS. J. SADLIER.

It was unpossible to doubt the sincerity of the marquis, whose frankness and bonesty were too well known to admit of suspicion, and Mary well knew that nothing could induce him to profess sentiments which he did not feel. Acting on a momentary impulse, she gave him her hand, murmuring at the same time some half audible words of gratitude and admiration. She was speedily recalled to a sense of her indiscretion (it such it might be called) by the ardor with which the young nobleman pressed her hand to his lips .-The warm blood mounted to her very temples, and hastily drawing away her hand, she cast her eyes on the Spaniard. A total change had passed over Pedro's face; the bright glow by hope so late enkindled there had given place to an ashy paleness, and a look of profound sadness darkened his gaze as it rested now on the transparently-delicate features of Mary, now on the frank, ingenuous countenance of the young English noble. Ere Mary had time to ponder on the change, Don Pedro hastily arose and walked towards one of the high, narrow windows which there looked out upon the street. Having stood a few moments, apparently occupied with the busy crowd below, but in reality endeavoring to suppress every vestige of emotion, he approached the countess and was soon, to all appearance, a highly interested listener to her glowing description of the court of Elizabeth in its palmiest days. Looking round, he saw that Hereford had entered into conversation with a stately dowager, but Mary was no longer to be seen. She had vanished from the room.

Neither Don Pedro nor the marquis had any desire to remain when the planet who gave light to that cheerless scene had once withdrawn her rays, and they were both on the point of making their adieux, when Mary again entered, her face flushed with some strong excitement, and her person enveloped in a large mantle. Going at once to her grandmother, she spoke some words in an under tone, whereupon the old lady started

up alarmed.
What! the king hath sent to command thine instant attendance! What may this mean?

'I know not,' replied Mary endeavoring to control her agitation, 'but since your ladyship is cheerfully subscribed to the truth of the obsernot now at liberty to accompany me, I suppose I must go alone.'

'Not so, daughter, not so,' said the countess with strong emotion, it were not fitting that thou shouldst brave alone, it may be, royal anger. I will give thee a more helpful protector. My lord of Hereford, raising her voice, 'will it please you to come hither?' The young lord was instantly before her. 'The king hath sent to summon the Lady Mary Stuart to his presence. It suits not my convenience to conduct her hither-will you take my place?'

The significant look which accompanied these words was not lost upon Mezara, though Mary was too much engrossed by her own thoughts to perceive it. Right willingly did Hereford embrace the offer, expressing at the same time his high sense of the honor done him. 'But.' he added quickly, 'will the Lady Mary deign to permit my attendance?

He turned with a heightened color to Mary, but, though the latter did not positively decline the proposal, her reception was scarce less chil-

ling than would have been a refusal.

As the friend chosen by my grandmother to accompany me-nay, as her delegate, I shall, of course, avail myself of Lord Hereford's obliging

offer.' The sudden glow died away on the cheek of the marquis, and in silence he offered bis arm to Mary. The latter, as she passed from the room, turned to the Spaniard where he stood in moody silence, and holding out her hand with a frankness and cordiality that at once charmed away

his gloom, she half-whispered in Irish :-'As I know you have but little interest in your present company, do not remain here .-Better come with us.'

With a sudden return of animation Don Pedro advanced to the countess, made a hasty apology for his abrupt departure, bowed coldly outer hall. As Mezara came up the marquis turned towards him:

'How now, friend Pedro! methought thou wouldst have remained the countess' guest till

are bronze or marble, Hereford, or any other the reason thereof, but now be saw nothing- to the faith of her fathers, and then proceeded ford and Mary he blubbered out :

mood for converting them to a better opinion of Papists, I will, with your leave, take possession of a corner in your house, since I may not ac-company you to court.' He suppressed a rising nation in general and the O'Donnells in particusigh and went on: 'I am here a nobody, void of all influence or power, and have only to remain as quiet as possible, thankful for being permitted even to walk at large through the streets of this reformed city!'

ATHOL

They had just reached the door of the carriage, and Mary had her foot on the step when she turned to take leave of Mezara, and as she gave him her hand she could not avoid noticing the dejection of his countenance, nor could she conceal from herself that she was some how the cause of his sadness.

'We part now, Signor Mezara!' she said in kind and friendly tone, 'but to-morrow, I trust, we shall meet again, as I have many things to tell you for my brother, and by that time, I may, perchance, have many more. Nay, I may have to call on your friendship for active ser-

A melancholy presentiment clung around her heart, as, drawing away the hand so eagerly retained, she stept into the carriage and was followed by Hereford. For some time no word was spoken,-Mary, on her part, having an undefined but strong notion that her position was a somewhat awkward one. Sooner than have gone to court under the escort of a young nobleman of whom she knew comparatively little, she would have braved alone the storm which she feared awaited her; but whatever might be her grandmother's motives in the affair, her commands must be obeyed (where conscience was not concerned), so Mary was fain to acquiesce. Her thoughts then turned on the king's mandate, and it required all the moral courage she possessed to enable her to regard the approaching interview with any degree of firmness. From the peremptory tone of the message she inferred that his majesty must have more serious grounds of anger against her than the mere fact of her standing related to the new prisoners; and her fears led her at once to the conclusion that he had by some means discovered the secret of her

She was aroused from these gloomy anticipations by the voice of her companion, who made some abrupt remark on the noble bearing and apparent worth of his Spanish friend. As he spoke he leaned forward so as to mark the effect his words, but though Mary readily and vation, he looked in vain for the tremulous emotion, the vivid blush which he had feared and expected to see. On the contrary, Mary spoke eloquently, but with perfect composure, of the high polish of Mezara's manners, and the learning wherewith his mind was evidently stored.

'He is, above all, the friend of Hugh O'Donnell,' went on the marquis with a sort of nervous tremor in his voice, 'and that alone would suffice to win for him a high place in the Lady Mary's affections!

'Nay, my lord,' returned Mary with a forced smile, 'that last is too strong a word, and I bar its use on the present occasion. My affections are scarcely called in question, though assuredly I entertain the very highest opinion of this nobleman, and have no doubt that a further acquaintance might ripen that prepossession into a very sincere friendship.

'Friendship!' repeated Hereford, 'would it, indeed, go no tarther?' Then snatching the hand of the wondering girl, he would have carried it to his lips, but Mary withdrew it very quickly, and drew herself up in a corner of the carriage with an air of cold reserve which awed the marquis into silence, and sufficiently reminded him that any declaration of attachment would in all their tribulations-the faith which alone be, in their present relative positions, highly indecorous.

When Mary was led by the marquis into the presence-chamber she cast a timid, searching look around, and was rejoiced to find the apartment totally deserted. Hereford, penetrating her thoughts, said with a smile; 'This is, I trust a happy omen. God grant we may see his majesty alone, for in that case it were an easier matter to turn him to our wish. But hush! here distinctly deny with all proper deference to my

he comes—his most learned majesty! He had scarcely spoken when James threw. open a side door and entered the room, his unand haughtily to the guests, and hurried after his gainly person wearing an air of slovenly neglect, friend who, with Mary, was already crossing the which completed the tout ensemble. His feet were thrust into a pair of slippers much too large, while his unshaved face looked grimly out grace's presence, called to account. Nor could from under the long grizzled locks which then hung at either side. Pushing back these elfing tongues of the fair dames there assem- slammed the door to, and walked as steadily as line gracious liege, who hath been ever, too, my have carefully avoided. my return. Hast wearied already of the clack- locks with a quick motion of his hand, James was a child of the old Church. Surely, then, one less versed in James's peculiarities would 'I' faith no !' rejoined Pedro gaily, 'these who, with the marquis, had arisen on his entrance hold me guilty of hypocrisy or dissimulation.' ladies are an exception to the general rule, for and now stood bowing before him. At another

substance harder still. However, as I am in no thought of nothing but Mary herself, who was with modest firmness to repudiate the senseless | 'Evil betide the accursed loons who did lar. So great was his excitement that he could scarcely articulate a word, so that between the exertion of ejecting his ideas in the form of words, and the violent tempest of his wrath, his face, usually of a pallid hue, was now literally crimsoned over.

So unmanly was his attack on a young and defenceless female and so intemperate his language, that it required all Hereford's aristocratic veneration for royalty to restrain his rising anger. When he looked at the furious visage of James, and then at the pale but lovely features of the suffering daughter of O'Donnell--when he thought of her illustrious birth, and her undoubted descent from a long line of sovereign princes, and saw her stand in her modest maidenly dignity before the royal clown who so rudely reviled her country and her kindred-he, an Englishman and a born subject of James, could scarce refrain from stepping forward and flinging back the infamous epithets so copiously poured forth.

Although it was evident that the king's present indignation was mainly excited by the recent charges made against O'Rourke and O'Donnell, yet in the rushing torrent of his wrath face. all coherency was swept away, and he actually forgot to mention either their names or their particular offence. During the first effervescence of the king's wrath, Mary had wisely and decorously remained silent, but when the storm began at length to abate, as indicated by the increasing facility of James's utterance, she availed herself of the first opportunity to edge in a brief word of remonstrance.

'I am deeply grieved,' she began, 'that your highness should be driven to entertain so unfavorable an opinion of our poor people, and were the king's own excellent judgment alone brought to bear on the subject, the matter would assuredly appear to him in a different light. As regards these young chieftains who now stand charged with resisting your grace's authority, I attempt not to extenuate their alleged crime.— There was a time, not far distant, when I might have presumed on the favor of my gracious liege, but now I cannot help perceiving that I have somehow given offence to your highness, though my conscience doth truly acquit me of any known cause.

Hearing this James broke out anew: "What then, doth they conscience belie the known truth? Doth it not accuse thee of an obstinate adherence to the idolatrous worship of Rome? Out upon thee, Jassie! thou hast of a surety disgusted us with all thy deceitful sex! Here have we, in the upright simplicity of our own heart, given thee credit for the most orthodox opinions, and have, therefore, loaded thee with our favors, never taking it into our mind to question thee on thy religious belief; while thou, in thy base hypocrisy, hast showed thyself to all appearance good Protestant, though secretly practising all the forbidden superstitions of the antiquated hag whose thraldom we of these favored realms have succeeded in shaking off. What dost thou say to that, eh?' and, shifting up almost close to Mary, he jerked out his head in a manner peculiar to himself, and fixed his eye on the fluctuating countenance, seemed to await an answer.

'Most gracious prince,' said Mary, repressing by a strong effort her disgust and indignation. with respect to the charge of being a Catholic I unhesitatingly plead guilty. It it be a crime to belong to what I firmly believe to be the only true Church—to profess the faith which has for countless generations been the cherished faith of my fathers—the faith which consoled my parents cheered my father in exile, in poverty, and in death-the faith that shed its brightening balo round the deathbed of my mother, and which that dear mother bequeathed to me as a legacy more valuable than all the lost possessions of our house-if it be a crime to have held fast by that faith, then am I, indeed, guilty.' Seeing that James was about to break in she hurried on :-But the second count of the indictment I most sovereign lord the king. Never have I, either by word or deed, professed any leaning towards the doctrines of the Reformation, and that I never made known to your highness my adherence to the Catholic faith is owing entirely to the fact that my belief was never, in your I, consistently with the high respect due mine honored sovereign, gratuitously inform him that I

unhappily the immediate object of his indignation. | charge of hypocrisy, Hereford gazed enraptured | wrongfully conspire against our royal mother, Without at all heeding the marquis, he launched on those enspired features lit up with the bright the Queen of Scots. It canna be denied that intelligence of her mind, and he inwardly ex- she was a staunch Catholic, but times are changmight pagan poets have given to their deined per- | become deeper and more confirmed. Even if sonifications of virtue!

The truth was that even the sluggish mind of the king was not wholly insensible to the majes- out Shame! But mistake us not, my lord of tic candor of Mary's mien, however little he llereford, no such weakness is ours. God fore-

allegiance to a foreign potentate, who, as all the grateful as thou art, Mary O'Donnell! ay, and for governing. Of a truth, it were enow to had better claims to our good liking, but as an drive a man mad to hear sic an absurdity. Body avowed papist we wash our hands of thee, and o' me, but it were!'

He turned and walked half-way across the room in a fit of vehement indignation, and again shook his clenched hand almost close to her

'Verily we have a mind to attaint thee of high treason-de'il fetch us but we have. How darest thou deny our entire fitness to govern God's church-preferring before us this Urban, who wards and retrace his course through the heavens keepeth court in the ungodly city of Rome?-Are we not every whit as wise, ay! and far more godly? Answer us that now, an' it please Before I go hence for the last time, suffer me to thee, young mistress!'

Although Mary could scarce retrain from smiling, particularly as she saw by a glance at Hereford that he was obliged to walk to the farther end of the room to conceal his uncontrollable mirth-yet fully aware that such a breach of respect would have been an unpardonable offence, she resolutely maintained her gravity as she re-

'That your highness is a most fitting head for the English Church, by law established, none may deny, as all the world knoweth that your covered, or fancied he had, a certain expression grace presides with equal dignity and wisdom in in the twinkling orbs of James which might indithe spiritual as well as temporal sovereignty of cate a disposition to relent. these realms, but as it so happens that my parents belonged to that Church which acknowledges Mary quickly, not another word, and you vaof Urban is of a purely spiritual nature, and hath no interference with the rights of kings, that is to say, beyond the limits of his own small territory. As the chief pastor of the Catholic Church, I owe obedience in all things spiritual to his Holiness Urban the Eighth-but as the sovereign lord of these realms-of Catholics therein as well as Protestants-I bow in all submission to a prince whose illustrious lineage places him in the first rank of European sovereigns!'-and bowing her graceful head in lowly reverence, she stood before the king.

Pleased against his will, yet afraid of showing how much he was softened and conciliated, James turned away with a muttered imprecation on womanish arts. Just at that moment, Hereford, making a low obeisance, presented himself to the king's notice.

Why, how is this, my lord marquis?' cried the chased monarch, we were not cognizant of thy vicinity. 'Sdeath, man, we have no love for eavesdroppers.'

'Nor have I, my liege,' Hereford replied with a heightened color on his cheek, 'for the rest, I came hither in attendance on the Lady Mary Stuart, and have been, I assure your grace, no willing listener to what hath passed.

Here he was testily interrupted by James .-Call her not Mary Stuart-that name can never belong to a Popish recusant.'

'And yet,' said Mary timidly from behindand yet, mine honored prince, it was last borne by a queen whose chief pride it was to be a Popish recusant. If that loveliest of women and noblest of queens was reviled and calumniatedyea, persecuted even to death-it was because she, too, professed the Catholic faith and cherished it in her heart of hearts. Were that royal martyr now living the oppressed Catholics of this realm would have no need of other advocate?"

However unfeeling was James's general disposition, there were times when his stony heart could 'vield its rill,' and few things had such power to move him as the sad fate of his royal mother. This was known to Mary, and hence she had hazarded this allusion to a subject which

A sudden emotion shook the king's framehe staggered to a seat, and pulled out his hand-The cast of Mary's countenance was, at all kerchief kept his face concealed for some moone might as well expect to open a conversation time James would have noticed the absence of times, singularly noble, and as she thus defended meuts. When he again looked up his eyes were with the statues on guard in yonder hall. They the countess, and in his gossiping way inquired with her whole soul in the words, her adherence | red and swollen, and looking alternately at Here- where he stood looking gloomily down on the

claimed: 'Even such a form and such a face | ed sin syne, and men's hatred of Popery hath the King of England were disposed to wink at Popish practices, the whole nation would cry could appreciate her mental qualities. When send; as the head of this great and well-purified he spoke again his tone was considerably milder | Church of England we are bound to unhold, and though still expressive of displeasure as well as | will till death uphold, her doctrines, and discountenance by every means the dangerous encroach-'This is fair talking, lassie, and doubtless ments of Popery. Hence it is that we have sounds well, but thou shalt never wheedle us, no choice in the matter—so flagrant a violation natheless, out of our just indignation. God's of the statutes cannot go unpunished. As the life! dost thou imagine that we could ever be daughter of a known and convicted traitor we brought to connive at a ward of ours professing did, natheless, receive, nay, cherish thee, unworld knoweth, hath not one-half our capacity still would have favored thee above many who cast thee off now and for ever. From henceforth thou shalt no longer bear our royal name, and the princely fortune which was thine doth approaching Mary with a more rapid step than revert to ourself, the original donor thereof .usual, he stamped his foot npon the floor, and Depart from our presence, nor venture again to appear before us, unless it be to recent thine errors.

'In that case,' replied Mary with great firmness, 'I am now to take a final farewell of your majesty, for as soon might yonder sun turn backthis day, as I give up for earthly motives the faith which can alone save me from perdition .thank your highness, in all sincerity, for the many and great favors I have received from your royal munificence.'

Turning then to Hereford, she gracefully placed her hand in his: 'Now, my lord, be pleased to lead the way: my business here is ended and I would free his highness from the presence of a condemned criminal.'

Will the Lady Mary permit me to speak a word to the king in this matter?' inquired the marquis who, in making his parting bow, had dis-

'Not so, my lord marquis, not so!' returned Urban the Eighth as its earthly chief, I cannot, if lue my friendship. Too long have I engrossed would, see this matter as Protestants see it .- | time so precious, and, perchance, even now But as your majesty well knoweth, the authority many other applicants await admission to his grace's presence.'

Hereford reductantly yielded, and the king, whether in a sullen fit, or from some other after feeling, remained silent for once in his life, while Mary and her noble attendant quitted the presence-chamber. On reaching Lady Kildare's mansion they found the old lady alone and in a state of restless anxiety to know what had hapnened. She had seen the carriage drive into the courtyard and departed so far from her usual dignity as to meet her granddaughter and the marquis at the door of the apartment. Scarcely had they entered when she eagerly asked :-What did his highness say ! How did he act? I pray tell me, my lord of Hereford!

But the marquis, fearful of saying what were better unsaid, looked at Mary and was silent .-Mary smiled sadly as she replied:

'Since our friend seems loath to answer your ladyship's question, that task, I suppose, devolves on me. His Majesty hath been told of my being a Catholic, and for that so heinous crime he hath seen fit to strip ine of name and wealth. I stand here, madam, not as Mary Stuart, the richlyendowed ward of a king, but as the portionless daughter of a fallen house, depending on your ladyship even for the shelter of a roof.'

And hast thou the shameless effrontery to say that even the king's authority could not bring thy stubborn heart to obedience? Thou hast, forsooth! given up-martyr-like, I trowthe dowry so generously settled upon thee-all thy hopes, too, from the king's favor-all thy prospects and expectations-and for Poperythinking, doubtless, that a refuge remains for thee in my protection. But deceive not thyself, Mary O'Donnell! I, no more than the king's highness, will encourage Popery, or Popish peeple, so that I, too, will discard thee at once and forever if, before to-morrow's sun rises, thou dost not forswear Rome and her abominations.

'Then, madam,' said Mary with difficulty restraining her tears, 'I have but to repeat to your ladyship the solemn resolution which I have already declared to the king. You may disown me-cast me forth on the wide world as a vile thing-but I will go rejoicing on my lonely way, strengthened and supported by the thought that I suffer for the faith of Christ.'

'Alas! alas!' cried the countess in piteous accents, ' was there ever so obstinate a fool ? My lord ! she suddenly added, turning to Hereford polished oak floor, ' my lord of Heretord! touch-

ing a certain contract whereinto we lately entered, the fulfilment of which was to depend on the acquiescence of this silly and most disobedient girl. As such a connection hath now become impossible, thou wilt, as a matter of course, dismiss the matter from thy mind. I, on my part, consider the affair as ended.'

So do not I, madam !' cried the marquis, stepping eagerly forward, while Mary looked with surprise from one to the other; 'great as was my admiration-my esteem, for this truly her an hundred times higher in my estimation .--Though myself proud to be called a Protestant, I can and do acknowledge the merit of those to Mary, he went on: 'I see you are amazed at which I, on a late occasion, perhaps incautiously let fall, your grandmother rightly guessed that I was desirous of becoming a suitor for your hand. She then condescended to assure me that I should have her best assistance in my efforts to win your love, the express condition being, ou my part, that you gave your fullest and freest consent, without being subjected to any species of constraint. It was my intention to have left my cause to time and my own silent homage, but events have hurried me over the prescribed limits, and shall I confess that I can scarce regret what has happened, since it may serve to show the sincerity of my affection, apart from all mercenary views. When surrounded by the sunshine of royal favor, and mistress of a noble fortune, I was deterred from offering myself as a candidate for your hand, fearing lest the purity of my motives might be called in question. Report, too, bath already rumored abroad that some right noble and wealthy suitors have already sued in vain for the Lady Mary's favor, and I shrank from subjecting myself to a like refusal. Now when religious intolerance hath clouded thy fair prospects, and thy fortune bath taken to itself wings and flown away, may I dare to avow the secret so long confined in my own bosom ?-Will the daughter of Tyrconnell, rich only in her illustrious name and those virtues which no earthly monarch bath given or can take awaywill she deign to receive the homage of my heart?' and gracefully bending one knee before her, be thus awaited her answer. For a moment Mary seemed irresolute. Some

strong emotion quivered through her whole frame; her face, now deadly pale, now flushed crimson, revealed an inward struggle-once she looked wistfully at Hereford, as the' she would fain confirm his hopes, but quickly withdrawing her eyes from his face, she sighed and looked at the countess. The latter, whose hopes had revived at the prospect of a union so consonant to her wishes, held out her hand to the mar-

'Rise, my lord,' she graciously said, 'thou dost humble thyself over much. The offer of thy hand might flatter the pride of any lady in England of less than royal blood. There is little probability that the girl, with all her infatuation, will think of rejecting thy proposal.

Mary, seeing that Hereford still retained his position, softly requested hun to arise. 'I would have you kneel,' said she, 'but to God alone.

As the young nobleman arose and stood before her, a faint smile flitted over her wan features, making their deep sadness the more painfully visible. Again she raised her eyes to Hereford's face and he saw that they were suffused with tears. Her voice, too, was low and mournful, mise the honor and interests of neither party, whilst yet her words were firm and her tone decided, as she replied rather to her grandmother's remark than Hereford's ardent appeal:

'Although none can be more sensible than 1 of the high bonor of Lord Hereford's preference- no, madam! not even yourself-yet do I,!-she paused, evidently seeking a word that might be least hurtful in its meaning, 'yet do I here solemnly declare that I never can accept his proposal.

Not one shade of hesitation accompanied these chilling words, and Hereford saw at once that there was no hope for him. The glow of expec-tation faded from his cheek, and, either unable or unwilling to try expostulation, he retreated a few paces, and would have left the room in order, doubtless, to conceal his emotion from her whom he judged so unfeeling, when he was stopped by a sign from the countess. Seizing her granddaughter by the arm, she looked sternly in her face, and exclaimed:

'Wretch! thou hast been tampering with the Spaniard. It is for him thou wouldst fling from thee this golden opportunity. I wot me well he hath used his Popish arts to charm away the little wits thou hadst.'

Hereford fixed his eyes intently on Mary's face, as the same suspicion crossed his mind, and he scarcely breathed till she spoke again.

'Madam,' said Mary, disengaging herself calmly from her grandmother's grasp, 'madam, you do this Spanish cavalier foul wrong-believe me you do, for I have not the slightest reason to suppose that he regards me as other than-than -'she hesitated-stopped midway in the sentence, and looked down in evident embarrassment.

'Than what?' persisted the angry countess.

'Ha! I guessed aright—thou darest not deny it!'
'Lady Kildare!' said the marquis, laying his hand lightly on her arm as he suddenly took in, or thought he did, the cause of Mary's hesitation, 'I beseech you let this matter drop. And the Lady Mary cannot, or will not favor my suit, of what moment is it to me whether her heart given to another, or remain ice bound in her own possession? It is needless to proceed fur-

'Nay,' cried the countess much excited, 'I must and shall know. Minion, tell me instantly dost thou love this Spaniard?'

· Not as your ladyship seems to suppose. If I do esteem him highly for his many rare qualities, it is not with the affection that men call love .--I regard Don Pedro as a valued friend-no more.

LETTER FROM MR. WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN. The following letter from our distinguished countryman, Mr. Smith O'Brien, has been forwarded to us (Nation) for insertion :-

Nice, December 16, 1862. My Dear Leonard-I enclose an order on my banker for one hundred francs (£4), which I am desirous to present as a subscription in aid of the unemployed workmen of the cotton districts of France.

Since my own country possesses the first claim upon my pecuniary resources, I do not feel myself justified in offering a larger sum, but I confess that I am anxious to evince by this subscription my graadmirable girl, the events of this day have raised titude for the aid which has been given by the French on two recent occasions to the distressed poor of Ireland. As you took an active part in organising these collections, I need not tell you that I refer to the large subscriptions which were given in answer who, against all odds, and under every disadvan-to the eloquent appeals of the Bishop of Orleans and of the Abbe Mermillod. I am sure that I speak the sentiments of my fellow countrymen when I thank sentiments of my fellow-countrymen when I thank conscience tells them is the best.' Then turning the French for their charity, and when I thank them to Mary, he went on: 'I see you are amazed at the tenor of our discourse, let me, therefore, been habitually wronged and insuited by a dominahasten to explain. From certain expressions tion with which fate has connected them, appreciate sympathy even more than charity, and the Irish have not forgotten that France has never failed to exhibit respect and sympathy for their country.

I am happy to think that the relief of distress in France will not require large contributions on the part of individuals, provided that the subscription be universal, for the resources are abundant from which such relief may be derived. I have during the last month traversed France from one extremity to the other; that is, from Cherbourg to Nice, visiting successively Caen, Paris, Orleans, St. Etienne, Lyons, Chambery, Granoble, Avignon, Marseilles, and Toulon, and I have been delighted to find everywhere unmistakeable evidences of prosperity-such as the construction of masses of new buildings, public and private, of the highest order.

I trust, therefore, that the distress of the cotton operatives is exceptional. I wish that I could believe that it will also be of short duration, but the present aspect of affairs does not encourage us to expect that a supply of cotton will soon be derived from America. Not only is the civil war of 'the States' divested of indications of a peaceful spirit, but it daily acquires increased ferocity, so that it appears probable that at length we shall find men who ought to be brothers massacreing each other in cold

Sceing this state of affairs, I would wish to offer the tribute of my respectful homage to the French Government for the part which they acted in proposing that the European Powers should mediate between the contending federations; and I deeply regret that the Government of Great Britain has de clined to co-operate with that of France in the offer of such mediation.

It is difficult to account for the conduct of the British Government on this occasion. Though the English people at first viewed with much satisfaction the separation of the Southern from the Northern States, because the 'United States' had acquired an ascendancy which might have become exceedingly dangerous to England, I can scarcely believe that even selfish interests would induce any spectator of of this horrible contention to wish for its continuance; and in the case of England, the loss of the required supply of cotton has produced such disastrous consequences to a large portion of its population, that even their selfish interests would lead them to desire a termination of this struggle.

The pretext urged by Lord Russel as reasons for refusing to co-operate with France appear to be wholly insufficient. If France had threatened to impose a peace by armed intervention, the Americans would naturally have regarded such an intervention as an act of hostility disparaging to both of the combatants, and England would have acted prudently in refusing to resort to arms; but it seems inconceivable that the passions of a nation, which is highly civilised, should have been excited to such a pitch of fury as that they should regard all friendly mediators

in the light of enemies. Not only ought the governments of Europe se-parately and collectively to entreat the Americans to make peace with each other, but also the opinion of the public of each country ought to find expression in favor of a pacification through such organs

as it can most appropriately command. The suggestion that an armistice of six months in duration should be adopted appears also to be the most practical mode of giving effect to the humane intentions of those who proposed this mediation. Such a cessation of hostilities would comproit would afford an opportunity for mutual explanations respecting the terms of an adjustment which would be satisfactory to both.

For my own part, I feel convinced that the Southern States committed a great mistake when they separated from the Northern States; and if it were possible to discover a basis upon which a reconstruction of the Union could be effected, such a reconstruction might still be advantageous to all the inhabitants of the re-United States; but if it be impossible to restore the cohesion of these States, it is not impossible to place them in such relation to each other as shall conduce to their mutual happiness and

security.

It is difficult to perceive how a peaceful settlemen can be arranged without such an armistice as that proposed by the French Government. At present no one can tell what are the real wishes of the inhabitants of the Northern States ; for whilst the Democratic party approximates on many points to the views of the Southerners, the Abolitionists and the Republicans appear to contemplate nothing short of an extermination of the Confederates by means of servile war and of confiscation. An armistice would afford time for the passions to grow calm, and mutual explanations would lead to some definite set-

So far as slavery is concerned, it appears certain that the liberty of every slave in the United States might have been purchased at a less cost to the contending parties than will have been incurred before the termination of this fatal war.

There are amongst the inhabitants of both the Northern and Southern States many influential men, who are as humane in spirit as any of us, who look on from a distance at this unhappy struggle. The enlightened portion of European society ought to afford to such men the moral support which the expression of a strong opinion in favour of peace would give to them, and thus fortified by the universal opinion of mankind, they could then address to their fellowcountrymen with increased confidence their exhortations in favor of a peaceful settlement of all the questions now at issue between the contending parties.

Such being my sentiments, I earnestly trust that the French Government will not desist from the noble mission which it has undertaken. The inhabitants of all the States of America, without distinction, have been accustomed to regard France as a benefactor. If France now succeed in effecting the pacification of a country to the establishment of its mediation a glory not less enviable than that which was won by the capture of Malakoff, or by the triumph of Magenta and Solferino.

Believe me yours very sincerely,
WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN. J. P. Leonard, Esq., Paris.

A REPLY.-A clergyman observing a poor man in the road breaking stones with a pickaxe, and kneeling to get at his work better, made the remark: 'Ah, John, I wish I could break the stony hearts of my hearers, as easily as you are breaking those stones. The man replied: "Perhaps, master, you do not work on your knees."

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE

MELANCHOLY DEATH OF THE REV. E. EVERARD, P.P.-Drogheda-With the deepest regret I have to state that the Rev. Edward Everard, P.P., of Clogher Head, in the county of Louth, was killed about seven o'clock on yesterday evening, by a fall off his jaunting car, when near his own residence, adjacent to Cruisetown. It is stated that the reverend gentleman's horse started and dashed into a large gripe, when near his own dwelling. Dr. Callan (one of the coroners for the county) has just passed through, for the purpose of holding an inquest. The Rev. Mr. Everard was a most amiable and charitable priest, remarkably zealous, and his sad death is universally deplored .- Cor. of the Dublin Freeman.

It is our painful duty to announce the death of the Rev. John Lyng, P.P., Windgap, which took place on Monday, 5th instant, after a protracted illness.

A good and faithful pastor of Ossory has passed away amid the prayers and regrets of his flock. The Rev. Father Staunton, P.P., Commeris, Queen's County, has been called to his eternal reward, after a life spent in the service of Almighty God.

We regret to have to announce the death of the clergyman, which occurred at his residence, 20 High street, Cork, on Monday, the 5th mst.

THE RIGHT REV. DR. MORIARTY .- The Late County Meeting-Tralee, Saturday, Jan. 3 .- Every respectable party in this town having expressed deep indignation at the manner in which the Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty was received at the late county meeting for the relief of the Lancashire distress, a public meeting, numerously attended, was held on Thursday evening in the Chamber of Commerce, for the purpose of adopting an address to him. The address having been drawn up, a deputation was appointed to wait on him in Killarney. The address will be signed by every respectable Catholic in the town.

THE O'CONNELL MONUMENT. - Every true Irishman must rejoice to hear that the movement to raise a Monument to the great Liberator of Catholic Ireland proceeds prosperously, and that the obstacles which temporarily interrupted its progress have one by one been removed .- Dublin Telegraph.

THE O'CONNELL MONUMENT .- At a meeting of the committee, held in the Mansion-house Dublin, on the 3rd of December, 1862, it was proposed by P. J. Smyth, Esq., seconded by Alderman Reycolds, J. P., and unanimously resolved :- "That this movement having originated in a sincere desire to do honor to the memory of an illustrious Irishman, every effort of whose life, whether in the senate, at the bar, or in the public forum, bears the unmistakable impress of greatness-the monument which shall be raised by the contributions of his grateful countrymen, and of the admirers of genius and patriotism throughout the world, shall bear no other inscription than the simple, but comprehensive word, O'Connell.'

LETTER FROM THE O'DONOGHUE. - To the Editor the London Star .- Sir-In the Morning Star of Friday I find it stated that I went to the meeting in Traise as the resolute opponent of the Lancashire movement. In making this general statement you do me, I can assure you, very great injustice. I went to the meeting in Tralee in order to assert that the poor of Kerry had the first claim on our charity, and I did this believing that the distress in Kerry far exceeds anything ever conceived in Laucashire. You will allow me to take an extract from the speech of the

Bishop of Kerry :--"With us the tendency is all downwards, and as I have the very best means of information at my command, I can state most positively to this meeting, and to the gentlemen present on the platform, that there exists throughout the length and breadth of Kerry destitution to a most painful degree. The country laborers, and even the small farmers, I know it from the priests, who have been giving stations throughout the country in their houses for the past two months, are living in many instances upon scanty meals of turnips and bad potatoes. I have been informed by a friend, not far from me, since I came to town, that able-bodied laborers have asked for permission to redig the potato fields, in order that they might glean for their subsistence the few small potatoes that escaped out of the general crop. The poor of our towns and villages exist on the alms of those who are little better provided than they are themselves; and I think that the shopkeepers of this town, which was a few years ago amongst the most properous in Ireland, and some of whom I suppose are present, ould bear witness that they did day some few years ago than they can do in a week at the present time.'

I said at Tralee that, after having provided for the wants of our own poor, I thought we were bound to contribute to the relief of distress elsewhere. The meeting expressed approval by cheering this opinion. I admitted that we had received relief from the people of England; but I maintained, and still maintain, that we never received relief from a district in England where 'painful destitution' prevailed, such as prevails in Kerry, until the necessities of that district had been fully satisfied. Then, as to the Lancashire subscription among Italian workmen, at the instance of Joseph Mazzini, which you seem to think might have

influenced my actions at Tralee, I rejoice to hear of it. I only oppose Mazzini in his profane attacks on all I hold most sacred, as the enemy of the temporal power of the Pope, as the prime slanderer of the venerable Pontiff, of the hierarchy and priesthood of the Catholic Church. When charity is his aim, he shall have my hearty approbation, and, could it be of any use, my cordial co-operation .- I am, sir, your O'Dooognus. obedient servant,

Killarney, Dec. 20.

THE GREEN FLAG AT THE THEATRE ROYAL .- Dublin, Dec. 30, 1862.-There was quite a demonstration on behalf of the green flag a few nights ago in this city, of a nature sufficiently important to call forth a 'leader' from the Dublin Evening Much and a lengthy paragraph from the Irish correspondent of the Times. The occasion was that of the first Christmas pantomine; a clever piece of transformation displayed a trophy of flags, the uppermost of which was a small green flag with an Irish harp in the middle of it. This was well; but many of the occupants of the galleries were in such positions that they did not see the immortal green, and they immediately expressed their disapprobation by hissing, &c. They soon however found out their mistake, and they accordingly de-sisted. But presently out came a party of 'sailors' on the stage, and began to dance, each having in his hand a 'Union Jack,' which he flourished about triumphantly. No green flag was then displayed, and a great portion of the audience began to call out for

it. The performers on the stage made an endeavor to play down the interruption, but they did not succeed. One of them then came to the front of the stage and made an intimation that the flag would be produced. He went behind the scenes, apparently for the purpose of getting it, but a considerable time elapsed without his returning, pacification of a country to the establishment of and the audience then understanding that it whose freedom it formerly contributed so powerfully, it would not be given to him, renewed their clamor, those who delight in witnessing the happiness of and created a deafening uproar. After the lapse of mankind will think that France will have earned by about a half an hour the performers resumed their play and went on with it to the end, but the marks of popular disapprobation continued till the fall of the curtain. On the next evening the difficulty was got rid of by leaving the flag business altogether out of the piece. This to some persons may seem a small matter, but it is in reality very significant, and as such it is regarded by the English party.—Correspondent of Irish American.

> Much good has been done by the Earl of Clonmel in the neighborhood of Ballenavan lately, where a portion of his lordship's estates lies. He forgave all the debts of his small farmer tenants, and, besides, gave presents of money to many of them.—Clonmcl

LIMERICK, Sunday .- A pastoral of the Most Rev. Dr. Butler, Coadjutor Bishop of the diocess of Li-merick, was read this day at all the churches, pronouncing against the system of mixed education imparted in the National Model Schools of Ireland as obnoxious to the hierarchy of the Catholic Church, and injurious to the religious and moral training of Catholic pupils. The Bishop directs that the parents of Oatholic children in the diocess withdraw them from further attendance at the National Model School in this city, which opens to-morrow, after Christmas vacation."—Dublin Freeman.

IRELAND'S CHRONIC FAMINE. - The following is significant :- " In a letter addressed to a morning contemporary, Mr. J. W. Kavanagh furnishes some painfully interesting figures illustrating the rapid progress of pauperism in this country. The writer derives his information from official documents, the accuracy of which cannot be reasonably impugned or doubted. From his letter we learn that the num-ber of persons in receipt of poor law relief on the 20th of September last was 45,201; on the 1st of November this number was increased to 53,714; and by the 8th of the same month it had further progressed to 54,844. On the 15th Nov. it advanced to 57,141; on the 22nd it had attained to 58,510, and on the 29th it was up to 60,380. The first week in Rev. Matthew Lynch, a most amiable and respected | December last there were 62,110 persons receiving union relief; on the 13th there were 63,176, and on the 20th of last month the number had reached 64,159. Thus in the space of thirteen weeks we have the alarming increase of 42 per cent, in the number of recipients of workhouse relief, and the writer concludes by expressing a fear that by the middle of March next this number will be swelled to 90,000!!" When we remember what deep unwillingness the Irish have to enter a workhouse, we may guess from the above how fearful the general destitution must be. - Dublin Irishman.

DISTRESS IN MAYO .- The Rev. Michael Curley, P.P., Louisburgh, county Mayo, writes in reference to the distress of the people in that district. The rev. gentleman says:—" Heavy loads of debt, incurred during the last spring and summer-rack-rents rigorously exacted -- county cess and poor rates, for which payment will be enforced, if possible - agricultural produce at least one-third below the average price of the last few years- pigs, the poor man's shift to pay at least one-half year's rent, a perfect drug in the market-all available articles of furniture, of day and night clothing, pawned-laborers out of employment-no public works-servant men and women discharged by the holders of land, as they can neither support them nor pay them wages -tradesmen idle-shopkeepers without customersall, all this will give the reader some faint idea of our sad condition. The reality defies description."

DESTITUTION IN DUBLIN:-At the meeting of the South Dublin Guardians on Thursday, it was reported that two females, named Duffy and Fitzgerald, died shortly after their admission to the house from 'destitution.' Dr. Shannon and Dr. Jennings attended, and stated that immediately after the women came into the house they were put on the most liberal hospital diet, but the extreme destitution of the creatures before they came in was fatal to their cost £100 each? And, as the entire foreign emigrachance of recovery. They died from the want of tion, during the past twenty years, has been the necessaries of life.

DISTRESS IN TRALEE -. Inticipated Riot .- A rumor having prevailed that, in consequence of the severe distress existing at present amongs; the laboring classes in Tralee, a black flag would be carried through the town by the parties in destitution, and that violence to the provision shops might ensue, several detachments of the constabulary from the outer stations of the district were on Saturday morning sent into the town and kept under arms for the purpose of quelling any disturbance which might arise. I am glad, however, at being in a position to state that, though poverty to a large extent prevails in this town, neither a black flag was carried around, nor a disturbance of any description occurred, and that the duties of the police, who left the town in the evening, were quite a sinecure. A requisition to the Chairman of the Town Commissioners, numerously signed by the clergymen of both persuasions, gentlemen, traders, and others, requiring him to call a public meeting to take measures for relieving the distressed in the town, having been presented to that gentleman, he has issued a notice calling a and in the latter period £33,486,860, the increase meeting for Tuesday next in the county court house, the use of which has been kindly granted by the High Sheriff for the occasion .- Cor. of the Dublin Freeman.

On Sunday, the 4th inst., the Rev. Mr. Dunca last Mass in the chapel of Mullingar, alluded in the most touching and forcible manner to the fearful distress prevailing at present among the small farming class. He said the rags which covered them. and their emaciated features, told but too truty their tale of misery. To that black picture, however, he could add his own painful experience. He knew the peasantry to be seeking out a miserable existence on one meal of bad food in the twenty-four hours!

THE PECUNIARY CONDITION OF LOUTH.-At our Ouarter Sessions, which commenced in this town vesterday, there was the unusually large number of 287 civil bills presented for hearing, showing an increase of about 75 per cent. over that of last seasions, the number then being 176. Of these bills there were 231 undefended. Now, we believe these facts afford the most irrefragable proof that there is an undercurrent of poverty and destitution running not only through the humbler ranks of society, but in part making rapid inroad upon the means and circumstances of those who only a few years ago were looked on as being in comparative opulence.-Newry Examiner.

THE COTTON FAMINE AT HOME. - Ireland has so

long ceased to occupy a position in the manufactur-ing world that men fancied that the cotton famine which swept over Lancasbire as a withering blast had no special interest for any portion of the Irish 'army of labor,' and that 'King Cotton,' having no potential force in Ireland, had no subjects in this island to suffer and to pine in hunger, cold, and nakedness. But though our manufacturers have dwindled down to an almost infinitessimal quantity, the few operatives who are still engaged in the cot ton trade in Dublin participate to the fullest in all the misery that has been inflicted on the cotton operatives of Lancashire by the cotton famine. Each unit, whether in Lancashire or in Dublin, counts for the same - the sum of the suffering endured by each family - by the workless husband - the breakfastless mother-the supperless child-amounts to the same aggregate of anguish for each little circle, the difference between England and Ireland being, that while in Ireland there are comparatively few such circles, in England they may be counted by hundreds of thousands. We received last night a communication from the operative cotton hosiers of Dublin, from which we learn that for three months those operatives have been on half time and half wages, and that now the great majority of them are altogether without work. These poor men-patient and uncomplaining -bore up against the misfortune that had overtaken them with heroic fortitude, but hunger will break down the bravest amongst us, and these operatives are but men, and being men they appeal through us for some aid under the trying circumstances of their position. They have no bank-books' to fall back upon-no savings of years to draw upon-no spare furniture to send to the pawn-office-for in the best of days the average earnings of the full hands did not exceed ten shillings a week, while the majority of the hands did not reach even that figure. We feel assured that something will be done for these patient sufferers, who, in common with their brother operatives in Lancashire, suffer from the one cause -a cause over which they have and can have no possible control. -

ANOTHER MURDER OF A CATHOLIC BY ORANGEMEN. -Scarcely a fortnight has elapsed since the Grand Master of the Orangemen of Ireland issued his seemingly pacific manifesto to his amiable Brethren of the apron and trowel when we have to record a most atrocious murder, alleged to have been committed by Orangemen on a Catholic. So far as the investigation of the affair has yet gone, it does not appear that this last Catholic victim of Orange brutality had done anything to provoke his fanatic and fero-cious assailants. We said when noticing the Earl of Enniskillen's address to his Orange lambs the other day, that their words and acts would be found to disagree sadly before long, and sorry are we to see that our predictions have been so soon and so fearfully verified. But then the violated laws will surely take terrible vengeance on the assassins. Possibly they might, even in Orange Antrim, if the miscreants could be brought within the law's grasp. Precedents are, however, far more against than for the probability that they would be likely to meet their deserts, even if they should be overtaken by the hands of justice, as it has been remarked that, though no less than five murders have been committed within the last 25 years in the same district by Orangemen, not one of the murderers has hitherto been brought to justice. We are, of course, as unwilling as we are unable to speak decidedly on this last act of Orange savagery at the present stage of the inquiry into the circumstances attending it. All we can yet say is, that the fell demon of Orangeism is still rampant in the land, and that the unoffending Catholic people are as much exposed to its unprovoked and fatal outbursts as ever. The Legislature may frame laws against its periodical demoustrations and annual outrages, but it is literally Briarean, and no sooner is one of its arms lamed or struck off than it employs a dozen others to do its murderous work. When the giant monster will be rooted out and annihilated, it is, alas! impossible for us to predict; but until it is, there will be neither peace, harmony, nor prosperity in our ill-fated country.-Dublin Telegraph.

GROSS ORANGE OUTRAGE .- Hillsborough, January 4.- I have this day been informed of an Orange outrage, perpetrated on the Chapel of Dahomend, parish of Drumgooland, of which the Rev. B. Hughes is the respected pastor. It appears that a party of Orangemen were drinking in a public house close by on Christmas night, and having left it some time after 11 o'clock, when passing the chapel, smashed the windows, and commenced party shouting. It is believed that they can be identified, and will be brought before the magistrates at next petty sessions of the district for their cowardly attack. - Freeman

VALUE OF THE IRISH EMIGRANTS .- May I ask if you have ever tried to realize in your own mind the amount of capital which is represented by this very large amount of emigration, or estimated the cost it has been to the Empire? for this is, after all, an Imperial question. What do you suppose it cost the country to raise each of these persons whom we have been giving away? Suppose they cost the same as a pauper, which, in Ireland, is only 2s per week, or £5 per year, what will each of them cost, if their average age is twenty years? Will they not cost £100 each? And, as the entire foreign emigra-2,418,862 persons, their emigration represents a loss of capital of £248,186,200. Suppose, my lord, we were to make a contract with France or Spain to supply them with a similar number of horses at three years old, the value of which would be some £20 each, would we not be considered a nation of lunatics? And yet we have been unsparingly giving away a far more precious commodity .--Ireland may be Saved," by Joseph Fisher

REVENUE RAISED IN IRELAND - The amount of revenue raised in Ireland in 1799 was £3,131,833, the population then being 5,395,456 persons; in 1821 the population had increased to 6,801,927, and the revenue had increased to £3,999,924. Between 1821 and 1841 the population had again increased, but the revenue remained about the same, the amount raised in 1841 being £3,969,633. I shall presently glance at the amount of revenue which Ireland should pay under the articles of Union, but I shall first compare the amounts levied in the five years from 1842 to 1846, and in the five years from 1857 to 1861. The amount raised in the former period was \$19,419,783, being over two-and-a-half millions per annum.

IRISH REVENUE. . £3,652,491 | 1857 1843 . 3,574,647 7,361,023 1844 3,845,260 | 1859 6,419,223 4.096,864 | 1860 1846 4,339,821 | 1861

Total in 5 yrs. £19,419,083 1 Tot. in 5 yrs.£33,486,869 The taxation in Great Britain in 1841 was 42s per head; in 1851, 46s per head; and 1861, 48s 6d per head. The increase between 1841 and 1861 was 63 6d per head, or 13 per cent. The taxation in Ireland, in 1841, was 8s 8d per head; in 1851, 11s 2d per head; and in 1861, 22s 8d per head; the increase in the twenty years being 150 per cent., or more than ten times the rate of England. Owing to the fiscal policy of Mr. Gladstone, the increase in the taxation of Ireland has been nearly doubled in the past ten years, but the ratio in proportion to the population has been actually doubled. In Great Britain the actual increase has been eight per cent., but in proportion to the population it has been only seven per cent.-1b.

THE GALWAY SUBSIDY. - A requisition to the Lord Mayor, to convene a meeting to consider the present prospect of the Galway Packet Station, is in course of signature, and has already been largely signed by some of the leading men of the city. The meeting will probably be convered in a few days; and we have reason to believe it will be one of the most influential held in the city for some time, and will embrace men of all sections and parties. - Freeman.

WICKLOW AND THE LANCASHIRE DISTRESS .- It is inderstood that no general movement will be made in this county at present in this matter. The High Sheriff, in compliance with a requisition from Arklow for a public meeting, communicated with several members of the grand jury, who were found to be of opinion that this county had been sufficiently represented through the many channels at present open for the relief of the distressed operatives .- Evening Mail.

DARING OUTRAGE IN THE COUNTY MEATH. - On Friday evening last, about seven o'clock, a blunderbuss, loaded with 12 slugs, was discharged thro' the window of the dining parlour of Tottenham Alley, Esq., who was supposed to be then at dinner. The table lamp was broken to pieces, and a valuable oil painting was perforated with several balls. Mr. Alley and his family had left the room but a moment previously. The cause of the outrage is as usual land. It appears that the Earl of Darnley, who is owner of a large tract in this county, was down this year to raise his rents. His tenantry are for the most part independent gentlemen and Protestants.— One of the tenants, Mr. Hopkins, held a large grazing farm, upon which his family have been located for several generations-I believe since the forfeiture of the Plunketts, of Rathmore, the former owners .-Mr. Hopkins having declined to pay the advanced rent. received a notice, to quit, and gave up the land. Mr Alley, also a Protestant gentleman, took it, and it is reported that the landlord insisted upon his putting out three cottier tenants. After getting possession Mr. Alley received a threatening notice, which he sent to the next police station, and the police were ordered to patrol about his house from eight o'clock in the evening. The parties probably had notice of this, for the outrage was committed about seven o'clock, p.m. As yet I have not heard that any one has been apprehended. - Evening Post.

Mr. J. F. Maguire, M.P. for Dungarvan, has been for the third time elected Mayor of Cork.

(To be continued.)

Dubling Jan. 6 .- The Mansion-house Committee for the Relief of Distress in Ireland published its report and wound up its affairs at Midsummer last year. As it was in a quiescent state for some months after it was supposed that, having accomplished its mission, it had ceased to exist; but in the meantime an important response to its appeal came from Australia, - a remittance of £500 was sent as a first instalment. When this remittance arrived, the committee was summoned for the purpose of allocating it. Another remittance has come since, which has exerted a still greater reviving force; it is a remittance, sent to the late Lord Mayor, of £2,250. The draught is not yet payable, but Alderman Moylan has paid the amount to the treasurer of the Irish Relief Fund. In consequence of the receipt of this large sum, the committee met again at the Mansionhouse yesterday. The new Lord Mayor presided, and on taking the chair gave his reason for not affording accommodation for such committees in the Mansion-house. It was intended to be the private residence of the Lord Mayor entirely and exclusively. The Corporation had removed their own offices to the City-hall, not reserving a single apartment in the Mansion-house, from which their intention might be plainly inferred. But he fully admitted that there were great occasions, such as the annual meeting of that committee, which called for the Lord Mayor's support, and required him at any amount of inconvenience to give that sanction and authority which a committee would derive from the use of the Mansion-house; accordingly, he said it was with the greatest possible pleasure he saw the committee there that day. Mr. M'Swiney, the treasurer of the fund, regretted that it was not large, owing to the opposition that had been given by the powers that be! He complained that, though the Lord Mayor of London in May last, in reply to the Lord Mayor of Dublin, promised to lay the matter of Irish distress before the British public, and an account was opened in the National Bank, yet no money had been subscribed. He went on to refer to offensive topics, for which he was called to order. The Lord Mayor deprecated the introduction of a political element into the meeting, and stated his conviction that if they were able to prove the claims of the Irish to relief their appeals would be answered in a spirit of liberality that would surprise them. The contributors at Melbourne sent an important letter with their remittance, which, with the previous one, amounted to £2,750 The Melbourne Relief Committee stated that in their opinion the most effectual form of relief to the distressed peasantry would be their removal from the scene of their miseries, and that the money they sent would be best employed in promoting emigration from the distressed districts to Victoria. The Government of that country had a large sum voted for expenditure in aiding the colonists to bring out their friends, relations, or others, and the mode of dealing with the fund is this: -Any person there, by paying £4 for a female under 40 years of age, and £8 for a male under 40, can secure their passage out by giving the full name, sex, age, and calling of the persons selected to be brought out. The encouragement they hold out is good. Farm labourers and servants get wages varying from £26 to £40 a year, with diet and lodging, and there is abundant room for all who go out. The character which the committee had got for sectarianism was the subject of conversation, and it was stated to be a matter of the utmost importance that the impression should be removed. A sub-committee was appointed to wind up the accounts, and another to prepare an address to the public. The Lord Mayor consented to act as its permanent chairman, though it is not to meet regularly at the Mansion-house .- Cor. of Times. A 'Model' County .- The Quarter Sessions for the

the division of the County Carlow were held on Tuesday last. There was not a single custody case for trial, and the only two cases to go before the grand jury were for larceny and assault, in both of which the parties were out on bail. There are only two criminal cases for trial at Tullow, the only other division of the county for the hearing of such cases.

DRUMINDHU OR THE BEST MILCH COW IN THE EM-PIRE, for the younger sons of the aristocracy. - To the Editor of the Dundalk Democrat .- Dear Sir-You have lately published in the Democrat a series of truthfully written articles respecting the Established Church in Ireland. In your last issue you say 'It plunders the Catholic' and swallows the fat of the land, doing nothing in return for torturing and injuring those it plunders. It is a nuisance in the land. I would beg to remind you of a most material point, respecting the Drumindhu which you seem to have ova in the streams of Lough Mask, in addition to totally forgotten, namely, that it costs John Bull those of last year, making a total of 1,429,000 ova. 20,000 soldiers, horse, foot and artillery, bayonets, swords, rifles, ammunition and ordnance of every description, to herd this established cow in clover and enable her to trespass on the goods, chattels, honour and liberty of the great majority of the people of Ireland, who do not want her, -and were it not for this force, Paddy would soon put her into the croziered crowbardior's pound, and keep her there until she faithfully promised to drop all her hraddiaght, and behave like every other honest cow, and graze on the pastures of those who really want CONAN MHAOL.

THE MURDER OF MR. BRADDELL .- Some of the constabulary who were qualified to identify Hayes have, after the searches, returned to their quarters, and two of the number from America, whither they followed in the hope of arresting him. The report also provails that he was captured in one of the back settlements, but that whilst he was in course of being conveyed to New York, when passing a body of Irishmen, he cried aloud that he was taken on a false charge, and was rescued from his captors, one of whom, it is rumoured, lost his life in the effort to retain the prisoner. This much is certain, that the expeditions in search of the murderer have ceased, and that the belief of his escape to America is entertained both by the people of his native district and those who seem to know the opinion of the authorities on the subject. The assertion made haphazard, that his escape was effected by the aid of Ribbonism, is sheer nousense, as the wretched manslayer was too conversant with the wiles and ways of travelling, and too intelligent, to require any aid, as well as too wary to entrust his life to the avidity of parties who would be tempted by large Government rewards, If he were not originally mistrustful and cautious he would have been put on his guard by the known eagerness with which it was sought to sell Walsh, by which that miserable young man was driven to surrender. It is believed that Hayes travelled in disguise to Queenstown immediately after the murder, and took shipping thence for America before a search for him could be well organised.—Munster News.

PIRACY IN THE SHANNON.-Limerick, Jan. 4.-On the night of the 31st ult., while a boat, laden with turf from Kilrush, was lying at anchor at Coonagh Point, in the river Shannon, two of her crew who were in the hatchway thought they heard a noise as if turf was falling. One of them, named Flaherty, looked up and saw a man armed with a gun, which he discharged at him and wounded him with some shot in the head. Flaherty immediately drew back when the top of the hatchway was fastened down, during which time about eight loads of turf were taken away in boats by some persons unknown.-Flaherty's wounds are not dangerous, but he had a most providential escape. Through the aid of a comrade he forced up the hatches, and discovered the turf to be stolen. - Freeman.

CURIOUS AFFAIR IN THE COUNTY WATERFORD .- Ballyduff, Co. Waterford, December 29, 1862 .- On the 19th instant, John Doherty of this village, renowned as 'The Boaster,' proceeded to Clougheen market, with two loads of wheat. On the night of his return his wife Mary was occupied boiling some puddings, and his brother Cornelius, a simpleton, sat passively in the corner, as if meditating no movement. But, waiting an opportunity to leave unnoticed, he did so, tricts. I shall offer no comments but leave your Times.

and arming himself with one of the shortest of Mary's | readers to put their own construction on the state-'revolvers, and a handful of soot, with which he blackened his face, his coat turned inside out he arrived at a lonely place on the highway, met his brother, and presenting his 'weapon,' demanded his money or his life. In a brace of seconds he had £23 in notes in the bottom of his pockets. Our barony hero arrived at home in due time, and detailed in sorrowful accents to his better half, how he was robbed after a dreadful struggle, by sixteen men, with sixteen guns, for any six of whom, although armed, he would be more than a match; and that, you know, Mary,' said he with a sob, 'No, Mary,' said the simple brother, with an air of triumph; 'I heard that John was to be robbed at a certain place this night; went to find it out, an' sooner than you and the children should be turned out of the farm for the rent. I attacked the sixteen with their guns, and after a fight of half an hour I beat them without firing a shot. I made them hand back the money, and here 'tis for you Mary, together with your blun derbuss (jack pudding) still londed. The man of the house slipt out and was not heard of for sometime afterwards. The affair was the Christmas joke of this locality.

STRANGE SCENE AT A BURYING-GROUND. - Deserto hal hurying ground is situated within a mile of Garvagh. It is a mound, rising abrupty in the low, swampy valley. The mound is evidently composed of earth that was once animated, as grave seems to have been heaped on grave for centuries past. It seems to have been carefully kept. Within the enclosure stands a wall and the outlines of a nave, all that time has left of a church once devoted to the service of the living God. On entering the hallowed precints of that venerable ruin, the eye rests on the places so dear to the Christian's heart-the place where stood the baptismal font which once held the regenerating waters, beside which many a saint, now in heaven, received on his brow the sign of the cross, the emblem of salvation. A little further on we see what appears to be a mosscovered stone-this was where the pulpit stood, from which the prayers of holy men ascended to the throne of grace. The scoffer may sneer and the sceptic doubt, but still there hovers round a spot like this, where our forefathers prayed and in which they sleep, hallowed associations which soften down the mind of the most careless, and cannot fail to leave a lasting impression behind. From the road to this burying-ground there is a narrow avenue of about fifty perches long, scarcely wide enough for two carts to pass till it comes within five perches of the gate, where it widens to the right, and takes in a piece of valueless ground about four perches square. This piece of ground has been used as a parochial common for hearses and cars at funerals, and for cutting sods to finish newly made graves. The furmer whose land adjoins this burying-place, took it into his head that he would continue the avenue ditch the whole way up to the gate, and put the parishioners from the right of this common or turning ground. At this act the parishioners of all denominations felt most indignant, and, after giving timely notice to the local magistrates and police of their intentions, they assembled to the number of some hundreds on the 22nd inst., about half-past twelve o'clock in the day, with spades, shovels, and crowbars, and levelled the ditch so made to the Those who could get no tools set to work ground. with their hands. In less than half an hour the work was done, and the congregated multitude dispersed without even a cheer. There was a large party of constabulary in attendance, under the command of Head-Constable Scully, to see that there would be no breach of the peace. Fortunately their services were not required .-- Correspondent of Ulster Observer.

ROYAL SYMPATHY .- A Mrs. Murphy, wife of a labouring man, in the vicinity of Dundalk, was delivered a few weeks ago of three children. The matter having come to the knowledge of the Hon. Major Jocelyn and J. E. Carraher, Esq, a memorial to the Queen was got up, setting forth the burden added to the domestic life of the poor parents, which was signed by several gentlemen of influence, and transmitted to her Majesty During the week a letter was received from Sir Charles Phipps, enclosing a donation of £5.

A fish-walk has been made for two miles over the rocky ground between Lough Corrib and Lough Mask, in the County Galway, at a cost of £650. By this means salmon are now enabled to pass up and down freely. The Galway Express says :-

"Within the past four weeks Mr. Miller has collected and deposited no less than 770,000 salmon But in addition to this large supply, Mr. Miller has conveyed 40 adult salmon alive a distance of 23 miles in a large tub of water, and, by frequently renewing the water on the way, they arrived as lively at the end of their journey as they were at the beginning. Those were the first salmon that had ever been known to inhabit the river Robe, a tributary of Lough Mask, which covers an area of ground 30 miles by

At the Ballymena quarter sessions, county of Antrim, William M'Gookin gave the following account of an attempt to murder him by his wife :-

The prisoner is my wife. I was at Larne market with her on the 10th of July last. I had drank some whiskey that day. I awoke between 4 and 5 o'clock in the morning, and asked my wife if there was any whiskey in the house, and she said there was. She gave me a teacupful of whisky and water, and said had left it from the night before. She afterwards gave me another 'sup' out of the bottle in a cup .fell asleep, and woke between five and six o'clock, and found my bands tied with a thick cotton string. I did not at the time feel any pain from my throat but felt blood running down warm on my breast from a wound in my back. [Witness described to the ury the extent of the wound, which reached from the ear to the windpipe on the left side.] When I awoke she was standing over me with a leg on each side of my breast. I said 'I thought would not have done that on me. Oh, you have murdered me. She made no reply. I asked her to free my hands and she did. I cannot tell whether she cut the string or loosed it. She put her hands on my mouth after my hands were free. I was making all the noise I could. She said, 'Hold your tongue, you will be better immediately.' She left the bed, and I stopped crying out. She made no attempt to stop the bleeding from my throat. My little son, between four and five years old, was sleeping in the same room, and I hurried him off for William Kane and Betty Kane .-I was confined for three weeks in consequence of this attack. William Kane examined.—I was roused out of bed by M'Gookin's little son. I saw Mrs. M'Gookin at the door. She cried out that Willy had murdered himself. I went in and found M'Gookin lying on his back on the bed. He was bleeding from the neck, and saying, 'I am murdered. It was Nancy. She tied my hands, and cut my throat!— 'Willy, don't say it was me.' I observed a bloody petticoat on her. The jury found the prisoner guilty. Sentence—ten years' Penal Servitude.

The following extract is taken from the London correspondence of the Dublin Daily Express:- 'I have hitherto, through fear of having my motives misinterpreted, refrained from touching upon one topic which, during the last few days, has been freely discussed in all public places, although, for some reason or other it has been only most distantly alluded to by the Press.—Even now I should be loth to give it publicity, had I not authority of the highest kind, to which I may not further allude for its authenticity. However, not to beat about the bush, I may as well state the Lord Mayor has received an official communication from the Poor Law Commis-sioners for Lancashire, the effect of which has been that the London Manchester Relief Committee of which the Lord Mayor is the chairman, has ceased to solicit any further contributions for the distressed dis-

interpreted' The savage fury displayed against the Morning News, because it would not, like the excellent Freeman, oblige the Castle, and 'refrain from touching upon,' similar truths, was intended to operate as a warning to all whom it might concern. The charming naviete of the Express correspondent is refreshing. Poor fellow! we fear he will never more be officer of that journal, as a reward for his awkward candour. 'For some reason or other,' he tells us the Press has been cushioning the startling fact he discloses-no more funds are required for the Relief of Lancashire! In fact hundreds of thousands of pounds of the subscriptions sent in lie accumulated in bank; and now, even the Central Committee intimate that there is more in hand than need requires. Hear that, poor shivering starvelings of Kerry and Guidore! - Morning News.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.-The Most Rev. Dr. M'Evilly, Bishop of Galway, has addressed to the clergy of his diocese a letter on education, which was read in the chapels on Sunday. His lordship condemus the National Model Schools, requests Catholic parents to withdraw their children from those schools, and informs them that every arrangement has been made for Catholic education in the Jesuit one united State; and if this wish should be ex-Schools, the Seminary of St. Joseph, and the Presentation Schools.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT BRAY. -- Early on Wednesday morning a melancholy and fatal accident occurred at the Bray river. A heavy sea resulting from a gale, a small schooner, laden with coals for a merchant at Bray, became in a position of some danger in endeavouring to run in at the narrow entrance to the dock formed within the bar. It thus became necessary to pass a hawser from the shore to the vessel. A carter named M'Laughlan, consented, for the sum of 10s., to effect the required communication, and, in carryout his determination, had passed about half way between the shore and the ship, when a huge wave came rolling along the beach, and in an instant be-fore the eyes of the bystanders, swept away man, horse, and cart, which were all lost. M'Imughlan has left a wife and three children, in behalf of whom a subscription is spoken of. His body was found in the evening at Bray Head, nearly a mile south of the place at which he was washed in. The horse and cart were also found at the same place.

On the 1st of January, Cornelius Hackett, aged 108 years, died in the city of Armage, possessed of all his faculties. He was born on the property of Lord Charlemont, in the county of Tyrone, and when the French landed at Carrickfergus, in 1700, he accompanied his father (being then six years of age) to the scene of action. This proves his birth to be in 1754, and his age 10S years. Deceased was a sawyer by trade, and, even up to a few months of his death, he was able to move about the street and use the spade or rake.

A DREADFUL DEATH .- On Saturday morning a young man named John Callahan, about 17 years of age, fell into a vat of boiling water in one of the establishments of the Messrs. Russell. The shricks of the unhappy youth attracted some parties who were working near the scene of the occurrence, and who, as soon as possible rescued bim. He was immediately conveyed to Barrington's Hospital, where he died n few hours after, notwithstanding the medical aid afforded him by the excellent resident physician, Dr. M'Mahon. An inquest was held on the body when the jury returned a verdict of 'Accidental death.'-Limerick Reporter.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

Scotten Kidnapping .- From a Northern correspondent we learn that the kidnapping of Catholic children still goes on in Glasgow and Edinburgh, under the patronage of the parochial boards. The Priest of Portobello, Father Darcy has published an expose of a very scandalous affair of the kind which came under his knowledge. The Catholic body are indebted to him for doing so, as nothing it is clear, impartial line of action, but that which exposes them to public censure. Scotland was once famous for smuggling whiskey. Owing to the change which has been made in the excise duties, but little of that trade goes on now. Another kind of smuggling has, however, sprung up in its place. There is a passion, it appears, among a certain portion of the "canny longer. The fear of starvation makes them part with In a month or two after, some one interested in it goes to the workhouse to inquire after it, whether it is well or ill, alive or dead. After much effort an answer is got; the child is not there, he has been sent to the village of Barnyboozle - which might, for all the inquirer knows, be in the moon—to be fed on brose (a dish of oatmeal slaked with hot water) till he is old enough to work for himself. The parish worthies who exercise this parental care over him are not men who overlook religion. They have a religion of their own mostly; and if they have not, they are sure to hate the Catholic religion—the religion of the child. The first thing, then, with them, is to send the child where there is no Catholic church, and if possible where there is no one to speak to it of its religion, where the only prayers it will ever hear are as anti-Catholic as Presbyterian wit can devise. The Vicar of Wakeseld's search after his stolen daughter, or the Prince of Abyssinia's pursuit of a fugitive happiness, was not more fruitless and visionary than the endeavors of the poor relative to discover any trace of the child. Happening to be in Edinburgh lately, we passed the door of the work-house about half-past seven in the morning. An Irishman and his wife saluted us as we passed, which led us to inquire what they were doing there. 'Wo are here,' was their answer, 'to see two little children whose parents are dead, and whom we have had the care of till now, when they are taken from us to be sent to-day from this workhouse to some place we know not where. We wish to have a look at them before they go. But we are told we must wait till nine o'clock, when some one comes to let them out into the yard to see us. The turnkey, whom we have just spoken to, tells us he cannot promise for certain that we shall see them, and he has abused us not a little for our impertinence in asking to see them at all.' In a civilized age and nation it is difficult to believe such barbarism could exist. is this very incredibility which makes the task of those so hard who like Father Darcy and Mr. Campbell, are laboring to obtain justice-for what they seck is mere justice-for their pauper children. Wellbacked and well supported, the Scotch champions of the Catholic poor's temporal and spiritual rights will, like all who fight under the Cross, gain their point, and conquer their opponents at last. Truth must in the end prevail, justice in the end must win the day. That they speedily may do so, on both sides of the Tweed, is our most ardent wish. And whatever be our discouragements and disappointments, while we long and contend for it, we are certain that a Greater than man is on our side .- Weekly Regis-

The cession of the Ionian Islands, after the publication of the Memorandum by Mr. Elliot in last night's Gazette, may be regarded as settled, so far as our Government is concerned. These islands, in which so much English money has been spent during the last 50 years, will now belong to the Hellenic Kingdom, and will form its most advanced and prosperous province. This cession will be the first-fruits of the Greek revolution, and it will be accomplished as soon as the fears of Austria are calmed, and she is convinced that the Islands will not be allowed to fall into the hands of any great Power .-

Her Majesty's Government have received from the ment, the truth of which I can guarantee. No won-der he should be afraid of having his 'motives mis- dum, which he had delivered to the President of the Provisional Government of Greece: -

#### MEMORANDUM.

It is Her Majesty's earnest desire to contribute to the welfare and prosperity of Greece.

The treaties of 1827 and 1832 bear evidence of this desire on the part of the British Crown.

The Provisional Government of Greece declared, upon the withdrawal of King Otho from Greece, that their mission is to maintain for Greece constitutional monarchy, and the relations of peace with all other States.

If the new Assembly of the representatives of the Greek nation should prove faithful to this declaration, should maintain constitutional monarchy, and should refrain from all aggression against neighboring States, and it they should choose a Sovereign against whom no well founded objection could be raised, Her Majesty would see in this course of conduct a promise of future freedom and happiness for Greece. In such a case, Her Majesty, with a view to strengthen the Greek Monarchy, would be ready to announce to the Scuate and representatives of the Ionian Islands Her Majesty's wish to see them united to the Monarchy of Greece, and to form with Greece pressed also by the Ionian Legislature. Her Maiesty would then take steps for obtaining the concurrence of the Powers who were parties to the Treaty by which the seven Ionian Islands and their dependencies were placed as a separate State under the protectorate of the British Crown.

I am to take care, in my communications upon this subject, to make it understood that the election of a prince who should be the symbol and precursor of revolutionary disturbance, or of the adoption of an aggressive policy towards Turkey, would prevent any relinquishment of Her Majesty's protectorate over the lonian Islands.

Her Majesty's Government trust that, in the selection of a Sovereign to rule over Greece, the Greek Assembly will choose for their King a prince from whom they can expect a regard for religious liberty, a respect for constitutional freedom, and a sincere love of peace. A prince possessing these qualities will be fitted to promote the happiness of Greece, and will be honored with the friendship and confidence of Her Majesty the Queen.

STRANGE CAUSES OF DEATH .- In London, during the past week, the following strange causes of death were recorded :- A woman died from swallowing a fish bone; a child from swallowing a slate pencil which lodged in the brouchus; a boy, from plearisy and pneumonia, caused by a needle which had entered the thorax eight years ago, and a fragment of which had remained there during his life. A child died of laryngitis from inhaling the steam that issued from the spout of a kettle. A woman, who had been tectoral for a number of years, quarrelled with her husband, to whom she had only been married a month, broke her pledge, and drunk herself to death. Marriage, quarrel, and death took place within the mouth.

THE MARCHIONESS OF QUEENSBERRY .- We have received a letter from a correspondent, dated January, 1. containing the following statement: - 'It may be remembered that, about 5 months ago, the Marchioness of Queensberry fled to the Continent by night, taking with her her three youngest fatherless children and leaving a letter of defiance to the guardians and law officers of the Scotch Court of Session, whose wards they also are, that they should neither discover the place of her retreat, or induce her to bring them back, excepting on her own terms. To these terms the Court of Session neither might nor could accede. In November last, a Detective, sent to trace her Ladyship, found her and the children at Nantes. She had previously resided for some weeks at Boulogne under the name of Mrs. Brown. No expostulation, no offers of conciliation, no argument will induce her Ladyship to bring those children back to Scotland; and the sad result must be that for more than six years, and until the youngest are 14 (when by the eccentricity of the Scooch law, they are of age will shame the Scotch parochial authorities into an to choose their own gnardians, these children must be exiles.—  $Glob \varepsilon$ .

[Most people will be inclined to smile at the Globe's lamentation over the 'sad result' of Lady Queensberry's conduct, 'that for more than six years these children (infants of 8 or 9 years) must be exiles' from Auld Reekie, under the care of their mother. Pity Tom Campbell is not still living, that the au-Scotch," for smuggling pauper children. A poor thor of the "Exile of Erin" might parody his own orphan child, for example, is from necessity committed undying song, and favor the sentimental Globe with to the workhouse by its aunt or uncle or sponsor.— the "Exile of Scotland." But the meaning of this the "Exiles of Scotland." But the meaning of this | ral though they be It has been kept by its relatives till they can keep it on canting twaddle is plain enough. Lady Queensberry fanatic Roundhead whose principles they have carhas fled with their children from Scotland to save them from being brought up in the deadly errors of Calvinism, and to rear them as Catholics, and hence the Globe's Jeremiad.—Ep. Weekly Register.]

There are certain reticences which by a tacit agreement seem also to be observed. No allusion must be made to the unpleasant fact that the amount of cotton in this country has been, as it would seem, purposely concealed and understated, and the distress in the North, which has been resolutely ascribed to the dearth of the raw material, really arises from the glut of the manufactured article. - Times.

A HIGHLAND BURYING PLACE. - An English artist, writing of the Higlands, describes a lonely church-yard in an island of Loch-Awe. The island, ho says, had been inhabited before, long ago, by a convent of Oistercian nuns. They were turned out at the Reformation, and their poor little chapel has been left for the winds to sing in ever since. Not many stones are left of it now, and its foundations lie amongst the moss-covered tombs of the old chieftains. But the people bring their dead here yet, and lay them under the shadow of their broken walls, so that the island is a land of death, of utter repose, and peace Was it not well in barbarous mutineers to bury their dead in lonely isles, where the foot of the marander trampled not the grass on the grave, and where living came not, save in sorrow, and reverentially? The mainland was for the living to fight upon, to hunt upon, and to dwell upon; but this green isle was the Silent Land, the Island of the Blest. Hither the Ohieftains came, generation after generation, borne solemnly across the waters from their castled isles; hither they came to this defenceless one, where they still sleep securely, when their strongholds are roofless ruins, their claymores dissolved in rust, their broadlands, that they fought for all their lives, sold and resold, and their decendants sent into exile to make a descrt for English grouse-shooters.

An Auriguous Ejaculation .- Hasty words, as the poor island shepherd bitterly proved, like random arrows, often hit a mark they never were shot at; but even solemn slow ones, when shot at a venture, sometimes find ' the joints of the harness.' At Mull, a messer ger having requested a London clergy-man to announce, 'If Dr. —— was among his audience he was urgently wanted,' the clergyman added from sympathy, and may God have mercy on the poor patient! The doctor in a rage demanded and received an humble apology!

THE HON. MRS. YELVERTON .- This lady, since the judgment of the first division of the Court of Session affirming her to be, what the public almost universally believed her to be, the wife of the Hon Major Yelverton, has had a perfect ovation at her lodgings at Crawford's hotel, George-street. From morning till night she is surrounded by visitors who sympathise with her in so much as she has endured. and congratulate her on her success in so persisting vindicating her rights. It may be mentioned as an interesting feature of her character that she had no sooner heard of the decision reversing Lord Ardmillan's judgment than she proceeded direct to the residence of the Lord Advocate, who had so ably and effectively fought her case, and while tendering her cordial thanks, presented to his lordship a handsome bouquet.—Caledonian Mercury.

DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE. - The slight increase in the amount of employment that has marked the most recent reports from the manufacturing districts of the North, and the consequent partial decrease of the pressure on the relief funds, must not arrest the stream of public and private bounty. Should the gleam of light have this effect the result may be very disastrous. The slight lift of the cloud shows us in what direction the day of better things will break, but we fear there are still some dark hours between us and the dawn. From the commencement of this trial the first necessity was to keep the population it had visited from experiencing a complete destitution of the means of supporting life. has been done. But mere existence is one thing, and life in full health and strength is another. The relief afforded by the noble exertions all classes have made has sufficed to secure the first. The public has now to learn that it has not been enough to avert the disease which always accompanies or follows the kind of deprivation and want from which the North has been suffering. Dr. Buchanan, physician to the London Fever Hospital, and one of the London Medical Officers of Health, has been engaged, since the middle of October, in an official inquiry into the sanitary condition of the principal manufacturing towns under their present exceptional circumstances. He has reported the results of his observations from day to day to the Privy Counciloffice, and has now presented a summary of his experience in the places he has visited, embodied in a document of painful interest. This medical report, unhappily, leaves no doubt that 'one of the most lamentable consequences of extreme destitution has made its appearance.' Typhus fever has broken out among the population of Lancashire for the first time since 1847. In Preston there were 227 cases between Midsummer and the end of November; and those attacked died at the rate of 23 per cent. In Manchester there have been 100 cases of the disease in the same period, with nearly the same high rate of mortality among its victims. Of this phase of the Cotton Famine we fear we see only the beginning .-In the presence of this enemy there must be no relaxation of the work of relief which it turns into a work of defence. - London Times.

MR. DISBARLI AND THE LIBERATION SOCIETY. - The right honorable gentleman having three times told his audi-uce that the population had outgrown the Church,' counsels the Church to assert itself to be synonymous with the whole population! The vagueness of this advice is only equalled by its absurdity, Did it not strike so acute a reasoner that there would be no occasion to make this repeated assertion if the Church were really 'national?' Mr. Pecksniff constantly reminded his friends that he was a 'moral man, for a satisfactory reason,—namely, that the assertion was a very needed one. Nobody would other wise have believed it; and nobody believed it very long. . . . The tone of the whole speech is broad and national - the tone, that is to say, of a statesman and not of a cleric. It is a trumpet call, with many defective, but no harsh notes. We take it as a signal that the enemy is being summoned to arms. They may not obey this call, but it behaves us none the less to stand prepared for action. Our past contosis have been guerilla warfare; here is a chief who offers to organise and lead the whole of the forces of the opposing army. On his own chosen ground we shall hope to defeat him, and we shall do so with the less difficulty, that his followers have no confidence in his motives or in his real attrebment to their cause. Meanwhile, Mr. Dismeli is doing us effective service in seeking to entangle the Church in the meshes of a more party alliance. He has carefully thrown his nets, and if the Church escapes them, it will be the first time in its history that it has done so .- Liberator .

In America, at least in the Federal States, pure

Democracy has it all its own way; and we may see, if we like, how it can carry on a great war. The English army in the Crimen, need not envy the lot of the grand army of the Potomac, whose officers are all of the people, and many of them even elected by the votes of the soldiers they command. Under Mr. Lincoln the Liberal principle is at work, unchecked by traditions, and untramelled by ancient institutions, such as we still possess in England. But there is nothing very cheerful about the American development of the great Liberal ideas which are the special property of the Great Liberal party. Liberalism in the North does not make so good a show as Toryism in the South. The descendants of the Cavaliers who fled from Puritan tyranny, are a nobler race, do their work better than the Atheists and the Sceptics, Libewho trace their pedigree to some ried out to their logical and inevitable issues. other development of Liberalism is the revolting barbarism into which it is daily falling. We have signs enough of this in Europe, but it cannot always show itself. The Piedmontese in Naples and in the States of the Church warn us of what is coming, but in the America of the Northern people there is no check upon this hideous demoralisation. Where the Federals are in power there is no law but the stern oppression of the strong man; as in America so in Italy, law is gone, and brute force does what it will with the defenceless. General Butler in New Orleans, and Cialdini in Italy, are types of the same class; men of Liberal principles in power, lawless themselves because they set aside every law that is not their own will ministering to their own vanity or greed. The Northern Democracy is at this moment a sight to look at; men from all countries in Europe are there; many of them, so they think, victims of European tyranny, and therefore ought to be lovers of liberty. They are, also, men who have run away from their native land to a land of freedom, and ought to respect that freedom which they so much cherished. But the contrary of this is the case; if all accounts from the North are not falsified, there is no country in the world where liberty is less prized, or where greater tyranny is practised, unless it be in Naples. Further still, there is no country in the world so ill governed; whether public faith is in greater danger, or where greater incompetency is displayed in the Administration, or greater injustice done to men who are honest in their efforts to do what is given them to do. The administrative reformers and the Manchester School at home will do well to look at Northern America, and contemplate the doings of men who have risen into power by universal suffrage. The truth of the whole matter is this: - Liberalism is the negation of law; it is a dissolvent of all obligations, and has no power of construction. It can destroy, but it cannot build; it can thwart, but it cannot support; and the moment it can exert its energies uncontrolled, as it does under Mr. Lincoln, we can count the minutes before the crash comes. An unchecked democracy is a surging sea without a shore to confine its waters; suspicious, uncertain, capricious, unjust, and at last the most safe foundation of a grinding tyranny made necessary by its violence .- London Tablet.

Horrible Inhumanity .- On Monday Robert Taylor, master of a ship called the Jane, was apprehended at Uardiff on the charge of cruelty and assaulting one of his crew named Allen Litchen, while on the voyage from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Cardiff, with timber. It appears that Litchen got frost-bitten while taking his turn at the wheel, and the captain actually ordered the carpenter to chop his fingers off. The carpenter obeyed the order, and after having cut off the poor fellow's fingers, the captain directed him to make a second cut, as some of the fingers were longer than the others. Not content with this horrible inhumanity, the master ordered Litchen to take his turn at the pumps like the other men, and his arms were tied to the pump handles in order to compel him to keep on. The case excites great interest, and it is expected that the investigation before the magistrates will lead to some strange disclosures as to the mode in which seamen are treated on board many of the ships in the American trade.

# True Mitness.

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### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 30, 1863.

Subscribers indebted to this paper over a year are requested to pay up, otherwise their names ruary next.

NEWS OF THE WERK.

Neither from Great Britain nor from France is there any thing of consequence to report since our last. Rumor is of course busy as to the designs of Louis Napoleon with reference to interfering in the affairs of this Continent, but as yet these do not appear to rest upon any well ascertained facts.

The year 1863 commences under very unfavorable auspices for the cause of Italian centralisation. In spite of all that we have had dinned into our ears by the revolutionary and democrapeople of Italy, from North to South, heartily Northern States. detest the new regime which Sardinian bayonets have imposed upon them; and that even if they do not greatly regret the ancient dynasties, they ook back with feelings of warm attachment towards the provincial liberties and self government of which the revolution has deprived them. The Neapolitans, for instance, may have but lit-. tle reason to deplore the loss of the Bourbons, but they are determined not to allow themselves to be deprived of their national independence .-A Murat dynasty they would perhaps accept; but the idea of becoming tributaries to a king of Sardinia revolts them.

The Catholic press has long insisted that the people of Italy were by no means friendly to the project of centralisation, and that the recent political changes were by no means acceptable to them. Now we have the London Times admitting, editorially, the same facts, and deploring the universal hostility of the provincials to the rule of Victor Emmanuel. It is curious to note, and impossible to exaggerate the significance of. these forced and reluctant admissions by the great admirer of the Italian Revolution. We make some extracts.

After enumerating the many blessings which Cavour, Cialdini, and Victor Emmanuel have conferred on Italy, the Times continues in the following strain :-

"And yet visitors to this regenerated land report general murmuring, and no small measure of disaffection to the Government. The state of the Two Sicilies has been so serious ever since the "fall of the Bourbou' Monarchy, that the national (s.c., the Piedmontese) army has had no rest. montese) army has had no rest. . . . So strong have been the discontents in the South as to give some reason to those who believe that it would have been better if the Revolution of 1860 had placed another Sovereign on the Neapolitan throne, as it then was, and made Italy into two friendly and allied, but independent States, instead of into one so ill-joined and badly cemented as the Kingdom of Italy "- Times, 9th inst.

Nor is this ill will towards Piedmont, and hankering after national independence, confined to the South of Italy, and to the Neapolitans. The same passions, the same ill will towards the rule of Victor Emmanuel agitate the bosoms of the people of the Northern sections of the Peninsula, whose territories the royal fillibuster has lately annexed. We again cite the Times as witness to this all-important fact. After recognising that the Neapolitans bave cause for their disaffection towards Piedmontese rule, the Times asks :-

"But how is it if the same passions are found in the breasts of the Florentines? If the subjects of the late Grand Duke, or at least that part of them which makes up the society of the capital, murmur equally against the new order of things, that is certainly a proof that disaffection has nothing to do with race, or with the incompatibility of North and South, but that it arises from political and social causes, which may or may not be temporary, but which affect alike all the provinces which have been annexed to the little Kingdom of Sardinia."—

And again the Times thus describes the feelings of the annexed Tuscans towards their alien conquerors :-

"And the Tuscans, who but the other day dethrough the Grand Duke for not concluding an offensive alliance with Victor Emmanuel against Austria, are now exclaiming against centralisation, as if their own Province were penshing under the rule of their chosen King."—Ib.

The above avowals fully confirm all the allegations of the Catholic and anti-revolutionary press as to the real state of affairs in Italy. It is clear that the Italians, whatever may be their feelings towards the old regime, universally detest the new; and that the latter exists, and can be

and so long as it is upheld by Sardinian bayonets. Nearly one hundred thousand foreign mercenaries are engaged in the vain attempt of forcing in treating the secrets divulged to him in his re-Piedmontese rule upon the reluctant Neapolitans; the Tuscans, the people of Umbria, and of the Provinces wrested from the Sovereign Pontiff, are kept down, and only prevented from breaking out into open revolt, by the presence of large bodies of armed aliens; and North and South, alike, are ready, at the first favorable opportunity, to rise against their hated invaders, and to assert their ancient provincial liberties. Under such circumstances, it is not to be wondered at that the conquest and annexation of Rome have been postponed, sine dic.

A rumor which towards the end of last week obtained circulation, to the effect that another great battle had been fought near the Rappahannock river, and in the course of which Gen. Hooker had been mortally wounded, turns out now to have been without foundation. The army of the Potomac has not been engaged since our last; but it appears that its General, Burnside, has already gone the way of all Yankee Geneshall be erased from our list on the 16th of Feb- rals, and has been superseded by Gen. Hooker, who in his turn will be superseded by some other banded; and that retaining only a sufficient force tuate wrong upon his victims. about Washington to protect that City from a coup de main, the Federal Government proposes sending the main body of the troops to the West to co-operate in the subjugation of the Confederates in that quarter. After a stormy debate in the New York State Legislature a Mr. Calicotte has been elected as Speaker in the House of Assembly. A strong feeling of discontent with the Federal Government, and the manner in which the war has been carried on, tic press, the truth cannot be concealed, that the is fast growing up, and declaring itself in the

> Is a Minister of Religion bound to reveal secrets confided to him in his religious capacity, and solely with a view to making restitution ! This is a question which has lately excited no small amount of discussion in the Protestant press, both in Great Britain and in Canada. It is one indeed of general interest; one which concerns Protestants as well as Catholics; one which should therefore be discussed-not in the particular interests of either, but in the interests of society, of property, and of religion. The position assumed by the Catholic priest, in whose of these. He seeks the priest, in order that refusal to betray the secrets of a penitent to a he may make full and prompt restitution to Bench of Magistrates, the late discussion originated, will we think be admitted by all candid persons, intellectually capable of giving a sound and to commence, and continue in, a career of judgment on the subject, to be worthy of the highest praise, as eminently conducive to the moral as well as to the material well being of

The facts of the case have been already detailed in our columns, and are briefly these .-The contents of a money letter had been extracted; and the culprit in a spirit of penitence handed the sum of which he had thus feloniquely possessed himself, over to a Catholic priest, the Rev. Mr. M'Lauchlan, in order that it might through him be restored to its legitimate owner. The priest fulfilled the commission entrusted to him; but the suspicions of the police having been excited, and his band-writing identified, he was summoned before the Court to give evidence as to the person from whom he had received the stolen money. The Rev. Mr. M'Lauchlan, whilst observing every outward mark of respect to the Civil Tribunal before which he was thus summoned, respectfully but firmly declined giving any information which, directly or indirectly, might betray the secret entrusted to him in his religious capacity; and for this contuinacy he was committed to jail for thirty days, from whence, however, by order of the Secretary of State, he has been released.

From the extreme section of the British Protestant press, re-echoed of course by the Montreal Witness in Canada, there has arisen a perfect hurricane of of indignation against the contumacious Romish priest. His conduct is by them cited as another instance of the irreconcilable antagonism betwixt the arrogant pretensions of Rome and her "Ultramontane" adherents, and the legitimate claims of the Civil Power speaking by the mouth of our old friend " Jack-in-Office." That there should be any where limits opposed to the authority of the latter,-that upon any pretence whatsoever, " Jack's" decrees should be resisted, his injunctions ignored, and that a pleaof conscience and the dictates of a "higher law" should be urged against his behests-seems the climax of Romish audacity, the last stage reached in " Ultra-montane" arrogance. Whether from the lips of Pope, or of simple presbyter, the magic words "non possumus"-or as St. Peter put it to the Sanbedrim Act v. 29: " We ought to obey God rather than man"—have a magic, and almost maddening effect; beneath whose influence every consideration of honor, and of social interest is set at defiance; and common sense is outraged in order that Romish priests may be branded as the enemies of social order

tify the Catholic priest, or minister of religion, ligious capacity, by contrite sinners, as privileged communications, which no tribunal upon earth has the right to call upon him to divulge.

The lawyer is necessarily often the depositary of the guilty secrets of the criminal; who entrusts these to the safe keeping of his professional adviser-not with the view of repairing a wrong done, or of making his peace with man and God, but solely with the intent of setting human laws at defiance, and of retaining undisturbed possession of property dishonestly acquired. And yet the professional depositary of such a guilty secret, would not, according to all the best authorities upon the subject, be justified in betraying the confidence reposed in him by the depositor, or in availing himself of the information by him acquired in his capacity as a lawger, to procure the conviction of his client ;although from this legal and authorised reticeace of the professional adviser of the impenitent thief, great mjury may, and no doubt often does, accrue to the individual robbed, to society whose justice is evaded, and to the religious interests young Napoleon. It is hinted moreover, that of the criminal who is thus enabled to set man's the army of the Potomac is virtually to be dis- law at defiance, and at the same time to perpe-

> We are not contesting the right, nay the duty of the lawyer to maintain inviolate the confidence reposed in him by his criminal and impenitent client; but we would only contrast the immunities which by universal consent are accorded to the barrister, with the monstrous obligations which our evangelical friends would fam impose upon the Catholic priest. He too, as is the case with the lawyer, often becomes the depositary of the most important secrets; but here all resemblance, all analogy betwixt the relative positions of priest and penitent, and that of the lawyer and client, ends. The latter consults his professional adviser in order to learn how he may avoid being compelled to make restitution of property dishonestly acquired; how he may continue a career of fraud and injustice with impunity; how, without fear of man's justice, he may continue to set the laws of God and man at defiance; how, in short, without terror of consequences, he may prey upon society, and inflict injury upon the individual. The penitent culprit who addresses himself to the priest, is, and must be, actuated by motives the very reverse the neighbor whom he has wronged; that he may be strengthened to abandon his evil ways, honesty and well doing; that he may learn how to conform his conduct to the laws of God and man; how, in short, he may become a useful member of society, and repair all wrongs by him inflicted upon its individual members. Upon what principles then of policy or of justice should the priest be compelled to divulge the secrets of which he, for such beneficial purposes, is the depositary? why should he be called upon to betray, and inform against, the penttent sinner who had come to him impelled by the Grace of God, and seeking only how to atone to man and to God for his iniquities? The solution of these questions must be looked for in the principles of Protestantism, which are repugnant both to justice and to sound policy.

> Yet are Protestants for the most part-and we thank God for it, or else this would be the devil's world-better, far better than their principles or religious theories; even as all Catholics fall, at their best, far below the standard of excelence which their religion holds up. Though their hatred of Catholicity may prompt evangelical editors to rail at the Romish priest Mc-Laughlan, yet we really believe that the least honorable amongst them would not, under analogious circumstances, himself act otherwise. We really believe for instance, such is the extent of our charity, that, if some poor creature guilty of theft, but truly penitent for his sin, were to address himself to the editor of the Montreal Weeness in the spirit, and with the object in, and with which, the stealer of the money-letter above alluded to addressed himself to the Glasgow priest; that were the said penitent in like manner to request the cooperation of our St. James' Street contemporary towards making full and immediate reparation to the party injured by the theft; and reposing implicit confidence in the honor of him to whom he thus unburthened himself, were to place full proofs of his guilt in the hands of the person to whom he entrusted this commission-we fully believe, we say, that even the editor of the Montreal Witness would not for any consideration, or under any circumstances, violate the confidence reposed in him, or avail himself of the knowledge imparted to him by the penitent culprit, to bring the latter under the lash of the law. This opinion of our contemporary's sense of honor we shall entertain till he himself shall have repudiated it; and if by his silence he admits that we have done him merely justice in attributing to him the sentiments of a Christian and a man of honor, we ask,

strictly imitate? The fact that Mr. M'Lauchlan is an ordained priest could not release him from the obligations of a simple gentleman; and vet even a gentleman, having acquired knowledge of another's guilt under such circumstances came to a knowledge of the guilt of his penitent, appear to have to do with Christianity. would, by the code of honor, have been bound to keep the secret inviolate even at the cost of his life; much more then was the priest bound, not only by the code of honor, but by his office, by his ordination vows, and by the interests of religion, to do nothing, to say nothing which might directly or indirectly, lead to the betrayal of the

well as its spiritual interests, require that commu- cannot, so he by his example shews us, cannot be meations betwirt priest and penitent should be defended on Protestant principles; and in this treated as "privileged." The great object of dilemma, to save his Christianity, the governhuman law is the protection of person and of ment Bishop of Winchester explicitly makes reproperty, not the punishment or the moral re- nunciation of the formal principle of all Protestformation of criminals. The next best thing, in antism-that is to say of the principle of the so far as the material interests of society are concerned-to the absolute prevention of theft, ed in every individual. We find him thus rewould of course be a system of legislation which ported:should secure all its subjects from injury by theft; or in other words, which should assure to them the restitution of all property stolen from them. This last is to a certain extent accomplished through the action of the confessional, and through the teaching of the Catholic Church-to the effect that "satisfaction" for wrong done is an essential condition for obtaining pardon from God; and it would therefore be most impolitic on the rart of the civil legislator, to interfere in any manner with an institution so valuable to society as is Confession, and which noiselessly and economically accomplishes, without his interference, one of the most important ends of all civil government. Could the civil magistrate of private judgment is to be exercised?" or raby his threats and tortures extort the secrets of the Confessional from the priest, the only result fallible body, or one claiming to be infallible, can would be that criminals would not confess to the alone rightfully, or consistently, assign limits to latter; and that restitution of stoles property the exercise of private judgment; and if there he under his influence would be no longer made.-Under no conceivable circumstances can evil accrue to society from the confidence which the penitent sinner reposes in the discretion and inviolable secrecy of the priest; whilst actual good, greater good than any which human legis- limits to the exercise of the faculty, or restriction can ever accomplish even in the material order, may, and often does, accrue from the penitential discipline of the Catholic Church.

This view of the case has apparently obtained with the British Executive, and has determined the release of the Rev. Mr. M'Lauchlan from the tail to which he had been consigned by a Protestant tribunal. No especial privilege has been awarded to the Romish priest indeed; but the broad principle has been recognised and hallowed; that "communications" made to the minister of religion in his religious capacity, for spiritual objects, and as confessions of sin are "privileged;" and to be treated with as much respect by the Courts, as are communications betwixt lawyers and the criminal clients, whom they are engaged to defend.

-It was the witty Dean Swift, we believe, who, as one reason for the retention of Christianity, argued that, if it-the Christian Religionwere to be abolished, the consequences might, perhaps be injurious to the Anglican Church Establishment. Not indeed because there is any necessary connection betwixt that Government Institution and the religion of which Christ was the Founder; but in that there still lingers the superstition amongst many of the vulgar, and least educated portions of society, that Anglicanism is one phase or development of that religion. Issument of which he was an office-bearer, and a In strict truth it is nothing of the kind; it is simply a Department of the British Government -a Bureau as the French would call it-subject like every other Department of the Public Service to the supervision and control of the State which created it, and in which it lives, and moves, and has its being.

Yet the gentlemen who held situations of emolument in this Department, are even now intuitively apprehensive, as in his days was Dean Swift, that the overthrow of Christianity, may, and probably in course of time will lead to the abolition of their branch of the public service, and to the total suspension of their salaries .-This consideration affects them profoundly; and hence their zeal against works like the Essays and Reviews; and that of Bishop Colenso, wherein that Anglican dignitary undertakes to shew that the Pentateuch is a fable, and the marvellous stories therein recorded as little worthy of credibility as are 'Ovid's Metamorphoses.'-Were such works to be left unrefuted, not Christianity merely, but what is of far greater importance—the salaries of gentlemen office-holders in the Church of England as By Law Established, would be seriously endangered.

Parliamentary Religion of England, we find the pudiates any distinctive Catholic or religious and of our civil polity. Yet neither sound rea- respectfully, why he condemns a Catholic priest gentleman who holds the government situation of character; and, therefore, as into all the really

Protestant legal tribunals are wanting to jus- layman, would under analogous circumstances which reminds us of Cicero's famous oration prodomo sua, takes up the cudgels in behalf of Christianity, assailed by his brother official the Bishop of Natal. Thus have two Anglican place-holders come to loggerheads, on the question of the truth and credibility of the Christian as those under which alone the Glasgow priest religion-little as at first sight, Anglicanism may

That which in all these squabbles betwixt Bishops of the Anglican Church as to the truth or falsity of the Christian Scriptures is chiefly interesting to Catholics, and induces us to give ear to the angry scoldings and recriminations that pass betwixt the combatants-is this: That the champion of Christianity, the pleader for the hissecret committed to him, not merely as a man of torical credibility of the Biblical records, finds honor, but as Christ's duly appointed Minister | himself, in virtue of his anomalous position, comnelled to make formal abnegation of the funda-The material interests of human society, as mental principle of Protestantism. Christianity 'right of private judgment' inherent and unlimit-

'In alluding to the right or private judgment, he said it must be exercised within certain limits. The authority of God's Word had been so thoroughly inquired into by the most pious, most learned, and unbiassed minds, that he must be a man greatly war: ing in the grace of humility—he would use no stronger expression - who would set up his private judgment against all past piery and inquiry upon the Subject.

This is an argument which we could understand if employed by a Catholic against a Protestant—one which would be in place in the mouth of Eckius, disputing with Luther or Melancthon. but which is to us unintelligible, and appears ludicrously out of place, when applied by Protestant against a brother Protestant. What are these "certain limits," within which the "right ther can anything be so "uncertain?" An inno such body on earth, none that has the right to claim infallibility as its special attribute, the exercise of the right of private judgment is, and must be, unlimited. God alone, or at least one speaking in His name, can presume to impose tions upon its rightful exercise.

To combat the inpugner of Christianity and the historical credibility of the Scriptures, it is absolutely necessary to repudiate the essential or formal principle of Protestantism; as on the other hand, the consistent adherence to that principle leads mevitably to the rejection of Christianity. It is true, the modern champion of the latter, does not, as would the Catholic, assign the teachings of the Church by Christ Himself established, as the " certain limits" within which the "right of private judgment" may be sately exercised—but refers us rather to the decisions or conclusions of "the most pious, most learned, and unbiased minds." Yet, not in principle, but only in detail-not formally, to use the language of the schoolmen, but only materially, does the Protestant Canon applied by the opponent of Dr. Coleuso GOVERNMENT BISHOPS AT LOGGERHEADS. differ from that of the Catholic; whilst, at the same time, the former is obnoxious to the objection that, whereas the teachings on any given point of the Catholic Church may always, easily, and certainly be ascertained even by the most illiterate, the greatest concervable diversity of opinion obtains amongst Christians as to who are, or were, the "most pious, learned, and unbiased," whose opinions upon religious topics are to limit the exercise of the right of "private judgment."

Dean Swift may have erred through excess of tunidity, and of anxiety for the safety of the Estabdistinguished ornament, when he expressed his fears lest the overthrow of Christianity might in time lead to the overthrow of the Church of England and Ireland, as by Law Established; but the Protestant Bishop of Winchester, by his line of argument against his brother Bishop, Dr. Colenso, has clearly shown that, if Christianity is to be defended, at all, against the assaults of modern Protestantism, it must be defended upon principles which, if logically carried out, lead directly to Popery; or in other words, to the assertion of the principle that in the supernatural order, the right of " private judgment" must have "certurn," or well defined limits.

THE "IRISH CANADIAN." - We have received the first two numbers of a new weekly paper published under the above caption at Toronto. It is in quarto form, is neatly printed, and contains much interesting and well selected

Of its principles, and of the part which it proposes to take in the great politico-religious questions of the day, those on whose solution the moral well being of all classes of the community in a great measure depends, we know nothing, and Foremost amongst these champions of the can therefore say as little. It expressly reexpected to exist, only as a military despotism, son, nor precedents warranted and respected by for conduct which he himself, though a mere Bishop of Winchester; who with an eloquence important political questions with which we have

to deal in Canada, the religious element enters largely, and indeed determines their characterwe are necessarily led to conclude that with those great social and politico-religious questions it does not intend to interfere. And yet neutrality upon these matters is to the honest journalist impossible-and even if possible, would be neither profitable nor honorable. There is the "Education Question" for instance-a question constantly recurring, and of vital importance, guishable from those of any other section of our which must be met and dealt with, either for good or evil, by all on whom, whether as legislators or as journalists, devolves the task of directing and representing public opinion. This question cannot be shirked, or treated as of secondary importance-for not to Upper Canada, and its local affairs alone does it refer; but it involves questions of the gravest social and political import, comprising the whole issue betwixt the "State" and the "Family." What ground the Irish Canadian intends to take on this vital question, whether we shall have to hail him as an ally in the holy cause of "Freedom of Education," or to deplore in him another tool of his peculiar religious opinions. Ethnologically an Incorporated Institution. The suggestion will no those who seek to impose upon us the curse of "State-Schoolism," are questions which from aught that appears in the columns or prospectus of our new contemporary, we are unable to answer; and until such time as we shall be able try, as well as in the Old World. to answer these questions with certainty, we cannot consistently as Catholic journalists profess even to take any, the slightest interest in his

The uncertainty as to the object and principles of the Irish Canadian, in which its silence upon these points leaves us, is by no means dissipated but rather intensified, by the terms of its prosis to demand for those " whom it professes to self evident truisms. serve a fair and equal share of the privileges which should be accorded to all-and nothing the above mystic words, it would be a waste of signification, which lies on their surface, and most investment. readily suggests itself to the ordinary intelligence though it is true that, in Upper Canada, the for proving it. Catholic, no matter of what race, is too often political proscription because of his creed. In this manner Irishmen have often been unjustly dealt with; not because they were Irish, however, but simply because they were Papists .-For the Protestant Irishman, for the Irish always open, but is strewed with flowers.

by the agencies upon which alone he relies .through the Catholic Church. It is by and through their fidelity to that Church in the old land, that the "national character" of the Irish race has attained to the lofty elevation which at present it rightly enjoys; and it is only by and through a similar fidelity on the part of the Irish in Canada, in the new land of their adontion, that that character can be maintained in its elevation, or preserved from fall. The priest, not the journalist, not the politician, is the one indispenmaintaining in its position, the Irish "national character;" and it is only by approving themselves in America good and zealous Papists, and exactly in proportion as they do so approve themselves, that Irishmen on this Continent can them by their illustrious sires. The poor uneducated Irish peasant, who loves his Church, faithfully obeys her precepts, punctually discharges all the duties which she requires of her children, and who frequently and fervently pargraces, and the living temple of the Holy Ghost, labors better and more effectually to elevate the Insh "national character" than does he, who and to have at our disposal at least equal means debted for its high and well deserved reputation, after it had been successfully declined by dessrs. A. richly endowed with all the gifts of nature and of of testing its truth with the Globe's Canadian concludes the number.

fortune, with all the talents of Erin's greatest editor. But not to pass beyond the realins of bards, orators and statesmen, is ashamed, or indifferent to the precepts, of the religion which is Erin's brighest jewel.

Fortunately in this country there are, and can be no " national interests" or national considerations of any kind, which should prescribe, either to Irishmen or to Scotchmen, one course of policy in preference to another. In their national can have no interests, rights, or duties distincommunity. It is therefore as ridiculous to talk of an "Irish question" or of an "Irish interest" in this Canada of ours, where our lot is actually the interests of other races.

exists, many political questions upon which Catholies and Protestants, irrespective of all etimolostill must be, " Catholic questions" - and " Catholic interests" as opposed to "Protestant questions" and "Protestant interests;" and that the political action of the publicist will still be to a considerable extent, determined or modified by the Irish Catholic and the Irish Orangemen may be one: but it is impossible for them, without dereliction of principle on one side or the otherto be one on the great politico-religious questions which are, and will long be agitated in this coun-

This saying will doubtless offend our modern Inberals, who profess, simpletons that they are, that there is and should be no connection betwixt religion and politics; but the honest Catholic, who has learnt and digested his Cathecism, and who therefore knows that there is a most close and inseparable connection betwixt the religious and political orders, and that his duty is in all his acts to seek first and above all things the honor vituperations of an all-grasping Romish Hierarand glory of God, and the good of His Church, pectus, wherein it informs us that its "speciality will, if he complain of our language at all, comis not religious, but national," and that its object plain of our dwelling so earnestly upon such

"The Times has informed the public that the working classes of Lancashire have very nearly a more." What may be the hidden meaning of sum of four millions of money (20,000,000 dollars) in the Saving's Banks and that the withdrawals from those banks since the commencement of the "distime to attempt to discover; but the apparent tress" have not amounted to 6 per cent on the entire

is this. That the "speciality" of our new con- ago we were accused of endeavouring to distemporary is to advocate the distribution of gov- | courage Catholics from subscribing to the relief ernment patronage upon ethnological considera- fund for the Lancashire operatives. We did not tions; and that in its opinion, its expected friends notice the silly accusation at the time, partly beand patrons have hitherto been excluded from cause we did not deem it worthy of so much attheir fair share of the public plunder, on account tention, and partly because we felt sure that the of their distinctive national origin. These are "march of events" would soon afford us an inmatters in which a journal whose " speciality" is controvertible answer. But it was not the Catholic cannot be expected to take any in- London Times, that we expected to be the first terest; and the only opinion upon the matter to come to our assistance. The mighty Thunto which the latter can commit itself is this- | derer is so thoroughly English, that we expected That the place-beggar, and the contract-hunter that he would show some httle squeamishness in are the greatest disgrace and the greatest curse so soon eating his own words; and that like the with which a community can be afflicted; and child taking a nauseous draught, he would show that the interests of the Church can never be the usual amount of wry faces on the occasion. promoted, or her children respected, until such And yet, so it is. The Times itself at length case of Protestants, as in that of Papists. time as the latter shall have learnt that there are tells us that this English Famine is a farce. Of objects more worthy of an honest man's ambition, course we shall in due time have a philippic than a Government situation, or a seat at a against this mighty Thunderer from the Globe Municipal Council Board. From access to office. Its Editor blamed an English Catholic, these no man in the country is in any manner or six weeks ago for only hinting at such a thing; degree disqualified because of his national origin : can it now allow the Thunderer to go unscourged

When the Irish Prelates and Pastors warned subjected to an untair and rigorous social and the British Government that famine was inevitable in the West of Ireland, if not averted by timely aid, they were accused by the English Press of "inventing this famine for political purposes." "There was no distress whatever -nor any likelihood thereof-it was only an in-Orangeman, the road to public favor is not only | vention of the Priests to embarrass the Government." But who are the impostors now? Mil-Lastly the Irish Canadian professes as its lions on millions of money have poured into Lanobject, and as its highest ambition, the design of cashire from the four corners of the earth. "elevating the national character." A most | Tales of direful suffering have been told to excite laudable design truly, one in which we trust he compassion for the "starving millions"-To the may succeed, but in which success is impossible uttermost bounds of England's vast colonies has this wailing cry penetrated; but somehow or The "Irish national character" can be elevated other the poor-rates in the "most distressed in Canada, only by the same agencies as those by district" could never be made to run up, and the which it has been elevated in Ireland—that is to money account of these "famishing operatives" say, by the supernatural graces communicated at the Savings Banks would not diminish in anything like a decent proportion to the distress. These facts were ugly, and alone sufficient to condemn the cause of "Lancashire distress"but they were incontrovertible and at length the Thunderer (to "give the devil his due) has summoned sufficient moral courage to make acknowledgment. At the time we wrote the article, that drew down the wrath of the "panaphobic" editor we happened to be in possession sable agent in the great work of elevating, and of of facts from private sources, that led us to anticipate the acknowledgment of the Times. Born and cradled within sound of the busy shuttles of Lancashire-tracing back our lineage through a line of ancestors who have held uninmerit or win the respect of their fellow-citizens, terrupted possession of broad domains in the very as usual rich in good things, and if the last numand uphold the glorious name bequeathed to heart of that county ever since the time of England's Second Richard-receiving our blood from men who have fought and fallen for the House of Lancaster-and through men who lost their lands and lives battling against the usurper treats of the several accounts of the Battle of ticipates in her Sacraments, and through these Cromwell, and in defence of England's legitimate becomes the recipient of heaven's choicest sovereigns, we may be supposed to have taken some slight interest in this " Lancashire distress,"

that public information alike at the disposal of first and second numbers of this new periodical all, we would recommend to the notice of the are before us, and are certainly well calculated Globe office the following extract from the Lancaster Guardian of the 15th Nov. Complaining that certain local papers had exaggerated the distress in Caldervale, it adduces the following facts, certainly somewhat damaging to Calcapacity, merely, Irishmen in Canada have, and dervale distress. "So far from this being the case, we believe the Caldervale hands have been employed four or five days a week during the cotton crisis. We have also seen the wages list, and found from it that 47 families employed in the mill are earning an average wage of £2 5s. cast, as it would be to talk of a "Scotch ques- per fortnight, and 13 families an average of 18s. tion" or of a "Welsh interest" as distinct from 3d. The families last referred to have their earnings supplemented by parochial assistance. On the other hand it is equally true, that there | Many of the members of these families have been are, and ever must be, so long as Protestantism employed in the hay and corn harvest, and their means have also been increased by a number of lodgers engaged at the new church and watergical considerations, may be expected to take works." Had such been the condition of the " Socialism" and " Individualism," betwirt different sides; and thus it is that there are, and sufferers in the West of Ireland, the Bishops and Priests would indeed have been impostors.

S.C.R.D.S.

" A correspondent of the Herald points out the importance of making the projected House of Industry doubt be acted upon by the Committee." -- Montreal Witness, 19th inst.

We cite the above from our contemporary, who entertains such profound horror of Catholic bodies corporate, not with the view of contesting the right of the Protestant Directors of the projected House of Industry to an Act of Incorporation, but to show how readily the Witness can change its tactics, and its principles. Let it be announced that a body or society under Catholic management for charitable purposes, is about to become an applicant to the Legislature for an Act of Incorporation, and the indignation of the Witness knows no bounds; there is no end to its chy, and its savage denunciations of the servility of the Canadian Parliament. The announcement however of a similar application on the part of a Profestant society, awakens in him no such transports of boly anger, and calls forth no such paroxysms of righteous indignation. It is accepted as the most natural and moocent thing in the world to which it is not to be conceived that any one should offer the slightest objection.

Let us again suppose that Protestants succeed in their projected charitable scheme; that the House of Industry become as suggested, an " In-Who are the impostors now? - A few weeks corporated Institution," and that it be richly endowed by the voluntary contributions of the Protestant public. We should under these circumstances have a literal transcript or copy of our incorporated Catholic charitable societies; and we should like to know how, under such circuinstances, the Witness would look upon a proposal emanating from the Catholic press, to confiscate, or apply to State purposes the funds of the incorporated Protestant House of Industryhow in short he would relish the application to the private property of his co-religionists, of those principles which he unceasingly insists should be applied to the private property of our Catholic institutions. 'What is sauce for the goose,' says the proverb " is sauce for the gander:" and our contemporary should be careful, therefore, not to lay down rules, which if impartially carried out would be as destructive of the rights of property in the

> We are happy to learn that the Catholics of Cornwall, instigated by their zealous Pastor, are about to take up a subscription for the use of the orphan children of the unfortunate and murdered Aylwards, whose sad history has been given in the columns of this paper. All honor to the generous hearts and warm Catholic sympathies of the men of Cornwall.

> They have set us a good example. We cannot recall the dead to life, but we can, if we are so minded, give effectual aid to the living, and orphaned little ones. To do this should be our care; and it is with this end in view that we have called the attention of our readers to the subject. The Aylwards, it seems, had a farm which, clear of all encumbrances, and comprising about 50 acres of good land, should be worth some four or five hundred dollars. This property too should be either kept, or sold for the benefit of their children; and it would be well if those who interest themselves in behalf of the latter were to inquire into the actual state of that property, and take measures to prevent its being dissipated or made away with by unfair means. For this purpose a public and rigid scrutiny should immediately be instituted for the purpose of discovering in whose hands it is now vested, and what use s made of the proceeds. The parents have been murdered, and for this reason we should be more careful lest their ornhans be robbed.

DAILY PRAYERS"-A Manual of Catholic Devotion. D. & J. Sadher, New York and

This is a very excellent arrangement of Catholic devotions, approved of by His Grave the Archbishop of New York, and which will no doubt be a favorite with the English-speaking portion of the Catholic community. It contains the Collects, Epistles, and Gospels for all the Sundays, and chief festivals of the Ecclesiastical

"BLACKWOOD"-for December .- The appearance of the American reprint of this periodical has been delayed by a sad accident to the printing establishment of the publishers. It is ber of the Chronicles of Carlingford is a little prosy, too much spun out in fact, it contains some Chapel. Of the other articles the most spicy is one on the great "French Puzzle," which Waterloo, lately given to the world by the French romancists. M.M. Thiers and Victor Hugo. An interesting biographical notice of Wilson, to whom the Magazine is chiefly in-

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.—The to inspire us with respect both for the enterprise of the good city of Hamilton where it is published. and for the proficiency of our Canadian artists. Heartily do we wish our friend a long and most prosperous career; and sincerely do we hope that his efforts to furnish the public with a truly well executed periodical, after the fashion of the " 11lustrated" papers of older, and wealthier communities, may be duly appreciated by the people of Canada.

Mr. John McGill has kindly consented to act is Agent for the True Witness in St. John Chrysostom and Norton Creek.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHOLIC AND LITERARY INSTITUTE, QUEBEC.

The Tenth Annual General Meeting of this Body took place in the Hall of the Institute on Tuesday, the 13th day of January, when the following Report was submitted on behalf of the retiring Council :

The term of office of your Council having expired, it becomes their duty to place before you a statement of the affairs of the Institute during their administration.

During the past year seven lectures were delivered under the auspices of the Institute in the Music Hall, by the following gentlemen, viz:-

The Rev. Dr. Gahill, six; the Hon. T. D. McGer, M. P. P., one. A number of gentlemen have been invited to lecture during the present senson, several of whom have kindly accepted the invitations of the

LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.

The following newspapers are regularly received and to be found on the tables of the Rending Room

European-The Dublin Nation, Illustrated London News, Tablet, Wilmer & Smith's European Times The United Service Gazette.

American - New York Tablet and Boston Pilot. Canadian - Quebec Daily News, Morning Chroni cle, Vindicator, Gazette, and Courrier du Canada Montreal True Witness and Transcript; Toront Canadian Freeman and Leader, and the Canada Gazette.

Your Council take this opportunity to thank the proprietors of the following journals, who have sent their papers free, viz :-

Daily News, Morning Chronicle, Courrier du Ca nade, True Witness, Canadian Freeman, and New York Tablet. And they also return thanks to D. Carey, Esq., for the files of Wilmer & Smith's European Times, the United Service Gazette, Toronto Leader and Montreal Transcript.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY, 1862.

The birth-day of our Patron Saint was last year commemorated by a musical soirce, in the Music Hall, under the patronage of the Institute. Your Council have every reason to congratulate the Institute on the success which has attended this agreeable and useful manner of celebrating our national anniver-

Accompanying the Report is the Treasurer's state ment of the Receipts and Expenses.

Your Council in resigning the trust reposed in them, express the hope that during the ensuing year, lectures will be held in the institute on popular subects calculated to spread practical and useful knowedge, and to increase the number of members and

In consequence of the non-attendance of members in the Reading Room during the day, to reduce the expenditure the Council recommend, that the Reading Room should not be opened before six p m., and in order to extend, still further, the sphere of usefulness of the Institute, and to render its advantages more available, they also recommend that the subscription of memb-rs be reduced to two dollars per annum.

Your Conneil seg to appeal especially to the younger members of the community to aid, by becoming members of the Institute, their successors in realizing the laudable objects for which this associa tion was originated.

The whole respectfully submitted. C. ALLEYN, President.

EDWARD FOLRY, Rec. Sec.

THE TREASURER IN ACCOUNT WITH THE ST. PATRICK'S CATHOLIC AND LITERARY INSTITUTE.

To Balance from last year..... \$136 23

61	Members and subscribers subscriptions	110 00
"	Sale of Newspapers	15 45
**	St. Patrick's Soiree, (proceeds of)	511 75
"	Lectures	827 00
	\$	1,600 43
		Cr.
Bv	Paid Guardian's Salary	\$140 00
-16	Rent of Institute	190 06
"	Subscription to Newspapers	31 96
	Advertising and Printing	154 39
41		226 60
"		391 00
"	Rent of Music Hall	280 00
11	Door Keepers	16 00
	Postage	9 50
	Fuel and Gas	73 OG
	Sundries	21 00
	Balance on hand	66 93
	S	1,600 43

JOHN O'LEARY, Treasurer.

Quebec, 13th Jan. 1863.

THE CONCERT IN ALEXANDRIA. - On the 21st inst. a very successful Concert came off in the village of Alexandria, County of Glengarry, in aid of the Roman Catholic Church in that place. Mr. Muir of this city, who kindly volunteered his services, made so favorable an impression on the audience that they would not let him off with fewer than seven or eight songs. Miss Julia McDonald played the piano accompaniments to Mr. Muir's songs, and a number of selections, in the style of a thoroughly accomplished performer. Mrs. Dr. Leclaire sang several pieces, accompanying herself on the piano-forte with grace and delicacy. Miss McKay sang and played several pieces, receiving the approbation of the audience in

the form of great applause. The village choir, composed of Miss Chisholm, Miss McPhie, Miss McDonald, and Mr. A. A. McPhie, sang several concerted pieces with success.

The audience was large, entirely filling the school hall of the village, which can contain between three very amusing and well described scenes in Salem or tour hundred persons.-The stairs, windows, and every available spot was occupied on this occasion by the unusually large audience. The county, for miles around, sent its inhabitants by the sleigh load. The pecuniary results were highly satisfactory.— Montreal Transcript.

> THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARYSHIP .- We believe that Mr. Bureau has accepted the provincial Secretaryship A. Dorion and Loranger .- Montreal Herald.

BRITISH DESERTERS EXECUTED .- The London Prololype says :--" About two months since, two privates of the 63rd regiment named Hacket and Flinn. deserted from this station, and made their way to Detroit, where they enlisted into the Federal army, anticipating speedy promotion, and greater freedom. We now learn that their career as Yankee soldiers, has been cut prematurely short, and that about a week since they both met an ignominous--not a soldier's--death, by being 'hanged by the neck until dead,' &c., for some breach of discipline. This, we trust, will be a warning to any who may hereafter contemplate changing the red coat for the blue, to ponder well before they leave the British service for that where they are treated more like dogs than human beings. Not one of those who have yet deserted from Canada, but wish they were back again, and serving once more under the British flag.'

The St. Untherines Journal says that two of the inhabitants of Port Dalhousie have lately enjoyed a joint through the streets of the village astride of a rail. One man named Stanton was made to 'ride on the rail' because he had an inordinate love of whisky. The other victim was a man named Brooks alins' Derry Walls,' who is stated to be a poor worthless diunkard, and very harsh and abusive to his family, failing to provide them with the necessaries of life, and beating his wife occasionally most brutishly."

Shame on Him. - At a time when Gen. Batler, now nuiversally known as Haynan Butler, is receiving the execuations of men of every class of opinions, he has found in this country a defender and admirer in the Montreal Witness. In an article of over a colama the Editor of that paper recounts the deeds of the infamous fellow, and winds up by telling us that this great man is soon to be sent to the South in charge of a command, and with some important mission. We believe the Biliness is the only paper in Canada which would dare defend and belaud the late Military Governor of New Orleans; and the fact that he does so should bring down upon him the cry of shame from every man who esteems decency above ruffianism. The Witness is a religious paper, the last page of which is usually occupied by invitations to fly to the arms of the meck and lowly Jesus. The article on the inside behanding the most infamous character that the present struggle has dereloped, is a strange commentary upon the religious professions of the writer. God help religion when thas such men as its representative characters .-Peterboro Review

THE ALLEGED MURDER AT DRUMMONDULLE .- AL Drummondville, recently, a woman named Barhoneau was attacked with severe spasms and died in the course of a few hours. Opinions were expressed by many that the woman had been foully dealt with, and the Coroner of the District was tequested to summon a jury to investigate the case. but the jury returned a verifice of thied by the visitation of God.' Some of the deceased's friends, not satisfied with the verdict, determined upon taking the stomach and contents to town, for the purpose of analyzation, and intrusted them to Dr. Larue, who, after a most careful examination, has discovered unmistakable traces of arsenic Dr. Larue also found three grains of arsenic in their perfect state.

The husband of the deceased is the person accused of the murder, and he is now in custody, awaiting the action of the Court.

FROZEN TO DEATH .- About seven o'clock yesterday morning, while Constable Kemp was going his rounds, he found a young woman who has long lived a life of shame and crime, named Maria Mulaney, lying in the snow on Gerrard street. She was much frozen about the legs and arms. Kemp had her conveyed to the City Hall Police Station without delay. As the woman was fast sinking medical aid was immediately sent for, but the poor unfortunate breathed her last a few minutes after the was brought to the station. Coroner Duggan held an inquest on the body, and the jury, after hearing the evidence, returned a verdict of 'death from expo-

SAN FRANCISCO IN DUST .- The wolves have howled in the once great cities of Thebes, Palestine, etc. San Francisco city coming up like magic, may, in course of a few years, would be as still as the deser hushed in death; but, for a hoarseness, sore throat etc., try a few of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers, 25 cent

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

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Montreal, January 27th, 1863.

Flour-Pollards, \$2 25 to \$2 50; Middlings, \$2 65 to \$2 80; Fine, \$3 75 to \$4 10; Superfine, \$4 471 to \$4 521; Fancy, \$4 65 to \$4 721; Extra, \$4 95 to \$5 05; Superior Extra, \$5 15 to \$5 30; Bag Flour \$2 35 to \$2 421. Market very dull. Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, about \$4 50.

Wheat—Canada Spring, 91c to 94c ex-cars; UC White Winter, nominal, \$1 02 to \$1 03.

Peas per 66 lbs, 70c to 72 c. Nominal.

Ashes per 112 lbs—Pots, \$6 50 to \$6 60; Inferiors, the same; Pearls, \$6 40 to \$6 50. Nominal.

Butter, per lb, sales are almost exclusively of a retail character; inferior, 10c to 10ic; medium, 11c to 12c; fine, 121c to 14c; choice, 141c to 17c.

Lard per lb, 7c to 8c.
Tallow per lb, 8c to 8jc; good demand.
Hams per lb, retail transactions only; smoked 6c to 8c; canvassed, 8c to 10c. Pork per brl, Mess \$10 to \$10 50; Thin Mess, \$8 50 to \$9; Prime Mess, \$7 to \$7 50; Prime, \$7 to \$7 50.

Dressed Hogs per 100 lbs, sales are made at \$3 25 to \$4, according to quality. Seeds-Clover, 8c per lb; Timothy, \$2 to \$2 374 per 45 lbs. - Montreal Wilness.



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the Sr. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, will be held in the Society's New Hall, BONAVENTURE BUILDING, on MON-DAY EVENING next, 2nd Feb.

A full attendance is requested.

(By Order,)
P. O'MEARA, Rec. Sec. Montreal, January 30, 1863.

A CARD.

THE RELIG OUS of the SACRED HEART take pleasure in appounding to the Public, that on the FIRST of MAY next, they purpose taking possession of the House of Mr. A. La Rocque, situated on Lagauchetiere Street, directly opposite Gove Street.— The Classes will be Resumed on MONDAY, the 4th

Montreal, Jan. 16, 1863.

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books, Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books, Song Books, Almanacs, Disries and Postage Stamps for sale at DALTON'S News Depot, Corner of Craig Jan. 17, 1862. a dignaria

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

### FRANCE.

The Moniteur has given the laconic speech of the Emperor to the Diplomatic Corps at the reception on New Years'-day. It has said nothing about the few words which, I understand, were addressed on the same occasion by His Majesty to Mr. Dayton, the Minister of the United States. They were to the effect that His Majesty regretted greatly the continuance of the civil war, but that he hoped that before next New Year's day matters would be settled. This was said with a sort of smile, and may be interpreted either as a pious wish, or a prediction or even an indication of something still more significant. To another person, who the same day expressed an earnest hope that the late affair at Fredericksburg might be the last of the battles between the Federals and Confederates, the Emperor observed that he desired so too, and added that he hoped the war would be at an end by next spring. This incident has given rise to a good many conjectures.

On passing near the place where the Senators stood the Emperor signified his wish that their approaching debates should be marked by more calm and moderation. I cannot say whether a similar admonition was given to the Deputies; but, as their mission ends in six months, it was probably thought that the fear of not being reelected would operate as a sufficient check on the liveliness of this branch of the Legislature. There are five or six vacant seats now in the Legislative Corps; but I hear it is not the intention of the Government to fill them up before the dissolution. — Times Corr.

The Minister of War has issued a circular, which will further reduce the army on active service, and produce a considerable saving. He has instructed all commanders of corps that the 7,000 men who received leave of absence for six months from November last shall be immediately transferred to the reserve, and that a certain either directly or indirectly, connected with the number of others at present on furlough for various terms, but particularly those whose services As the night comes on, all the by-streets begin to are wanted for the support of their families, shall likewise be transferred to the reserve.

France at last has begun to recognise that her vast armies are a terror to herself as well as to surrounding nations, and it is but just to say that her Emperor loses no opportunity of unpressing dren sleep on a bit of rotten straw, the parents on a on other countries the belief that he is sincerely peaceful. Seldom has a New Year's-day passed words uttered by Napoleon in reply to the congratulations of the Diplomatic Body were of sadisfaction at the quiet of Europe, and of hope that peace would be preserved in the year that has just begun. Some interest was felt in this something to say, and could, if he chose, put all the Exchanges in trepidation. He might announce an Ultramontane decision on the Roman question, or, on the other hand, cut to the heart the Nuncio who stood hefore him by a few bitter and ominous words on the obstinacy of the America have been the subject of some anxiety. It was thought that he would not have gone so far unless he intended to go further, and the recent victory of the Confederates might have given him occasion to intimate his future policy. Words of menace dropped on one or two past commerce very excitable just at this period .-All, however, has gone off well this time. The far as France is concerned, the peace of Europe may be obstinate, Italy irritable, Austria defiant, but there will be no angry response on the part of the Emperor. Gratified ambition, the consciousness of having gained for himself a place in military history, combine, with the respect which is shown to him on all sides and the advance of age, to make him pacific in his tastes. The creased centring of all continental civilization in her capital cause the people to be every year less desirous of war with the neighboring Powers even to secure territories which were until lately always in the minds of patriotic Frenchmen .-Not that the old passion has entirely passed away. The Emperor is too full of Bonapartist traditions absolutely to forego military enterprise. In his theory of supplementing by the Second Empire everything in which the first failed, the design of founding transmarine dominions seemingly holds the first place. We see the effects of this in the expedition to Cochin China, and in the still more important and costly invasion of Mexico. But such a diversion of policy is a gain both to France and to us. To France the possessions which may be gained beyond the ocean are likely to be more profitable than the "ideas," the relization of which are the only reward of European war. And to us, as a maritime and commercial people, it is a great thing that France should address herself to the regeneration of distant regions. If she gains possession of the mines of Mexico, or establishes a flourishing colony in Easteru Asia, we shall be as much benefitted by her energy as we should he harmed by a forcible extension of her limits in Europe .- Times.

DISTRESS IN THE PROVINCES. - The new number which has just appeared of the Revue on the frontier of Umbria to re-occupy the provinces des Deux Mondes daws a forcible picture of the distress in the cotton manufacturing districts of Normandy, and makes an eloquent appeal on growing feeling against the annexation in the Papal thir behalf, and very properly rebukes the French press for their silence on the subject .-In the departments of the Lower Seine alone 10,000 workmen-that is to say, 200,000 or 300,000 persons-are now reduced to absolute destitution, and their prospects show no chance of improvement for many months to come. Ac- cities so long accustomed to be small capitals, with cording to the Archbishop of Rouen the railway stations are besieged day and night hy troops of children beseeching the charity of the passengers gloss of the new toy is gone off, a loss of self-govas each train arrives, and bands of hungerstricken artisans wander about the country from

as M. Forcade very justly asks, is it not singubur that, with one solitary exception, none of the Paris papers have thought fit to make known this appalling distress to their readers?

The Lancashire distress has been described as 'unparalleled in the vastness of the calamity, in the patience of the sufferers, and in the abundant generosity that has hurried to their relief' It is but too true that, in France, the efforts of public benevolence at relieving the distress have not, up to this moment, been so fruitful as they have in England; but the national calamity under which the labourers are groaning on the other side of the Channel is hardly less lamentable, and their fortitude is not less worthy of admiration. About eleven months ago the workmen in the Seine Inferieure had much ado to find employment - to be employed now is, for the most part of them, next to impossible, and in many places, absolutely impossible. How mournful the transformation undergone by so many rich towns and happy valleys! No longer is that cheering noise to be heard which testifies to the development of a busy life in our cotton mills. The fires are extinct. The workings have dispersed. The looms are silent. One may form an idea of the number of families doomed to starvation by the reflecting that, in the department of the Seino Inferieure alone, the cotton trade sets in motion more than the fourth part of the whole number of spindles that are worked all over France Day after day, night after night, the country is scoured by bands of unfortunate people who creep along from door to door, asking bread and shelter. Railway stations are besieged by poor half-naked children, with emaciated faces, imploring the assistance of the traveller. All this misery is to be seen. How much more affecting still the unseen distress of those who had rather die than beg, and of those too, who, having either to attend an aged parent or to nurse a baby, are, as it were, imprisoned in their wretched dwellings. The following figures will enable you to judge of the extent of the evil. There are in the Seine Inferioure 2,200,000 spindles. 14,000 looms, 32 chintz manufactures, and 64,000 hand-looms. Well, in ordinary times, the manufactures employ 50,000 working Now-a-days they employ 20,000 Consemen. quently, 30,000 are out of work. Each hand-loom must occupy a man, and a woman or a child, in all, 128,000 hands. Since the crisis, five weavers out of six stand still for want of work : in other words. there are about 102,000 weavers in a state of starvation. Nor do those fare much better whose work is, manufactures; so that the number of persons in utter destitution round Rouen is reckoned at 260,000. swarm with famished spectres. In the surrounding country, little boys wander up and down in quest of a few potatoes. Sometimes they are obliged to go so far in order to get that they cannot come back home but the day after. In many a "commune," withered leaves are burnt in lieu of wood or coals. No bed, no linen, are to be found there. The chilplank. - Speciator.

La France gives a decial to the statement publishaway more quietly than the last, and the few ed in some French papers that Victor Emmanuel is about to journey to Paris.

We (Weekly Register) believe there is no doubt that some diplomatic communications are passing between the Pontifical Government and that of the Emperor of the French,-partly with regard to reyear's reception at the Tuileries, for it was forms in the civil administration of the Roman Govknown that on many subjects the Emperor had ernment, and partly with reference to the future state of Italy. Upon the question of internal reform we understand that the two Governments are nearly if not wholly, agreed upon, the measures matured by the Pope's Minister being considered in Paris as comprehensive, and calculated to carry out the beneficent intentions of the Holy Father. But the Italian question presents a difficulty which it is much harder to Pope. Then his intentions with regard to programme of Villafranca, from which the Emperor Napoleon has never shown any disposition to recede, recommends a Federal Italy; but that Federation as now proposed is something different from the proposal at Villafranca. Then the King of Naples was in possession of his throne; the territories of Tuscany, Modens, and Parma, were still un-annexed to Pied-tionists? . . . I remember the fact of a Saint mont, and the impious revolutionists had not yet of the Old Testament, of the patriarch Jacob, who Modena, and Parma, were still un-annexed to Pied-New Year's-days have made both diplomacy and dared to lay violent hands upon the States of the had struggled all night long, cum viro, with an un-Church. Lombardy was virtually severed from the known man. When the sun dawned, he saw that it Austrian Empire, but Victor Emmanuel had not re- was an angel; he prostrated himself to the earth and ceived it in exchange for Nice and Savoy. The said to him that he would not leave him until he had Emperor tells us briefly, but explicitly, that, as Federation then proposed was consequently very different from the arrangement which it is underwill not be broken in the year 1863. Rome stood that the Emperor of the French now suggests as the means for restoring peace and order in Italy. By this arrangement, if assented to by the Sovereign Pontiff, the Two Sicilies will be restored to their normal condition as an independent kingdom, with the right reserved of electing their future Sovereign, who must not however be a reigning monarch .-Piedmont will retain Tuscany, Parma, Lombardy, and Bologna, but give up to the Pope Umbria, Romagna and the Marches, bearing also its proportion great material progress of France and the in- of the debts of the holy See, and pasing a pecuniary indemnity for the robberies it has committed,-France will undertake the permanent maintenance of the Temporal Power and the Papal States, against any future aggressor,-and Austria and France, if they think fit, may enter into the confederation, which would thus become quintuples in virtue of their Italian possessions. As a complete overthrow of the Revolutionary Italians, and as a heavy blow and a great discouragement to the backers of those impious anarchists in this country, we should, we confess, feel a pleasure in the realisation of this scheme, the bare proposal of which is a sharp rap on the knuckles of those Ministers who have laboured so atrenuously to exalt Victor Emmanuel and humiliate the Pope. But though the address of the Holy Father to the French Army in Rome on New Year'sday was in its tone and matter such as to fill all France with exultation, yet we must still hold to the opinion that some better solution of the Italian question must be found than the Federation which is said to be now proposed. The same cogent reasons that impelled the Pope to oppose his non possumus to all former proposals of this sort, seem to us not to be at all weakened by the present proposal. His Holiness, as a trustee for the Church, cannot alienate any portion of the territories which belonged to the Church when he was raised to the Chair of St. Peter, and it is upon this ground, and not for any miserable, selfish reasons, to which his great heart is a stranger, that Pius IX. has hitherto resisted all the influences that have been brought to bear upon him in order to force or persuade him to sanction by his subsequent assent the sacrilegious spoliations of

which Piedmont has been guilty. A rumour is current of an approaching movement misgoverned by Piedmont. It is spoken of as possible in the military circles, but I fear it is to good to be true, though there is little doubt that there is a provinces. Reaction has long commenced there, and can scarcely avoid showing itself in a more marked form ere long, and a return to the old order of things ever, from our information that the visit was purely is desired by all who have a stake in the country. The imposts are now doubled, and will be heavier yet if the new loan is obtained, and the centralisation of all influence at Turin is most unpopular with the every advantage of local administration. No people are so attached to municipal institutions as the Italians, and therefore unity is with them when the ernment, of political consequence, and of a tradition so venerable it can never be uprooted. There is a local noblesse in every Italian city history, a local history, red and thirty eight thousand men, besides one hundfarmhouse to farmhouse imploring shelter and a past with which no other place has any red thousand National Guards, and with this force bread. This is the state of things vouched for thing in common: feuds and friendships that will be can only just hold the country.

by the Archbishop in his pastoral letter, and yet, never be blotted out as long as a war-worn tower or a mouldering palace stands to witness ther memory; great men that were essentially Florentines, Bolognese, or Roman, and who had no link save that of common language-not an eternal one, if we may judge by the events taking place across the Atlan-Tublet.

Many Protestant papers have indulged in a deal of declamation about Passaglia's preaching in Milan .-The facts of the case are very simple. The faithful of Turin having totally abandoned his pulpit, he endeavoured to procure an auditory in Milan. He commenced his lectures on the first Sunday of Advent, without the due license of the ordinary. The ecclesiastical authorities at once imposed silence on him till he should obtain the necessary authorisation. The unfortunate man appealed to the Governor of Milan, invoking his protection to continue his lec-tures. The reply of the Governor was an express order to quit the city and district of Milan within twenty-four hours. Thus is Passaglia treated by those in whose service he has prostituted his talents and religious principles - Morning News.

Rome. - The Roman correspondent of the Monde gives the following as the text of the speech made by the Holy Father to General de Montebello and the officers of the French army in Rome, on New Year's day :--

The Pope said : -I am much impressed, General, by the wishes army you command so worthily. I am very glad also to take this opportunity of expressing to you my gratitude for the support you give to the rights of the Church, which are the rights of justice and truth. The French army is glorious on the field of battle because of its valour; it is glorious also in time of peace because of its discipline. But allow me to say that it is much more glorious because of the mission it now fulfils -- that of defending the Vicer of Jesus impious, who are the enemies of religion, of justice, and of God.

When God created the ocean, lie willed that its waters should not go beyond the limits He had traced for them, and He said to those waters, 'Usque huc venies et non procedes amplius, et hic confringes tumentes fluctes thos.' [Thus far shalt thou come and shalt thou not proceed further, and here shalt thou break up thy swollen waves.] Thus, my dear children, does God use your arms to prevent the impious from passing beyond the limits they would wish to infringe so as to make of Rome the capital of I know not what kingdom; the impious who have despoiled the Church of her property, imprisoned so many excellent Bishops, and Priests, and thrown into the streets so many Nuns who are dying of hunger. But this is not all that they are aiming at. They would wish to possess themselves of the entire dominions of the Church, and take from the Holy Father the temporal administration, so much needed for the exercise of his spiritual jurisdiction, and even, if they could, wholly destroy the Catholic religion. While from every part of the carth too many efforts are being made to attain this sacrilegious end, you are placed by Providence as a defence for this city, which is justly called the Eternal city -of this city embalmed with the blood of so many martyrs; (here the Pope's voice gradually rose to tones of the deepest emotion; and he continued) 'of this city which God from the beginning of Christianity, has intended to be the residence of the Vicar of Jesus Christ, and that Vicar of Jesus Christ I am, who am now speaking to you. And, although I am unworthy of it, I dare to say to you that God gives to me the spirit of Counsel, the spirit of Wisdom, and the spirit of Fortitude to combut the adversities in which the revolutionists have placed me.' After a pause, the Pope added, 'I bless you with a paternal affection; I bless France, the Imperial family, and in an especial manner the young boy (The Holy Father translated by the French word e jeune gurcon, a sweet and familiar appellation in Italian, funciallo) who is bound to me by spiritual bonds; I bless the brave episcopute of France, and its distinguished clergy. I bless so many millions of Catholics who love me and succour me with their devotion to the Holy See. I bless, in fine, the Catholics of the whole world: for they are my sons, as I am

their father. . Pius IX. added, by a sudden impulse of wonder ful Apostle-like elequence . But why should I not bless even the impious and the revolureceived his blessing, non relinquam to nisi benedixeris mili. . . Let us pray then Almighty God that He may deign to enlighten them; for they know not that they are struggling against the an-

The emotion, we may say the awe, of those present was general when Pius IX., making the grand gesture of the Pontifical blessing, which always produces so deep an impression, concluded by saying, "I raise then my arms, and pray the Almighty Father to bless you with his omnipotence: I bless you in the name of the Son, whose Holy Name the Church celebrates on this day, the name of Jesus, of Jesus before whom Heaven, Earth and Hell must bend the knee; and in the name of the Holy Ghost, that he may give you the spirit of charity." We must declare, to the credit of our officers, that this sublime language found a response in their hearts.

Roman correspondence, dated the 31st ult., in the Guzette du Midi, says : - " Certain journals are trying to attribute to foreign influences the initiative of the reforms which the Sovereign Pontiff is about to grant, and to take the merit of them from him. Now, repeat on this matter what I said in my last letter namely, that the discretion of the French Government in these latter times, and the modification of its policy with regard to the Holy See, have done much more towards bringing about reforms than the officious advice and previous importunity of its representatives. The concessions of the Holy Father are spontaneous. It is useless to seek the reason for his conduct in the pressure of the French Government, or the calculations of a worldly policy, per-fectly foreign to him who relies on God alone. It must be sought for where it alone exists really, in the great heart of Pius IX., in that heart where the pure and holy love of liberty forestalled long beforehand the feverish and erroneous aspirations of our times.

The Armonia publishes the following letter from Rome, dated on the 30th ult :-

The telegraph announced to you with perfect truth that the whole of the Sacred College presented its usual good wishes to H. M. Francis II., but the act was a natural one; for this unfortunate Prince is honored here, on all occasions, as if he still possesed his crown. The French Ambassador is believed to have done the same as the Cardinals. France has always treated Francis II., with great courtesy, which he reciprocated towards France, although, in truth, the fruits have hardly corresponded with the clossomings of French civility.

La l'atrie publishes the following: Our advices from Rome confirm the news already given by the telegraph of the visit of Prince de la Four d'Auvergue to King Francis II. It results, how-

of a private character. It has been much observed that M. Odo Russell the semi-official agent of the British Government at Rome, has, since his return from London, had frequent and intimate conversations with the Pope and with Cardinal Antonelli.'

NAPLES.—From the two Sicilies the news is much the same as usual; a record of murder, rapine, and conscription. La Marmora has asked for ten thousand more troops, making an aggregate of one hund-

Fumel has shot nine more peasants at Cosenza, and is no doubt in full enjoyment of his usual sport. The reaction goes on apace, fresh bands springing up in every province, save those touching the Papal frontier, and hottest of all in Capitanata, where the encounters are daily. Prince Alfred has arrived in the Bay of Naples on board the St. George, and will remain two or three days. The party of action has followed up their demonstration at St. Carlo by opening a subscription to buy a palace in Naples for Garibaldi, who is shortly, it is said, to visit the city from Caprera, and whose presence, like the stormy petrel, will be an infallible signal of serious agitation in the unhappy country to which any change will offer a chance of escape from tyranny unendurable. Nicotera, Ricciardi, and the other deputies who touched on the fearful state of the southern provinces, have none of them touched the real root of the question - national independence, which the Sicilies will never willingly resign .- Tablet.

THE QUEEN OF NAPLES .- Our readers are aware that the infamous calumnies invented by the foul imagination of Italian bired scribes, have been eagerly repeated by several organs of English ' Liberal'

We find from the Correspondence de Rome that the

'patriotic' journals, is owned and edited by Jews) on the 11th of December, with newly invented dewhich you address to me in the name of the French | tails, the story of the Queen of Naples having stabbed one of her Ladies of Honour, whom the Opinione states to have been a daughter of General Statella. The Opinione states, as the reason of this ' return to its vomit,' that ' the recent condemnation of a Captain of Pontifical Zouaves to twenty-five years' penal servitude by a French court-martial, has brought before the public one of the chief heroes of that bloody adventure.' . . . The Correspondence de Rome, a French weekly journal published in Rome, not Christ against the efforts of revolutionists and the only declares that no Pontifical Zonave or Zonave officer, has ever been judged by any French courtmartial; but states that the Lady of Honour, said to be a daughter of General Statella, must be a simi-larly imaginary personage, as the Countess Statella Berio, the widow of the General, writes expressly to the Correspondence to state that, thank God, all her daughters live to declare along with her that 'the narrative in question is, in every point, fulse and calumnious?

GERMANY.

According to an official document in the Vienna Gazette, the public debt of Austria amounted at the end of June, 1862, to 2,445 millions of florins. The debt belonging to the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom is comprised in that sum for 70 millions of florins. The debt of the land indemnity amounted on the 1st April last to 491 millions of florins, and is not comprised in the above-named sum.

The Austrian Budget for 1863 fixes the total expenditure of the year at 367,087,748 florins, and estimates the total revenue at 304,585,094 florins, leaving a deficit of 62,502,654 florins. To cover this deficit partly taxes are to be raised, partly a lottery loan sold; and over and above this a loan of 12,000,000 florius is authorised.

It is not enough for the King of Prussia and his Ministers to quarrel with their House of Commons and to throw down the gauntlet to the Liberals who, whatever their faults or their designs, have undoubtedly a majority of the electoral body on their side, but they must needs pick a quarrel with Austria at the same time. Perhaps this bluster towards Austria may be intended to justify the King in keeping up the army at a higher standard than the Prussian taxpayers approve. If that be the object, we question if it will succeed. From the words attributed to the Prussian Minister at a recent interview with the Austrian Ambassador it would seem that Prussia aims at a second Kisarship in Germany, and demands of Austria to abstain from all interference or influence at the Courts of Northern Germany, these Northern Kingdoms and Principalities and Duchies being the Corinthian columns that are to support the new cm-

The Pays says :-"It is asserted that Herr von Bismark Schonhausen said to the Austrian Ambassador at Berlin, Count Karolvi. 'Affairs cannot remain much longer as at present between Austria and Prussia. The influence of the Cabinet of Berlin must predominate in Northern Germany. Austria must cease to annoy Prussia by means of the small German States, and must especially abandon her project of delegates. If not, Austria must be responsible for the consequences. the first steps taken by Prussic would in that case be to recall her representative at the German Diet.' Then, added Herr von Bismark, we shall see what will follow. If things come to a crisis in Hanover and Hesse, the Prussian troops will at once occupy those States without further warning.'

pire at Berlin. But suppose Austria treats all this

with contempt, what then ? - Weekly Register.

The Pays adds :--"The above speech of Herr von Bismark Schon hausen is given almost rerbatim in his own words; but the incident will nevertheless, have no further consequences.'

A letter from Baden says that nothing has yet been done in the matter of the gambling tables. The Chamber left it in the hands of the Governmont to give or not to give the notice which would close the bank (without its having any claim to indemnity), in November of this year. A very general feeling has lately manifested itself in various parts of Germany against these licensed hells, the objection to which, it is considered, has been greatly increased by the introduction of railways, and the consequent facility for reaching, at small cost of time and money, Baden, Homburg, and other places of the kind. The character of these places has been completely changed by the improved means of locomotion. Thousands now repair thither, where formerly only hundreds went, and the seductions of the gamoling table are fatal to the comfort and well-being of innumerable families of the middle classes. Seductive advertisements, cheap excursion trains, cunningly fabricated tales of immense sums won by hold and fortunate players, are put forward as seductions to travellers. The reverse of the picture is kept carefully out of sight. The letter remarks :-

Only those who themselves witness it can form an idea of the masses of money dragged in by the bank, of the amount of misery occasioned, and of the lives sacrificed. In the year 1861 the contractors for the play at Baden divided among themselves no less than 1,400,000f. (£56,000 sterling) as the gains of the summer season. If we reflect what expenses the bank has, how high a tribute it pays to the State, how many salaried servants it has, what heavy charges for advertisements and for propitiating the press; also, that it gives splendid balls and concerts and theatrical performances, to say nothing of many a thousand franc note employed to purchase the silence of families whose father, or brother, or son has deprived himself of life, we may be very sure that the net profits of the establishment are not one half of the gross income. Three millions of francs! How much wretchedness, how many tears, what countless curses of mothers, wives, and children, cling to the coin! Suicide is here condemned to silence, and only the bank.cmploye. . . . . . . . . especially charged to hush up all troublesome complaints and lamentations productive of scandal,

can tell how often his services are required by cases of it, and how much such silence costs the Baden bank. Some of those who survive their ruin are in a manner doomed to oblivion; and few know that an Englishman of high family and a chamberlain of the Duchess-still languish in the debtors' prison, because they ruined themselves at Baden. The question of gambling has been discussed till it is threadbare. It is not whether gamblers have a right to play, but whether a Government that respects itself and its: people ought to protect and privilege a bank like that of Baden, and to place it, with all fascinations, its mysterious existence, and its frightful consequen-ces, in the middle of the high road."

The Baden Government had up to the present sir, it was the policeman at the Exhibtion as told us

month to take its decision. Whether that be favourable or not to the gambling table is still unknown, but, whichever it may be, there exists in Germany such a growing antipathy to the institution that in a few years, in all probability, it will be swept away, in spite of the unwillingness of certain Governments, whose revenue it agreeably swells, at the cost, for the most part of foreigners.

SPAIN. The Fresse of Paris says :- Letters from Spain mention an extraordinary movement in the political world of Madrid, relative to Gibraltar. The cession of the Ionian Islands to Greece has awakened old hopes. The Spaniards begin to speak of the cession of Gibraltar to Spain as a necessary consequence of the cession of the Seven Islands to Greece, We should add that these hopes are encouraged by news which the Madrid Cabinet appears to have receive from London.

MADRID, Jan. 7 .- In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies Senor Mon spoke in support of the amendment referring to the entry of the Spanish troops into Vera Cruz, which he said had been the first cause of the dissatisfaction of France.

He asserted that the Spanish Ministry was aware of the intention of France to overthrow the Govern. organ of the late Count Cavour, the Opinione of ment of Juarez, and to establish a monarchy in its Turin (which, by the way, like many other Italian stead.

Senor Mon continued thus :-The French Government had communicated to Senor Calderon Collantes its scheme of putting forward the Archduke Maximilian as candidate for the Throne of Mexico. It was not for General Prim to canstitute himself a judge of the intentions of France. The claims of the allied Powers were settled by the convention of Soledad. The conduct of General Almonte ought not to have occasioned any apprehension in General Prim.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

Exclish Morality .- A protracted inquiry into the case of the death of an infant has just been closed in the pretty and romantic town of Tenby, Pembrokeshire, and a verdict of wilful murder has been returned against Ann Thomas, seventy years of age, and her daughter Jane, of 22 years. They lived together, with an old and decrepid man-the husband of the one, father of the other-named William Thomas, alias Canton, in a couple of uncomfortable rooms in a four-roomed house in a locality called Chimney Park. They occupied the ground floor, the upper portion of the dwelling being rented by a woman named Hannal John, alias Davies, alias Diddle'em, and her family. The place is horribly filthy - scarcely any conveniences there. Two beds are huddled into one small, unventilated room at the back; attached to the house is a pigstyc. The approaches to it are in shocking sanitary condition. The child said to have been murdered was the illegitimate offspring of Jane Thomas, who was delivered of it some two or three months ago. The child became unwell and it was attended by Mr. Charter, surgeon. On the 1st of November it expired under circumstances which called for a judical investigation. The contents of the child's stomach was sent to Dr. Herapath, of Bristol, for analysis, and he had given evidence that death has been caused by strychnine. The coroner's jury, after hearing his evidence, returned a verdict of wilful murder against the two women, and ther were removed to Haverford-west, to await their trial Additional interest, and importance were attached to the inquiry, in consequence of the suspicious circumstances attending the death of three or four children born of daughters of the Thomases during past years. The whole family has lived immerally, and it feared that the parents have subsisted for a quarter of a century on the profligacy of their daugh-Two of the sons are however, respectable working men .- Northern Press.

THE BISHOP'S SABRATH AND THE POOR MAN'S SAR-BATH .- To the Editor of the London Times .- Sir-Iv your journal of the 30th inst. there is a copy of the memorial from 27 of our Bishops and other persons to the directors of railways, entreating them to discontinue running excursion trains on the Lord's Day. It strikes me this is an attempt to interfere with the pocket and the freedom of the laboring man. If the laborer is married and has a family depending upon him for daily bread, the only day he can take them into the country is the Sunday. I presume the 27 Bishops take the fourth Commandment as their guide for keeping holy the Sabbath Day, and I wish, therefore, to ask whether or not any one of them ever tries to keep the Sabbath Day holy in accordance with that Commandment; whether or not they only keep the Sabbath Day in a conventional way, and so as not to interfere with their own comforts; whether or not, in defiance of the fourth Commandment, upon their coming downstairs on cold, frosty mornings they, in compliance with their orders, expect the manservant or the maidservant to have the fire lighted, the water boiled, and the breakfast ready; and if on a Sunday they go to the cathedral, or to church, whether or not they employ the cattle and manservant to drive them there in their carriages? Until these queries can be satisfactorily answered by the 27 Bishops, they had better alter their own mode of life, and not endeavor to abridge the comforts or interfere with the recreation of laboring men. - I am your obedient servant,

A LABORING MAN. Dec. 31.

THE PROTESTANT CHURCH, - There are in England and Wales 28 bishops, 30 deans, 72 archdeacons, about 17,000 clergy. In Ireland there are 12 (Protestant) bishops, 32 deans, 1,536 benefices. In Sectland 7 bishops, 161 clergy (of the Episcopal church), with 156 churches. There are 40 Protestant bishops in the colonies, and 4 missionary hishops, and 1,781 clergy. The senior English bishop, the Bishop of Winchester, was a bishop so long ago as 1826; but the Protestant Bishop of Connecticut was consecrated in 1819, when George III. was King.

CRIME IN ENGLAND .- There has been a great access of crime in England within the last eight or ten days. A horrible murder has been committed in a colliery at Wigan, where one of the foremen was killed by some of the workers, the body subsequently being consumed in a huge fire. At Birmingham, a man named Rose, the keeper of a public house, assaulted another man, whose name does not appear in the account from which we write, and indicted injuries on him, from the effects of which he died immediately. In the same town a man named Griffiths has been returned for trial to the assizes on a charge of attempting to murder his wife. At Newcastle, a woman has been barbarously murdered, and a man named Vass is in custody on the charge. At Poplar, a man named Fenterman attempted to murder his wife and a man with whom she was in company, and he then jumped into the Thames, from whence he was rescued alive, but only to live for a few hours. In London, on Wednesday, a man named Goodwin cut a woman's throat and then his own; the bodies were taken to the hospital, and the death of both was hourly expected. These, we believe, are not the full number of murderous crimes committed with 8 few days in England; but we do not care to complete the record. - Nation.

A LADY TURNED TO STONE .- A gentleman residing in Clifton, who has some unsophisticated country girls for servants, sent them to London to see the laternational Exhibition just before it closed. They expressed themselves very much pleased with their trip on their return, and on being asked what they liked best amongst the collection, they said it was all very beautiful, but ' the poor lady, sir, who was turned in. to stone from eating cod and dumplings was the most curious.' 'A lady turned to stone from eating cod and dnimplings? naturally asked their master, with much surprise. 'Oh! yes, sir,' they replied,' 'tras very very sad, to be sure, but curious.' 'After a lively the transfer of the transfer o tle he discovered they were alluding to the tinted Venus, and inquired how they came to bear it was a lady turned into stone by such strange diet. 'Please

was their answer; 'he said he did not know the young lady hisself, but he had a friend who knew the lady's mother uncommonly well, and it was quite true; so that we suspect some of the Cockney police must have often amused themselves by practising on the credulity or simplicity of country folks.— Gloucester Journal.

#### UNITED STATES.

The 109th Illinois regiment, stationed at Holly Springs, has mutinied, and deserted to the Confederates; two other regiments from South-western Illinois are spoken of as likely to follow suit.

The Legislature of Illinois and Pennsylvania have hills before them forbidding negroes to live within ) the State, under pain of fine and imprisonment. If the fine is not paid, the negro to be sold for the shortest term the buyer wil pay the fine and costs

The Governor of Connecticut has been obliged not only to abandon all attempts to enforce the draft, but to discontinue all proceedings against the conscripts who deserted, or refused to serve after being drawn, and against deserters generally. The following is the order issued on the 20th by the Adjutant General: - In view of the small number of men required to fill the quota of this State under the two calls of the President for three hundred thousand men each, and, judging from present indications, the probability the requisite number will soon volunteer and join the regiments now in the field, all persons who by enlistment or draft owe service to the State, and who have not been arrested, or who have not been mustered into the service of the United States, are hereby discharged from such service, and all warrants issued by authority from this department for the arrest of such persons are hereby revoked.'

The New York Tribune's correspondent gives the following statement of the feeling in Gen. Burnside's army on receiving orders for another advance :- An unusuelly serious feeling pervades the officers of the army. It is felt to be a very critical period. The tone of the troops has been despondent for the last two weeks, and another decided repulse would bring results unpleasant to contemplate. I believe the croops will do their duty; but without any of the run and animation which springs from enthusiasm -We have men enough to succeed," remarked Gen. Hooker to-day, 'if our force cannot, 5 millions could not.' The army is doubtless strong enough in mere numbers. God grant that it may be strong enough in spirit and confidence. In spite of all that has beed said of their demoralisation, the troops marched along in the crisp air this morning right blithely and

> M. O'GORMAN. Successor to the late D. O'Gorman,

BOAT BUILDER, SIMGO STREET, KINGSTON.

IF An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. 🎿 OARS MADE TO ORDER.

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#### TO TEACHERS.

A MALE and FEMALE TEACHER, holding First Class Certificates, are wanted in the Roman Catholic Separate School, PRESCOTT, to whom a compe-

The School will be opened on the FIFTH of JANUARY, 1863.

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HENRY THOMAS, Esq., | Hon. LCUIS RENAUD VICTOR HUDON, Esq., | JOSEPH TIFFIN, Esq. Montreal, June 26, 1862.

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The TRI-WEEKLY UNION is published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, at \$4 per year. Clergymen supplied at \$3.

The Werkly Union is published every Wednesday morning at \$2.00 per annum. Clergymen supplied at the lowest Club rates.

All Letters should be addressed to the Proprietors of the Ottawa Union, Ottawa, C. W.

## NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that at the NEXT SESSION of the PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE, APPLICATION will be made by the SAINT PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF MONTREAL for an ACT of INCORPORATION.

JAMES O'FARREL,

Secretary. Montreal, Nov. 28th, 1862.

## PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that during the NEXT SES-SION of the PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE, Application will be made by the SAINT PATRICK'S SOCIETY of MONTREAL for AN AOT OF IN-CORPORATION.

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

SARSA PARILLA
FOR WORLD'S GREAT REMEDY

SCROPULA AND SCROPULOUS DISEASES.

SUBUTUHA AND SUBUTUHOUS DISEASES.
From Emery Edes, a well-known merchant of Oxford, Maine.

"I have sold large quantities of your SausapanILLA, but never yet one bottle which failed of the desired effect and full satisfaction to those who took it. As fast as our people try it, they agree there has been no medicine like it before in our community."

Employed Simples Blackbox Particles. Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Ulcers, Sores, and all Diseases of the Skin.

Ulcers, Sores, and all Diseases of the Skin.

From Rev. Robt. Stration, Bristol, England.
"I only do my duty to you and the public, when I add my testimony to that you publish of the medicinal virtues of your Sarsaparilla. By daugher, aged ten, had an afflicting humor in her ears, eyes, and hair for years, which we were unable to cure until we tried your Sarsaparilla. She has been well for some mouths."

From Mrs. Jane E. Rice, a well-known and muchesteemed lady of Dennisville, Cape May Co., N. J.
"My daughter has suffered for a year past with a scrofulous cruption, which was very troublesome. Nothing afforded any relief until we tried your Sarsaparilla, which soon completely cured her."

From Charles P. Gage, Esg., of the widely-known from

SAFARILLA, which soon completely cured her."

From Charles P. Gage, Esq., of the widely-known from of Gage, Murray & Co., manufacturers of chameleted papers in Nashaa, N. II.

"I had for several years a very troublesome humor in my face, which grew constantly worse until it disfigured my features and became an intolerable sfilliction. I tried almost everything a man could of both advice and medicine, but without any relief whatever, until I took your SAESAPARILLA. It immediately made my face worse, as you told me it might for a time; but in a few weeks the new ekin began to form under the blotches, and continued until my face is as smooth as anybody's, and I am without any symptoms of the disease that I know of. I enjoy perfect health, and without a doubt owe it to your SAESAPARILLA."

Erysipelas—General Debility—Purify the Erysipelas - General Debility - Purify the Blood.

From Dr. Robt. Sawin, Houston St., N. Y. Dr. Ayen: I seldom fail to remove Eruptions and Screfulous Sores by the persevering use of your Sarsaparilla, and I have just now cured an attack of Malignant Erysipelas with it. No alterative we possess equals the Sarsaparilla you have supplied to the profession as well as to the people."

Even I. F. Industry, Eso, Walerman, Ohio.

supplied to the profession as well as to the people."

From J. E. Johnston, Esq., Wakeman, Ohio.
"For twelve years I had the yellow Erysipelas on my right arm, during which time I tried all the celchrated physicians I could reach, and took hundreds of dollars' worth of medicines. The ulcers were co 
bad that the cords became visible, and the doctors 
decided that my arm must be amputated. I began 
taking your SARSAPARILLA. Took two bottles, and 
some of your PILLS. Together they have cured me. 
I am now as well and sound as anybody. Being in a 
public place, my case is known to everybody in this 
community, and exciles the wonder of all."

From Hom. Henry Monro, M. P. P., of Newcastle, C.

From Hon. Henry Monro, M. P. P., of Newcastle, C. W., a leading member of the Canadian Parliament. "I have used your Sausaramilla in my family, for general debility, and for purifying the blood, with very beneficial results, and feel confidence in commending it to the afflicted." St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, Salt Rheum,

Scald Head, Soro Eyes.

From Harvey Sickler, Esq., the able editor of the Tunckkannock Democrat, Pennsylvania.

"Our only child, about three years of age, was attacked by pimples on his forehead. They rapidly spread until they formed a lonthsome and virulent sore, which covered his face, and actually blinded his eyes for some days. A skilful physician applied nitrate of silver and other remedies, without any apparent effect. For fifteen days we guarded his hands, lest with them he should tear open the festering and corrupt wound which covered his whole face. Having tried every thing else we had any hope from, we began giving your Sansafanilla, and applying the iodide of potash lotion, as you direct. The sore began to heal when we had finished the second. The child's eyelashes, which had come out, grew again, and he is now as healthy and fair as any other. The whole neighborhood predicted that the child must die."

Reading, Pa., 6th May, 1861. Scald Head, Soro Eyes.

Reading, Pa., 6th May, 1861.

J. C. Ayer, M. D. Dear Sir: I have a long time been afflicted with an eruption which covered my whole body, and suffered dreadfully with it. I tried the best medical additional statements of the control of the contro vice in our city without any relief. Indeed, my disease grew worse in spite of all they could do for me. I was finally advised by one of our leading citizens to try your Sarsa-PARILLA, and after taking half a bottle only, I found that it had reached my complaint, and my health improved surprisingly. One single bottle completely cared me, and I am now as free from the complaint as any man in the world. Publish this, and let the afflicted know what you have done for me, and what may be done for their relief.

Yours, with great respect and gratitude, JACOB H HAIN. The above certificate is known by

true, and any matement from Mr. Hain entirely reliable. Hanvey Binch & Bro.,

Druggists, Reading, Pa B. W. Band, Esq., the eminent author or this city, states, 6th Jan, 1860; "My wife has been of late years afflicted with a humor which comes out upon her skin in in the autumn and winter, with such insufferable itching as to render life almost insupportable. It has not failed to come upon her in cold weather, nor has any remedial aid been able to hasten its departure before spring, or at all alleviate her sufferings from it. This season it began in October with its usual violence, and by the advice of my physician I gave he your Sarsaparilli. In a week it had brought the 'tumor out upon her skin worse than I had ever seen it before; but it soon began to disappear. The itching has ceased, and the humor is now entirely gone, so that she is completely cured. This remarkable result was undoubtedly produced by your Sarsaparilla. Charles P. Gage, Esq., of the widely-known Gage, Murray & Co, manufacturers of enamelled papers in Nashua, N. H., writes to Dr.

Ayer:
"I had for several years a very troublesome humor in my face, which grew constantly worse until it disfigured my features and be-came an intolerable affliction. I tried almost crerything a man could of both advice and medicine, but without any relief whatever, until I took your Sarsaparilla. It immediately made my face worse, as you told me it might for a time; but in a few weeks the new skin began to form under the blotches, and continued until my face is as smooth as any body's, and I am without any symptoms of the disease that I know of. I enjoy perfect health, and without a doubt owe to your Sarsaparilla."

Boston, Jan. 8, 1861. J. C. Ayer, M.D., Lowell—Dear Sir-For a long time I have been afflicted with a humor which broke out in blotches on my face and over my body. It was attended with intolerable itching at times, and was always very uncomfortable. Nothing I could take gave me any relief until I tried your Sarsaparilli, which has completely cured me. EMLY CORMACK.

Rheumatism, Gout. Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia Heart Disease, Neuralgia, when caused by Scrafula in the system, are rapidly cured by this Ext. Sarsapanilla.

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Montreal, Jan. 22, 1863.

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III. No pupil can be admitted to a course exclusively commercial, unless he has first acquired a correct knowledge of those branches usually taught in Primary Education.

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V. Every pupil coming f om another house of education must present a certificate of good conduct signed by the Superior of that Institution. VI. There will be a course of religious instruction

suited to the age and intelligence of the pupils. VII. In conformity with the rules of the Institution great care will be taken that the classical instruction is governed by the Catholic spirit, and a careful selection will be made of those authors best adapted to develop that spirit.

VIII. CLASSICAL COURSE 1st Year-Rudiments of Latin, French Grammar, English Grammar, Sacred History, Geography, Writ-

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1st. The scholastic year is ten months and a-half. 2nd. The terms for board are \$75.

The house furnishes a bedstead and straw mattress, and also takes charge of the shoes or boots, provided there be at least two pairs for each pupil. 3rd. By paying a fixed sum of \$24, the House will undertake to furnish all the school necessaries, books included.

4th. By paying a fixed sum of \$20 the House will furnish the complete bed and bedding, and also take charge of the washing.

5th. The terms for half-board are \$2 per month. Half boarders sleep in the House, and are furnished with a bedstead and pulliass.

6th. Every month that is commenced must be paid entire without any deduction. 7th. Doctors' Fees and Medecines are of course extra charges.

8th. Lessons in any of the Fine Arts are also extra charges. Instrumental Music \$1,50 per month.

9th. The cleanliness of the younger pupils will be attended to by the Sisters who have charge of the Infirmary. 10th. Parents who wish to have clothes provided

for their children will deposit in the hands of the Treasurer a sum proportionate to what clothing is required.

assiduity, and improvement of their children. 12th. Each quarter must be paid in advance, in bankable money.

JOS. REZE, President

#### PROSPECTUS OF THE ASSUMPTION COLLEGE SANDWICH, CANADA WEST.

Under the Patronage of their Lordships the Right Rev. the Bishop of Sandwich, and the Right Rev. the Bishop of Detroit, U.S. THIS COLLEGE is under the direction of the Rev.

Fathers of the Order of St. Benedict, whose Mother-House is at St. Vincent, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, U.S. It is situated in the south-western part of Canada, in the Town of Sandwich, only two miles from the City of Detroit, and can be most easily reached by land and water from every part of

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partment, in which are taught Logic, Metaphysics, Ethics, Dogmatic and Moral Theology. Religion is the casis on which the whole plan of education will rest, and propriety of manners and correctness of deportment will be strictly enforced.

The Scholastic Year commences on the first Monday of September, and ends on the first of July. The Discipline is strict, but mild and parental. IF All letters, except letters from parents, must be submitted to the inspection of the President.

The use of tobacco is prohibited.

No student is permitted to leave the College unless accompanied by his parents or guardians, and this will be allowed only on the first Monday of the month, or some other convenient day.

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CAMILLUS MACKAY, O. S. B Assumption College, Sandwich, Nov., 1862.

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liesides the above, young ladies will be nught plain and fancy needlework, embroidery, all kinds of crotchet work, newing, artificial flowers, se., &c. The French and English languages are taught with equal care.

same material; a straw hat, trimmed with dark blue ribbon; a white dress, with large cape.

For Winter.-A black or dark blue mantilla; a black bonnet, trimmed the same as in summer.

COSTUME.

For Summer - Dark blue dress, with cape of the

TERMS FOR BOARDERS. 1st. The scholastic year is ten months and a half. 2nd. The terms for Board are, per month, \$5,50. The House furnishes a bedstoad, and also takes charge of the shoes, provided there be at least two pairs for each pupil.

3rd. The price of the washing, when taken charge of by the House, is 80 cents per month. 4th. By paying \$1,50 per month, the House will furnish the complete bed and hedding, and also take

charge of the washing.
5th. The terms for half-board are \$2.00 per month 6th. Doctor's fees and medicines are, of course, extra charges. 7th. Lessons in any of the Pine Arts are also extra charges. Instrumental Music, \$1,50 per month; ase of Piano, \$1,50 per annum. Drawing lessons, 60 cents per month. Flowers, per lesson, 20 cents.

8th. Parents who wish to have clothes provided for their children will deposit in the hands of the Lady Superior a sum proportionate to what clothing is required.

9th. The parentsshall receive every quarter, with 11th. The parents shall receive every quarter, with | the bill of expenses, a bulletin of the health, conduct, the bill of expenses, a builetin of the health, conduct, assiduity, and improvement of their children 10th. Every month that is commenced must be

paid entire, without any deduction 11th. Each quarter must be paid in advance. 12th. Parents can see their children on Sundays and Thursdays, except during the offices of the

Church. 13th Each pupil will require to bring, besides their wardrobe, a stand, basin and ewer, a tumbler, a knife, fork and spoon, table napkins. By paying 50 cents per anaum, the House will furnish a stand.

# ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY.

## MR. JOSEPH MOFFAT

WILL OPEN an ACADEMY for BOYS on the 20th of JANUARY, at 206 ST. JOSEPH STREET. He will give LESSONS in the different branches which his pupils may desire to be instructed in - Grammar, History, Geography, Writing, Arithmetic, Drawing, and Book-Keeping. He will at the same time Open a NIGHT SCHOOL for MEN, and give Lessons on the PIANO, after his classes. Extra payment will be required for Music, Drawing and Book-Keeping. All at a moderate charge. Montreal, Jan. 15, 1863.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

CHANGE OF TERMINUS OF EASTERN TRAINS. ON and AFTER MONDAY, the 26th instant, the Trains for Quebec, Island Pond, Portland and Bos-ton will ARRIVE at and DEPART from the CITY

TERMINUS, instead of POINTE ST. CHARLES. ALL TRAINS will, therefore, run as follows: FROM BONAVENTURE STREET STATION.

EASTERN TRAINS. Mail Train for Quebec, at..... Mail Train for Portland and Boston, (stopping over Night at Island Pond) 3.00 P.M at.....)
Mixed Train for Island Pond and all ? 6.10 P.M Intermediate Station, at..... WESTERN TRAINS. Day Express for Ottawa, Kingston, )
Toronto, London, Detroit and the 8.15 A.M

mediate Stations, at..... Mixed Train for Brockville and Way Sta- } 4.00 P.M. tions at..... TRAINS will ARRIVE at BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows :-

From Island Pond do do 2.00 P.M. From Kingston do do 8.00 P.M. From Quebec and Richmond do...... 8.45 P.M. From Toronto, the West, and Ottawa { 11.40 P.M.

Oity ..... 5 C. J. BRYDGES, Montreal, Jan 21st; 1863.

Oshawa- Richard Supple.

Pembroke -James Heenan.

Peterboro-E. M'Cormick.

Port Hope-J. Birmingham.

Port-Dalhousie-O. M'Mahon.

Picton-Rev. Mr. Lalor.

Prescott-J. Ford.

Perth-J. Doran.

Pakenhum-Francis O'Neill.
Parts and Galt-Rev. Nicholas M'Kee

Port Mulgrave, N. S. - Rev. T. Sears Quebec - M. O'Leary. Rawdon-James Carroll. Renfrew - P. Kelly Russelltown-J. Campion. Richmondhill-M. Teefy. Sarnia -P. M'Dermott. sherbraake-T. Griffith. Sherrington-Rev. J. Graton. South Gloucester-J. Daley. Summerstown-D. M'Donald. St. Andrews-Rev. G. A. Hay. St. Athanese-T. Dunn. St. Ann de la Pocatiere-Rev. Mr. Bourrett St. Columban-Rev. Mr. Falvay. St. Catherines, C. E. - J. Caughlin.
St. Raphael's - A. D. M'Donald.
St. Romuald d' Etchemin - Rev. Mr Sax. St. Mary's-H. O'C. Trainor.

Trenton-Rev. Mr. Brettargh Thorold-John Heenan. Thorpville-J. Greene Teronto-P. F. J. Mullen, 23 Shuter Street. Templeton-J. Hagan. West Port-James Kehoe.

Starnesboro-O. M'Gill.

Sudenhum-M Hayden

Williamstown-Rev. Mr. M'Carthy. Wallaceburg - Thomas Jarmy. Whitby - J J Murphy

## L. DEVANY, AUCTIONEER.

(Late of Hamilton, Canada West.)

THE subscriber, having leased for a term of years that large and commodious three-story cut-stone ouilding—fire-proof roof, plate-glass fron, with three fints and cellar, each 100 feet—No. 159 Notre Dame Street, Cathedral Block, and in the most central and ashionable part of the city, purposes to carry on the GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

Having been an Auctioneer for the last twelve vears, and having sold in every city and town in lower and Upper Canada, of any importance, he atters himself that he knows how to treat consignees and purchasers, and, therefore, respectfully solicits a shares of public patronage.

IF I will hold THREE SALES weekly. On Tuesday and Saturday Mornings,

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, & .. de.,

THURSDAYS

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, &c., &c., &c.,

Cash at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar will be advanced on all goods sent in for prompt sale.
Returns will be made immediately after each sale
and proceeds handed over. The charges for selling
will be one-half what has been usually charged by other auctioneers in this city-five per cent. commission on all goods sold either by auction or private sale. Will be glad to attend out-door sales in any part of the city where required. Cash advanced on Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Plated Ware, Diamond or other precious stones.
L. DEVANY,

March 27.

## MASSON COLLEGE

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

JOHN PATTERSON, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,

GROCERY BROKER; OFFICE,-13 HOSPITAL STREET; STORES-COMMISSIONER STREET, MONTREAL.

. July 3.

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CHANDELIERS AND GAS-FIXTURES, Of every description; also,

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COMPRISING Candelabras, Altar Candlesticks, Ostensoriums, Procession Crosses, Gilt Missal Stands, Sanctuary Lamps, Gilt Flower Vases, &c., &c., &c. all of which are executed by the most skilful artisans in Gothic and other styles, and can be furnish ed at all prices. Designs of the above will be forwarded to any part of the country.

We are permitted to refer to the Most Revds. Arch. bishops of Baltimore, New York, Halifax, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Right Rev. Bishops of Buffalo, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Torocto and Hamilton. Nov. 6.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY. [Established in 1826.]

THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other

mproved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimen-Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circular. Address A MENEELY'S SONS, West Troy, N. Y.

BRENNAN.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, 195 Notre Dame Street, (Opposite the Seminary Clock, AND No. 3 CRAIG STREET.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES!

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

The most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for all Diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthmu, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hourscness, Difficult Breath-

ing, Sore Throat, &c. &c.
THESE WAFERS gives the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never full to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are equally a blessing and a cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organs is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

To Vocalists and Public Speakers, these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one day remove the most severe occasional hoarseness; and their regular use for a few days will, at all times, increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass and clearness, for which purpose they are regularly used by many professional

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y. For sale in Montreal, by J. M. Henry & Sons; Lymans, Clare & Co., Carter, Kerry & Co., S. J. Lyman & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, and at the Medical Hall, and all Medicine Dealers.

Price 25 cents per box. NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C. W. General Agents for the Canadas. Oct. 31, 1862.

McPHERSON'S

## COUGH LOZENGES

Are the only certain Remedy ever discovered for COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, DIFFICULT BREATHING, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,

And all Diseases of the PULMONARY ORGANS generally.

McPHERSON'S Lozenges are the most convenient, pleasant, and efficacious remedy that can be employed for the removal of the above distressing, and if neglected, dangerous symptoms. They give almost instantaneous relief, and when properly persevered with, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure.—
To those who are affected with difficulty of breathing, or redundancy of phlegm, they give speedy re-lief by promoting free expectoration. For aged persons they are indispensable; and no one whose lungs are in the least degree susceptible of cold ought to be without them. In cases of moist asthma, M'Pherson's Lozenges will at once prevent that soreness which is the result of constant expectoration, and in a dry or nervous asthma, they will promote that degree of expectoration by which the painful coughing may be greatly prevented.

Prepared only by the subscriber whose name is on

the label of each box. J. A. HARTE, GLASGOW DRUG HALL. No. 268, Notre Dame Street, Moutreal

November 7, 1862 CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY.

MONTREAL, No. 19 Cole Street. No. 19.

THE RE-OPENING of the Classes will take place on FIRST SEPTEMBER next: The Programme of Studies will, as hitherto comprise a Commercial and Industrial Course in both

the French and English languages. To the important improvements made by them a few years ago, the gentlemen, the Commissioners, have been enabled, this year, to add a Gymnasium.

For particulars apply to the undersigned, at the Academy.

U. E. ARCHAMBEAULT, Principal.

Montreal, Aug. 27th 1862.

CANADA HOTEL. 15 & 17 St. Gabriel Street.

THE Undersigned informs his Friends and the Public in general that he has made GREAT IMPROVEMENTS

in the above-named Hotel. Visitors will always find his Omnibus in waiting on the arrival of Steamboats and Cars. The Table is always well furnished.

Prices extremely moderate. SERAFINO GIRALDI.

Aver's Cathartic Pills.

M. KEARNEY & BROTHERS, Practical Plumbers & Gasfitters, TIN-SMITHS.

ZINC, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS CORNER VICTORIA SQUARE AND CHAIG STREET,

MONTREAL, MANUFACTURE AND KEEP CONSTANTLY

ON HAND, Hot Air Furna Beer Pumps, Shower Baths, Tinware, [ces, Hydrants, Voice Pipe, Water Closets, Refrigerators, Lift & Force Pumps, Water Coolers, Sinks, all sizes.

Jobbing Punctually attended to. O. J. DEVLIN, NOTARY PUBLIC. OFFICE:

W. F MONAGAN M.D., PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR, Physician to St. Patrick's Society, &c.,

32 Little St. James Street,

MONTREAL.

OFFICE: N.o 55 WELLINGTON STREET, Near Corner of George Street.

> B. DEVLIN, ADVOCATE,

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

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

Has opened his office at No. 34 Little St. James St

P. J. KELLY, B.C.L., ADVOCATE,

No. 38, Little St. James Street. Montreal, June 12.

CLARKE & DRISCOLL. ADVOCATES, &C., Office-No. 126 Notre Dame Street, (Opposite the Court House,)

N. DRISCOLL H. J. CLARKE.

## DEVINS' COUGH SPECIFIC

WILL be found to be the most efficacious, safe and approved remedy ever offered to the public for the immediate relief and speedy cure of COUGHS, COLDS, &c.

It affords immediate relief in almost every species of cough, whether arising from obstructed perspiration, or nervous irritability. It is more efficacious in promoting perspiration than any antimonial preparation now in use, which has been satisfactorily proved in numberless cases where it has been administered. t is likewise an invaluable medicine in spitting of blood Price 25c. a bottle.

Prenared only by

DEVINS & BOLTON, Dispensing Chemists, Next the Court House, Notre Dame Street, Montrea!.

January 22.

CONVENT,

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

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

ACADEMY

OF THE

CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME. KINGSTON, C. W.

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

SCHOLASTIC YEAR. TERMS:

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Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev. E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid educa-tion in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constan attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the

French and English languages.

A large and well selected Library will be Open to the Pupils. TERMS:

half-yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1861.

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable

600,000 MALE OF FEMALE AGENTS TO SELL LLOYD'S NEW STEEL PLATE COUNTY COLORED MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, CANADAS, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

FROM recent surveys, completed Aug. 10, 1862; cost \$20,000 to engrave it and one year's time. Superior to any \$10 map ever made by Colton or Mitchell, and sells at the low price of fifty cents; 370,000 names are engraved on this map. It is not only a County Map, but it is also s

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of the United States and Canadas combined in one giving EYERY RAILROAD STATION and distances between. Guarantee any woman or man \$3 to \$5 per day, and will take back all maps that cannot be sold and

refund the money. Send for \$1 worth to try.
Printed instructions how to canvass well, furnish-

ed all our agents. Wanted-Wholesale Agents for our Maps in every State, California, Canada, England, France and Cuba. A fortune may be made with a few hundred dollars capital. No Competition.

J. T. LLOYD, No. 164 Broadway, New York. The War Department uses our Map of Virginia Maryland, and Pennsylvania, cost \$100,000, on which is marked Antietam Creek, Sharpsburg, Maryland Heights, Williamsport Ferry, Rhorersville, Noland's Ford, and all others on the Potomac, and every other place in Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, or

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is the only authority for Gen. Buell and the War Department. Money refunded to any one finding an error in it. Price 50 cents.

(From the Tribune Aug. 2.)

"Lloyd's Map of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania.—This Map is very large; its cost is but 25 cents, and it is the best which can be purchased."

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

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

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

The Montreal Gazette

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PLUMBING. GAS AND STEAM-FITTING ESTABLICHMENT.

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WOULD beg to intimate to his Customers and the Public, that he has

REMOVED

his Plumbing, Gas and Steam-fitting Establishmen

Premises, 36 and 38 Henry Street,

BETWEEN ST. JOSEPH AND ST. MAURICE STREET: where he is now prepared to execute all Orders in his line with promptness and despatch, and at most reasonable prices.

easonable prices.

Baths, Hydrants, Water Closets Beer Pumps, Force and Lift Pumps, Mallable Iron Tubing for Gas and Steam-fitting purposes, Galvanised Iron Pipe, &c. &c., constantly on hand, and fitted up in a work. manlike manner.

The trade supplied with all kinds of Iron Tubing

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

Montreal, May 2, 1861.

J. M'DONALD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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CONTINUE to SELL PRODUCE and Manufactures at the Lowest Rates of Commission.



MR. KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, has discovered in one of the common pasture weeds a Remedy that EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

From the worst Scrofula down to the common Pimple He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hun

dred certificates of its value, all within twenty mile of Boston. Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sor

mouth. One to three bottles will cure the worst kind o pimples on the face. Two to three bottles will clear the system of beils Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst can

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas. One to two bottles are warranted to cure all in-

ker in the mouth and stomach.

mor in the eyes. Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt

and running ulcers. One bottle will cure scaly erruption of the skin Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the

worst case of ringworm. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three or four bottles are warranted to cure as rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case scrofula. DIRECTIONS FOR USE .- Adult, one table spoonful per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoorful; children from five to eight years, tea spoonful As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad case

of Scrofula. KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT,

TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

For Inflamation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linears; when going to bed.

For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affects part, apply the Gintment freely, and you will see the

improvement in a few days. For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as conven For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rubitit to your heart's content; it will give you such rescomfort that you cannot help wishing well to the it

For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid for cozing through the skin, soon hardening on the sur face; in a short time are full of yellow matter; som are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it n. For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple

ventor.

forming running sores; by applying the Ointment the itching and scales will disappear in a few day but you must keep on with the Ointment until the skin gets its natural color,

This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and give the color of immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is beir

covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometime

Price, 2s 6d per Box. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 We ren Street, Roxbury Mass. For Sale by every Druggist in the United State

and British Provinces. Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting treaders of the TRUE WITNESS with the testimony the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylumn, Bottom of the S

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

Mr. Kennedy-Dear Sir-Permit me to return 10 my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Al lum your most valuable medicine. I have make use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the hundres oprevalent among children, of that class so me glected before entering the Asylum; and I have the pleasure, of informing the Asylum; and I have the pleasure, of informing the Asylum; and I have the pleasure. pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your discovery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by the property and affects to the persons afflicted by the persons affine by the persons afflicted by the persons afflict

scrofula and other humors. ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORE, Superioress of St. Vincents Asylum. ANOTHER.

Dear Sir-We have much pleasure in informit you of the benefits received by the little orphass ur charge, from your valuable discovery. Ost particular suffered for a length of time, with a resore leg; we were afraid amputation would be cessary. We feel much pleasure in informing? that he is now perfectly well.

Sisters of St. Joseps, Hamilton, O. W