

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

- Coloured covers /
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la
marge intérieure.

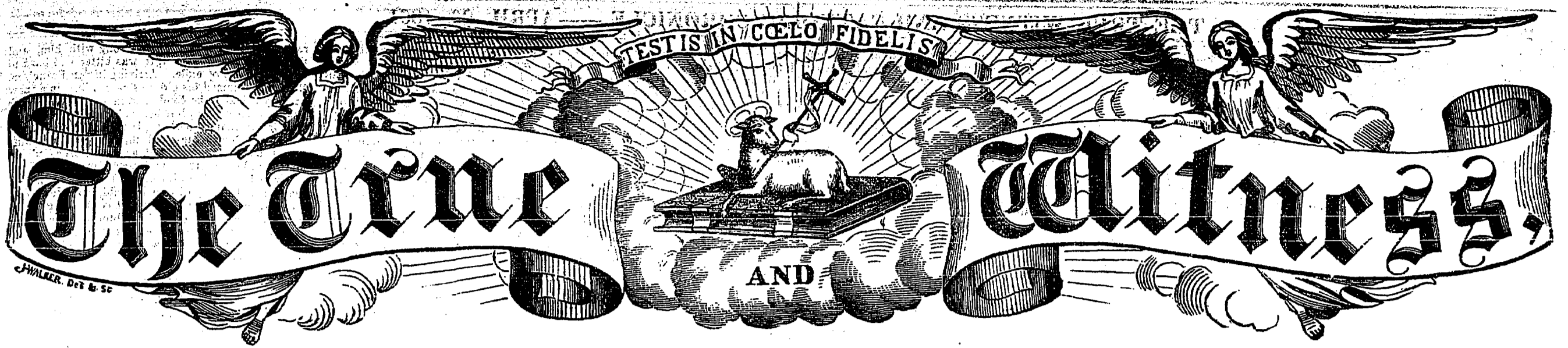
- Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression

- Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire

- Blank leaves added during restorations may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas
été numérisées.



CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

ELLEN; OR, THE ORCHARD-MAN'S DAUGHTER.

(From the Lamp.) CHAPTER V.

And now Mrs. Noonan, as she said, was thrown on the world for a subsistence, and her efforts must begin without delay.

With some misgivings Mrs. Noonan set off to wait on five or six different ladies for whom she had been in the habit of making up fine things from time to time.

One wondered that as she was in the habit of washing, she had not the necessary apparatus;—and when she explained the cause of her destitution, she seemed suspicious of the truth of her statement.

She seemed to have taken a great interest in him, and said that, if on any occasion she could be of any use to him or his family, not to fail to apply.

"So I am aware, very well aware," said the lady. "And what now?"

"I made so free as to come to you, ma'am, because you were good enough at one time to say that if you could be of service to him or his family—"

"Yes, I remember," interrupted the lady. "I had a great regard for your poor husband; he deserved a better fate, poor man; but I can't see at present how I can assist his children, without—"

Here Mrs. D— turned abruptly from her, and ascended the stairs.

Mrs. Noonan drew the hood of her cloak over her ashy, pale face, and as she left the door, the doctor who had attended her husband came up to it; he just caught a glimpse of her face, and saluted her, but she went so hurriedly by that he had not time to inquire how she did.

"How ghastly that poor woman looks; and what a healthy, iron frame she had when I knew her first; but care and sorrow are seldom cheated of their victim. Humph!"

"That poor widow Noonan, I met coming from the door."

"I was sorry to hear of that poor Noonan's death," said Mrs. D—; "he was so honest and industrious, and such a good husband and father, 'tis a pity he had not a better disposed wife."

"A better disposed wife, madam!" said the doctor, casting the full force of his deep, intelligent eyes on her countenance, as if he would read there whether she spoke in ignorance of the woman's character, or whether, after his acquaintance of years, that he was mistaken in his estimate of her own, and that she was incapable of understanding what a well-disposed wife should be.

"I have had," continued he, "no small experience in every class of life, from the highest downwards, and I confidently declare I never

met a better or kinder, and very seldom such a wife, as Mrs. Noonan. Why, ma'am, when I was first called to attend that poor man, with ordinary care I might have given him three months to live, and with extraordinary care a few months longer; but here has this poor woman, under Heaven, sustained the feeble thread of life, which the slightest neglect might have snapped, for at least twelve months longer than any experienced practitioner could calculate on.

The doctor spoke rapidly, as he was wont when excited, and stood at the mantelpiece fiddling with the ornaments. It was only on turning round, as he ceased to speak, that he perceived Mrs. D— very pale, and tears stealing down her cheeks in spite of every effort to restrain them.

"I am sorry, dear madam, that I am so unlucky as to give you so much pain," said he, "but really I ran on without consideration."

"Don't make any apology, dear sir; it is my own injustice, and the harsh way in which I treated that poor woman but a while ago, which grieves me to think of; but I have been so deceived. My maid gave me such a history only this morning (I am ashamed to say I should be influenced by it without inquiry) of what a neglectful, unfeeling wife Mrs. Noonan was, and how she stunted him, though she had some of his earnings in the Savings' Bank, and got a parish coffin for him though possessing those funds."

"All false, every word false, my dear madam. Servants' gossip not to be credited. I offered myself to give her a ticket to get a parish coffin, but she refused; some feeling she had about its being a disrespect, or disgrace, I believe, poor woman. I was speaking of getting a situation as nurse for her at one of the hospitals, but she is not inclined to take it if she can do anything else. She said her children would be in the hands of strangers, and, if possible, she would rather keep them with herself; and I think she is right, and it shows the woman's worth. As a sick nurse, she would not want for anything herself; I may say, she would have the luxuries of life, but she prefers to sacrifice her personal comforts to her duty to her children."

"I am sure, doctor, that she must be a very deserving person," said Mrs. D—; "and I will do what I can to repair the wrong I have done her. It will be a lesson to me not to be so credulous again."

When the doctor took his leave, Mrs. D— summoned her maid, and having discovered that it was the milk-woman who had been telling her of Mrs. Noonan, she desired to have her make up her account without delay, as she intended to dismiss her immediately.

"It may not be that the milk-woman has invented the story herself," said Mrs. D—; "she may have been told this slander, but what I blame her for is, that living in Mrs. Noonan's neighborhood she must have known her general character, which is remarkably good, and she should have made sure of its truth before she put such malicious report into circulation. And you, Mary, I hope you will not repeat such news to me again. You might, unintentionally, have done that poor woman a serious injury, it was only the accident of the doctor's coming which prevented it; though I should not say accident, for so it is that Divine Providence often interposes to save the deserving. It must be your business now to make out Mrs. Noonan, and send her to me without delay."

Meantime, we return to Mrs. Noonan, disappointed in all her expectations, and wounded most of all by the manner in which Mrs. D— received her; the reason for which she could not imagine, as she had not the character of being

capricious or inconsistent. Mrs. Noonan, with every hope extinguished, save that in the Lord, wended her way homeward with a lagging step and a heavy heart.

CHAPTER VI.

The day was exceedingly sultry, and Mrs. Noonan being weak from her late nurse-tending, and weary from trouble, she was forced to stop at the house of an acquaintance that was in her way. The mistress of the house compassionated her, she looked so badly, and without saying what she was going to do, sent her little girl to a neighboring public-house for a pint of porter.

"I cannot take it, Jenny; I am sorry, indeed, that you did not tell me you were sending for it," said Mrs. Noonan.

"If you like it better, I'll send it back, and get you a drop of spirits and water, or a little cordial."

"Oh no, no, dear, I never take the like; but if you have a cup of milk convenient, give it to me, and God reward you."

The woman brought the milk, and having partook of it, and rested for a short while, Mrs. Noonan departed, but not before she whispered earnestly in the ear of her entertainer—"For God's sake, Jenny, if you can help it at all, don't send your child to the public-house on errands; unless it was to save a Christian from death by it, I would not send one of my own there. Don't send the innocent things where, as sure as they go, they will learn what is wicked and sinful."

Shortly after leaving the house, Mrs. Noonan was overtaken by the maid who had been in search of her, and even then soon there was a reward for her self-denial. How pleasant it was now that she did not smell of porter. Had she truthfully explained that it was a friend who had seen her weak, and induced her to take it, yet such excuses are too common, and often too false, to be easily credited.

Arrived at Mrs. D—'s, that lady simply and candidly told her the impression which had been made on her mind against her, and how it had been removed by the doctor, expressing true regret at the way she had treated her.

Poor Mrs. Noonan's tears flowed abundantly. The harshness which she had been shown in her former visit had made her stern and tearless in her sorrow; now, all sense of the injustice she had been done vanished, and she knelt and blessed Mrs. D— for her restored good opinion and kindness.

When the doctor took his leave, Mrs. D— summoned her maid, and having discovered that it was the milk-woman who had been telling her of Mrs. Noonan, she desired to have her make up her account without delay, as she intended to dismiss her immediately.

liberal benefactress. She now gave her three pounds—one as a gift, the other two to be paid in convenient sums at her leisure; and procured for her as much to do in the laundry-way as she could manage; and it was no small share which her activity and industry contrived to perform creditably. When she reached home and told Norry her good fortune, that excellent girl thought it as good as a fairy tale.

(To be continued.)

THOS. F. MEAGHER'S LECTURE ON TERENCE BELLEW MACMANUS.

(Abridged from the N. Y. Irish American.)

On Wednesday evening 3rd instant, pursuant to announcement, Mr. Meagher delivered his brilliant lecture on "Terence Bellew MacManus and the Men of '48" in Irving Hall, the large room of which was crowded to its utmost capacity on the occasion.

At 8 o'clock precisely Mr. Meagher entered the Hall accompanied by Richard O'Gorman, Esq., Judge O'Connor, Col. M. Doherty, John Kavanagh, Esq., and others, and was received with a perfect storm of enthusiasm. When the cheering had subsided he spoke as follows:—

The young Irishmen who, in 1846, ventured to question the authority of Daniel O'Connell, insisting that the cause of Ireland, as it was declared and understood in 1843, should not be compromised an instant, nor one iota, to facilitate in Ireland the administration of the English Whigs, or that of any other English party, clique, family, or faction whatsoever—and who, in 1848, having come to the conclusion that an armed movement was the only movement which could secure the triumph of that cause, took to the hill-side, and invoked the military spirit of their race—these young Irishmen have had, by this time, an equal measure of praise and censure, and, equally administered, a superfluity of both. One grand feature, however, of their political association has seldom, if ever, been referred to; and yet it is one which, I do not hesitate to say, powerfully increased whatever strength they derived from their own truthfulness, or the consonance of their views and principles with the traditions, the impulses, and the great national endowments of the country.

In the spring of 1846, William Smith O'Brien having been imprisoned by the House of Commons for refusing to attend on any committee which did not concern the interests of Ireland, a deputation was instructed by the Eighty-Two Club to proceed to London and present him with an address, expressive of the sympathy and concurrence of that body. This club—of which little, I believe, is known in America—was established in 1845, with the view of bringing together, in a social way, the leading nationalists of Ireland. The members were to assemble in Dublin, and hold a public banquet on each of the more illustrious anniversaries of the nation.

The first banquet was held on the anniversary of the mustering of the Volunteers at Dungannon, in 1781, and in affirmation of the principles of liberty and national right which were then and there asserted. The second was held on the anniversary of the Declaration of Irish Rights in the parliament of 1782. The third took place in commemoration of the famous convention of which that revolutionary nobleman, the Bishop of Derry, wearing an Earl's coronet as well as a mitre, presided [loud cheers]. The encouragement of Irish art, Irish manufactures, Irish music, Irish industrial enterprises, Irish literature—the revivification of all the grand old names and memories of the island—the concentration, for national purposes, of the wit, eloquence, and genius lying dormant and dispersed throughout the country, and the propagation of a thoroughly national spirit amongst the educated classes, whose tendencies were more English than Irish, from the fact that all the rewards of cultivated and aspiring intellect were in the hands of Englishmen—these were the principal objects which the originators of the Eighty-Two Club had in view when they established it.

It was a suggestive and exciting uniform.— Whenever it flashed before the eyes of the people, the history of centuries flew open to their view, and Ireland, a nation, once again armed and arrayed as a young and brilliant power, dazzled their vision, and flooded their hearts with rapture. Thomas Davis, who was one of the principal originators of the Club, and who despised anything and everything like display which led to no practical results, knew well how thrillingly such a uniform would appeal to the military spirit and feelings of the people, the elevation it would give the public mind, and the hopes it would inspire. The citizens of Dublin, in fact, never saw those gentlemen entering the Rotundo, in their uniforms of green and gold, that they did not picture to themselves the officers of a national army which, one day, might extend its line from Rutland square to Stephen's green, presenting arms as the proclamation of an Irish Republic was made to the sound of a thousand trumpets. The Repeal Association, at the time of which I speak had refused to sustain Smith O'Brien in his resistance to what he considered an unconstitutional demand on his time and duties as an Irish representative. That prudent and sensitive organization was fearful of forfeiting its character for an impervious legality and under the solemn injunction of the scientific Tom Steele [roars of laughter] withheld an honest and patriotic vote to avoid entangling itself in the direful meshes of the law, of which catastrophe, under the guidance and adjuration of such a Nestor, there was not the remotest danger [continued laughter]. The Eighty-Two Club, however, true to the spirit and purpose of its character, took a manly stand, boldly and emphatically identifying itself with the conduct of Smith O'Brien. The deputation entrusted with the presentation to the distinguished prisoner of the address expressive of the approbation of the club, on arriving in Liverpool, were joined by another of the members [hear, hear, hear]. Standing close upon six feet, bearing himself proudly erect—having all the dash, and a good deal of the gay rollicking swagger of a soldier—his large, open features beaming with good fellowship, the enthusiasm of a guileless and elastic nature, and the fire of a quick and restless brain—a world of fun, kindness, affection, hospitality, bold truthfulness and chivalry speaking from his full glistening eye, as well as from his full, ripe, sensuous lip—with his two big hands outstretched to shake his friends into convulsion almost—his racy laugh ringing loud and strong, and all because he was so exuberantly glad to see them—there stands Terence Bellew MacManus, in the pride of life, busy, happy, prosperous and beloved [enthusiastic cheering]. He had now been some years in Liverpool, having started in boyhood from the little town of Monaghan, where he was born, to seek his fortune somewhere abroad, that being, for the most part, the destiny of his race. But he did not leave his birth place before he had shown the fire and metal that was in him. A Catholic, and a sturdy one at that—vehemently proud of his old chieftain race—for the MacManuses had a country of their own, all to themselves in the north of Ireland, in times long gone by, as any one glancing over the map of the Irish parterre appended to the Annals of the Four Masters can see—he never truckled to the Cromwellian and Dutch progeny by whom he was surrounded.—Far from it. He held his handsome haughty head as erect in boyhood as he did in manhood—as he did, indeed, all through life, until the last illness that overtook him laid it low upon his death bed [sensation]. I have heard of his being in more than one hot skirmish, on the 12th of July; and, if I mistake not, he himself told me he was present with his father when Jack Lawless, the indomitable, stood his ground against the Orangemen at Ballibay [laughter and great cheering]. With an imperfect education—having never, in fact, gone through a course of scholarship—but with a stirring brain, a rapid conception, a bold and instant readiness of execution which more than supplied the place of the philosophy and other acquirements of the schools; bidding good-bye to Monaghan he dashed into business in the busiest city of the busiest country of the old world; and, after a short time, having won, by his incessant diligence and proud honesty, something deeper and warmer than the good will merely of the great commercial people about him, he had so much profitable work as he could well attend to, and full as much popularity as any one need covet. His commercial relations with Ireland were most extensive. The forwarding agent of many of the largest houses in the North and South of Ireland—houses importing the woollens of Yorkshire and the cotton goods of Lancashire—just at this very time, in the spring of 1846, merchandise, to the annual value of one million and a half pounds sterling, passed through his hands. Prosperity, however, the realization of an ample income, the attainment of a high mercantile position, did not hurt

the sweet, rich flowers of patriotism and pride in all that concerned Ireland, which filled his...

at Birkenhead, a mile or so above the fort, commonly known as the Rock Port, the accessible points of...

cheerful fire that once burned so strongly on the hearthstone, is quenched for ever. How came that...

it had been three days out, delivered him into the hands of the English spies—spies for vermin...

rance, the world had gone wrong with him, and that he had found at last; it was bitter and hard to taste...

SERMON OF THE BISHOP OF ORLEANS IN THE CHURCH OF ST. ROCH, PARIS.

[Paris letter to the Dublin Irishman.] But the anxiety of the British press was even more painful than that of the prelate of Tuam...

Irish gave more trouble than all the rest of his Majesty's army... Precisely what my enemies say of them... King George II, who heard that Lord Clive had led a charge of Irish which smashed the British column at Fontenoy, said—"Cursed be the laws that deprive me of such subjects!"...

Next, in softer tones, gentle as the west wind on the spring days, the orator dwelt upon the domestic virtues, the warm affections of the Irish race, and their touching fondness for their native land. From official returns, he furnished statistics of the amounts which the good hard working Irish laborers and servant girls in America send yearly across the Atlantic, either to relieve their aged parents, or to bring their families over to them in that free land; described in a voice tremulous with emotion, the habit amongst our emigrants of bringing with them to America a sod of earth from the native townland they are leaving for ever; and then when many a face amongst that vast auditory was glistening with trickling tears, he suddenly changed his voice, and exclaimed—"And this is the nation that is doomed to perish of hunger in its own fertile land!"...

I am by no means sure that the French people present fully credited the Bishop's statements. They do not believe here in death by mere hunger. Mourir de faim is in France a figure of rhetoric, and is frequently used to signify some considerable pecuniary difficulties and embarrassments; but that hundreds of thousands of people should actually lie down patiently to perish for want of food—that Priests should administer Extreme Unction to whole parishes at once, all past hope of recovery by mere gnawing famine—that families, having long since consumed the very last morsel this world could afford them, having taken their last look at the blessed daylight, and prayed their last prayer to God, should build up, with feeble hands, the doors of their cabins, and then resign themselves to go through the last agony in secret and in darkness—all this is really too great a draft on the credulity of persons living in a civilized land. So that, possibly, notwithstanding the orator's statistics, his hearers surmised that here, at least, he was drawing the long bow.

He proceeds next to show how it is that Ireland pinches and starves. And he traced it of course, as a direct effect, from the greedy policy of England. He even went into details to exhibit the constant settled policy of England in crushing manufacturing industry in Ireland, and repeated the famous memorial of the wool-staplers to King William III., praying him to suppress woollen manufacture in Ireland, because it interfered with English profits. He pointed out how impossible it is, when once a branch of industry has been crushed and the whole current of trade been diverted elsewhere, that it can ever raise its head again; capital cannot create itself out of nothing; and in modern society everything tends to swell high the tide of traffic when it is once established, making the rich richer and the poor continually poorer. What wonder, then, that Ireland, bound to the plough and the cattle shed, should pour forth her life at every seaport, and bleed at every pore for the profit of her powerful neighbor!...

He proceeded next to show how it is that Ireland pinches and starves. And he traced it of course, as a direct effect, from the greedy policy of England. He even went into details to exhibit the constant settled policy of England in crushing manufacturing industry in Ireland, and repeated the famous memorial of the wool-staplers to King William III., praying him to suppress woollen manufacture in Ireland, because it interfered with English profits. He pointed out how impossible it is, when once a branch of industry has been crushed and the whole current of trade been diverted elsewhere, that it can ever raise its head again; capital cannot create itself out of nothing; and in modern society everything tends to swell high the tide of traffic when it is once established, making the rich richer and the poor continually poorer. What wonder, then, that Ireland, bound to the plough and the cattle shed, should pour forth her life at every seaport, and bleed at every pore for the profit of her powerful neighbor!...

Such is a meagre abstract of the sermon. The Bishop's closing appeal was wonderfully touching and plaintive, though indignation visibly struggled with pity in his language. As Christians and as Frenchmen, he exclaimed, "let us not suffer so horrible a misery and scandal to exist on the face of this our earth!" Earnestly he disavowed the thought or intention of wounding the feelings of any man or nation; declaring that this appeal had no reference to affairs of state, or to possible future changes in the government or political relations of Ireland, but was dictated solely—as it ought to be responded to in all good faith—by compensation for the poor and miserable in a kindred nation of their own race and blood.

Such is a meagre abstract of the sermon.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

Rev. Mr. McMahon, Dean and Bursar of St. Patrick's College, Armagh, has been appointed parish priest of Loughgilly, in the room of the Rev. James Daly, who has been appointed chaplain to the Catholic forces in Aldershot. Father Daly ranks as Captain, with 12s 6d per day, and the usual military allowance of coals and candles, &c.

IRELAND AND THE BISHOP OF OBLEANS.—We (Dublin Freeman) learn that the proceeds of the collection which was made after the charity sermon, preached by this great prelate in the Church of St. Roch, amount to nearly £320. We have been informed by eye-witnesses that the enthusiasm manifested by the bishop's audience, comprising the most distinguished persons in Paris—and their ardent interest in Ireland—were indescribable. The sermon, which is a splendid vindication of the Irish race, will be published in a pamphlet—an English translation appearing at the same time—and we doubt not, the sale will be enormous. In our city edition of last week, we ventured to hint that Irishmen should convey to the great French bishop (in the shape of some testimonial which should not be costly, but characteristic and significant), some evidence of their gratitude to him for his eloquent vindication of our race. Somewhat to our surprise the hint has been taken up most warmly, and several gentlemen have already sent us in their names, intimating their readiness to subscribe. We are sure that when this number reaches all our readers in the provinces, as well as in England and Scotland the same enthusiastic readiness to do honour to France, and her great bishop will be manifested by them. We shall gladly take charge of any subscriptions, for this object, transmitted to us; but we would recommend that they should be small but widely spread. Standing in the attitude of paupers before Europe, we cannot afford to make any show

Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN ON FRENCH INVASION.—In a letter to the "Gentlemen who celebrated St. Patrick's Day in London," Mr. Smith O'Brien says—"I am myself at present one of the most unpopular politicians in Ireland, because I implore my fellow-countrymen not to place their hopes of salvation upon the caprice of a foreign despot, or upon the embraces of a selfish step-sister, but to found their aspirations for rational prosperity and national greatness upon the manly vigour and self-reliance of the Irish nation."

SUSPICIOUS VESSELS OF WAR SEEN OFF THE COAST.—A day or two since a large line-of-battle ship and corvette were descried off the Wexford coast standing south-west. The larger vessel showed no colors and was, by an experienced observer, pronounced to be a French man-of-war. Very properly, information was forwarded of the somewhat singular fact to the proper official quarter. This information comes from a most reliable source.—Dublin Telegraph.

THE CROWN IN THE COUNTY ARMAGH.—A writer in the Dundalk Democrat says—"A little excitement has been caused for some time past in the rather quiet locality of Middletown, by the election of guardians for the Armagh Union; and now that it has subsided, the matter having been brought to a close, I hope you will give me a small space in your journal for a few remarks showing how 'fairly and honourably' such things are managed here. But first to be understood, I must observe that a course of extermination of the farming class has been carried on for a considerable time past in this part of the county by a certain class of landlords, with steady and fixed purpose; and why it has been concealed from the world, is attributable, so far as I can see, only to the quiet systematic repetition of such acts. The people are familiarized to them, and having one-sided journals to represent us, the poor farming class suffer, as they may especially if they be Catholic, be unnoticed and often misrepresented. One landlord, Mr. Armstrong, a gentleman, who, as far as words go, pretends to be anxious that all people, particularly his own tenants, should be as happy as himself, has acquired lately a remarkable notoriety by outstepping this his usual systematic course of eviction and applied himself through his newly procured agent to 'his labour of love' with remarkable zeal. Some few years since he became, whether by law or purchase, it matters not how to enquire, master of the lives and properties of a host of people in the townland of Derryhew Lower, in this parish (Tyran). The people of this townland, the majority of whom were Catholics, were remarkable for their peaceable inoffensive habits; no charges of rent unpaid, murder, Ribbonism or conspiracy of any kind could be alleged against them. But this landlord forms the resolution of having them removed, and out they must go, Yes, fifteen families—sixty-eight fellow-beings, having souls stamped with God's image like ourselves, must go out from the little spots of ground and cabins, sacred to them by the memory of their forefathers, and throw themselves on this cold, indifferent world in the midst of this terrible winter, to make way maybe for some Scotchman or other favourite of that ilk, who will people it instead with bulls or sheep."

THE CONDITION OF THE LABORER.—The Agricultural Review publishes a letter from Mr. Sharman Crawford on the condition of the laborer. We have only space for the following extracts:—"You show that the small freeholds and occupancies have been for the last 200 years in the process of absorption, first in England, during a later period in Scotland, and lastly in Ireland. The effect of this system is, that the man who really works the soil has no interest in the soil, nor the possibility of acquiring any real interest. He is dependent for his own support and that of his family on the wages of hired labor, and if the wages fall from want of employment, or from incapacity of work by sickness or old age, he is irremediably in the rank of a pauper; whereas, if what the Scotch call a tack of land were connected with his cottage, to the working of which his own labor with that of his family, could be partially applied, he would have some resource for the evil day; and if there were a small admixture of small tenancies or freeholds with the larger farms of the capitalists, the laborer would have the stimulus of looking forward to the position of becoming his own paymaster for his own labor, and enjoying for his own use the fruits of that labor. With regard to Ireland, the Review of the 25th of January (page 31) gives most important and conclusive evidence. You show, from Mr. Donnelly's returns, the falling off in the number of acres under cultivation in Ireland between 1847 and 1850—amounting to no less than one-fifth—a falling off altogether in the crops to the amount of nearly 114 millions of money; whilst the increase in stock was not half that amount; and yet, during the period from 1841 to 1856, the process of consolidation had been going on, and the total reduction in the number of holdings had taken place to the amount of 98,000."

The Munster News of the 27th ult., says:—"The condition of the farming class throughout this and the neighboring counties is peculiarly disheartening at present. The state of the soil, owing to the successive falls of heavy rain, prevents any attempt at tillage, and several who had corn above ground, and potatoes planted, at the period of last year corresponding with this, have not their lands even ploughed for the purpose. The ordinary preparations of years when February and March were, if bitter, dry, are rendered utterly impracticable by the half fluid and marshy state in which the torrents of rain have left the fields."

At a meeting of operatives on Tuesday evening, 26th ult., it was announced by the chairman, Mr. James Houghton, that a communication had been received from the Board of Trade stating that the time had arrived for extending to Her Majesty's subjects in Dublin, the privileges so long enjoyed on Sundays by the inhabitants of London; that the day of class and sectional legislation had passed; and that the members of the Royal Dublin Society themselves enjoyed on Sunday—namely, free access to the Botanic Gardens—they should share with their fellow-citizens of every rank and denomination. It was announced that a letter to the same effect, had been written by Lord Stanley. The Irish members have been canvassed, and a large majority are said to be in favor of the opening on Sunday. Still, in order to convince the Royal Dublin Society of its error in shutting out the people, the trades were recommended to hold "a great indignation meeting," and to send a deputation to the Lord Lieutenant.

TIPPERARY.—On the 21st ult., the Tipperary artillery, who were about being disembodied, being on their way from England to Glomol for that purpose, halted at Waterford for a few days to recruit themselves after their voyage. As they were marching in the barrack gate, preceded by the band playing up "St. Patrick's Day"; a little incident occurred characteristic of the stupefied insolence of John Bull and of the fiery Celtic blood of Tipperary. It appeared that a small party of the 27th, who were left in charge of the barracks after the departure of the troops from Waterford a short time since, were standing at the front gate as the Tipperary boys were marching past, when a sergeant of the former, with a most contemptible sneer, shouted—"Here come the Tipperary rebels." The remainder of the sentence was cut across in his mouth by the drummer, who, by an electric application of the drum-stick to the sergeant's "anvil of thought," sent him sprawling on the pavement in the twinkling of an eye, where he lay "scattered" for some time. The drummer was, of course, placed under arrest and marched off a prisoner to the guard-room, where he was heard to boast that if he was sure of being shot the next moment he would do the same thing again. He was brought before the Adjutant-general next morning, but the sergeant, with a display of good taste which he failed to display on the previous evening, and which might have saved himself a sore

head, having declined to prosecute, the drummer was set at liberty; and the sergeant was gently reprimanded by the Adjutant, who advised him to make an act of contrition, which he did in the most humble and penitential spirit. So that, if he were to meet a Tipperary man again, he will be very apt to greet him with a more courteous salutation.

THE CRUSADE AGAINST MR. O'HAGAN.—Not one who knows what Orangemen are could anticipate that they would be content with the release of Tate. What, as we must endeavor to believe, was done as an act of justice towards an individual who, if he were not guilty, had suffered much, they seem to have considered a concession to them. The government, they evidently suppose, has been intimidated; and they are resolved to try the effects of a little more intimidation. They had a martyr, and they wanted a victim. The question was where to look for a victim. There was no necessity to go far in their search. The Attorney-General presented all the requisites for that part. He had been, in virtue of his office, the leading counsel against Tate. This was a serious offence. The Orange mind is not given to nice discriminations, and perhaps, has no very clear perception of the duties of an advocate, and of the professional relations of a barrister to his brief. They appeared to have regarded Tate and Mr. O'Hagan as personal antagonists; and hold that, having pledged themselves to the service of the former interesting individual, they are bound to an hostility as uncompromising as the barrister who persecuted him. Again, Mr. O'Hagan is a Roman Catholic.—The feeling which Orangemen entertain towards members of the Roman Catholic Church is one to which, we hope and believe, no parallel can be found among civilized and Christian men in any other part of Europe. It is not merely theological hatred; that exists elsewhere in nearly as much bitterness, though it is usually veiled under some decent assumption of the outer forms of courtesy and good breeding. The remembrance of a past forfeited ascendancy, the tradition of penal laws, the insolent pretence of a certain superiority of caste, embitter it. Thus, we believe, in sober earnest, that the only approach to the compound of bad passions with which the genuine Orangeman looks upon the "Papist" of the present day is to be found in the feelings with which an American planter regards an emancipated slave. Impotent malice and scorn, a longing for the whipping block and branding iron, and the other signs and instruments of bondage, swell his heart, and that the more bitterly because they are denied open expression. This feeling is the stronger in proportion to the distinction which the object of his contempt and dislike may have attained. Mr. O'Hagan fulfills all these conditions of Orange hatred; he is a Catholic; he has achieved eminence and high official position. He is, therefore, not to be forgiven. It requires no great discernment to see that the first plausible opportunity which offered itself would be taken to institute a crusade against him. The malignity of this conduct is heightened by the nature of the course adopted to ensure its success. To avow the real motives of their hostility would be to defeat their own object. To attack a man barely on the ground of his Catholicism is not expedient. Some other pretext must be found. Slanderous charges, which their authors do not believe, are, therefore, invented, stated and reiterated, in the hope that by persistent assertion they may gain a certain amount of credence from those who know neither the facts of the case, Mr. O'Hagan himself, nor his persecutors, any one branch of which tri-partite knowledge would put the calumniators out of court. We are sorry to say that the Orangemen are not without grounds for some confidence in the result of their tactics.—Lord Palmerstone has given them reason to think by his conduct in the Turnbull case that if they can place him in a position to say to any of his colleagues or subordinates—"You are unpopular; there is an outcry against you, altogether unjust and unreasonable; it is true, but still of a character likely to damage the government; therefore, if your appointment is attacked, I shall not defend it; and if you think fit to resign, I shall accept your resignation." We believe the Orangemen are reckoning without their host in imagining that Lord Carlisle could be induced to adopt a course of this sort, or even that Lord Palmerstone could be entrapped into it again. But they have thought it worth trying, assured, or believing, that, if they can succeed in nothing else, they can succeed in inflicting considerable annoyance and pain on the Attorney-General. We hope he knows them, himself, and the public well enough to feel neither the one nor the other. Their tactics in promoting this amiable end have varied with the character of the persons adopting them—from the rabid demand of an ultra-frantic and ultra-literate "Protestant" journal that "O'Hagan be placed in the prisoner's dock on the charge of a Tyronckle conspiracy to murder an innocent man," to the milder suggestions of the most reasonable and moderate of the Dublin Conservative organs, that Mr. O'Hagan labors under serious imputations, from which a hope is expressed that he will be able to clear himself. Between these two extremes, every sort of insult, taunt, and insinuation has been heaped upon the head of the Attorney-General. Mr. O'Hagan's conduct, it is said, has been practically disavowed by the government of which he is a member; and implied censure has been cast upon him. If, say these fastidious moralists, he be a man of ordinarily sensitive honor, he must resign. The simple fact is that, on testimony not known at the time of the trial to be in existence, either by the Attorney-General or the Judge, or the counsel on either side, a free pardon has been granted to Tate. The same thing has been done, and will be done, under similar circumstances, in the case of non-political prisoners, and implies no censure whatever on any one concerned. As to the charge made against Mr. O'Hagan's mode of conducting the State trials, we surely need not refer to them again here. They have been refuted and re-refuted in every point and on almost every re-assertion of them. We have no pleasure in re-slating the slain—in exposing, time after time, the same false statement and fallacious arguments. A mere clamour cannot be reasoned down; passion cannot be persuaded away. It must be allowed to spend its vindictive force.—There is always a certain accumulating store of party virulence in the Orange heart, waiting an object on which to expend itself; and Mr. O'Hagan has, in this case, by an unfortunate chance, attracted it to himself. It is annoying, but it does no serious harm.—Northern Whig.

Mr. JOY, Q.C., the leading counsel for the defence in the case of Samuel Tate, found guilty of manslaughter at the Armagh Assizes, and liberated by the Lord-Lieutenant, has subscribed £20 to a fund for compensating the loss sustained by him during his imprisonment. Mr. Joy trusts that "this case will be a lesson to jurors to found their verdict not upon the number of the witnesses, but on the consistency and moral weight of the evidence brought forward on the part of the Crown." The Belfast Newsletter thinks that Mr. Joy's letter is "strong evidence on Tate's behalf." It is very unusual, I believe—unprecedented in this country—for a counsel engaged in a case to subscribe to a fund for compensating a prisoner whom a jury of his own creed had found guilty, but whom special circumstances recommended to the mercy of the Crown. Those who are in the habit of seeking valid reasons or interested motives for conduct deviating widely from the ordinary course regard the munificence of Mr. Joy and his remarkably violent appeals to the party spirit of the jury as proofs of not so much of the prisoner's innocence as of the well-understood fact that Mr. Joy aspires to the representation of the borough of Belfast at the next vacancy. Consequently, it is believed that the learned gentleman would be exceedingly glad to see his friend Sir Hugh Cairns elevated to the bench. For the last two or three years Mr. Joy has appeared rather frequently on religious platforms, and delivered elaborate ora-

tions distinguished by a strong mixture of religion and politics, well-spiced with ancient classics, and compliments to the Protestants of Ulster, especially of Belfast. Allude to these matters, because the donation of £20 from Mr. Joy to such an object, and the strong and unwarrantable reflection on Tate's jury, would be otherwise unaccountable.—Times Dublin Corr.

The twelve Orangemen confined in Armagh gaol for marching in procession on the 12th of July have petitioned the Lord Lieutenant, praying that they may be released on the ground that they had not a fair trial, because Protestant jurors, were, without good reason, ordered to stand aside by the Crown, because Roman Catholics were irregularly put upon the jury, and prejudices had, through the press and otherwise, been excited against them. For example—"It was stated in the Commons' House of Parliament, by one Bernard Osborne, that persons in the class of petitioners annually endeavored to massacre unoffending Roman Catholics." "The Attorney-General, in his several addresses, to the jurors on the trials of Tate and Wright had made representations calculated to inflame such prejudices, and the Roman Catholics as a body in Armagh were greatly excited and inflamed against petitioners." They go on to say that "the Protestant jurors in Armagh, were, on the contrary, prepared to do justice between the Crown and the subject, without favour or affection for the class to which the petitioners belong." "The proof of this last assertion, though presented by a lawyer—for the composition of the petition betrays a legal hand—is a capital specimen of what English writers call 'Hibernian logic.'" They say, "As evidence thereof, petitioners refer to the conviction of Samuel Tate, whom by reason of his innocence, your Excellency has been graciously pleased to discharge from the imprisonment to which the said learned Judge had been pleased to sentence him." It is a curious and flattering proof of the fairness of a jury that they found guilty a man who has been discharged "by reason of his innocence." The reasoning is rendered perfect in its kind by shifting the blame from the convicting jury, "who were prepared to do justice," to the learned Judge, who had been pleased to pass sentence according to their verdict, and to award a remarkably mild punishment.—Times Cor.

The Dublin papers publish *in extenso* the report of the Galway Steamship Company held in London on Wednesday. The Freeman's Journal, which has been always regarded as the special organ of the company, remarking on the Report says—"The past management has not been very satisfactory. On the contrary, it shows an amount of extravagance and incompetence, resulting in large losses, and producing a state of affairs which few men would have the moral courage to face, save, indeed, an official assignee, or some of the more modern devices for wind-up an apparently hopeless concern. There were found, however, Irishmen of capital, of experience, and of the highest mercantile reputation, who had the moral courage to face the difficulties that presented themselves, and, by the aid of their vast experience, their capital, their resources, and their ability, they have succeeded in reducing the chaos to order, and in placing this great national enterprise in a position which presents to the hitherto desponding shareholders a fair and reasonable prospect of enabling the company to assume, if not soon, at least, at no very distant day, the prominence which was anticipated for it when it was first formed, and of the realization of which no man ventured to hope when Mr. Malcolmsom and his friends, anxious to retrieve a great Irish enterprise, took the helm of the almost sinking ship.

The tide of emigration is fast setting in. In one week lately, over two hundred persons from the counties of Limerick and Clare travelled by railway to Cork and Dublin, en route to Liverpool, to take shipping for America. DEATH OF MARTIN JOSEPH BLAKE, ESQ.—We regret to have to announce the death of this gentleman, which took place on Monday last at the Club house, Galway. Though he had been ailing for some time, yet his death came unexpectedly on his friends. Mr. Blake was formerly M. P. for Galway which he represented for a period of 18 years.—Galway Vindicator.

THE NEW CHAIRMAN OF MAYO.—Sir Colman O'Loughlin, Q.C., has resigned the chairmanship of the county of Mayo, and Mr. Rolleston, Q.C., has been nominated his successor. THE USKS OF KNOWLEDGE.—Two plain and practical answers were given to one of the assistant commissioners in the recent educational enquiry, when he took opportunities of asking working people whether they really thought education was of any use to their children. "To be sure I do," said an Irishman with a strong brogue, "and do you think that if I could read and write I should be shoved into every dirty job as I am now? Instead of driving this horse I'd be riding him." On putting the same question in another quarter about girls, the reply was, "I don't know, Sir, whether you'd like to have your love-letters read or written by strangers."

THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION SOCIETY IN ENGLAND, AND THE PROGRESS OF CATHOLICITY IN SHEFFIELD.—To the Editor of the Dublin Telegraph.—Dear Sir—At the annual meeting of the "Protestant Reformation Society," which was held in this town on the 11th ultimo, we had the usual amount of nonsensical speech-making on the progress made by the agents of this society in the conversion of "Romanism" into "Protestantism." I think a sample from each of the gentlemen's speeches who attended this meeting will show that they could not really be in earnest in their statements. The Mayor presided and though a Dissenter, or, more properly speaking an excommunicated member of the "Establishment," he found great pleasure in aiding what he considers a corrupt church, and, according to his own words, he would recommend the glorious "spirit" of the Reformation, namely, the rack, the rope, and the gibbet. He (the Mayor) said, "its object was to diffuse the glorious principles of our glorious Reformation among our Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen, and the only way in which they could be successful would be by acting in the same spirit and the same method as our forefathers at the time of the Reformation." Notwithstanding the daily boast about Religious toleration to all classes, we find now and then the occupants of the various civic chairs in this land of Religions desirous of exercising the "same spirit and the same method" in support of their creeds, as that of their "forefathers." With all their enlightenment they do not yet seem to feel ashamed of the relentless conduct of the "Reformers," but the chairman, like all of his class, forgetting who it was that removed the penal fetters of the "Glorious Reformation" from off his legs, would now fetter, band and foot, those who have been the main instruments of his religious freedom, and this shows that no one is so willing to become public executioner as he who has already escaped the axe and the block. We are told by another great light of the Sheffield Church (Canon Sale) that "he knew persons who by those means had been brought out of the Church of Rome, but he forbore to mention their names, because it might expose them to a great deal of persecution." This was, no doubt, the reason why the world was "drowned in damnable idolatry for 800 years and more," because Protestants were afraid to publicly profess the truth of their holy religion. How Heaven may laugh at the fears of Protestantism to suffer persecution for Christ's sake, the wonder is how "the Fox" could have ever composed his list of Martyrs from such timid believers as those who remain 800 years buried in idolatry, rather than suffer a few stripes from the rods of "Popish persecution." What a desperate set of people we "Romanists" must be, to be sure, to be continually annoying the patience of those dear "converts" from Romanism, who are so much "afraid" to make

known their "names" as to profess publicly the truth of their new creed; but persecution cannot be the real ground of this fear, but the detection of their hypocritical conduct of being ever and always ready to go "out" of any and every Church when prompted by base worldly desires. The object of this meeting was, of course, to show the progress of the said society in bringing a large number of nameless converts out of "Babylon"; yet it was shown by some of the speakers that it was a lamentable fact that "notwithstanding the ignorance of many Romanists, they were generally speaking, more powerfully armed with arguments than Protestants," and further, it was shown in the "progress which Popery had been making in this country from 1830 to 1860 to attain that end, and the rapid increase in schools, chapels, monasteries, convents, and priests, and the appropriation of the public money for the building of these places."

Another gentleman said—"It was a remarkable fact which the Church of Rome was waging in every country she was in England alone making rapid progress." Another said—"He rejoiced in the fact that liberty had been established in Northern Italy by the sword of Garibaldi," and "wherever freedom of thought was established, the Church of Rome could not maintain her supremacy." Now, Sir, according to English notions about the "freedom of thought" none are so "free" as they, yet those Gossplers, whether accidentally or not, declare her progress. Indeed, their freedom of thought is so free that they think until they hardly know whether they can safely believe what they do think, for the cobwebs of ignorance seem to be fast encroaching the last flickering gleam of their almost blinded vision, whilst their ears are deafened with the rattling sounds of prejudices and bigotry. How often have we been told of the Protestantism in foreign countries from the effects of the Bible. How this progress has been effected in countries not blessed with the "freedom of thought" is mysterious, as it would seem, according to Protestant logic, that Catholicity can only be supreme in the midst of the ignorance so that, according to this system of reasoning the progress of our holy religion in this country must be owing to the amount of ignorance prevalent in it, whilst the intelligence of Garibaldi's sword in Northern Italy is the original style of Protestant "free thinking" and progress. What with the bible, the sword, and the art of free thought in England, the wonder is, how such a thing as Popery can take root amongst all the seeds of thought now growing in it; but no sooner does this wonderful philosophy cease to Christianize the English people than Popery begins to take fast hold of them, which plainly shows a great want of Christian courage in this people to resist the various arts of persecution invented heretofore in this land of fashionable creeds. It also shows that whilst this sword exercise was in fashion the freedom of thought was confined only to those who exercised it, but now that the "method" of the "spirit," and the "sword" of the Glorious Reformation are slanted in the scabbard of a moderate share of toleration our Holy Church is making rapid progress in the midst of a multiplicity of Protestant thinkers—1 am, Sir, yours very respectfully, P. O'CONNOR, Sheffield, March 25, 1861.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, BARNES' motion extending the suffrage in Boroughs from £10 to £5 occupiers, was debated and rejected by 245 to 193, amid great cheering from the Conservatives.

THE DIVORCE COURT ENCOURAGING VICE.—Not long ago it was discovered that a charge of unfaithfulness had been got up, by agreement, between the man and wife, both being desirous to part for their mutual pecuniary advantage. Only two days ago a case was heard, where it was proved that the husband had hired a woman closely resembling his wife to go about to places of ill-fame, and contrive to be seen by persons who would be likely to mistake her for the wife against whom this vile plot had been devised. The stratagem succeeded for a time, and the innocent wife was branded as an adulteress, until an accident revealed the snare into which she had been entrapped. Some of the decisions are obviously an encouragement to vice and shameless life. For example, there was the case of the groom with whom Mrs. Gurney fled from her husband's house. Divorce was pronounced on the petition of the husband, but the Court declined to make any order with respect to the money settle on the wife; so that the practical result of the divorce, as regards the woman, is, that it rids her of a husband, and permits her to live in affluence with her paramour.

OUR LEGISLATORS.—The following account, so very "amusing" will doubtless inspire the people with great confidence in their law-makers.—An amusing and very unusual scene occurred in the House of Commons last night, no record of which will probably appear in the "votes and proceedings" issued diurnally by that august and stately assembly. Mr. White, the member for Brighton, opposed the nomination of the Select Committee on the Diplomatic Service, on the ground that the Radical element was not sufficiently represented on it. As he expressed his determination to divide the House, the Speaker put the question, and the "Ayes" and "Noes" filed off to their respective lobbies. A large number of hon. members had returned to their places after voting, and others were still noising in when the sergeant-at-arms heard some one snoring in the little dark corner under the Speaker's Gallery, at the opposite side of the House. Proceeding to the spot he recognised an honorable member in evening costume, who had evidently been sacrificing liberally to Bacchus, and had lain him down to sleep, altogether oblivious of the Diplomatic Service and of "standing orders." Indeed, as the hon. and gallant member (who represents a Northern county, and is heir presumptive to a peerage) could scarcely stand himself, it was unreasonable to expect that he could remember such stupid formalities as "standing orders." The Sergeant-at-arms shook him and talked to him, and at length got him upon his feet. The "tellers" then gathered round him, and the Speaker was informed that the House had not been "clear," when they had commenced to count, as the presence of one hon. and gallant gentleman was unperceived. The Speaker then directed that the house should be again cleared, so the members who had just returned to their seats rushed out again to be counted. The hon. and gallant gentleman who had caused all this trouble remained standing behind the chair of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and standing himself thereby, and, as his friends had gone to the lobby with the "Noes," it was necessary for him to proceed to the floor of the House and pass the table and the Speaker's chair. To effect this object he made what sailors call a "rack," and his movements were the more absurd because, instead of disappearing with the crowd, he waited until all the other members had quitted their seats, and then commences the overland journey to the lobby amid roars of laughter from the "strangers" and the clerks at the table. The Speaker tried hard to keep his countenance as the honorable and gallant member came up in zig-zag fashion, but the whole affair was too comic, and he was compelled to hold his handkerchief up to his mouth, and relieve himself by shouting "Order, order." The climax of the division was likewise rather comic. One of the "tellers" had also been "dining out" and when it became his duty to announce the numbers, he made the funniest bow imaginable to the Speaker; and said in a very thick voice—"The ayes to the right were th-i-r-teen, and the noes to the left fi-ty-ty-th-ree." Little incidents like the above must be witnessed to be appreciated; they cannot be transferred to paper, and although they occur in much less time than it takes to describe them, they are delightful episodes in the tedious routine of Parliamentary proceedings.—London Correspondent of Belfast News Letter.

The True Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE;

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS,
 GEORG E. CLERK and JOHN GILLIES,
 At No. 223, Notre Dame Street.
 All communications to be addressed to the Editor
 G. E. CLERK.

TERMS:

To all country subscribers, or subscribers receiving their papers through the post, or calling for them at the office, if paid in advance, Two Dollars; if not so paid, then Two Dollars and a-half.
 To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a-half, if paid in advance, but if not paid in advance, then Three Dollars.
 Single copies, price 3d, can be had at this Office; Pickups News Depot, St. Francis Xavier Street; and at W. Dutton's, corner of St. Lawrence and Craig Sts. Also at Mr. Alexander's Bookstore, opposite the Post-Office, Quebec.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1861.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

No one can say when, or where, the storm of war will burst, or upon what pretext the sword will be drawn, but the universal feeling is that we are on the eve of a general European conflict. The attitude of Louis Napoleon becomes every day more alarming; the Italian question is as far from solution as ever; Russia and Poland are preparing for another struggle; Denmark is arming, and from every quarter the note of war-like preparation is making itself heard.

Little actual change has taken place in the state of affairs since our last. The French Emperor is daily manifesting his hostile disposition towards the Church and her ministers; and he has at last, by a recent decree against religious associations, imposed upon his Catholic subjects the duty of systematically disobeying the edicts of the civil magistrate. The condition of the Pope's health is creating some uneasiness, and calls for the fervent prayers of the faithful throughout Christendom.

There have been fresh outbreaks with considerable loss of life at Warsaw, and fresh disturbances were anticipated. Large bodies of troops had been collected to suppress the dreaded insurrection.

The *Asia* from Liverpool, the 12th inst., brings tidings ominous of war betwixt Great Britain and France. The *casus belli* is said to arise out of the Syrian question; but as it is always easy to find a stick when you want to beat a dog, so a pretext for a quarrel is never wanting to those who have made up their minds for a fight. War with Great Britain has, we believe, been the "fixed idea" of Louis Napoleon, since his first accession to power.

A FEW OBJECTIONS ANSWERED.—That Protestantism is the *cloaca maxima*—or the common sewer of the Church—is a proposition which we should have thought that no one calling himself a son of the Church would have presumed to call in question. Immoral and lewd priests are the filth of the Church, and these she invariably ejects from her system; the filth thus ejected naturally and inevitably, or as the consequence of its ejection from the Catholic system, is absorbed by Protestantism, which thus becomes the receptacle of the filth so ejected. So well aware are Protestants of this fact, that the more respectable sects amongst them, such as the Anglicans, are very unwilling to receive into their communion the "converted priest;" and rarely do we see an Achilli, a Chiniquy, or a Leahy allowed to occupy a pulpit in the Church of England. We have no modification therefore, to make of an assertion of whose truth every Catholic is internally convinced, and so fully persuaded, that when he hears of a priest false to his vow, he immediately concludes that the unhappy man is about to proclaim himself a Protestant. "When the Pope weeds his garden, he throws the filth over to the Protestant side of the fence"—is a trite saying amongst Protestants themselves.

That, as we asserted in our issue of the 1st February last, "To Hell with the Pope," enthusiastic admiration "of an Achilli, a Gavazzi, and a Chiniquy;" a readiness "to pull down Popish Mass-houses" to "assault the Catholic Priest," and to offer "obscene insults to the Romish Sister of Charity"—are "the fruits by which you shall always know the staunch Protestant"—is also a fact confirmed by thousands of instances in England, Scotland, and the United States—by the Lord George Gordon Riots, by Orange Processions, by the burning of the Charleston Nunnery, and by the innumerable outrages to which the Priests, the Religious, and the monastic establishments of the Catholic Church are always and everywhere exposed, from the more fanatical or "staunch" section of the Protestant community.—In illustration of our meaning, we will suppose a case of by no means improbable occurrence in the Courts of Law.

The guardianship of the orphan child of the deceased Bill Sykes is claimed—on the one hand by the managers of a Catholic Asylum on the plea that the defunct was a Catholic; and on the other hand, by the Directors of a Protestant Orphan Asylum, on the plea that the said Bill Sykes was a "staunch" Protestant. The ques-

tion of fact in such a case for the jury to decide would be whether Bill Sykes aforesaid was a Catholic or a Protestant?

For the Catholic claimants we will suppose that it is proved that Bill Sykes was born of Catholic parents, baptized in a Catholic Church, by a Catholic priest; and therefore it is contended that the religion of the deceased must be assumed to be the Catholic religion.

On the other side, we will suppose that it is proved—that Bill Sykes, for many years previous to his death, never went to Mass on Sundays; that he had been often seen staggering half drunk through the streets with an Orange lily in his hat, and shouting "To hell with the Pope"; that on one occasion, he had been taken up by the Police for breaking the windows of the Catholic Church, and upon another occasion fined for an indecent assault upon a Romish priest, who was carrying the B. Sacrament to a dying man; that he—Bill Sykes aforesaid—had been in the constant habit of insulting the Romish Clergy whenever he met them on the streets or the thoroughfares; and that it was his common amusement to set his celebrated bull-dog upon the Sisters of Charity, one of whom, when carrying relief to a sick child, had been worried, and severely injured by the savage animal. With such evidence before them, would not any jury, no matter how composed, find that the deceased Bill Sykes was a Protestant, *i.e.*, a baptised Non-Catholic? And would not the Court order the custody of his orphan child to be transferred from the Catholic, to the Protestant Orphan Asylum? Assuredly they would; for these are the fruits by which you shall always know—we do not say the Anglican, or the Presbyterian, or the member of any sect in particular, but simply—the "staunch" Protestant, or man of strong "No-Popery" principles.

It is also objected to the TRUE WITNESS by Mr. McGee that we have spoken of Titus Oates as "an illustrious martyr and confessor of the Holy Protestant Faith." Premising that the words "Holy Protestant Faith" were by us used only in fun—such a thing as "the Holy Protestant Faith" being an absurdity, because involving a contradiction in terms, and an expression therefore which no one but an illiterate washerwoman, whose education had been sadly neglected in early life, would ever employ seriously—we will proceed to show, why, and upon what authority, we call Titus Oates, who was flogged, and who had his ears docked, "an illustrious martyr, and confessor" of Protestantism. We call him so in short, because he was so considered, and so treated by a large number of his contemporaries; because, if a Popish King flogged him, a Protestant sovereign rewarded him for his sufferings, by according to him a pension for life.

After his conviction and flogging, Titus Oates was regarded by the more zealous Protestants themselves, as a martyr in their cause, and the Catholic has the right to speak of him as such. Thus Macaulay says:—

"He (Titus Oates) "was still regarded by many fanatics as a martyr; and it is said they were so far able to corrupt his keepers, that in spite of positive orders from the Government his sufferings were mitigated by many indulgences. While offenders who compared with him were innocent grew lean on the prison allowance, his cheer was mended by turkeys and chinees, capons, and sucking pigs, venison pasties, hampers of claret, the offerings of zealous Protestants."—*Hist. England, c. XIV.*

Nor did these offerings to this illustrious martyr come only from the poor and ignorant. He had a large body of admirers in the House of Lords; and in the House of Commons his worshippers were still more numerous and enthusiastic in admiration of his services, and active in their sympathy with his sufferings. In the House of Lords, Macaulay tells us that, after the Revolution, there was a party in whose eyes Titus Oates,

"was a man who had rendered inestimable service to the cause of liberty and religion, and who had been required by long confinement, by degrading exposure, and by torture not to be thought of without a shudder."—*Id.*

In the House of Commons, the friends of the well-flogged and ear-cropt Protestant martyr, were more plain-spoken. According to the Protestant historian Macaulay, by that body, the representative of the English Protestant community—"the courage and patriotism of Titus Oates were extolled," the verdict against him was declared "corrupt," and a petition was presented to the king that the noble martyr might receive a recompense for his services and sufferings in the cause of liberty and religion, in the form of a pension. With this petition William complied, and Titus Oates was remunerated with the sum of £300 per annum.

These then are the reasons for which we call Titus Oates an "illustrious Protestant martyr and confessor." He was so considered and treated by the "zealous Protestants" of his own age; he was so considered and treated by the vast majority of the English House of Commons, and by a large party in the House of Lords; and he was treated and recompensed as a martyr by the Protestant King William of immortal memory. If such honors do not entitle their recipient to a high place in Protestant martyrology, and justify the expressions we have employed towards him, we must confess our ignorance of the meaning of words; nor can we see why it should

be a reproach to the TRUE WITNESS that it has spoken of one, whose courage and patriotism were extolled by a Protestant House of Commons, whose services and sufferings in the cause of Protestantism were solemnly recognised and lauded by a Protestant Legislature, and munificently rewarded by a Protestant King, as of an "illustrious martyr and confessor of the Holy Protestant Faith."

Here we close our notice of the objections urged by Mr. McGee against the TRUE WITNESS; and, as at the beginning, so at the end, we challenge any one to convict us of error, either in our statement of facts, as tested by Protestant history, or of error in our conclusions when tested by Catholic theology. Our columns are open to any one who will dare to enter the lists against us.

ORANGEISM AND RIBBONISM.—We copy the annexed document from the *British Herald*, the Orange organ of Upper Canada:—

RIBBONISM IN CANADA.—Below we publish verbatim copies of two communications sent to Mr. Robert Garvin of York Mills of a threatening nature so well known in Ireland—but which it was to be hoped would not be heard of in Canada. We beg to call the attention of the Crown Officers to this fact, and hope through the medium of these remarks that the writers or senders of these infamous productions will be reminded that there is law for such cases. In case it should be of any avail we also draw the attention of the Romish Priesthood to the fact, that they may, if they have the inclination, have the opportunity, of warning their flocks of the wickedness as well as illegality of such proceedings. Mr. Garvin is, we understand, a very inoffensive man, and has given no cause whatever for such abominable threats.

Robert Garvin This is your coffin if you Dont Quit that damned Orange Lodge you will be Butchered by our Party. Signed By over thirty this 17th day of March 1861. No Humbug.

March 21st 1861. Robert Garvin We Warne you a Gain or you will shurely be murdered this is the Last time We Will Warne you, thair is some others in that Lodge that will hav to leav to 2 Harveys, Lloyd and others but we want to begin with the Captain First We will have No damned Orange Meetings in This naborhood.

We hazard no opinion either as to the genuineness of the above document, or as to the existence of Ribbon Societies in Upper Canada. We would only remark upon the absurdity of our Orange cotemporary's appeal to the "Romish Priesthood," as if they had, or could have, any influence, or means of influence, over Ribbonmen, or members of any secret society.

The chief means by which the influence of the "Romish Priesthood" can be brought to bear upon "Romanists," is the Confessional. But Ribbonmen, in that they are members of a secret society, never approach the tribunal of penance, never draw nigh to the priest to confess their sins. The member of a secret society, no matter by what name called—Ribbonman, Free Mason, or Odd Fellow—is, *ipso facto*, excommunicate, and has no more part in the Sacraments, or blessings of the Catholic Church than a dog has. It is therefore impossible for the "Romish Priest" to exert any influence through the Confessional over the Ribbonman; for the simple reason that no member of a secret society ever approaches that tribunal, because he knows that absolution cannot, under any conceivable circumstances, be given to any one who, upon any pretence whatsoever, is a member of a secret society.

If Ribbonism exists in Canada—which we neither admit nor deny—it is because the same law holds good in the moral as in the physical order—in politico-dynamics, as in electro-dynamics; and because one body in a state of intense Orange excitement must, by the laws of induction, naturally tend to elicit the development of Ribbon excitement in contiguous social surfaces. If, therefore, Ribbonism exists in Upper Canada, it exists solely as a consequence of Orangeism; and to get rid of the former, we must first endeavor to get rid of, or carry off the latter.

Whatever may have been the case with Orangeism in Ireland, and in its inception, in Canada and at the present day, it is an organisation purely aggressive; of which there can be no stronger or more conclusive proof than this:—That Orangeism is there most rampant where the Catholic element is weakest; whilst if it were a defensive instead of an aggressive organisation, the very opposite phenomenon would be conspicuous. Orangeism as a defensive organisation would flourish most there, where Protestantism was most in danger, because most closely in contact with powerful Popery; but it would be neglected and allowed to die out, where Papists were poor, sparse and unimportant. The fact, however, is that, here in Lower Canada, Orangeism is almost unknown, and if it exists, it courts concealment. Here, where Popery is influential and powerful, the man who should assert that Protestants required the aid of any secret organisation to protect them in the enjoyment of their rights, would be laughed at as a fool, or scouted as a knave—for here where Popery is most powerful, the most perfect liberty, civil and religious—in the Church and in the School—obtains for men of all Protestant deno-

minations: Papists and Protestants live in peace, neither trespassing upon the rights of the other; and there is consequently no pretence, even, for the existence of an anti-Catholic organisation.

It is in Upper Canada only, where Papists are few, and both politically and socially unimportant, where in consequence the most nervous of old Protestant women cannot pretend to have anything to fear from Popish hostility, that Orangeism asserts its noxious presence openly; and this is so, because Orangeism is essentially aggressive but aggressive there only, where it can be aggressive with impunity. Its animating spirit is that of the blustering bully.

Well founded doubts in the integrity of the administration of the Law in Upper Canada, presided over as that administration is by Orangemen, are also another predisposing cause to Ribbonism. Catholics have but too good reasons to fear that for them there is but scant justice to be obtained in Courts of Law; and nothing more tends to provoke men to seek by illegal means redress for their real or fancied grievances, than loss of confidence in the legally constituted tribunals. If therefore Ribbonism does exist in Upper Canada, it must be attributed in part to the impolicy of our rulers in confiding the administration of the laws of that section of the Province to notorious Orangemen, to the members of a secret politico-religious society, and the sworn enemies of Catholics. Personally, we have no imputations to make against the gentlemen alluded to. They may be, we have often heard them spoken of by Catholics as, liberal and amiable gentlemen in private life, and indeed we can readily admit them to be so. But as members of an oath-bound, secret society they are not their own masters, and are at all events always liable to the suspicion of being controlled by secret counsels in the exercise of their public functions. This suspicion is most injurious to society, for it pollutes the stream of justice at its fount; and therefore is it that every wise statesman, that every good citizen, no matter what his creed, should insist that no share in the administration of the laws should be entrusted to any member of a secret society.—We ask for no general exclusion of Orangemen from places of honor or emolument; but we insist, and ever shall insist, that, no matter what may be the political exigencies of a party, it is unjust, and inexpedient to place either Orangemen or Ribbonmen in offices directly or indirectly connected with the administration of the law.—The surest means means to put down Ribbonism, if it exists, are the discouragement of all secret societies, and the restoration of confidence in the integrity of our legal tribunals by the exclusion of all known members of secret societies from the Bench, and from official situations in the Courts of Law generally. The remedy we propose is infallible, and of easy application.

PROTESTANT FESTIVALS AND CATHOLIC FASTS.—The essential antagonism of Protestantism and Catholicity is nowhere more conspicuous than in the manner in which their respective adherents observe the Festivals and Fasts of ancient Christendom. When the Catholic fasts, following therein the example of antiquity, the Protestant feasts and makes merry; when the former keeps his festival, the latter, if of the Puritan type, deems it his duty to look as austere and gloomy as possible, and to make himself particularly disagreeable to all his neighbors.

Sunday, the Lord's Day, has from time immemorial been observed by the Catholic Church as the hebdomadal festival of Our Lord's Resurrection; and in compliance with her injunctions, her faithful children observe it as a day of total cessation from all servile work, as a day particularly to be dedicated to the service of God; and as a day also of innocent recreation for mind and body, wearied with the labors of the past week. Sunday, in Catholic countries, is essentially a holiday or Festival.

In Protestant countries, where the Puritan or Calvinistic element prevails, Sunday is a wretched caricature of the old Jewish Sabbath; a day of gloom and weariness, in the course of which it behoveth every one who would maintain his reputation as a "professor," to look unamiable, and to make himself, and every body near him, as unhappy as possible. All healthy, innocent amusements are denounced as sinful; even a walk by the running stream, or by the beached margin of the sea, is groaned at by the more straight laced, as a great abomination, and a stumbling block to Israel; whilst a game at ball of a Sunday afternoon is popularly believed to have the effect of hardening the heart, as well as the hands, and of exposing all who engage therein to the certainty of very unpleasant quarters in the next world. For those who play at ball on Sundays, Tophet is prepared—this is an article of the Calvinistic Faith; no wonder that from such a hideous religion, the warm and generous heart recoils with disgust, and too often seeks refuge even in infidelity and the distractions of sensual debauchery. If a Christian Sunday, spent as the Church enjoins, is a boon from heaven to man, a Calvinistic Sabbath is the nearest approach to hell upon earth that can well be conceived. "Thank God"—we have often heard

Protestants themselves remark—"thank God Sunday comes but once a week!"

But if Puritan Protestants observe Catholic Festivals as the most austere of fasts, as days of gloom and mortification, they make ample amends for their self-imposed penance, by their system of commemorating the Fasts of the Church; and by turning the seasons by her appointed for penance and humiliation, into occasions of feasting, banqueting, and sensual enjoyment.

The anniversary of Our Lord's Crucifixion, of His bitter agony, of His cross and passion, has, by the Catholic Church ever been observed as the day on which, of all others, it behoved the Christian for whom Christ died, to mortify himself, and to refrain from all carnal gratifications. The dutiful son will so commemorate the anniversary of the death of a beloved parent, the faithful widow will so mourn the loss of the cherished companion of her youthful days; with what feelings then must not the Church celebrate the sufferings of her divine spouse! or how can she refrain from tears, when in her ears are ringing those words of awful import—those words wrung from her dying Lord by an agony which mere human heart cannot fathom—"My God, my God, why hast Thou forsaken me!" Cold and insensible indeed must be the heart of that pretended Christian, who on Good Friday can find time for administering to his pleasures, and flattering his appetites.

And yet this day, of all days of the year, is the great Festival of English Protestants. To them Our Lord's agony is one of the jolliest things imaginable; and the anniversary of His cruel scourging, His crown of thorns, and death on Calvary is hailed as the natural and most appropriate season for feasting, dancing, pic-nics, and riotous fun. It is thus, according to the *London Times* from which we copy, that Protestants celebrate the "Festival of the Crucifixion of Christ":—

"London's holiday and great day out for the mass of the working people is always Good Friday. It has, somehow, not unnaturally, gradually come to be regarded by the great body of our hardworking people less as a solemn religious festival than a kind of festive anniversary on which, as on Christmas, care may be thrown to the winds, and the mind and body given up to innocent and rational recreation. Before Lent has well begun, thousands of people have made their arrangements for a day in the country on Good Friday; and when the weather is bad (as is the case in 19 Good Fridays out of 20) it is regarded as very little short of a national misfortune and public grievance. The weather yesterday was fortunately all that could be desired, sufficiently cloudy in the forenoon to make people for a time anxious and doubtful, and lead them to appreciate with double zest the reprieve of mid spring weather that closed the day so gloriously. On these holidays the popular rush is always to the Crystal Palace. Nor was the attendance, as has usually been the case on these occasions, at all confined to that general class known as "holiday folk;" for, judging from the large number of private carriages outside the building, the representatives of the upper ten thousand were there in considerable numbers. The scene in the garden resembled an universal *fete champetre* or picnic on the most colossal scale. The debris of bits of bread, discarded sandwiches, &c., scattered over the grass, seemed almost enough to feed a moderate-sized town. There was no lack either of abandoned stout and porter bottles; but in mere justice to the thrift of the visitors, it should be stated that none of these latter were left behind until they were perfectly empty."

It is not easy to determine whether a Protestant Sabbath of the Puritan type, or a Protestant annual jollification upon Good Friday, is the more revolting, the more incompatible with the spirit of Christian charity.

IS THE QUEEN A MEMBER OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND?—As Her Majesty is undoubtedly the head of that body, it would appear to be a logical necessity that she must be also a member thereof; yet if the *dictum* of the *Toronto Echo*, a Church of England paper of the "Low Church" type, is to be accepted as true, the Queen is not a member of the body of which she is the head:—

"The attendance, even occasionally, of members of the Church of England at places of Roman Catholic worship, or indeed at places of any worship but their own, is utterly inconsistent with their professed membership with the Church, and involves a sacrifice of truth and principle. For the time being, they take their place among the worshippers of a false or erroneous system, or at any rate of what they, as members of the Church, should believe to be such; and so far they are countenancing error."—*Echo*

Now Queen Victoria, as is well known, though head of the Church of England, when in Scotland habitually attends a Presbyterian place of worship, and joins in the prayers of a body which some years ago classed Prelacy with Popery, and looked upon both as the children of the devil. This is no affair of ours; but we should like to see the *Echo's* mode of treating the matter, and how it will attempt to reconcile habitual compliance with what our cotemporary must deem to be "an erroneous system," with "professed membership with the Church." The *Echo* has, unintentionally we believe, *unchurch'd* his head. Our cotemporary has some further remarks upon the same subject, which we commend to the serious attention of those members of the Church of England in Canada, who take part in the religious exercises of the French Canadian Missionary Society:—

Neither has it any relation to the question of the greater or less degrees of error in the several dissenting denominations. That some hold much in common with ourselves,—that by some, the great essentials of Christianity are sedulously kept in view, we can readily admit, and rejoice that such is the case; but this does not justify their separation, nor does it justify Churchmen in countenancing their separation.

The fewer the points of actual difference, the less excusable is their schem. It is evident that in the eyes of dissenters, the points of disagreement are of sufficient magnitude to make them reject the Church's order and worship; and it is trifling with truth and fact either for dissenters, or for Churchmen under the plea of liberality, to say that the differences are of minor importance, when they make them of so much importance as to separate from the Church upon them; and create disunion where as all admit in theory, there should be none.

The position of the *Echo* is logically impregnable, but his batteries tell with as powerful an effect upon Protestantism in general, as upon Schism in particular. It is because the Church of England is "man-made," not the handiwork of God, and as such regarded even by the great majority of its professed members, that the latter feel no scruples of conscience at attendance at other places of worship, and at the meeting-houses of other "man-made" sects. The Church, according to the Protestant theory, is essentially of human origin. It is, as it were, a club, or aggregation of true believers—in the words of the Anglican 39 Articles—"a congregation of faithful men"—who voluntarily unite or associate for purposes of prayer and worship. It is, as it were, a sort of Spiritual Insurance Company, which issues its Policies of Insurance against the dangers of hell fire; and just as in ordinary business, one man will insure his property in the Phoenix, another in the Britannia, and a third in the Etna, so in spiritual affairs the same liberty or right of choice is held by Protestants to obtain; and one man insures his soul against loss, or eternal damnation, in the Church of England, another in that of Scotland, a third in the Wesleyan, whilst a fourth more prudent, and determined to avoid all risks, will have an interest in all these, without deeming that any one Company has the right to claim the monopoly of his custom. As a popular Manager or Director will in one case attract business to the office over which he presides, so in the other case, a smart popular preacher, will often succeed in extending the business of his particular "Schism-shop" at the expense of its rivals, although he can hold out no proof of the particular excellence of the doctrines he preaches. The choice of Church, in short, is with Protestants, very much a matter of taste, and is determined as often by personal predilections towards a favorite preacher, as by any regard to the spiritual solvency of the concern to which they pay their several premiums. They will all agree in crying down the credit of the Pope; but amongst themselves they believe, for the most part, that they are as well protected against risks from the fire that is not quenched, in one Insurance Company as in another—in the Church of Scotland, as in its southern rival the Church of England. Hence the phenomenon which the *Echo* deplors; did a Church of England man really believe that his Church was of God, he would, as a logical necessity, look upon and treat all other congregations of worshippers, as conventicles of the Devil. There cannot be two contradictory truths.

From these figures it may be seen how important a part in the future of Canada, our Irish Catholic population is destined to play, if its members prove true to themselves, to the traditions of their fathers, and to their great and holy mission. That mission the Irish cannot accomplish—though some would fain persuade them to the contrary—by fustian harangues at the hustings, by electioneering intrigues, by place-hunting, by allowing themselves to be made tools of, or stepping-stones to power, by the unprincipled political adventurer, or by listening to bombastic appeals to the "Irish vote" and the "Irish interest." No; it is for higher and nobler ends than these that God has placed them on this Continent, and has so greatly increased their numbers; not in order that they might get a "government situation" for one man, or secure the political triumph of another, but in order that they might be in America what they have been in Europe, a missionary people, the seed of His Church, and not to say it profanely, a light to lighten the Gentiles by whom they are surrounded. By his sobriety, by his chastity, by his honesty, by his perseverance in well-doing, by his fidelity to his religion, by his respect for his Pastors, by his allegiance to his Church, and docility to her precepts, will the Irish Catholic, no matter how humble his social position, most assuredly work out the destiny which God has assigned to him; bring credit upon the race to which he owes his origin, and earn for himself a crown of glory which shall never fade; whilst he who in any respect is false to these his duties, no matter how elevated the sphere in which he moves, no matter how brilliant his talents, or how successful he may be in business, will but bring disgrace upon the honored name of Irishman, shame and sorrow on his spiritual mother, and bequeath a legacy of eternal obloquy to all his followers.

THE MEN OF '48.—On our first and second pages will be found a most interesting lecture lately delivered at New York by T. F. Meagher, upon the late T. B. MacManus, and in which is given, in a concise form, a history of the events of '48, and of the chief actors therein, by one who was himself one of the leaders, and who as such was fully and intimately acquainted with the transactions which he records, and the men whom he depicts. We need scarcely add that we by no means hold ourselves responsible for, or endorse the lecturer's political opinions; but believing him to be a brave and honest man, we publish his lecture, as the best history of the rebellion and men of '48 which we have as yet met with.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.—The debates on the Representation question have been continued during the past week, with much acrimony, many indecent personalities, the usual quantity of anile drivel, which deceives no one, about "Constitutional checks and guarantees," and with little profit to the public. In a last session, honorable gentlemen, having the fears of a general election before their eyes, comport themselves as if already perched upon the anticipated hustings, and address their dulcet and harmonious breath to their several constituencies through the medium of the press. Hence the inordinate quantity of rapid small talk, of rampant patriotism, and of verbose Reports and Motions, for which a last session is always pre-eminently ridiculous. Every man rides his own pet hobby almost to death, in the hopes of winning a good place at the polls. It is rumored that the Parliament will be prorogued early in May; and seeing that honorable members have already got the maximum of their self-allotted wages, that their "drinks" at the bar must henceforward be at their own cost, and that no more money is to be squeezed out of the gentle public, it is probable that the rumor is well-founded.

By letters received last week from the Right Rev. Dr. Horan, Bishop of Kingston, we are happy to learn that that prelate was still at Rome, in the enjoyment of good health and spirits, and proposed to leave the Eternal City, soon after Easter.

His Lordship's letters are most interesting—treating as they do, with a deep religious feeling, of the churches and palaces of the present day, and the ruined temples and tombs of the past—If Rome have so many charms for the mere tourist, what must it be to a man possessed of admitted scholarship, inobtrusive piety, and devotion to his sacred calling—in that monumental city where Religion sits enthroned, and where the heart of a Catholic body beats, whose members are spread over every portion of the Globe.

Monseigneur Horan intends on his return to travel through Ireland, and visit its chief cities, and the most remarkable or attractive portions of the land of his forefathers.—*Com.*

THE CENSUS.—Our readers must have observed with much surprise the results of the late Census; in so far as the Irish population of Montreal is concerned. The numbers assigned to the Irish are only 14,469; and though we published those numbers as we found them in the official document before us, we felt assured that there was a mistake somewhere. This opinion has been confirmed by subsequent inquiries; and we think that we can now indicate the source of error, and give a tolerably close approximation to the actual force of that portion of our Montreal population which is composed of Irishmen and their descendants. The figures 14,469 comprise, as we at first suspected, only the Irish-born section of the Irish population, but do not include their descendants. These were, by the omission of an important column in the Census schedules, for which the Census Commissioners, however, are by no means responsible, classed amongst the citizens of "British Origin;" and we think that it is by no means difficult to extricate them from their very improper position. As we distinguish betwixt Great Britain and Ireland, so also should the Census schedules have distinguished betwixt "British Origin," and "Irish Origin," and this defect we propose to supply.

The total Irish born population amounts to 14,469; the total British born population to 7,629; and the population of "British Origin" that is to say both of British and Irish origin—to 21,647. Now it is reasonable to assume that the descendants of Irish parents, are to the descendants of British parents, in the same ratio as the Irish born are to the British born; and applying this rule, we assign to the descendants of the former nearly two-thirds of the numbers 21,647—or 14,000—since the Irish of Montreal are to the British, in the ratio of nearly two to one.

This gives us, as the amount of the Irish population of the City—including Irishmen and their descendants—a total of, say in round numbers, 28,500; and this we believe to be very near the truth, and if anything, under, rather than above the mark. As a proof, we will apply the test afforded by the Religious Statistics of the City. There are in Montreal, 66,099 Catholics; and if we assume that every man, woman, and child of the 42,886 Canadians, are Catholics, we shall still have a Catholic population of 23,213, whose national origin is unaccounted for, but of which the immense majority are Irish born, or of Irish descent. The English, Scotch, German, and other Catholics of Montreal, cannot possibly exceed, can scarce be supposed to reach, the number of one thousand; which would leave us, at least, an Irish Catholic population of upwards of 22,000, who thus constitute fully one-third of the entire Catholic population.

The final results at which we arrive are these. The Irish population of Montreal (including the Irish-born and their descendants) amounts to 28,500, of whom 6,500 may be Protestants, and the remainder 22,000 are Catholics. If it can be shown that we have erred in our calculations, we are open to correction; but we think that we have under-estimated, rather than over-estimated, the numbers of the Irish Catholics of this great City.

From these figures it may be seen how important a part in the future of Canada, our Irish Catholic population is destined to play, if its members prove true to themselves, to the traditions of their fathers, and to their great and holy mission. That mission the Irish cannot accomplish—though some would fain persuade them to the contrary—by fustian harangues at the hustings, by electioneering intrigues, by place-hunting, by allowing themselves to be made tools of, or stepping-stones to power, by the unprincipled political adventurer, or by listening to bombastic appeals to the "Irish vote" and the "Irish interest." No; it is for higher and nobler ends than these that God has placed them on this Continent, and has so greatly increased their numbers; not in order that they might get a "government situation" for one man, or secure the political triumph of another, but in order that they might be in America what they have been in Europe, a missionary people, the seed of His Church, and not to say it profanely, a light to lighten the Gentiles by whom they are surrounded. By his sobriety, by his chastity, by his honesty, by his perseverance in well-doing, by his fidelity to his religion, by his respect for his Pastors, by his allegiance to his Church, and docility to her precepts, will the Irish Catholic, no matter how humble his social position, most assuredly work out the destiny which God has assigned to him; bring credit upon the race to which he owes his origin, and earn for himself a crown of glory which shall never fade; whilst he who in any respect is false to these his duties, no matter how elevated the sphere in which he moves, no matter how brilliant his talents, or how successful he may be in business, will but bring disgrace upon the honored name of Irishman, shame and sorrow on his spiritual mother, and bequeath a legacy of eternal obloquy to all his followers.

THE INUNDATION RELIEF COMMITTEE.—We understand that some of the members of this Committee will call upon the citizens for subscriptions, although they desire that the contributions should be voluntary in so far as possible.

OUR "NATURAL ALLIES" AND SEPARATE SCHOOLS.—Of one thing we cannot complain; we cannot accuse our "natural allies" of deceiving us by liberal professions, neither can we plead in excuse for our infatuation that we have been deluded by their fair promises. No! let us be just. The "Protestant Reformer" make no secret of their hostility towards Catholics; they make no effort to conceal the contempt in which they hold us. Here is a specimen of their avowed designs upon the civil and religious liberties of Catholics, in the form of a Bill introduced by Mr. Ferguson for the repeal of the Separate School Law of Upper Canada:—

Whereas the establishment of Sectarian or Separate Schools in that part of this Province called Upper Canada has been attended with evil effects in many parts thereof: And whereas the peace, welfare and good Government of that part of this Province require that such Sectarian or Separate Schools should be wholly abrogated and abolished: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Great Britain, doth enact as follows:— "From and after the twenty-fifth day of December, which will be in the present year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, the Act forming chapter sixty-five of the Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada, and intitled, 'An Act respecting Separate Schools,' shall be, and the same is hereby repealed."

The Catholics of Upper Canada cannot be ignorant of the kind intentions of their "natural allies" towards them, or doubtful of the first results of giving to the Protestant Reformers an increased weight in the Legislature by means of Representation by Population. "Separate School" will last whilst Equality of Representation betwixt the two sections of the Province lasts, but no longer; and in urging Catholics to resist Representation by Population, we are in fact only urging them to fight for their own civil and religious liberties, and to resist Protestant Ascendency.

The navigation may now be said to be open; steamboats since Wednesday last have made their appearance opposite the wharves, on which however much ice is yet piled up.

FIRST ARRIVAL FROM SEA.—The ship "Shandon" Murray, master, which left Glasgow on the 20th March, arrived at Quebec yesterday, with a general cargo for this port. The "Shandon" is consigned to Messrs. Andrew MacFarlane & Co.—*Montreal Herald*, Saturday.

THE FLOOD.—The waters have resumed their ordinary level, and we are happy to say that, thanks to the prompt measures adopted, the sufferings of the poor are not so great as at first it was feared they would be. A Committee of which Thomas Ryan, Esq., is Chairman, was named at a meeting of the citizens held on Friday last, and we have no doubt but that everything will be done that is required by the emergency. The chief evil to be guarded against now is the spread of sickness. Fevers of a low typhoid type may be looked for, and prompt hygienic measures should be adopted before the setting in of the hot weather to ward off the calamity.

AID TO THE SUFFERERS OF THE FLOOD.

The Relief Committee appointed at the meeting on Saturday is now fully organized; Mr. Thomas Ryan is Chairman, and Mr. A. LaRocque Treasurer. A subscription list has been opened and those who desire to contribute may do so at the Exchange or at the City and District Savings Bank. The need for aid has already been sufficiently set forth in these columns. We understand the very greatest care will be taken that the money is properly applied; and that none but the really suffering shall receive aid.

Subscription for Relief of the Sufferers from the Inundation already received:

Table listing names and amounts: City and District Savings Bank \$100.00, Capr, Raynes (Cote St. Antoine) 40.00, Miss Mathews [ditto] 1.00, Teachers and Scholars of Model School of McGill College Normal School 77.80, C J Cusack 20.00, Wm Cunningham 20.00, Thomas Ryan 50.00, E Atwater 20.00, Robert Muir 20.00, H L McDougall 25.00, D L McDougall 50.00, Hon L H Holton 50.00, J G Dickson 10.00, T Hart 20.00, Hy Murphy 20.00, T A Nelson 20.00, F Penn 20.00, Joseph McKay & Bros 39.00, N Doherty 10.00, John Dougal 30.00, E Greenfields, Sons & Co 20.00, M H Gault 10.00, Joe Lewis 10.00, J B Smith 25.00, Wm O'Brien 5.00, Bank of Montreal 200.00, Tarton Penn 20.00, Madame de Monteuach 8.00, Special Jury at Quebec, by the hands of H S Scott, Esq. 12.00, O Perrault de Linieres 5.00, Rev Henry Wilkes 5.00, O S Wood 20.00, Angus Hooper 5.00, Smith & Gadyne 20.00, John Gardner 15.00, James Law 25.00, Thomas D'Arcy McGee, M.P.P. 20.00, Bank of British North America 100.00, Mulholland & Baker 20.00, Edward Murphy 20.00.

COMMITTEE:

Table with two columns of names: Messrs T Ryan, J Dougal, Thos Fatten, I Gould, Ed Murphy, G W Weaver, H Murphy, E Atwater, H Starnes, J Greenfields, J Lewis, W P Bartley, Versailles, R McShane, H A Nelson, F Penn; Messrs L Marchand, B Devlin, A Larocque, Joe McLennan, N Valois, T S Brown, H Munro, C J Coursol, C LeBlanc, M Doherty, M H Gault, Wm Rodden, A McCambridge, H Mathewson, G S Brush.

THE INUNDATION RELIEF COMMITTEE.—We understand that some of the members of this Committee will call upon the citizens for subscriptions, although they desire that the contributions should be voluntary in so far as possible.

OUR "NATURAL ALLIES" AND SEPARATE SCHOOLS.—Of one thing we cannot complain; we cannot accuse our "natural allies" of deceiving us by liberal professions, neither can we plead in excuse for our infatuation that we have been deluded by their fair promises. No! let us be just. The "Protestant Reformer" make no secret of their hostility towards Catholics; they make no effort to conceal the contempt in which they hold us. Here is a specimen of their avowed designs upon the civil and religious liberties of Catholics, in the form of a Bill introduced by Mr. Ferguson for the repeal of the Separate School Law of Upper Canada:—

Whereas the establishment of Sectarian or Separate Schools in that part of this Province called Upper Canada has been attended with evil effects in many parts thereof: And whereas the peace, welfare and good Government of that part of this Province require that such Sectarian or Separate Schools should be wholly abrogated and abolished: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Great Britain, doth enact as follows:— "From and after the twenty-fifth day of December, which will be in the present year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, the Act forming chapter sixty-five of the Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada, and intitled, 'An Act respecting Separate Schools,' shall be, and the same is hereby repealed."

The Catholics of Upper Canada cannot be ignorant of the kind intentions of their "natural allies" towards them, or doubtful of the first results of giving to the Protestant Reformers an increased weight in the Legislature by means of Representation by Population. "Separate School" will last whilst Equality of Representation betwixt the two sections of the Province lasts, but no longer; and in urging Catholics to resist Representation by Population, we are in fact only urging them to fight for their own civil and religious liberties, and to resist Protestant Ascendency.

The navigation may now be said to be open; steamboats since Wednesday last have made their appearance opposite the wharves, on which however much ice is yet piled up.

FIRST ARRIVAL FROM SEA.—The ship "Shandon" Murray, master, which left Glasgow on the 20th March, arrived at Quebec yesterday, with a general cargo for this port. The "Shandon" is consigned to Messrs. Andrew MacFarlane & Co.—*Montreal Herald*, Saturday.

The following is an extract of a letter, dated 23rd March, from an eminent Canadian Ecclesiastic at Rome:—

"As yet everything here is quiet; but I fear it is the calm which usually precedes the tempest. Things cannot long continue as they are; the strain is too great. The eyes of all are turned towards France as the supreme arbiter. Fortunately for society, there is a power above that of France—a power which in its own good time will arise and judge its own cause. The promise of the Saviour will still hold good, and the Barque of Peter will triumphantly ride out the tempest. It is this conviction which sustains the Holy Father in most of the bitter trials to which he is exposed. Whilst enemies press him on every side—whilst the heretic and the infidel rejoice, because they think the throne of Peter is destroyed, and that the Catholic Church is about to disappear for ever—the successor of St. Peter looks on them with that peaceful smile which his countenance ever wears; and in his distress he raises his eyes to the mountain of God, whence alous he hopes that assistance will come. Let us also pray for our common Father—let us pray for the Church, that God may shorten the trials of the one, and grant to the other a glorious triumph over all her enemies.—Amen.

"The Revolutionists here are on the qui vive; they look forward to the coming of the Piedmontese as a signal of liberty, when they will enjoy all the blessings of a golden age. If it were not for the damage that the Piedmontese and their friends would cause morality and religion—were it not for all those beautiful monuments of Pagan and Christian antiquity, which require constant care to preserve—I would be glad to see them under the Piedmontese rule for a few years, so that they might learn to appreciate the blessings they now possess. The fact is, that the people of the Roman States are perfectly free, and should be happy. Already, those of the Pope's subjects who have passed under the rule of the King of Sardinia bitterly regret the change—they have now to pay very heavy taxes; more than three times greater than those they paid to the Papal Government, with the prospect of seeing those taxes increased. Like the prodigal child, they weep as they remember their former state—may their return be as sincere as that of the Prodigal!

"Since my last letter, I have not seen any thing that would interest you much. I visited some Painters' studios. There was one beautiful painting of the Virgin and Child, which I should have purchased if I had been rich; it was small—30 inches by 12—price \$200. I did not buy it, but I looked at it well. There was another magnificent picture done to order, for a church in England—the price was \$1000. You see that the Catholics in England are bestirring themselves, and are enriching their buildings with fine paintings.

"After all the beautiful churches I have seen in Europe, those of Canada will appear poor and naked. But if we have not the means of ornamenting them with paintings and sculpture, we must endeavor to make them shine forth by the piety of the faithful—the most beautiful and the most agreeable ornament in the sight of heaven."

THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR.—Events succeed each other with such rapidity in the United States, and the tidings from that distracted country are so confused, not to say contradictory, that it is difficult to ascertain the true positions of the contending parties, and impossible to give a detailed account of the proceedings. This only seems clear: that the people at Baltimore offered opposition to the passage of a Massachusetts regiment through their city, and that a serious affray, in which several were killed, and more wounded, was the consequence; that a most bitter animosity is kindled betwixt North and South which never can be allayed; that much valuable property in the Federal arsenals and Navy-yards has been destroyed, and that a civil war, of which no man can predict the results is now raging. Rumors of an uprising of the blacks are rife, but these we hope are unfounded. Arms of all kinds are being eagerly purchased in Canada, and the gun-smiths are consequently driving a profitable trade.

THE "CLOACA MAXIMA."—The Toronto *Mirror* of the 19th inst., gives the following forcible illustration of our thesis, that Protestantism is the common sewer of the Catholic Church:—

"ANOTHER CONVERT.—Dean Swift told a truth which is becoming more apparent every day, when he said—'when the Pope weeds his garden, he throws the weeds over the wall to us (Protestants.)' The weeding goes on a pace even in our own quiet, tho' growing country. The latest instance has occurred in one of the Lower Canadian Parishes. It will be remembered, and indeed there are few of our people resident in this Province who have not been pestered with relations of the fact, that a Society has been established for the express purpose of converting the benighted French Canadians from 'Popery' to Protestantism. This Society holds its annual meetings, and collects money by annual soirees and missionary lectures for the purpose. We have often smiled at the large posters on our fences, by which the aid of good Protestants are solicited for the purpose of supporting the new evangelists in their crusade against the Catholicity of French Canada. Well, what has been the result of the missionary labour of these people in the direction indicated? They have not perhaps succeeded in inducing a dozen people to change their religion. But they have made one remarkable convert who (as to his morals at all events) has succeeded in becoming a very remarkable convert indeed. We allude to that dirty individual, one Francis Mollere, who was arrested for rape on a respectable married woman one or two weeks ago. This, now notorious individual, was one of the 'converted' adherents of the Grand Ligne mission, and shone as a light among the 'Swiss' Protestants of that locality! We hope that the next time the French Canadian missionary society solicits money from the pockets of Upper Canadians, they will enlighten us as to the mode by which Francis Mollere 'fell from grace;' in such a manner as to be such a scandal to all people who hate both immorality and apostasy.

Western politicians thought Upper Canada had half a million more people than the Lower Province and some of us, in this section, began to think that if there were so great a disproportion between their population and ours, it was almost time to consider whether the relative representation of the two parts of the Province ought not in justice to be readjusted. But it so happens that the facts does not bear out the theory, for Upper Canada has scarcely two hundred thousand more people than Lower Canada. The whole of the Census Commissioners have not yet sent in their complete returns, some ten out of the hundred have not yet forwarded the bare enumeration of their districts to the head office, but enough is known to make it tolerably certain that Upper Canada has increased 40 per cent since the last census, and Lower Canada 30 per cent, bringing the population of the whole country up to about 2,600,000. Perhaps this result, taken into consideration in connection with the extremely able and interesting speech of the Hon. Mr. J. A. Macdonald, which we publish in this issue of the *Chronicle*, may cause the agitation of Representation by Population to be allayed for another decade, by

which time we shall very likely have developed our commerce with the Lower Colonies; and be ready for a union with them.—*Quebec Chronicle*

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKET.

Flour.—Fine, \$3.90 to \$4.10; Superfine, No. 2, \$5.80 to \$5; Superfine, No. 1, \$5.15 to \$5.20, the latter price offered for 200 and 250 barrel lots, and smaller sales at higher figures according to brand; Fancy, \$5.50 to \$5.60; Extra, \$6 to \$6.20; Superior Extra, \$6.50 to \$7.
Bag-Flour.—Dull; Spring, \$2.60 to \$2.65; Fyfe, \$2.65 to \$2.70.
Wheat.—U. C. Spring ex-cars, \$1.14 to \$1.15, and for future delivery \$1.23; White Fall, \$1.40.
Peas.—Dull "damaged" sold yesterday in cart-load at 12 1/2c per bushel.
Ashes.—Offers of \$7 have been made for Pots.
Pork.—Purchases of Pork were made by dealers yesterday at the following rates:—Mess, \$18.25 to \$18.50; Thin Mess; \$16.50; Prime Mess, \$14.50. They ask higher rates.
Butter.—Sales are only for local demand, and 12 to 12 1/2c is paid for good.
Eggs.—Sales by the barrel are at 7d to 7 1/2d per dozen for fresh ones.
Provisions.—Holders of Mess Pork here are asking \$19 to \$20; Prime, \$17; Prime Mess is inquired for; no sales to report in any grade.
Seeds.—Dull; dealers offer \$2.50 to \$2.80 for country parcels of Timothy; choice by retail, brings \$3 to \$3.50 according to quality. Clover \$6 to \$5.40 by wholesale; retail sales have been at \$6.—*Montreal Witness.*

Births.
At St. Remi, on the 5th inst., Mrs. Hugh M-Gill, of a son.
In this city, on the 12th inst., Mrs. Christopher Egan, of a daughter.
Married.
On the 16th inst., at St. Mary's Church, Williamstown, by the Rev. Mr. McCarthy, John Barrett, Esq., to Hannah, daughter of P. M'Ra'e, Esq., all of Glengarry.
In Ottawa City, on the 10th inst., Mr. William M'Evella, of Montreal, to Miss Ellen O'Reilly, youngest daughter of Mr. Michael O'Reilly.
In this city, on the 23rd inst., in St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. P. Dowd, Mr. Edward Blacker, of Green Island, West Troy, N.Y., to Miss Isabella Peron, of this city.
In this city, on the 23rd inst., in St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. P. Dowd, Mr. John Crawley, to Miss Terese Peron, both of this city.

Died.
In this city, on the 22nd inst., Mr. Daniel Sexton, aged 74 years.
Suddenly, in this city, on the 24th instant, Neil Doherty, aged 50 years.
Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corner of Colborne Avenue and Kent Street, to the French Cathedral, at 8 o'clock, on Friday, the 26th instant, and from thence to the place of interment, Catholic Burying Ground.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
ON and after the First of May next, the Partnership, heretofore existing between the undersigned, is by mutual consent Dissolved.
The True Witness will from and after the same date be Printed and Published by George E. Clerik, GEORGE E. CLERIK, JOHN GILLIES.



A GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT
Will be given by the **ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY,**
AT THE **CITY CONCERT HALL,**
ON **WEDNESDAY EVENING, 8th MAY,**
The Proceeds to be handed to the Citizens' Committee for the **RELIEF OF THE SUFFERERS**
By the late Inundation.
TICKETS, 25 cents.

THE COMMITTEE MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will take place on MONDAY EVENING next, the 29th inst., at Eight o'clock. Members of the old and new Committees are requested to attend punctually.
By Order, J. CURRAN, Sec. Genl.

CARD OF THANKS.
H. BRENNAN would respectfully return thanks to his friends and the public generally, for their liberal patronage during the past three years and hopes to merit a continuance of the same. He has also to inform them that he intends to REMOVE to the East wing of the shop at present occupied by D. & J. Sadlier, corner of Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier streets, where he will manufacture Boots and Shoes of the best material and to order as heretofore.

SITUATION WANTED.
A Middle aged Man, having a Diploma, both for a Model School and Academy, would willingly engage as RESIDENT TUTOR, or TEACHER, to a Public School.
Apply to this Office, or to Mr. William Fitzgerald, 125 St. Antoine Street, Montreal, C.E.
April 4.

DIPHTHERIA.
We are informed that a sure specific for the DREADED DISEASE, DIPHTHERIA and sore throat, now prevailing to such an alarming extent, is Perry Davis' Pain Killer. It is used as a gargle to the throat, mixed with water—two parts water and one Pain Killer. It will quickly cure the disease, and never fail, if applied in time. As soon as the throat shows any signs of soreness, gargle with Pain Killer as above prescribed, and in bad cases, use it freely to bathe the neck. This should be made known to the world, and we advise every one afflicted to give it a trial. It is sold by medicine dealers generally. Read what DR. WALTER writes us from Coshocton, Ohio: "I am happy to inform you that the PAIN KILLER cures this new disease, Diphtheria or Sore Throat, that is prevailing to so alarming an extent in this section of the country." On Walnut Creek, Holmes County, they use scarcely any other remedy, and it has never been known to fail in a single instance when used in time. This fact should be made known to the world.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

Very warlike preparations continued to prevail in Paris. The army is being drilled for war and provided with baggage and waggon.

All the French Marshals have been summoned to attend an Extraordinary Council of War at Paris on the 8th of April.

The Patrie says the Emperor has written to Prince Murat, disapproving his recent manifesto relative to the Neapolitan Crown.

The Sunday Paris journals are calling for a dissolution of the Corps Legislatif, owing to the large number of Legitimists and Ultramontans in the body.

The Bourse on the 5th was firmer. Rentes, 67 1/2.

The Courier de Bretagne announces that a steel-plated frigate on a completely new plan, suggested by the Emperor, is shortly to be launched.

The Minister of Marine has given orders for laying down two more steel-plated frigates at L'Orient, to be called the Heroine and the Surveillante.

The Revue Contemporaine contains an article by M. de Calonne, its editor, on Poland and the consequences of the Treaties of Vienna.

Is more pressing than that of Italy, or that of Greece. It would go a great way to remove the difficulty of the Eastern question.

A CHANCE OF EUROPEAN WAR.—The Opinion Nationale has an article discussing the probabilities of peace or war.

As to Austria, the writer considers her position and interests to be quite different. "Austria," he observes, "has in Venetia an excellent and numerous army, ready to enter on a campaign."

The Times Paris correspondent of the 3rd of April says that the remains of the Emperor Napoleon I. were transferred, at two o'clock on Tuesday, April 2nd, from the Chapel of St. Jerome in the Church of the Invalides, where they had rested for the last 20 years.

It was reported that military operations in which Garibaldi was to take part, are about to commence.

Sweden and Denmark have recognised Victor Emmanuel as King of Italy.

troops in Venetia act against Italy. On the subject of such an alliance our contemporary says:—"That a coalition of Prussia and Austria against France is an extravagant idea, we do not deny; but an attack of Austria, isolated, on Italy, supported by France, would not be less so."

The Times Paris correspondent writes:—"I call your attention to the following article from the Journal des Debats, recommending the French Government to increase its navy."

"That the state of agitation and uncertainty which disquiets Europe may oblige all the Powers, great and small, to take more than usual precautions we cannot deny; but that the First Minister of England should once more have no other means of obtaining enormous votes of money and oratorical effects than by parading before the Volunteers, as well as the House of Commons, the monstrous horridum of invasion, is what we cannot understand, or, rather what we understand too well."

The article concludes in the following terms:—"We shall never be backward in calling the attention of our country, as is the duty of every Frenchman who writes or speaks, to what is passing on the other side of the Channel."

It appears that measures are to be taken by Government for the suppression of all religious associations (congregations) not already recognized and authorized by the law.

The Opinion publishes an article on the Roman question, which says:—"The French occupation could not be further prolonged without rendering the position of France more difficult."

Italy. It was reported that military operations in which Garibaldi was to take part, are about to commence.

Sweden and Denmark have recognised Victor Emmanuel as King of Italy.

expelled several French journalists from Venice, and it is possible that this may be the cause of an ambroglio with Louis Napoleon.

The Independence Belge makes the following remarks:—"For some time past the Italian journals, especially those of Lombardy, have made mention of the concentration of the enemy's troops upon the frontiers, and these movements have led to energetic measures of precaution on the part of the government of Turin."

The official Gazette announces that a conspiracy has been discovered in Modena and the Romagna, in which some disbanded Volunteers from the army of Southern Italy are implicated.

The Government of the King has taken precautionary measures.

The danger is very serious, and it is incessant. We have Mazzini's proclamations to the patriots who are still willing to listen to him, to the effect that if they will dare to strike a blow for Venetia King Victor Emmanuel and his Government must needs follow their lead.

On the part of Italy war is long since actually most openly, irrevocably declared; but the declaration will only be followed up by positive hostilities when the newly-united nation shall be internally and externally strong enough to vindicate an indisputable right.

bring the whole Italian nation, no less than the whole Royal army, into the field.

The only question is, is Count Cavour the absolute master of the situation in Italy? Is he the real doorkeeper of Janus's Temple, and can he reckon without Garibaldi, Bertani, and all those headlong patriots who seemingly stole a march upon him last spring, and effected their landing at Marsala.

Well, something of that frantic enthusiasm which last year so nearly exposed the north of Italy to invasion from an ungovernable hurry to rescue the south from thralldom, seems now that spring brings round the warlike season to creep along the ranks of the Italian army no less than among the multitude.

More than 8,000 men in different corps, all armed and equipped, are said to have been thus solemnly bespoken; the recruiting parties are, it is said, either non-commissioned officers in the various regiments or agents in every variety of disguises, and even women.

An incessant movement is also perceptible among those men who are thought to be deepest in Garibaldi's secrets, and the landing on the coasts of Albania seems now to have been matter of serious meaning.

Rome.—It was rumoured that Napoleon has given assurances to the Pope that the French troops will not quit Rome.

NAPLES.—The following letter from Naples, dated the 25th of March, appears in Bullier's lithographic sheets:—"All the Garibaldians have not quitted Naples."

Lord Palmerston has for some time been received as a sort of "Proselyte of the Gate," an outside pillar of the Evangelical Tabernacle.

Alliance."—Ense et Calamo (By the sword and the pen), Capra, Feb. 27, 1861. Sir.—I am very grateful for all that the Christians of England have done for the welfare of man and the rights of nations.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Diet would open at Vienna on the 6th.

The following article, which is from the semi-official Danau-Zeitung, at first greatly alarmed the Viennese, but they have now come to the conclusion that the state of affairs in Dalmatia is less dangerous than it is represented to be by the Austrian Government, which probably wishes to rouse the Germans from their slumberiness.

We long ago hinted that the coast of the Adriatic was likely to be the scene of important events in the spring.

The Turin Military Gazette having published an article proposing to France, Italy, and Austria the partition of Switzerland, Count Cavour has officially declared to the Federal Council that this article does not represent the policy of the Italian Government.

SWITZERLAND.

The Madrid journals of the 28th ult. have reached us. The Espana, a Moderado organ, complains with great bitterness that the "revolutionists" of that city had manifested pleasure at the receipt of a telegraphic despatch announcing (erroneously, however) that the French troops were about to be withdrawn from Rome.

DENMARK.

We are rapidly drifting into a new war with Germany. The last attempt of the Danish Government to come to an amicable understanding with the Estates of Holstein has signally failed.

NEW YORK, April 22.—The British residents are forming a regiment of Light Infantry. One company is completed, the second is forming.

UNITED STATES.

New York, April 22.—The British residents are forming a regiment of Light Infantry. One company is completed, the second is forming.

New York, April 23.—The World says that General Wool has arranged to send troops horeafter by rail to Havre de Grace, thence via Annapolis to Washington.

families of the volunteers. The Brooklyn Common Council has voted \$100,000 for the equipment of the 13th regt. to leave to-day.

THE BRITISH CONSUL THREATENS SOUTH CAROLINA.

Washington, April 17. An Englishman named Jasper arrived here this morning from Charleston, S. C. He came by way of Richmond, Va. He reports that he was arrested in Charleston, charged with being the correspondent of the New York Times, and that the British Consul interfered and demanded of Governor Pickens his immediate release on the ground that Jasper was a British subject.

The opinion gains ground here that the Southern stories of a bloodless fight in Charleston harbor are not true, so far as the rebels are concerned. There are those in the city who report that they saw at least two boat loads of the killed and wounded brought to one of the Charleston wharves. Another witness states that one of the newspapers on Saturday morning put on its bulletin a list of casualties, and that an officer in the rebel army tore it down and destroyed it. There are also other reports of private funerals, and of evidence suppressed, and after making allowance for exaggeration, it seems clear that the whole truth has not been made known.

St. Louis, April 17 1861. The State Journal publishes the following reply from Governor Jackson to Secretary Cameron:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

JAYVENON CITY, Mo., April 17, 1861. Sir—Your despatch of the 15th instant, making a call on Missouri for four regiments of men for immediate service, has been received. There can be, I apprehend, no doubt, but these men are intended to form part of the President's army to make war upon the people of the Succeeded States. Your requisition, in my judgment, is illegal, unconstitutional, and revolutionary in its objects, inhuman and diabolical, and cannot be complied with. Not one man will, of the State of Missouri, furnish or carry on such an unbloody crusade.

C. F. JACKSON, Governor of Missouri.

REPUBLICAN LEGISLATION IN MICHIGAN.

Some eight years ago there was a great ferment in this State and especially in this city, over an application which numerous of our fellow-citizens of the Catholic religious faith had made to the Legislature for a division of the school fund and the allotment of so much of it to the Catholic people as would fairly belong to them according to their proportionate numbers in the State. Among the most prominent of those who resisted this application and stimulated public hostility to it, were gentlemen who are now leading men of the Republican party. The alleged ground of this resistance was, that the school fund was sacredly designed for the promotion of general public education, without respect to religious beliefs, and that to divert it from this general purpose and divide it up between religious denominations, was contrary to the interests of education, and calculated to promote the separate interests of a church which they avowed to be hostile to free institutions and to have ulterior designs subversive of the Government itself. All who opposed the division by no means did so on this ground. Many opposed it for obvious and sensible reasons, which would have been quite sufficient to defeat it. It was the Know-Nothings of those days—Republicans of to-day—whose opposition was violent and unreasonable, and who would tolerate no gift by the State for the promotion of any separate religious educational interest, especially for any Catholic educational interest. Let us see what these Know-Nothings of those days and Republicans of to-day are doing now. The late Legislature by a solid Republican vote in both houses, gave twenty-five thousand acres of the swamp lands for the establishment of a "German-American University" in Detroit. It cannot be objected to this "University" that it is designed to be a religious institution, nor that it is designed to teach any religious faith. Quite the contrary. It is to be an infidel institution. It is to teach that all religious faith is humbug. Its prospective managers belong to the Carl Schurz school of philosophy, who talk about God as "that ideal gentleman beyond the stars." It will regularly celebrate the anniversary of the birth of Tom Paine. It will propagate as preposterous ideas concerning government as concerning religion. This is the sort of an affair the late Legislature gave twenty-five thousand acres of land to establish in this city, and we have not heard of a leading Republican who does not applaud the act of the Legislature or silently acquiesce in it. And many of these leading Republicans are the very men who, eight years ago, regarded with so much holy horror the proposition to permit the Catholics to use some part of the school fund to educate their own children in their own way. It did not matter with them that the Catholic Church is a Christian church—that it preaches Christ crucified. It was enough for them that the Pope of Rome has something to do with it. The Pope of Rome will have nothing to do with the Detroit "German-American University." The Catholic Church differs in another respect from the German Red Republicans for whose benefit this "University" is to be established. The Catholic Church does not in a body vote the Black Republican ticket; the German Red Republicans do. Does not the Catholic Church now see how it may obtain a division of the school fund? It is notorious that these twenty-five thousand acres of land were given to the Red Republican Germans as the price of their continued allegiance to the Black Republican party. They will of course demand to be paid regularly for this allegiance; this "University" will want more land and by. They demand that the liquor law shall not be enforced, and it is seen that leading Republicans propose that this demand shall be complied with. It results that religion, the Sabbath, morals, temperance, are all subordinate to the supposed interests of Republican party. It would be an amusing, if it were not a ghastly sight to see wardens, vestrymen, deacons and elders in Protestant churches voting in the Legislature for this gift to establish an infidel school, or applauding it or silently acquiescing in it outside of the Legislature. It is a ghastly sight to see Christian men making the interests of their religion and the interests of civilization subordinate to the interests of their political party. It is no wonder that the foundations of the Government are giving way, since the political party is in power which conducts government thus.—Detroit Free Press.

THE DAILY JOURNAL POISON.—A little mineral admixture in their daily bread, a little morbid quality in their daily milk, would be justly deemed as tending to wear away the health; yet the daily journal opens your doors, distilling by little and little false, latitudinarian, and radical opinions. No marvel if you find your old age surrounded by sons who have made shipwreck of faith. It is impossible to watch too affectionately the literature which comes into the hands of the young. If you desire them to be guarded and manly Christians, their patulum must be truth. It is as certain of the mind as of the body, that whatever is taken into it should tend directly to its growth and strength; all that is otherwise, is noxious. Nutrition, moreover, is a gradual process, the result of repeated acts. If, then, the mind and character are to make progress and acquire firmness, there must be not slight and occasional, but regular and extensive study of God's revealed will. Thus, by promoting knowledge of truth, and discouraging familiarity with falsehood,

we may, under God's blessing, do much to protect ourselves against abounding infidelity.

Dr. J. W. Alexander. If these strictures by the distinguished Presbyterian divine, to whom they are credited, be correct, as to the daily press, how much more are they to the daily schools—the public schools which professedly ignore religion but really teach either indifference or Protestantism. Catholic parents and guardians should "think well on it."

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY AS UNDERSTOOD BY SCOTCH PURITANS.

"It is curious"—says the London Times—"to see how Scottish authors are now, in virtue of that democratic constitution of the Kirk, attempting to set up a defence of the Covenanters as the champions of liberty. In no degree were they champions of toleration. They fought for a certain democratic power, but democratic power may mean anything we please—anarchy, confiscation, the direst tyranny, a reign of terror; and that form of democracy for which the Covenanters fought was nothing else than a democratic despotism. Mr. Chambers gives some curious illustrations of the Scottish doctrine of toleration so late as the year 1709. In that year a Mr. Greenshields had the courage to set up a meeting-house in a court near the cross of Edinburgh where he introduced the English liturgy. It was the first time that the Prayer-book had been publicly used in Scotland since the Jenny Geddes Riot of 1637. Mr. Greenshields was cited to appear before the Presbytery of Edinburgh, and was ordered to discontinue his ministrations under a threat of high pains and penalties. As he persisted in his duty, he was brought before the magistrates of the city, who committed him to prison for his offence. From his prison he addressed a petition to the Court of Session setting forth the hardship of his case, seeing that no law forbade the reading of the English service. The magistrates replied that no law was required for the prohibition of the English service, as the establishment of the Presbyterian worship was of itself sufficient to condemn and abolish that service which was manifestly inconsistent with it. The Lords of Session refused to set Mr. Greenshields at liberty unless he would engage "to forswear the English service," and this, too, though among the rev. gentlemen's congregation, dependent on his offices, were a considerable number of English people who had gone to Edinburgh as officers of Customs and Excise. By the Act of Union, however, an appeal to the House of Lords was now possible, and to this higher tribunal the persecuted clergyman appealed. After he had lain for fully a year in the loathsome Tolbooth he was at last released by an order from the House of Lords. "It is a tacit rescinding of all our laws for the security of our worship," wrote Woodrow, one of the favorite historians of the Kirk; and that unhappy man (Greenshields) has been able to do more for the setting up of the English service than King Charles I. was able to do." Thus, so late as 1711, when we imagined that the fires of persecution had died out, the toleration of the English liturgy in Scotland was only possible through an order from the House of Lords.

The London Times, commenting on the Census, says:—"The numbers of fighting-men, as well as intelligence and wealth, determine the position England holds in the presence of the other great Powers of Europe, and are the measure of the influence which it can exert in the cause of freedom all over the world. The Census displays to her enemies the force invaders have to dread, and to friendly states the numbers of their friends in England. The first Census was taken under Mr. Pitt's administration in 1801. It was the year of the Union with Ireland; a year of famine, and a year of sanguinary war with France, having the Northern Confederacy for its allies. The population of Great Britain was estimated at 7,392,000 in 1751. Manufactures and the large towns increased, but emigration was commencing, and some country villages were deserted. Goldsmith says—

"All fires the land, to hastening ill a prey, Where wealth accumulates and men decay; Princes and Lords may flourish or may fade; A breath can make them, as a breath can make; But a bold peasantry, their country's pride, When once destroyed, can never be supplied."

And Dr. Price contended that there was an absolute decay of the population. This gave rise to a protracted controversy, which, in the critical state of the country, it was important to settle. The population of Great Britain was then enumerated in 1801, and amounted to 10,917,000, and with that of Ireland united with her, made above 16,000,000. This was a triumphant reply to the doubts of those who despaired of their country. Notwithstanding the war the population increased, as the Census showed, at the rate of 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 every 10 years until 1848. Then immense emigrations took place; there was a depopulating famine in Ireland, which had an imperfect Poor Law, and cholera was epidemic; yet the population of Great Britain was augmented by 2,308,000, and although the population of Ireland fell off, the people of the United Kingdom amounted to 27,724,000 in 1851. Since that date, there have been great emigration, and an epidemic of cholera; but the marriages have increased, the births have exceeded the deaths, and the mortality of the towns has been diminished by sanitary measures. An increase of the population may be expected; but its extent and the particular classes which have increased or declined, in towns or in the country, can only be determined by the Census to be taken on the 8th of April."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal support extended to him during the past twelve years, would announce to them that he has just completed a most extensive and varied Stock of PLAIN and FANCY FURNITURE,—the largest ever on view in this city. It comprises every article in the Furniture line. He would call special attention to his stock of first class Furniture, such as Rosewood, Mahogany, Black Walnut, Oak, Chestnut, and enameled Chamber Sets, varying in price from \$20 to \$225. Also to his Mahogany, Walnut and Oak Parlour, Dining, Library and Hall Furniture, of various styles and prices, together with 2000 Cane and 3000 Wood Seat Chairs, of thirty-five different patterns, and varying from 40c. to \$18 each. The whole have been manufactured for cash during the winter, and in such large quantities as to insure a saving of 10 per cent to purchasers. Goods packed for shipping and delivered on board the Boats or Car, or at the residences of buyers residing within the city limits, free of charge.

Also, on hand a large assortment of the following Goods:—Solid Mahogany and Veneers, Yarnish, Turpentine, Glue, Sand Paper, Mahogany and other Nobs, Curled Hair, Hair Cloth, Moss, Excelsior and all other Goods in the Upholstery line, all of which will be sold low for Cash, or exchanged.

All Goods warranted to be as represented, or will be taken back and the money returned within one month.

All sales under \$100 strictly cash; from \$100 to \$1000, three or six months, with satisfactory endorsed notes if required. A discount of 12 1/2 per cent to trade, but no deduction from the marked price of retail goods, the motto of the house being large sales and small profits.

The above list is but an outline of the Stock on hand, and the proprietor respectfully solicits a visit which is all that is necessary to establish the fact that this is the largest, best assorted and cheapest Stock of Goods in this city.

OWEN MCGARVEY,
Wholesale and Retail Furniture Warehouse,
244 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.
April 19, 1861.

Pass.—Fire-fans should be kept in a cold place. An experienced dealer will tell, the moment he puts his hand on a piece of fur, if it has been lying in a warm, dry, atmosphere. It renders the fur harsh, dry, and shabby, entirely destroying the rich, smooth softness which it will have if kept in a cold room.

MR. JEAN BRUNEAU, having resigned as a Director of La Banque du Peuple, ceases to be a Member of the Corporation of said Bank.
Montreal, 1st April, 1861.
By Order,
B. H. LAMOINE, Cashier.

P. K.
PERRY DAVIS & SON:—Dear Sirs—I feel happy to add one more testimonial of the value of your Pain Killer to the thousands sent you from nearly all parts of the world. On the 8th of this month I fell from a second story doorway to the pavement, striking on my feet, and bruising them severely; also straining the ligaments of the ankles. When carried home my feet were black and swollen, and the pain so intense as to cause fainting. I immediately applied your Pain Killer, and continued to do so at intervals of about ten minutes. The second day the appearance was a greenish yellow, with little or no pain, and to-day I can walk with ease to my store. Yours Respectfully, I. SUGGITT, High St.

Providence, May 12th, 1857.
The stain on linen from the use of the Pain Killer is easily removed by washing it in alcohol.

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

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Plans of a NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH, to be ERRECTED in BURLINGTON, Vt., may be seen at Mr. P. McWILLIAMS' house, St. Paul Street, near the present Cathedral, Burlington, Vt., and Sealed Proposals for the execution of the work will be received, by addressing Box No. 299 BURLINGTON Post Office, up to the FIRST of MAY next; also Copies of the Specification of the work can be obtained by addressing as above or by applications to the BISHOP'S PALACE or to the Office of the TRUE WITNESS Montreal.
March 14, 1861.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF JOHN BUTLER, a native of County Tipperary, Ireland. When last heard from, four years ago, he was in the State of Vermont; but is at present supposed to be residing somewhere between Richmond and Montreal. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his Sister, Bridget Butler, care of John Tennyson, Esq., No. 1, Police Street, Quebec, C. E.

OF PETER HAGEN, who left Cobourg about two years ago for Lower Canada, by his sister MARGARET HAGEN, Cobourg, C. W.

A NEW AND ELEGANT PRAYER-BOOK.
ST. JOHN'S MANUAL,
A GUIDE TO THE PUBLIC WORSHIP AND SERVICES OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH, AND A COLLECTION OF DEVOTIONS FOR THE PRIVATE USE OF THE FAITHFUL.
Illustrated with fifteen Steel Engravings, after new and exquisite designs.
A new Catholic Prayer-book, 1201 pages, got up expressly for the wants of the present time, and adapted to the use of the faithful in this country.
ABRIDGEMENT OF CONTENTS.
Meditation or Mental Prayer.
Family Prayers for Morning and Evening.
Morning and Evening Prayers for every day in the week.
Instructions on the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass; Prayers before Mass; the Ordinary of the Mass, with full explanations.
Devotions for Mass, by way of Meditation on the Passion.
Mass, in Union with the Sacred Heart of Jesus.
Prayers of Mass for the Dead.
Method of Hearing Mass spiritually, for those who cannot attend actually.
Collects, Epistles and Gospels for all the Sundays and Holydays, including the Ceremonies of Holy Week, with explanations of the Festivals and Seasons.
Vespers, with full explanation.
Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, with Instructions.
The Office of Tenebrae.
An ample Instruction on the Sacrament of Penance.
Instructions and Devotion for Holy Communion.—Prayers for Mass before Communion.—Mass of Thanksgiving after Communion.
GENERAL DEVOTIONS.
Devotions to the Holy Trinity. . . to the Holy Ghost. . . to the Sacred Humanity of our Lord. . . the Passion. . . the Holy Eucharist. . . the Sacred Heart; Devotions to the Blessed Virgin; Little Office. . . Office of the Immaculate Conception. . . Rosary.
Devotions to the Holy Angels. . . to the Saints, general and particular.
Devotions for particular seasons and circumstances, &c., &c.
Prayers for various states of life.
DEVOTIONS FOR THE USE OF THE SICK.
Order of the Visitation of the Sick. Prayers before and after Confession and Communion. Order of administering the Holy Viaticum. Instruction on Extreme Unction. Order of administering it. Last Blessing and Plenary Indulgence. Order of commending the departing Soul.
The Office of the Dead. . . the Burial Service for Adults and Infants. Prayers for the Faithful Departed.
Manner of receiving Profession from a Convert.
Litanies of the Saints. . . of the Most Holy Trinity. . . Infant Jesus, Lilt of Christ. . . Passion. . . Cross. . . Blessed Sacrament. . . Sacred Heart of Jesus. . . Sacred Heart of Mary. . . Immaculate Conception. . . Holy Name of Mary. . . St. Joseph. . . St. Mary Magdalen. . . St. Patrick. . . St. Bridget. . . St. Francis. . . St. Ignatius. . . St. Francis Xavier. . . St. Aloysius. . . St. Stanislaus. . . St. Teresa. . . St. Francis de Sales. . . St. Vincent de Paul. . . St. Alphonse Liguori. . . Litany of Providence. . . of the Faithful Departed; of a good intention. . . of the Will of God. . . Golden Litany, &c., &c.
No Prayer-book in the language contains a greater number of Prayers, drawn from the works of Canonized Saints and Ascetical Writers, approved by the Church.
Various Styles of Binding, price \$ 1 and upwards.
Wholesale and Retail,
No. 19, Great Saint James Street.
J. A. GRAHAM.

GOOD SAMARITAN COOKING STOVES.

THE most economical Stove known. We have a large variety of other patterns; also a good assortment of
MANTLE PIECES AND GRATES,
IRON BEDSTEADS,
IRON RAILING, &c.
RODGEN & MELLEUR,
71 Great Saint James Street.
Montreal, March 26. 3m.

MAYORS OF THE GREAT CITIES.

We, the undersigned Mayors, hereby certify that the Druggists, Apothecaries, and Physicians of our several cities have signed a document of assurance to us that the remedies of DR. J. C. AYER & CO., of Lowell, (Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Pills, Ague Cure, and Cherry Pectoral), have been found to be medicines of great excellence, and worthy the confidence of the community.

- HON. JAMES COOK, Mayor of LOWELL, MASS.
- HON. ALBIN BEARD, Mayor of NASHUA, N. H.
- HON. E. W. HARRINGTON, Mayor of MANCHESTER, N. H.
- HON. JOHN ABBOTT, Mayor of CONCORD, N. H.
- HON. A. H. BULLOCK, Mayor of WORCESTER, MASS.
- HON. NATHL SILSBEE, Mayor of SALEM, MASS.
- HON. F. W. LINCOLN, Mayor of BOSTON, MASS.
- HON. WM. M. RODMAN, Mayor of PROVIDENCE, R. I.
- HON. AMOS W. PRENTICE, Mayor of NORWICH, CONN.
- HON. J. N. HARRIS, Mayor of NEW LONDON, CONN.
- HON. CHAS. S. RODIER, Mayor of MONTREAL, C. E.
- HON. D. F. TIEMANN, Mayor of NEW YORK CITY.
- HON. H. M. KINSTREY, Mayor of HAMILTON, C. W.
- HON. ADAM WILSON, Mayor of TORONTO, C. W.
- HON. R. M. BISHOP, Mayor of CINCINNATI, OHIO.
- HON. I. H. CRAWFORD, Mayor of LOUISVILLE, KY.
- HON. JOHN SLOAN, Mayor of LYONS, IOWA.
- HON. JAMES McFEETERS, Mayor of BOWMANVILLE, C. W.
- HON. JAMES W. NORTH, Mayor of AUGUSTA, ME.
- HON. HENRY COOPER, JR., Mayor of HALLOWELL, ME.
- HON. JAMES S. BEEK, Mayor of FREDERICTON, N. B.
- HON. WILLARD NYE, Mayor of NEW BRADFORD, MASS.
- HON. J. BLAISDELL, Mayor of FALL RIVER, MASS.
- HON. W. H. CRANSTON, Mayor of NEWPORT, R. I.
- HON. FRED STAHL, Mayor of GALENA, ILL.
- HON. JOHN HODGEN, Mayor of DUBUQUE, IOWA.
- HON. THOMAS CRUTCHFIELD, Mayor of CHATTAHOOCHEE, TEXAS.
- HON. ROBERT BLAIR, Mayor of TUCULUMSA, ALA.
- HON. R. D. BAUGH, Mayor of MEMPHIS, TENN.
- HON. GERARD STITH, Mayor of NEW ORLEANS, LA.
- HON. H. D. SCRANTON, Mayor of ROCHESTER, N. Y.
- HON. DE WITT C. GROVE, Mayor of UTRICA, N. Y.
- HON. GEO. WILSON, Mayor of PITTSBURG, PA.
- HON. C. H. BULL, Mayor of DETROIT, MICH.

Certify that the resident Druggists have assured them,
Certify that the resident Druggists have assured them,
Certify that the resident Druggists have assured them,
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is an excellent remedy, and worthy the confidence of the community.
Is an excellent remedy, and worthy the confidence of the community.
Is an excellent remedy, and worthy the confidence of the community.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.
For Spring Diseases.
For Purifying the Blood.
For Scrofula or King's Evil.
For Tumors, Ulcers, and Sores.
For Eruptions and Pimples.
For Itchings, Blains, and Boils.
For St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, or Erysipelas.
For Sced or Salt Rheum. (cure).
For Catarrh and Ringworm.
For Cancer and Cancerous Sores.
For Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, and Humors.
For Female Diseases.
For Suppression and Irregularity.
For Syphilis or Venereal Diseases.
For Liver Complaints.
For Diseases of the Heart.

The Mayors of the chief cities of the United States, Canada, and British Provinces, Chili, Peru, Brazil, Mexico, and in fact almost all the cities on this continent, have signed this document, to assure their people what remedies they may use with safety and confidence. But our space will only admit a portion of them.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
Ayer's Pills, and
Ayer's Ague Cure,
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
LOWELL, MASS.
And sold by Druggists every where.
Lyman, Savage, & Co., at Wholesale and Retail; and by all the Druggists in Montreal, and throughout Upper and Lower Canada.

PIERRE R. FAUTEUX,

IMPORTER OF
DRY GOODS,
No. 112, St. Paul Street,

HAS constantly on hand grand assortment of Merchandise, French and English, Carpets for Saloons, &c., &c.

P. F. has also on hand a choice selection of Dry Goods and READY-MADE CLOTHING, which he will sell, at very low prices, Wholesale and Retail.

Also, on hand, GROCERIES and PROVISIONS, to be Sold WHOLESALY only.

Mr. F. has made great improvements in his Establishment and is receiving NEW GOODS every week from Europe, per steamer. He has also on hand a large assortment of Ladies' Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes—Wholesale and Retail.
Apr 6, 1860. 12ms.

PROSPECTUS
OF A LARGE AND ELABORATE
MAP OF CANADA WEST.

MESSRS. GEO. H. & C. M. TREMAINE,
OF TORONTO,

PROPOSE to publish an entirely New and very Comprehensive Map of Upper Canada, drawn upon a large scale, making the Map about five feet nine inches by seven feet in size, and showing the County and Township Boundaries, Concessions, Side Lines and Lot Lines, Railways, Canals, and all Public Highways open for travel, also distinguishing those which are Thoroughfares or Main Travelled Roads between Towns, Villages, &c., and the Planked, Gravelled, and Macadamised Roads; showing the Capital of each County, and all Cities, Towns, and Villages, those with Post-Offices distinguished from others.

Also, all Lakes and Harbours; the correct courses of all Rivers and Mill Streams; the location of Mills the location and denomination of Country Churches; the location of Country School-houses and Township Halls. Also, complete Meteorological Tables; a Chart showing the Geological Formation of the Province; Time Tables; Table of Distances; and the Returns of the New Census, or so much of them as relate to the Population, &c.

The Names of Subscribers, in Cities, Towns, and Villages, will be published; also, if furnished the Cartographer, the Title, Profession, Trade, &c., of each making a concise Directory for each City, Town, and Village, which will be neatly engraved upon the Margin of the Map.

It is also intended to exhibit a History of the Province, showing the First Settlements throughout the Country, with the dates thereof; the exact place where Battles have been fought, or where other remarkable events have occurred, &c., &c.

The Map will be published in the best style, with Plans upon the margin of the Cities and principal Towns, on an enlarged scale.

It will be furnished to Subscribers on Canvas handsomely Colored, Varnished, and Mounted for Six Dollars per Copy; which sum we, the Subscribers, agree to pay to the Publisher, or Dealer, on delivery of the Map above referred to, in good order and condition.

ROBERT KELLY,
Agent for Montreal.

MAGNIFICENT STEEL PLATE ENGRAVING
OF
HIS HOLINESS POPE PIUS IX.

(Size—Two Feet by Three Feet.)

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

ONE DOLLAR

per Copy, in order to bring it within the reach of the most humble. We shall also present each purchaser with a Medal or Rosary of greater or less value, some of which will possess real value.

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

Hear what the Metropolitan Record, the Official Organ of the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York, says:—

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

We have also numerous other Testimonials of a high order.
A prompt order will receive the earlier impressions. With a Club of 10 Copies, we will present an ELEGANT COLORED COPY, valued at \$5, to the holder up of the Club.

Address,
CALDWELL & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York.

"OUR MUSICAL FRIEND."

"OUR MUSICAL FRIEND," a rare Companion for the Winter Months.

Every Pianist, Should procure this weekly Publication of Vocal and Every Singer, Piano Forte Music, costing Every Teacher, but 10 CENTS a number, and pronounced Every Pupil, By the entire Press of the Country, to be Every Amateur, *The Best and Cheapest Work of the kind in the World.*

Twelve full-sized Pages of Vocal and Piano Forte Music for TEN CENTS.

Yearly, \$5; Half-yearly, \$2.50; Quarterly, \$1.25.

Subscribe to "Our Musical Friend," or order it from the nearest Newsdealer, and you will have Music enough for your entire family at an insignificant cost; and if you want Music for the Flute, Violin, Cornet, Clarinet, Accordion, &c., subscribe to the

"SOLO MELODIST,

Containing 12 pages, costing only 10 Cents a number; Yearly, \$2.50; Half-yearly, \$1.25. All the Back Numbers at 10 Cents, and Bound Volumes, containing 17 Numbers, at \$2.50 each, constantly on hand.

C. B. SEYMOUR & CO.,
107 Nassau Street, New York.

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF ELLENOR and SARAH MOORE, natives of the County Donegal, Ireland. Three years ago, when last heard from, they were living in New York; and where, it is supposed, they are residing still. Any information concerning them would be thankfully received by their brother, James Moore, care of John Reilly, Aymer Street, Montreal.

AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. Alexandria—Rev. J. J. O'Connell. Adja—N. A. O'Connell. Aglymer—J. Doyle. Amherstburg—J. Roberts. Antigonish—Rev. J. O'Connell. Arichat—Rev. Mr. Girroir. Brockville—O. S. Fraser. Belleville—Mr. O'Dampsey. Burrie—Rev. R. Lee. Bradford—W. M. Manamy. Burford and Riding, Co. Brant—Thos. Maguire. Chambly—J. Hackett. Cobourg—P. Maguire. Cornwall—Rev. J. S. O'Connell. Compton—Mr. W. Daly. Carleton, N. B.—Rev. R. Dunphy. Dalhousie Mills—Wm. Chisboim. Deschambault—J. M'iver. Egunguac—J. Bonfield. East Haverbury—Rev. J. J. Collins. Eastern Townships—P. Hackett. Ermsville—P. Gafney. Emily—M. Hennessey. Frampton—Rev. Mr. Paradis. Farnersville—J. Flood. Gunguac—Rev. J. Rosstier. Guelpy—J. Harris. Hamilton—P. S. M'Henry. Huntingdon—C. M'Faul. Ingersoll—W. Featherston. Kenyville—M. Heaphy. Kingston—P. Purcell. Lindsay—J. Kennedy. Lunenburg—M. O'Connell. Long Island—Rev. Mr. Foley. London—Rev. E. Bayard. Litchfield—O. Quigley. Laborough—T. Daley. Lacolle—W. Hartly. Maidstone—Rev. E. Keleher. Merrickville—M. Kelly. New Market—Rev. Mr. Wardy. Ottawa City—J. Rowland. Oshawa—Richard Supple. Prescott—J. Ford. Perth—J. Doran. Peterboro—E. M'Connell. Pictou—Rev. Mr. Lalor. Port Hope—J. Birmingham. Quebec—M. O'Leary. Rawdon—James Carroll. Russellton—J. Campion. Richmond Hill—M. Tesfy. Sherbrooke—T. Griffith. Sherrington—Rev. J. Graton. South Gloucester—J. Daley. Summerstown—D. M'Donald. St. Andrews—Rev. G. A. Hay. St. Athanasie—T. Dunn. St. Ann de la Pocatiere—Rev. Mr. Bourrett. St. Columban—Rev. Mr. Falvey. St. Catharines, C. E.—J. Caughlin. St. Raphael's—A. D. M'Donald. St. Romuald d'Elemin—Rev. Mr. Sax. Trenton—Rev. Mr. Brettargh. Thorold—John Heenan. Thorville—J. Greene. Tintinick—T. Donegan. Toronto—P. F. J. Mullen, 23 Shuter Street. Templeton—J. Hagan. West Osgoode—M. M'Evoy. West Port—James Kehoe. Williamstown—Rev. Mr. M'Carthy. Wallaceburg—Thomas Jarmy.

A. CARD. DR. R. GARIPEY, Licentiate in Medicine of the Laval University, Quebec. OFFICE—No. 6, ST. LAMBERT STREET, Near St. Lawrence Street, MONTREAL. May be Consulted at all hours. Advice to the poor gratuitous. Feb. 14. 3m.

L'UNIVERSEL. THIS is the title of a daily paper published at Brussels, Belgium, and devoted to the defence of Catholic interests, of Order and of Liberty. The terms of subscription are 22 francs, or about \$5.33, per annum—for six months \$2.85, and for three months \$1.50—not counting the price of postage, which must be prepaid. Subscriptions must be paid in advance. Subscriptions can be received at the office of L'Universel at Brussels. At Paris at M. M. Lagrange and Cerf, and at London, Burns & Lambert, 17 Portman Square. All letters to the editor must be post-paid, and remittances must be made in bills negotiable at Brussels, Paris or London. 3m. March 28, 1861.

M. P. RYAN, No. 119, COMMISSIONER STREET, (Opposite St. Ann's Market,) WHOLESALE DEALER IN PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, &c., TAKES this opportunity of informing his many friends in Canada West and East, that he has opened the above Store, and will be prepared to attend to the Sale of all kinds of Produce on reasonable terms. Will have constantly on hand a supply of the following articles, of the choicest description:— Butter Oatmeal Teas Flour Oats Tobacco Pork Pot Barley Cigars Hams B. Wheat Flour Soap & Candles Fish Split Peas Paals Salt Corn Meal Brooms, &c. June 6, 1860.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY. [Established in 1826.] THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Planations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circular. Address A. MENEELY'S SONS, West Troy, N. Y.

NEW TRUSS! NEW TRUSS!! ALL persons wearing or requiring Trusses are invited to call and see an entirely new invention, which is proved to be a very great advance upon any thing hitherto invented, and to combine all the requisites of a PERFECT TRUSS. Also, SUPPORTERS, embracing the same principle Persons at a distance can receive a descriptive pamphlet, by sending a blue stamp. Also, constantly on hand a complete assortment of Elastic Hose for Varicose Veins, Swelled and Weak Joints. GODMAN & SHURTLEFF, No. 12 TREMONT ST., BOSTON. Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Surgical Dental Instruments. 6ms. September 21.

PROSPECTUS OF THE LITERARY INSTITUTION conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. It was opened on the 20th of September, 1848, and incorporated by an Act of Provincial Parliament, in 1852. The Course of Instruction, of which Religion is the leading object, embraces the French, English, Latin, and Greek Languages; History, Philosophy, Mathematics, Literature, Commerce, Industry, and the Fine Arts. Students presenting themselves for admission should know how to read and write. Those under ten or over fourteen years of age are received with difficulty. Parents receive a monthly report of conduct, application and proficiency of their children. Immorality, insubordination, habitual laziness, and frequent absence present reasons for expulsion. None but relatives, or those that represent them, are allowed to visit the boarders. TERMS OF ADMISSION: For Day Scholars, \$3.00 per month. For Half Boarders, 6.00 " " For Boarders, 11.50 " " Payments are made Quarterly and in advance. Bed and Bedding, Books, Music, Drawing, Washing, and the Physician's Fees are extra charges.—Books and Stationery may be procured in the Establishment at current prices. Washing, \$1.20 per month Music, 2.20 " " Use of the Piano, 50 " " Drawing, 1.50 " " Bed and Bedding, 60 " " Libraries, 10 " " All articles belonging to Students should be marked with their name, or at least their initials. August 17, 1860. 4ms.

H. BRENNAN, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, No. 3 Craig Street, (West End,) NEAR A. WALSH'S GROCERY, MONTREAL.

SEWING MACHINES. THESE really excellent Machines are used in all the principal Towns and Cities from Quebec to Port Sarina. THEY HAVE NEVER FAILED TO GIVE SATISFACTION. TESTIMONIALS have been received from different parts of Canada. The following are from the largest Firms in the Boot and Shoe Trade:— Montreal, April, 1860. We take pleasure in bearing testimony to the complete working of the Machines manufactured by Mr. E. J. Nagle, having had 3 in use for the last twelve months. They are of Singer's Pattern, and equal to any of our acquaintance of the kind. BROWN & CHILDS. Montreal, April, 1860. We have used Eight of E. J. Nagle's Sewing Machines in our Factory for the past twelve months, and have no hesitation in saying that they are in every respect equal to the most approved American Machines,—of which we have several in use. CHILDS, SCHOLBS & AMES. Toronto, April 21st, 1860. E. G. NAGLE, Esq. Dear Sir, The three Machines you sent us some short time ago we have in full operation, and must say that they far exceed our expectations; in fact, we like them better than any of I. M. Singer & Co's that we have used. On Mr. Robinson will be in Montreal, on Thursday next, and we would be much obliged if you would have three of your No. 2 Machines ready for shipment on that day as we shall require them immediately. Yours, respectfully, GILGATE, ROBINSON, & HALL.

E. J. NAGLE'S CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES, 25 PER CENT. UNDER NEW YORK PRICES!!

ACADEMY OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, KINGSTON, C. W. THIS Establishment is conducted by the Sisters of the Congregation, and is well provided with competent and experienced Teachers, who pay strict attention to form the manners and principles of their pupils upon a polite Christian basis, inculcating at the same time, habits of neatness, order and industry. The Course of Instruction will embrace all the usual requisites and accomplishments of Female Education. SCHOLASTIC YEAR. TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$70 00 Use of Bed and Bedding, 7 00 Washing, 10 50 Drawing and Painting, 7 00 Music Lessons—Piano, 28 00 Payment is required Quarterly in advance. October 29.

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

AYER'S Cathartic Pills. Canadian Sewing Machine Depot, 265 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Factory of Bartley & Gilbert's, Canal Basin, Montreal.

THOMAS WALKER & CO., Wholesale and Retail WINE, SPIRIT, ALE, PORTER AND CIDER. MERCHANTS. 26 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal. BEG to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just received a well selected Stock of Liquors, and have made arrangements to deliver by Express vans, all Goods ordered at their Stores, free of expense. TERMS CASH. All Casks, Jars and Bottles, to be paid for or exchanged on delivery.

W. F. MONAGAN, M.D., Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur, OFFICE AND RESIDENCE: No. 103, WELLINGTON STREET, Opposite the "Queen's Engine House," MONTREAL, C. E.

THOMAS J. WALSH, B.C.L., ADVOCATE, Has opened his office at No. 34 Little St. James St. B. DEVLIN, ADVOCATE, Has Removed his Office to No. 32, Little St. James Street.

W. M. PRICE, ADVOCATE, No. 28 Little St. James Street, Montreal. M. DOHERTY, ADVOCATE, No. 59, Little St. James Street, Montreal.

DEVLIN, MURPHY, & CO., MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS, Successors to the late John M'Cloeky, 38, Sanguinet Street, North corner of the Champ de Mars, and a little off Craig Street.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT, CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, MOUNT ST. MARY, CORNER GUY AND DORCHESTER STREETS, MONTREAL. CONDITIONS: Pupils of 12 years and upwards, \$80.00 per year. Pupils under 12 yrs., \$70.00 per year. Board and Tuition, embracing all the branches in the French & English languages, with Writing and Arithmetic, 80.00 70.00 Half Boarders, 36.00 30.00 Classes of Three hours a day, 25.00 20.00 Music Lessons—Piano-Forte, per Annum, 30.00 30.00 Music Lessons, Do., by a Profess., 44.00 44.00 Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, 20.00 20.00 Laundress, 12.00 12.00 Bed and Bedding, 12.00 12.00 Gymnastics, (Course of 20 Lessons) Charge of the Professor. Lessons in German, Italian, Latin, Harp, Guitar, Singing and other accomplishments not specified here, according to the charges of the several Professors. It is highly desirable that the Pupils be in attendance at the commencement of each Term. No Deduction will be made from the above charges for Pupils that enter later, nor for Pupils withdrawn before the expiration of the Quarter. Terms of Payment: 6th Sept., 25th Nov., 10th Feb., 1st May, or Semi-Annually.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS. ON and after MONDAY, the 18th instant, the DAY MAIL TRAINS between MONTREAL and TORONTO, and MONTREAL and QUEBEC, will be DISCONTINUED until further notice, and Trains will leave Points St. Charles as follows: EASTERN TRAINS. Accommodation Train (Mixed) for Island Pond and all Intermediate Stations, at 9.00 A.M. Mail Train for Portland and Boston (stopping over night at Island Pond) at 4.30 P.M. Mail Train for Quebec, and all Way Stations, at 4.30 P.M. A Sleeping Car is attached to this Train as a First Class Car, and no extra charge will be made to Quebec Passengers occupying berths. WESTERN TRAINS. Accommodation Train (Mixed) for Kingston and Intermediate Stations, at 7.15 A.M. Mixed Train for Kingston and all Way Stations, at 10.00 A.M. Night Express, with Sleeping Car attached, for Toronto, Detroit, &c., at 5.15 P.M. This Train connects at Detroit Junction with the Trains of the Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, and Detroit and Milwaukee Railroads for all points West. W. SHANLY, General Manager. Montreal, Feb. 14, 1861.

FARM FOR SALE. THE North-west half of Lot No. 13, 6th Concession of Litchfield, Co. Pontiac, containing 100 Acres.—The land is of the very best quality; not one rod waste on the whole. This is situated within three quarters of a mile of the Catholic Church, and one of the Ottawa River. It has a small clearance, on which are erected the walls of a house, 27 by 22, on the clear. The Government Road passes through its front, and a small stream, which never falls, enters it a few rods from where the walls are put up. An unexceptionable deed can be given. Address (if by letter, post-paid) John O'Donovan, Calumet Island, Ottawa, C. E. JOHN O'DONOVAN.

ANGUS & LOGAN, WHOLESALE PAPER & STATIONERY IMPORTERS, No. 206, Saint Paul Street, MONTREAL. A large supply of Printing and Mapping Paper always on hand. WILLIAM ANGUS. THOMAS LOGAN Oct. 19. 6ms

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S MARBLE FACTORY, BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TERRACE.) WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS; BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c., begs to inform the Citizens of Montreal and its vicinity, that the largest and the finest assortment of MANUFACTURED WORK, of different designs in Canada, is at present to be seen by any person wanting anything in the above line, and at a reduction of twenty per cent from the former prices. N.B.—There is no Marble Factory in Canada has so much Marble on hand. June 9, 1859.

THOMAS MCKENNA'S PRACTICAL PLUMBER, G. A. S. F. T. E. R., 57, SAINT PETER STREET, (Near Notre Dame and St. James Streets,) MONTREAL. BATH TUBS, HYDRANTS, WATER CLOSETS, FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS, &c., Constantly on hand, and fitted up in the best manner. Jobbing Punctually attended to. September 15, 1859. BY J. PATTERSON & Co. BUSINESS NOTICE. THE undersigned beg to announce that they have LEASED those Large and Commodious Premises, No. 277 Notre Dame Street (Stephen's Buildings), and directly opposite the "Recollet Church," where they intend carrying on the BUSINESS OF AUCTIONEERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. On and after the 15th current they will be ready to receive Consignments of every description of Goods, upon which liberal advances will be made if required. They will also be prepared to attend to all OUT-DOOR SALES entrusted to their management, and will spare no pains to give satisfaction to all who may favour them with their patronage. J. PATTERSON & Co.

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 Pimples He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humors.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth. One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face. Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils. Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst cancer in the mouth and stomach. Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas. One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humors in the eyes. Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure 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 salt rheum. Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula. DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adult, one table spoonful per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As 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 Sores on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the inventor. For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the surface; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it in. For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Ointment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days, but you must keep on with the Ointment until the skin gets its natural color. This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to. Price, 2s 6d per Box. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Warren Street, Roxbury Mass. For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces. Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the readers of the True Witness with the testimony of the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylum, Boston:— ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM, Boston, May 26, 1856. Mr. Kennedy—Dear Sir—Permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors so prevalent among children, of that class so neglected before entering the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your discovery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by scrofula and other humors. ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB, Superioress of St. Vincent's Asylum. ANOTHER. Dear Sir—We have much pleasure in informing you of the benefits received by the little orphans in our charge, from your valuable discovery. One in particular suffered for a length of time, with a very sore leg; we were afraid amputation would be necessary. We feel much pleasure in informing you that he is now perfectly well. Sisters of St. Joseph, Hamilton, O. W.