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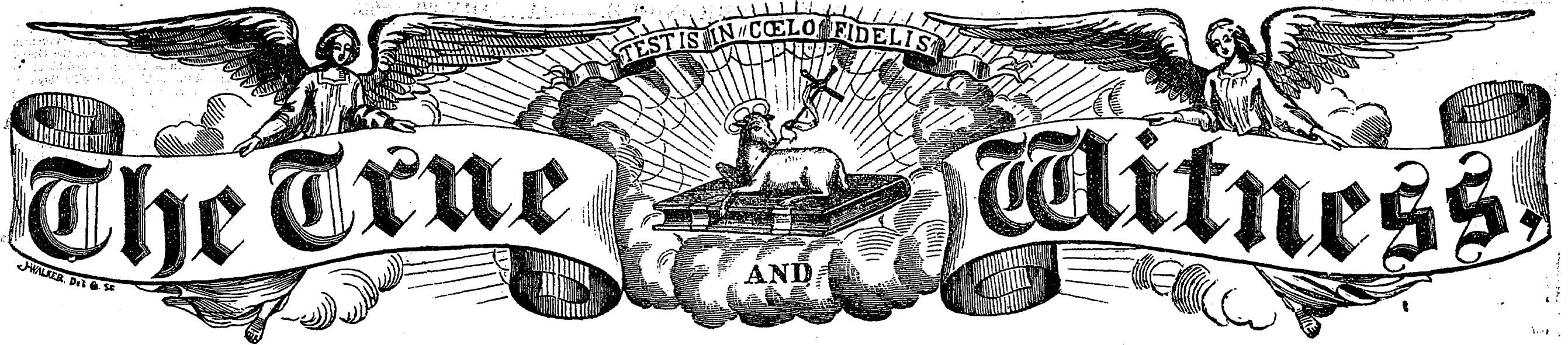
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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No. 25.

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

BY MRS. J. SADLIER.

It was impossible to doubt the sincerity of the marquis, whose frankness and honesty 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.

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Don Pedro nor the marquis had any desire to remain when the planet who gave light to that cheerless scene had once withdrawn her rays, and they were both on the point of making their adieux, when Mary again entered, her face flushed with some strong excitement, and her person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.

'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 not 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.'

'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 farther?' 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 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 he comes—his most learned majesty!'

He had scarcely spoken when James threw open a side door and entered the room, his ungainly person wearing an air of slovenly neglect, which completed the tout ensemble. His feet were thrust into a pair of slippers much too large, while his unshaved face looked grimly out from under the long grizzled locks which then hung at either side.

'How now, friend Pedro! methought thou wouldst have remained the countess' guest till my return. Hast wearied already of the clacking tongues of the fair dames there assembled?'

substance harder still. However, as I am in no 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 accompany you to court.' He suppressed a rising sigh 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!'

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 a 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 service.'

A melancholy presentiment clung around her heart, as, drawing away the hand so eagerly retained, she stepped 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.

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 of his words, but though Mary readily and cheerfully subscribed to the truth of the observation, 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.

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thought of nothing but Mary herself, who was unhappily the immediate object of his indignation. Without at all heeding the marquis, he launched at once into a stormy invective against the Irish nation in general and the O'Donnells in particular. 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 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 thy conscience belie the known truth? Doth it not accuse thee of an obstinate adherence to the idolatrous worship of Rome? Out upon thee, lassie! 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 a 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. If 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 in all their tribulations—the faith which alone cheered my father in exile, in poverty, and in death—the faith that shed its brightening halo 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 distinctly deny with all proper deference to my 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 grace's presence, called to account. Nor could I, consistently with the high respect due mine honored sovereign, gratuitously inform him that I was a child of the old Church. Surely, then, my gracious liege, who hath been ever, too, my most bountiful protector, will not continue to hold me guilty of hypocrisy or dissimulation.'

The cast of Mary's countenance was, at all times, singularly noble, and as she thus defended with her whole soul in the words, her adherence to the faith of her fathers, and then proceeded

with modest firmness to repudiate the senseless charge of hypocrisy, Hereford gazed enraptured on those inspired features lit up with the bright intelligence of her mind, and he inwardly exclaimed: 'Even such a form and such a face might pagan poets have given to their deified personifications of virtue!'

The truth was that even the sluggish mind of the king was not wholly insensible to the majestic candor of Mary's mien, however little he could appreciate her mental qualities. When he spoke again his tone was considerably milder though still expressive of displeasure as well as distrust.

'This is fair talking, lassie, and doubtless sounds well, but thou shalt never wheedle us, natheless, out of our just indignation. God's life! dost thou imagine that we could ever be brought to connive at a ward of ours professing allegiance to a foreign potentate, who, as all the world knoweth, hath not one-half our capacity for governing. Of a truth, it were enow to drive a man mad to hear sic an absurdity. Body o' me, but it were!'

He turned and walked half-way across the room in a fit of vehement indignation, and again approaching Mary with a more rapid step than usual, he stamped his foot upon the floor, and shook his clenched hand almost close to her face.

'Verily we have a mind to attain 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 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 thee, young mistress!'

Although Mary could scarce refrain 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 replied:—

'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 grace presides with equal dignity and wisdom in the spiritual as well as temporal sovereignty of these realms, but as it so happens that my parents belonged to that Church which acknowledges Urban the Eighth as its earthly chief, I cannot, if I would, see this matter as Protestants see it.—But as your majesty well knoweth, the authority of 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 chafed monarch, 'we were not cognizant of thy vicinity.' 'Death, 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 behind—'and 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 calumniated—yea, 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 yield 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 one less versed in James's peculiarities would have carefully avoided.

A sudden emotion shook the king's frame—he staggered to a seat, and pulled out his handkerchief kept his face concealed for some moments. When he again looked up his eyes were red and swollen, and looking alternately at Hereford and Mary he blubbered out:

'Evil betide the accursed loons who did wrongfully conspire against our royal mother, the Queen of Scots. It canna be denied that she was a staunch Catholic, but times are changed sin syne, and men's hatred of Popery hath become deeper and more confirmed. Even if the King of England were disposed to wink at Popish practices, the whole nation would cry out Shame! But mistake us not, my lord of Hereford, no such weakness is ours. God foretend; as the head of this great and well-purified Church of England we are bound to uphold, and will till death uphold, her doctrines, and discountenance by every means the dangerous encroachments of Popery. Hence it is that we have no choice in the matter—so flagrant a violation of the statutes cannot go unpunished. As the daughter of a known and convicted traitor we did, natheless, receive, nay, cherish thee, ungrateful as thou art, Mary O'Donnell! ay, and still would have favored thee above many who had better claims to our good liking, but as an avowed papist we wash our hands of thee, and 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 revert to ourself, the original donor thereof.—Depart from our presence, nor venture again to appear before us, unless it be to recant 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 backwards and retrace his course through the heavens this day, as I give up for earthly motives the faith which can alone save me from perdition.—Before I go hence for the last time, suffer me to 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 discovered, or fancied he had, a certain expression in the twinkling orbs of James which might indicate a disposition to relent.

'Not so, my lord marquis, not so!' returned Mary quickly, 'not another word, and you value my friendship. Too long have I engrossed time so precious, and, perchance, even now many other applicants await admission to his grace's presence.'

Hereford reluctantly 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 happened. 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 me of name and wealth. I stand here, madam, not as Mary Stuart, the richly-endowed 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 trow—the dowry so generously settled upon thee—all thy hopes, too, from the king's favor—all thy prospects and expectations—and for Popery—thinking, 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 people, 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 where he stood looking gloomily down on the polished oak floor, 'my lord of Hereford! 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.

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: —

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 Clough Head, in the county of Louth, was killed about seven o'clock on yesterday evening, by a fall of his jaunting car, when near his own residence, adjacent to Crustown. It is stated that the reverend gentleman's horse started and dashed into a large gully, 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.

LIMERICK, Sunday.—A pastoral of the Most Rev. Dr. Butler, Coadjutor Bishop of the diocese of Limerick, 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 Catholic children in the diocese withdraw them from further attendance at the National Model School in this city, which opens to-morrow, after Christmas vacation.—Dublin Freeman.

ANOTHER MURDER OF A CATHOLIC BY ORANGEMEN.—Searcely 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 ferocious 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 Antirip, 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 Orangism 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 demonstrations 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.

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

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

Much good has been done by the Earl of Clonmel in the neighborhood of Ballenavon 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.—Clonmel Chronicle.

THE COTTON FAMINE AT HOME.—Ireland has so long ceased to occupy a position in the manufacturing world that men fancied that the cotton famine which swept over Lancashire 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 infinitesimal quantity, the few operatives who are still engaged in the cotton 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 break-fastless 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 can 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.—Freeman.

WICKLOW AND THE LANCASHIRE DISTRESS.—It is understood 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.

(To be continued.)

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.'

REVENUE RAISED IN IRELAND.—The amount of revenue raised in Ireland in 1799 was £3,131,333, the population then being 5,305,456 persons; in 1821 the population had increased to 6,801,927, and the revenue had increased to £3,900,924. Between 1821 and 1841 the population had again increased, but the revenue remained about the same, the amount raised in 1841 being £3,069,633. 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 \$19,419,753, and in the latter period £33,486,860, the increase being over two-and-a-half millions per annum.

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 convened 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.

DARING OUTRAGE IN THE COUNTY MEATH.—On Friday evening last, about seven o'clock, a blunder-buss, 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 down 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 Duncannon, has been for the third time elected Mayor of Cork.

DUBLIN, 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...

A MODEL COUNTY.—The Quarter Sessions for the division of the County Carlow were held on Tuesday last.

THE MURDER OF MR. BRADDELL.—Some of the constabulary who were qualified to identify Hayes have, after the searches, returned to their quarters...

PIRACY IN THE SHANNON.—Limerick, Jan. 4.—On the night of the 31st ult., while a boat, laden with turf from Kiltush, was lying at anchor at Coonagh Point...

OBSCURE AFFAIR IN THE COUNTY WATERFORD.—Ballydoon, Co. Waterford, December 29, 1862.—On the 19th instant, John Doherty of this village, renowned as 'the Boaster,' proceeded to Cloughna market...

and arming himself with one of the shortest of Mary's 'revolvers,' and a handful of shot, with which he blackened his face, his coat turned inside out...

STRANGE SCENE AT A BURYING-GROUND.—Deserted by burying-ground is situated within a mile of Garvagh. It is a mound, rising abruptly in the low swampy valley...

ROYAL SYMPATHY.—A Mrs. Murphy, wife of a labouring man, in the vicinity of Dundalk, was delivered a few weeks ago of three children.

At the Ballymena quarter sessions, county of Antrim, William McGookin 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."

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...

readers to put their own construction on the statement, the truth of which I can guarantee. No wonder he should be afraid of having his 'motives misinterpreted.' 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...

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.—The Most Rev. Dr. McEvilly, Bishop of Galway, has addressed to the clergy of his diocese a letter on education, which was read in the chapel on Sunday...

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...

On the 1st of January, Cornelius Hackett, aged 108 years, died in the city of Armagh, possessed of all his faculties. He was born on the property of Lord Charlemont, in the county of Tyrone...

A DREAFFUL 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.

GREAT BRITAIN. SCOTCH KIDNAPING.—From a Northern correspondent we learn that the kidnaping of Catholic children still goes on in Glasgow and Edinburgh...

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 £250. By this means salmon are now enabled to pass up and down freely.

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...

THE CESSION OF THE IONIAN ISLANDS.—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...

Her Majesty's Government have received from the Hon. Henry Elliot a copy of the following Memorandum, 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 Otto from Greece, that their mission is to maintain for Greece constitutional monarchy, and the relations of peace with all other States.

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 a revolutionary disturbance...

STRAANGE CASES 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...

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...

[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 And Reekie, under the care of their mother.

A HIGHLAND BURYING PLACE.—An English artist, writing of the Highlands, describes a lonely churchyard in an island of Loch-Ave. The island, he says, had been inhabited before, long ago, by a convent of Oisterian nuns.

AN AMBIGUOUS 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.'

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.

DISTRESS IN LANCAIRES.—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 gleam of light which has this effect, the result may be very disastrous.

MR. DISHART AND THE LIBERATION SOCIETY.—The right honorable gentleman having three times told his auditors that 'the population had outgrown the Church,' counsels the Church to assert itself to be synonymous with the whole population!

In America, at least in the Federal States, pure Democracy has it all its own way; and we may say, if we like, how it can carry on a great war. The English army in the Crimea, 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.

HONORABLE INSULT.—On Monday Robert Taylor, master of a ship called the Jane, was apprehended at Cardiff on the charge of cruelty and assaulting one of his crew named Allen Litchen...

The True Witness.

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 30, 1863.

Subscribers indebted to this paper over a year are requested to pay up, otherwise their names shall be erased from our list on the 15th of February next.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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 democratic press, the truth cannot be concealed, that the people of Italy, from North to South, heartily detest the new regime which Sardinian bayonets have imposed upon them; and that even if they do not greatly regret the ancient dynasties, they look 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 little 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 dissatisfaction to the Government. The state of the Two Sicilies has been no serious ever since the fall of the Bourbon Monarchy, that the national (i.e., the Piedmontese) 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 filibuster has lately annexed. We again cite the Times as witness to this all-important fact. After recognising that the Neapolitans have 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."—ib.

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

"And the Tuscans, who but the other day de-throned 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 perishing 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 expected to exist, only as a military despotism,

and so long as it is upheld by Sardinian bayonets. Nearly one hundred thousand foreign mercenaries are engaged in the vain attempt of forcing 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 die.

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 Generals, and has been superseded by Gen. Hooker, who in his turn will be superseded by some other young Napoleon. It is hinted moreover, that the army of the Potomac is virtually to be disbanded; and that retaining only a sufficient force 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 a 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, is fast growing up, and declaring itself in the Northern States.

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 refusal to betray the secrets of a penitent to a Bench of Magistrates, the late discussion originated, will we think be admitted by all candid persons, intellectually capable of giving a sound 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 society.

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 feloniously possessed himself, over to a Catholic priest, the Rev. Mr. McLaughlan, 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 hand-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. McLaughlan, 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 contumacy 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 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 plea of 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 "Ultramontane" arrogance. Whether from the lips of Pope, or of simple presbyter, the magic words "non possumus"—or as St. Peter put it to the Sanhedrim 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 and of our civil polity. Yet neither sound reason, nor precedents warranted and respected by

Protestant legal tribunals are wanting to justify the Catholic priest, or minister of religion, in treating the secrets divulged to him in his religious 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 depository 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 depository 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 lawyer, to procure the conviction of his client;—although from this legal and authorised reticence of the professional adviser of the impenitent thief, great injury may, and no doubt often does, accrue to the individual robbed, to society whose justice is evaded, and to the religious interests of the criminal who is thus enabled to set man's law at defiance, and at the same time to perpetuate wrong upon his victims.

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 lay impose upon the Catholic priest. He too, as is the case with the lawyer, often becomes the depository 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 of these. He seeks the priest, in order that he may make full and prompt restitution to the neighbor whom he has wronged; that he may be strengthened to abandon his evil ways, and to commence, and continue in, a career of 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 depository? why should he be called upon to betray, and inform against, the penitent 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 excellence which their religion holds up. Though their hatred of Catholicism may prompt evangelical editors to rail at the Romish priest McLaughlan, yet we really believe that the least honorable amongst them would not, under analogous 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 Witness 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, respectfully, why he condemns a Catholic priest for conduct which he himself, though a mere

layman, would under analogous circumstances strictly imitate? The fact that Mr. McLaughlan is an ordained priest could not release him from the obligations of a simple gentleman; and yet even a gentleman, having acquired knowledge of another's guilt under such circumstances as those under which alone the Glasgow priest came to a knowledge of the guilt of his penitent, 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 secret committed to him, not merely as a man of honor, but as Christ's duly appointed Minister upon earth.

The material interests of human society, as well as its spiritual interests, require that communications betwixt priest and penitent should be treated as "privileged." The great object of human law is the protection of person and of property, not the punishment or the moral reformation of criminals. The next best thing, in so far as the material interests of society are concerned—to the absolute prevention of theft, would of course be a system of legislation which 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 part 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 by his threats and tortures extort the secrets of the Confessional from the priest, the only result would be that criminals would not confess to the latter; and that restitution of stolen property 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 legislation 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. McLaughlan from the jail 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 allowed; 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.

GOVERNMENT BISHOPS AT LOGGERHEADS.

—It was the witty Dean Swift, we believe, who, as one reason for the retention of Christianity, argued that, if it—the Christian Religion—were 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. 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.

Foremost amongst these champions of the Parliamentary Religion of England, we find the gentleman who holds the government situation of Bishop of Winchester; who with an eloquence

which reminds us of Cicero's famous oration pro domo 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 religion—little as at first sight, Anglicanism may appear to have to do with Christianity.

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 historical credibility of the Biblical records, finds himself, in virtue of his anomalous position, compelled to make formal abnegation of the fundamental principle of Protestantism. Christianity cannot, so he by his example shews us, cannot be defended on Protestant principles; and in this dilemma, to save his Christianity, the government Bishop of Winchester explicitly makes renunciation of the formal principle of all Protestantism—that is to say of the principle of the 'right of private judgment' inherent and unlimited in every individual. We find him thus reported:—

"In alluding to the right of 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 unbiased minds, that he must be a man greatly wanting in the grace of humility—who would use so stronger expression—who would set up his private judgment against all past piety 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 of private judgment is to be exercised?" or rather can anything be so "uncertain?" An infallible body, or one claiming to be infallible, can alone rightfully, or consistently, assign limits to the exercise of private judgment; and if there be no 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 limits to the exercise of the faculty, or restrictions upon its rightful exercise.

To combat the impugner 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 inevitably 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 safely 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 material ly, does the Protestant Canon applied by the opponent of Dr. Colenso 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 conceivable 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 timidity, and of anxiety for the safety of the Establishment of which he was an office-bearer, and a distinguished 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 shewn 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 "certain," 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 reading matter.

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 can therefore say as little. It expressly repudiates any distinctive Catholic or religious character; and, therefore, as into all the really important political questions with which we have

to deal in Canada, the religious element enters largely, and indeed determines their character—we 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, 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 "Socialism" and "Individualism," 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 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 to answer these questions with certainty, we cannot consistently as Catholic journalists profess to take any, the slightest interest in his success.

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 prospectus, wherein it informs us that its "speciality is not religious, but national," and that its object is to demand for those "whom it professes to serve a fair and equal share of the privileges which should be accorded to all—and nothing more." What may be the hidden meaning of the above mystic words, it would be a waste of time to attempt to discover; but the apparent significance, which lies on their surface, and most readily suggests itself to the ordinary intelligence is this. That the "speciality" of our new contemporary is to advocate the distribution of government patronage upon ethnological considerations; and that in its opinion, its expected friends and patrons have hitherto been excluded from their fair share of the public plunder, on account of their distinctive national origin. These are matters in which a journal whose "speciality" is Catholic cannot be expected to take any interest; and the only opinion upon the matter to which the latter can commit itself is this—That the place-beggar, and the contract-hunter are the greatest disgrace and the greatest curse with which a community can be afflicted; and that the interests of the Church can never be promoted, or her children respected, until such time as the latter shall have learnt that there are objects more worthy of an honest man's ambition, than a Government situation, or a seat at a Municipal Council Board. From access to these no man in the country is in any manner or degree disqualified because of his national origin: though it is true that, in Upper Canada, the Catholic, no matter of what race, is too often subjected to an unfair and rigorous social and 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 Orangeman, the road to public favor is not only always open, but is strewn with flowers.

Lastly the *Irish Canadian* professes as its object, and as its highest ambition, the design of "elevating the national character." A most laudable design truly, one in which we trust he may succeed, but in which success is impossible by the agencies upon which alone he relies.—The "Irish national character" can be elevated in Canada, only by the same agencies as those by which it has been elevated in Ireland—that is to say, by the supernatural graces communicated 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 adoption, that that character can be maintained in its elevation, or preserved from fall. The priest, not the journalist, not the politician, is the one indisputable agent in the great work of elevating, and of maintaining 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 merit or win the respect of their fellow-citizens, and uphold the glorious name bequeathed to 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 participates in her Sacraments, and through these becomes the recipient of heaven's choicest graces, and the living temple of the Holy Ghost, labors better and more effectually to elevate the Irish "national character" than does he, who richly endowed with all the gifts of nature and of

fortune, with all the talents of Erin's greatest bards, orators and statesmen, is ashamed, or indifferent to the precepts, of the religion which is Erin's brightest 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 capacity, merely, Irishmen in Canada have, and can have no interests, rights, or duties distinguishable from those of any other section of our community. 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 cast, as it would be to talk of a "Scotch question" or of a "Welsh interest" as distinct from the interests of other races.

On the other hand it is equally true, that there are, and ever must be, so long as Protestantism exists, many political questions upon which Catholics and Protestants, irrespective of all ethnological considerations, may be expected to take different sides; and thus it is that there are, and still 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 his peculiar religious opinions. Ethnologically the Irish Catholic and the Irish Orangeman may be one; but it is impossible for them, without dereliction of principle on one side or the other—to be one on the great politico-religious questions which are, and will long be agitated in this country, as well as in the Old World.

This saying will doubtless offend our modern Liberals, 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 Catechism, 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 and glory of God, and the good of His Church, will, if he complain of our language at all, complain of our dwelling so earnestly upon such self evident truisms.

"The *Times* has informed the public that the working classes of Lancashire have very nearly a sum of four millions of money (20,000,000 dollars) in the Savings Banks and that the withdrawals from those banks since the commencement of the 'distress' have not amounted to 6 per cent on the entire investment."

Who are the impostors now?—A few weeks ago we were accused of endeavouring to discourage Catholics from subscribing to the relief fund for the Lancashire operatives. We did not notice the silly accusation at the time, partly because we did not deem it worthy of so much attention, and partly because we felt sure that the "march of events" would soon afford us an incontrovertible answer. But it was not the *London Times*, that we expected to be the first to come to our assistance. The mighty Thunderer is so thoroughly English, that we expected that he would show some little squeamishness in so soon eating his own words; and that like the child taking a nauseous draught, he would show the usual amount of wry faces on the occasion. And yet, so it is. The *Times* itself at length tells us that this English Famine is a farce. Of course we shall in due time have a philippic against this mighty Thunderer from the *Globe* office. Its Editor blamed an English Catholic, six weeks ago for only *hinting* at such a thing; and it now allows the Thunderer to go uncouraged for *proving* it.

When the Irish Prelates and Pastors warned 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 invention of the Priests to embarrass the Government." But who are the impostors now? Millions on millions of money have poured into Lancashire from the four corners of the earth. Tales of direful suffering have been told to excite compassion for the "starving millions"—To the uttermost bounds of England's vast colonies has this wailing cry penetrated; but somehow or other the poor-rates in the "most distressed district" could never be made to run up, and the money account of these "famishing operatives" 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 "papaphobic" editor we happened to be in possession 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 uninterrupted possession of broad domains in the very 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 Cromwell, and in defence of England's legitimate sovereigns, we may be supposed to have taken some slight interest in this "Lancashire distress," and to have at our disposal at least equal means of testing its truth with the *Globe's* Canadian

editor. But not to pass beyond the realms of that public information alike at the disposal of all, we would recommend to the notice of the *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 Caldervale 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. per fortnight, and 13 families an average of 18s. 3d. The families last referred to have their earnings supplemented by parochial assistance. Many of the members of these families have been 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 water-works." Had such been the condition of the 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 an Incorporated Institution. The suggestion will no doubt be acted upon by the Committee"—*Montreal Witness*, 10th 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 vituperations of an all-grasping Romish Hierarchy, and its savage denunciations of the servility of the Canadian Parliament. The announcement however of a similar application on the part of a Protestant society, awakens in him no such transports of holy anger, and calls forth no such paroxysms of righteous indignation. It is accepted as the most natural and innocent 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 "Incorporated 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 circumstances, 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 Industry—how 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 case of Protestants, as in that of Papists.

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 is made of the proceeds. The parents have been murdered, and for this reason we should be more careful lest their orphans be robbed.

"DAILY PRAYERS"—A Manual of Catholic Devotion. D. & J. Sadler, New York and Montreal.

This is a very excellent arrangement of Catholic devotions, approved of by His Grace 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 year.

"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 as usual rich in good things, and if the last number of the *Chronicles of Carlisle* is a little prosy, too much spun out in fact, it contains some very amusing and well described scenes in Salem Chapel. Of the other articles the most spicy is one on the great "French Puzzle," which treats of the several accounts of the Battle of Waterloo, lately given to the world by the French romancers. M.M. Thiers and Victor Hugo. An interesting biographical notice of Wilson, to whom the *Magazine* is chiefly indebted for its high and well deserved reputation; concludes the number.

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.—The first and second numbers of this new periodical are before us, and are certainly well calculated 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 "*Illustrated*" papers of older, and wealthier communities, may be duly appreciated by the people of Canada.

Mr. John McGill has kindly consented to act as 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:—

REPORT.

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.

LECTURES.

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. Cahill, six; the Hon. T. D. McTier, M. P., one. A number of gentlemen have been invited to lecture during the present season, several of whom have kindly accepted the invitations of the Council.

LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.

The following newspapers are regularly received and to be found on the tables of the Reading Room, viz:—

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 Chronicle, Vindicator, Gazette, and Courrier du Canada; Montreal True Witness and Transcript; Toronto 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 Canada, 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, 1863.

The birth-day of our Patron Saint was last year commemorated by a musical soiree, 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 anniversary.

Accompanying the Report is the Treasurer's statement 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 subjects calculated to spread practical and useful knowledge, and to increase the number of members and subscribers.

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 members be reduced to two dollars per annum.

Your Council beg 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 association was originated.

The whole respectfully submitted.
G. ALBYN, President.
EDWARD POLKY, Rec. Sec.

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

Dr.	To Balance from last year	\$136 23
	" 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
	By Paid Guardian's Salary	\$140 00
	" Rent of Institute	190 06
	" Subscription to Newspapers	31 96
	" Advertising and Printing	154 39
	" St. Patrick's Soiree	226 00
	" Lectures	391 00
	" Rent of Music Hall	280 00
	" Door Keepers	16 00
	" Postage	9 50
	" Fuel and Gas	73 06
	" Sundries	21 00
	" Balance on hand	66 92
		\$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. Leclair 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 or four 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 after it had been successfully declined by Messrs. A. A. Dorion and Loranget.—*Montreal Herald*.

BRITISH DESERTERS EXECUTED.—The *London Proletary* says:—"About two months since, two privates of the 63rd regiment named Hackett and Flinn, deserted from their 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 ignominious—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. Catharines Journal* says that two of the inhabitants of Port Daulhousie have lately enjoyed a jaunt 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 alias 'Derry Walls,' who is stated to be 'a poor worthless drunkard, and very harsh and abusive to his family, failing to provide them with the necessities of life, and beating his wife occasionally most brutally.'

SHAME ON HIM.—At a time when Gen. Butler, now universally known as Haywood Butler, is receiving the execrations 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 column 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 *Witness* 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 meek and lowly Jesus. The article on the inside belauding the most infamous character that the present struggle has developed, is a strange commentary upon the religious professions of the writer. God help religion when it has such men as its representative characters.—*Peterboro Review*.

THE ALLEGED MURDER AT DUNSMONVILLE.—At Dunsmoiville, recently, a woman named Barboneau 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 Governor of the District was requested to summon a jury to investigate the case, but the jury returned a verdict of 'died 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 analysis, 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 she 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 exposure.'—*Globe*.

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 home-ness, sore throat etc., try a few of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers, 25 cent a box.

Sold in Montreal by J. M. Henry & Sons; Lyman's Claret & 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 47; to \$4 52; Fancy, \$4 65 to \$4 72; Extra, \$4 95 to \$5 05; Superior Extra, \$5 15 to \$5 30; Bag Flour \$2 35 to \$2 42. Market very dull.
Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, about \$4 50.
Wheat—Canada Spring, 91c to 94c ex-cars; U C White Winter, nominal, \$1 02 to \$1 03.
Peas per 60 lbs, 70c to 72c. 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 10½c; medium, 11c to 12c; fine, 12½c to 14c; choice, 14½c to 17c.
Lard per lb, 7c to 8c.
Tallow per lb, 8c to 8½c; 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; Primo, \$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, \$3 to \$3 27½ per 45 lbs.—*Montreal Witness*.



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

A full attendance is requested.
(By Order.)
P. O'NEARA, Rec. Sec.
Montreal, January 30, 1863.

A CARD.

THE RELIGIOUS OF THE SACRED HEART take pleasure in announcing to the Public, that on the FIRST of MAY next, they purpose taking possession of the House of Mr. A. La Rocque, situated on La-guachetiere Street, directly opposite Gos's Street.—The Classes will be Resumed on MONDAY, the 4th of MAY.
Montreal, Jan. 16, 1863.

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

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Monitor has given the laconic speech of the Emperor to the Diplomatic Corps at the reception on New Year's 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.

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 re-elected would operate as a sufficient check on the liveliness of this branch of the Legislature.

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 number of others at present on furlough for various terms, but particularly those whose services 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 on other countries the belief that he is sincerely peaceful.

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 on other countries the belief that he is sincerely peaceful. Seldom has a New Year's day passed away more quietly than the last, and the few words uttered by Napoleon in reply to the congratulations of the Diplomatic Body were of satisfaction at the quiet of Europe, and of hope that peace would be preserved in the year that has just begun.

Words of menace dropped on one or two past New Year's days have made both diplomacy and commerce very excitable just at this period. All, however, has gone off well this time. The Emperor tells us briefly, but explicitly, that, as far as France is concerned, the peace of Europe will not be broken in the year 1863. Rome may be obstinate, Italy irritable, Austria defiant, but there will be no angry response on the part of the Emperor.

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 Cochinchina, 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.

Distress in the provinces.—The new number which has just appeared of the Revue des Deux Mondes draws a forcible picture of the distress in the cotton manufacturing districts of Normandy, and makes an eloquent appeal on their 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.

by the Archbishop in his pastoral letter; and yet, as M. Forcade very justly asks, is it not singular 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 fortune 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.

The following figures will enable you to judge of the extent of the evil. There are in the Seine Inferieure 2,200,000 spindles, 14,000 looms, 32 chintz manufactures, and 64,000 hand-loom. Well, in ordinary times, the manufactures employ 50,000 working men. Now-a-days they employ 20,000. Consequently, 30,000 are out of work.

Italy.—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 reforms in the civil administration of the Roman Government, and partly with reference to the future state of Italy.

Italy.—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 reforms in the civil administration of the Roman Government, 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.

A rumour is current of an approaching movement on the frontier of Umbria to re-occupy the provinces 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 growing feeling against the annexation in the Papal 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 is desired by all who have a stake in the country.

never be blotted out as long as a war-worn tower or a mouldering palace stands to witness their 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 Atlantic.—Tribute.

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.

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:—

I am much impressed, General, by the wishes which you address to me in the name of the French army, which 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.

When God created the ocean, He willed that its waters should not go beyond the limits He had traced for them, and He said to those waters, 'Usque hic venies et non procedes amplius, et hic confringes iumentis fluctus tuos.' [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 a 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 earth 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 embattled 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 combat the adversaries 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 le jeune garcon, a street and familiar appellation in Italian, fanciullo) who is bound to me by spiritual bonds; I bless the brave episcopate 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.'

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 Gazette 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, I 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, perfectly 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 possessed 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 blossoms of French civility.

Our advices from Rome confirm the news already given by the telegraph of the visit of Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne to King Francis II. It results, however, from our information that the visit was purely of a private character.

It has been 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.

Fumes had 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 Capitanzia, 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 Capraia, 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.—Tribute.

The Queen of Naples.—Our readers are aware that the infamous calumnies invented by the foul insinuation of Italian hired scribes, have been eagerly repeated by several organs of English Liberal opinion.

We find from the Correspondence de Rome that the organ of the late Count Cavour, the Opinione di Turin (which, by the way, like many other Italian 'patriotic' journals, is owned and edited by Jews) on the 11th of December, with newly invented details, 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 only declares that no Pontifical Zouave or Zouave officer, has ever been judged by any French court-martial; but states that the Lady of Honour, said to be a daughter of General Statella, must be a similarly imaginary personage, as the Countess Starella 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, false 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 infantry 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 367,087,743 florins, and estimates the total revenue at 304,858,094 florins, leaving a deficit of 62,229,649 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 florins is authorized.

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 Ksarship 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 empire at Berlin. But suppose Austria treats all this with contempt, what then?—Weekly Register.

The Pays says:—'It is asserted that Herr von Bismark Schonhausen said to the Austrian Ambassador at Berlin, Count Karolyi, '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 Prussia 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.'

The Pays adds:—'The above speech of Herr von Bismark Schonhausen is given almost verbatim 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 Government 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 halls, 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 gambling table are fatal to the comfort and well-being of innumerable families of the middle classes. Seducive advertisements, cheap excursion trains, cunningly fabricated tales of immense sums won by bold 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 1,400,000fl. (£56,000 sterling) as the gains of the summer season. If we reflect what expends 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 courses of mothers, wives, and children, clinging to the coin! Suicide is here condemned to silence, and only the bank employe 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 consequences, in the middle of the high road.'

The Baden Government had up to the present 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 greivably swells, at the cost, for the most part, of foreigners.

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SPAIN.—The Presse 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 received 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 Government of Juarez, and to establish a monarchy in its 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 constitute 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.

ENGLISH BIVALVITY.—A protracted inquiry into the cause 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 decrepit man—the husband of the one, father of the other—named William Thomas, alias Unton, 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 Hannah 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 pigsty. The approaches to it are in a 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 judicial 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 they were removed to Hereford-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 immorally, and it feared that the parents have subsisted for a quarter of a century on the profligacy of their daughters. Two of the sons are however, respectable working men.—Northern Press.

THE BISHOP'S SABBATH AND THE POOR MAN'S SABBATH.—To the Editor of the London Times.—Sir—In your journal of the 20th 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 of the laboring man, and the recreation of laboring men.—I am your obedient servant, Dec. 31. A LABORING MAN.

THE PROTESTANT CHURCH.—There are in England and Wales 28 bishops, 30 deacons, 72 archdeacons, about 17,000 clergy. In Ireland there are 12 (Protestant) bishops, 32 deacons, 1,536 benefices. In Scotland 7 bishops, 161 clergy (of the Episcopal church), with 156 churches. There are 40 Protestant bishops in the colonies, and 4 missionary bishops, and 1,751 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 excess 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 workmen, 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 inflicted 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 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 within a 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 International 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 into stone from eating cod and dumplings was the most curious.' 'A lady turned to stone from eating cod and dumplings?' naturally asked their master, with much surprise. 'Oh! yes, sir,' they replied, 'was very very sad. To be sure, but curious.' 'After a little he discovered they were alluding to the tinned Venus, and inquired how they came to hear it was a lady turned into stone by such strange diet. 'Please sir, it was the policeman at the Exhibition as told us

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Sumnerstown—D. McDonald.
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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 relief by promoting free expectoration. For aged persons they are indispensable; and no one whose lungs are in the least degree susceptible of cold ought to be without them. In cases of moist asthma, McPHERSON'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.

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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, May 28. 5m.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

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

ZINC, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS CORNER VICTORIA SQUARE AND CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL, MANUFACTURE AND KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND, Baths, Beer Pumps, Hot Air Furnaces, Hydrants, Shower Baths, Tinware, Cess, Water Closets, Refrigerators, Voice Pipe, Lift & Force Pumps, Water Coolers, Sinks, all sizes. Jobbing Punctually attended to.

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

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

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

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

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

CLARKE & DRISCOLL, ADVOCATES, &c., Office—No. 126 Notre Dame Street, (Opposite the Court House.) MONTREAL.

H. J. CLARKE. N. DRISCOLL.

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. It is likewise an invaluable medicine in spitting of blood. Price 25c. a bottle. Prepared only by DEVINS & BOLTON, Dispensing Chemists, Next the Court House, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

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 Modern History, Rhetoric, an insight into Chemistry and Philosophy, Astronomy, Botany, Geology, Cosmology, Music, Drawing and Painting. Every kind of useful and ornamental Needle-work will also be taught to the pupils. Differences of religion will be no obstacle to admission, provided the pupils conform to the general regulations of the house. No deduction, except for sickness, will be made in the terms which can be known at the Convent, or at the residence of the Rev. L. G. Gagnier in Huntingdon.

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

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

SCHOLASTIC YEAR TERMS: Board and Tuition.....\$70 00 Use of Bed and Bedding..... 7 00 Washing..... 10 50 Drawing and Painting..... 7 00 Music Lessons—Piano..... 28 00 Payment is required Quarterly in advance. October 29.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS, KINGSTON, O. W.

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev. E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston. THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages. A large and well selected Library will be Open to the Pupils. TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable 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.

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

FROM recent surveys, completed Aug. 10, 1862; cost \$20,000 to engrave it and one year's time. Superior to any \$10 map ever made by 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 a COUNTY AND RAILROAD MAP of the United States and Canadas combined in one giving EVERY 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, furnished at all 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, Rhorererville, Noland's Ford, and all others on the Potomac, and every other place in Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, or money refunded.

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

LLOYD'S GREAT MAP OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER—From actual Surveys by Capt. Bart and Wm. Bowen, Mississippi River Pilots, of St. Louis, Mo., shows every man's plantation and owner's name from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico—1,350 miles—every sand-bar, island, town, landing, and all places 20 miles back from the river—colored in counties and States. Price, \$1 in sheets. \$2, pocket-form, and \$2.50 on linen with rollers. Ready Sept. 20. Navy Department, Washington, Sept. 17, 1862. J. T. LLOYD—Sir—Send me your Map of the Mississippi River, with price per hundred copies. Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding the Mississippi squadron, is authorized to purchase as many as required for use of that squadron. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

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

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

BOOK PRINTING!

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

FANCY PRINTING!

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

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

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

BLANK AND RECEIPT BOOKS OF EVERY SIZE AND VARIETY.

Jobs ordered by Mail promptly executed and dispatched by Parcel Post. A share of public patronage respectfully solicited. M. LONGMOORE & CO. MONTREAL GAZETTE BUILDINGS, 36 Great St. James Street.

PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM-FITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

THOMAS M'KENNA WOULD beg to intimate to his Customers and the Public, that he has REMOVED his Plumbing, Gas and Steam-fitting Establishment TO THE Premises, 36 and 38 Henry Street, BETWEEN ST. JOSEPH AND ST. MAURICE STREETS,

where he is now prepared to execute all Orders in his line with promptness and despatch, and at most reasonable prices. Baths, Hydrants, Water Closets, Beer Pumps, Force and Lift Pumps, Malleable Iron Tubing for Gas and Steam-fitting purposes, Galvanized Iron Pipe, &c. &c., constantly on hand, and fitted up in a workmanlike manner. The trade supplied with all kinds of Iron Tubing on most reasonable terms. Thomas M'Kenna is also prepared to heat churches, hospitals, and all kinds of public and private buildings with a new "Steam Heater," which he has already fitted up in some buildings in the City, and which has given complete satisfaction. Montreal, May 2, 1861. 13m.

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

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

MR. KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, has discovered in one of the common pasture weeds a Remedy that cures 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-bur-mor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth. One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face. Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils. Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst casker in the mouth and stomach. Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas. One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor 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 eruption of the skin. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism. Three or four bottles are warranted to cure all rheum.

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

KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT, TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

For Inflammation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag when going to bed. For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the improvement in a few days. For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as convenient.

For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it to your heart's content; it will give you such relief and comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the inventor. For Scabs, these commence by a thin, acrid scum oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the surface; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it in. For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more than generally supposed; the skin turns purple covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Ointment the itching and scales will disappear in a few days but you must keep on with the Ointment until the skin gets its natural color.

This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to. Price, 2s 6d per Box. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Warren Street, Roxbury Mass. For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces.

Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the readers of the True Witness with the testimony of the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylum, Boston:—

ST. VINCENT'S AYLUM, Boston, May 26, 1861. Mr. Kennedy—Dear Sir—Permit me to return to you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors so prevalent among children, of that class so neglected before entering the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your discovery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by scrofula and other humors.

ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORE, Superior of St. Vincent's Asylum, ANOTHER. Dear Sir—We have much pleasure in informing you of the benefits received by the little orphan under charge, from your valuable discovery. One particular suffered for a length of time, with a sore leg; we were afraid amputation would be necessary. We feel much pleasure in informing you that he is now perfectly well.

SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH, Hamilton, O. W.