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.

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 covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	\checkmark	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	✓	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Relié avec d'autres documents Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
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.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:		

VOL. XII.

AN ACT OF DISOBEDIENCE AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

A NARRATIVE OF REAL LIFE. CHAPTER III .- (Continued.) After breakfast, at the suggestion of Father Edward, I resolved on visiting the schools. On our way thather, he spoke with enthusiasm of the great good to be accomplished in these seminaries of literature and religion-of the singular progress the children had made, both in secular and sacred knowledge—lauded the qualifications and devoted industry of the teachers, and above all the happy art that both the master and mistress possessed of softening down the manners, and imbuing the hearts of their pupils with the great principle of true charity, the love both of God and man. Father Edward discussed the subject

of education and the training of the young mind, as if his whole life had been devoted to the study of practical instruction. On our arrival in the boy's department, I found it was anything but a noisy mansion; it appeared rather a temple dedicated to order and decorum, where the young worshippers, with all the happiness of sinless souls sparkling in their cheerful countenances, made every thought an aspiration, every act a prayer, their rule being ready obedience, their aim in all things the glory of God. This, my first impression, was drawn from a general though cursory view of the quiet industry of about one nundred boys. During an examination of the arrangements of the school and the acquirements the pupils, my conviction was strengthened, and as my Reverend cousin had lead in the display, I began to discover more clearly the general charter of a young man whose habits appeared either naturally taciturn or deeply reflective. The latter was the case. Familiar with similar educational establishments in my adopted country, I was not ignorant of the general routine of teaching, nor was I incompetent to draw either a parallel or a contrast. In every establishment in the United States, from the merest juvenile seminary up to the doings in Congress, the national 'go ahead' spirit, with all its inseparable bustle, is found to prevail. I had often deplored the fact, because I perceived that the system engenders selfishness, worldly-mindedness, mammon-worship, and that daring self-reliance which repudiates all humility, and spurns the idea of dependence even upon Divine Providence. How often have I shuddered at the sneer of the successful speculator, when some poor trusting Christian in the depth of distress would give expression to his reliance on the goodness of God, bursting in with his coarse observation : 'Well, my friend, I guess you are out there. Put your own shoulder to the wheel. 'God helps them that helps themselves,' that's the genuine go-head philosophy after all; aint it, I say?' But in this humble rural nursery of thought, everything was the and the children, renders my office almost a sinevery contrary. A sound and extensive secular cure. In the female department it is nearly the education was given, based upon the principles same; there is just this important difference, (as and practice of true religion. The intellect was cultivated with care and assiduity, but the great end and aim was to imbue the young heart with love of virtue, and implant those holy springs of action that would enable the future man to regulate his passions, and subdue that surging will which unceasingly tends to counteract the working of God's free grace.

sick call, and I was left to the attentions of the of life, a close observer, acute, active and intelligent; he was, too, an enthusiast in his profession. On paving my sincere compliments upon think excel in that." the admirable order of his school, and the general attainments of his pupils, he modestly replied:

All that you admire, sir, or that is worthy of Edward. I know we stand much higher, in many respects, than the generality of country schools. but neither I nor any mere layman could have raised it to its present position, without his or some similar aid; indeed, I need not qualify my other female. Her education was of the highest words, I may truly say, without his own aid .-The entire congregation, sir, are as much under I speak thus freely necause, from his usually reserved manner, I am aware you as yet know little of his real value."

" Does he then spend much time in teaching!" said I.

· He does not teach any; but devotes his Prime hours to examining. His spirit, however, played itself, for she at once resolved to be inis continually present with us, arging us to attuly; dependent. She resolved to care her own bread, went, as we believed, 200g. to the Corn. Ex influencing all our words and actions. He has a and shun the insuling sympathy of the hollow change, but on our entrance, the eagle eye of wonderful power of accomplishing all he takes in worldlings with whom she had formerly mixed. O Connell, that saw every thing, and knew every hind. His wish secures at regular attendance in Finally, God was pleased to send ner, to this pa- one to whom he had ever been introduced, rested the school. Both parent and child would feel rish as a public blessing. From what I have upon Father O'Donovan, and minediately getdegraded by his retuke. Your discipline then is rigid. A said I

It is indeed figid, but Father Edward forbide myelimited knowledie of good society denies me finen, and in this own deep-toned mellow acall personal chasusement, and reserves every the power of communicating.

The personal chasusement, and reserves every the power of communicating.

The personal chasusement, and reserves every the power of communicating.

The personal chasusement, and reserves every the power of communicating.

The personal chasusement, and reserves every the power of communicating.

The personal chasusement, and reserves every the power of communicating.

The personal chasusement, and reserves every the power of communicating.

The personal chasusement, and reserves every the power of communicating.

The personal chasusement, and reserves every the power of communicating.

The personal chasusement, and reserves every the power of communicating.

The personal chasusement, and reserves every the power of communicating.

The personal chasusement, and reserves every the power of communicating.

The personal chasusement, and reserves every the power of communicating.

The personal chasusement of the power of communicating to the power of the power of

Towns of the state of the state

an elevation of mind, and a solid mode of thinking to the children, which would in vain be sought for elsewhere.'

'The children, however, must be naturally docile, else no man could gain such wonderful ascendancy over them.

are docile. But that training never originates in himself the gratification or even the necessaries a school; it must be commenced on a mother's of life, but he never could learn the modern breast, and cherished at the father's knee; and science of screwing the poor man, or of defraud-bere is the spring of Father Edward's influence, ing the laborer of his wages. He had many and my success in the school; as I said before, the parents are as much under his control as the has shed a peaceful light upon his declining children, not only with regard to education, but | years.' to every other matter. His high tone is never heard, but his eye sends forth his meaning with decision. He sees everything, directs the farming affairs of all his parishioners, insists upon sobriety, order, regularity, and industry, and his flock receives his instructions with the confiding doculity of infants. He is a man of unceasing for the present I take my leave.' labor and few words; but these words, floating on honored accents, are never disregarded, are ever obeyed. The spirit that directs the parents is naturally communicated and in stilled by to expect. Hereafter I may give you a detailed them into the minds of their children, and hence that politeness and self-denial which prevail in my little community: some might be found During a couple of weeks my time was spent in to laugh at, or even ridicule the idea of selfdenial in children, but here it is practised with a ready kindness and holy gasety, not less grace- them quite as much changed as they found me. ful or acceptable, perhaps, than was the superna- I enjoyed singular satisfaction in examining the tural mortification of the Saints.'

'It is a happy state, my friend, and few societies, I fear, can boast such blessings; but it is inconceivable to me how Father Edward finds time for the discharge of such numerous duties; an extraordinary aid must support him.

'To his ardent devotion to Our Blessed Lady, I attribute all the grace and power he has received, and power like that which has been confided to him I have never known in priest, whether old or young.'

'As his cousin, I naturally feel delighted at the account you give of your indefatigable young priest, but I think, however wise and deeply read in the workings of the youthful or the aged heart he may be, there is great merit still due to him who carries the plans into such admirable operation as is here displayed. Now permit me to say that Father Edward attributes to you a large ply from the addition of some limited funds judi-shall only say that his singular eloquence kindled who appealed to his benevolence. The district amount of praise on many grounds, but I will clously applied through the means of their own a flame in my heart, that still, even amidst the which boasts the honor of his birthplace is only name one, which is, the manner in which you | exertions, to their physical, moral, and religious govern this little kingdom of yours.?

'That is just like Father Edward, sir: he would in his humility deny all his own merit, but, notwithstanding, in the case of the school, the entire merit is his. If any praise belong to me, it is merely in carrying out his views to the best of my ability; I have no trouble, no anxiety;the harmonious working of the priest, the parents, when you examine for yourself you will admit) that there is among them such a softness of manner and grace of behaviour, as I am sure you never saw surpassed, if ever equalled, in any school, no matter what the rank and opportunities of the pupils may have been.

I can conceive the possibility of all you say, if the mistress only possesses your own spirit and After about an hour spent in the examination | natural qualifications. Literary acquirements are. of the pupils, Father Edward had to attend to a it is true, indispensable in a teacher, but yet they are only of a secondary importance; the proper schoolmaster. He was a man in the middle stage | culture of the heart is of more importance in promoting a people's weal, than the highest cultivation of which the head is susceptible, and you I

With regard to the regulation of the affections and the government of the will, you speak truly, sir, and you will find in the mistress a lady. being admired, is entirely attributable to Father who can duly appreciate your Christian, because Catholic views, and one who acts upon them even as far as you could wish. She is, indeed, a very superior woman, possessing by nature loftier and more solid qualities than I have met with in any order; that our oldest and most noted convent could bestow. She was born to aristocrat rank, had such attraction for me as the Catholic Assohis control as these children are now under mine. and mixed in the first circles till she was perhaps twenty-six years of age, when death called away her parents, and to the astonishment of all the world, left her unprovided for. During her years of prosperity, one mark of good sense as well as of grace attended her. She was deeply religious : when adversity came her good seuse. again dismentioned spong will maturally expect to find in ting up from his chair, he said, in that respectful the female school a polish and refinement which in oner which besever observed towards elergy-

found an inestimable treasure in his teachers .-Not aware of the amount of their salaries, I said sence. that I trusted Father O'Donovan was a liberal paymaster; he looked at me, as I thought, somewhat inquiringly, and then said:

'Oh, yes, sir, our salaries are quite sufficient. 'All children that have been properly trained Father O'Donovan well understood how to deny trials in early life and in middle age, but God

'Yes, my friend, the God of mercy never fails to reward His faithful servants, whether the reward comes in time or in eternity! And you and your fellow-laborer shall not go unrequited. I will only add-you shall never eat the bread of dependence. But here is Father Edward, and

In company with my cousin I inspected the semale department, and found even more than the report of the school-master had prepared me account of this model school, the only one indeed that I have ever seen worthy of the name. rambling about my early haunts. Some of my boyish acquaintances still remained, but I found farming operations, and in noting the agricultural skill and the general intelligence possessed by all. A rivalry for well-doing seemed to animate every breast, and the only end aimed at was the discharge of duty, perhaps I might add the praise of their young priest, to whom was attributed every good they enjoyed, whether spiritual or spiritual. I was fascinated with the equally gay and simple manners of this rural population, whose happy state furnished me with subjects for deep meditation. One among which was, the striking difference between the effects of lavish bounty, and prudent, working, active benevolence; here was a community that some years before, and with very few exceptions, was as remarkable for their general wants as they were now for the enjoyment of comparative comfort. And whence sprung this pleasant change? simimprovement! I could not help seeing that similar treatment would make every locality in poor Ireland as prosperous as the one under our notice. Nor could I help throwing my mind back upon the happy and contented state of England during the ages of faith, when similar agencies, and unlimited means, kept want and its concomi tant miseries literally unknown in that proud and glorious nation. See the contrast now. A licentious tyrant robbed the Church and the poor of their patrinony, and conferred it upon his parasites and other debauched instruments of his injustice. And now that same England pays the penalty of his crimes. The collection of nine millions a year of poor rates enables the merest dolt to judge of the benefits conferred on posterity by the Reformers of the sixteenth century.

CHAPTER IV. Letters from some of my agents, and other correspondents, summoned me to Dublin on business of some importance. I was enabled to persuade Father O'Donovan, notwithstanding his infirmities, to accompany me to that once gay and still beautiful capital. We travelled by a private conveyance, and were enabled to proceed by such easy stages, as suited the ease and taste of my aged companion. 'Greshams' was always, and with justice, a considerable house : we, there fore, on our arrival, took up our abode in that hotel. For the first few days we remained rather private, and as I was personally unknown, and Father O'Donovan almost forgotten, we had the satisfaction of being permitted, wethout interruption, to visit every place of note which

could attract our attention. Among the various scenes of interest, none ciation; I longed to see the great leader of his country, to listen to the persuasive accents of the unrivalled champion of the Church. In the first character his actions commanded my love; in the second, that deep veneration which we would rield to the commissioned agent of Heaven .-Nor was my enriosity less intense with regard to the original eloquence of Shiel. We therefore.

our efforts, and grace us with his honored pre-

Oh! with what ready alacrity was that voice obeyed! With what respect and reverence was a passage cleared, and accommodation found for said, in his own bland and fascinating manner,-Father O'Donovan, do honor me by introducing me to your friend!'

Pardon me, my dear sir, if I seem to evade your wish; at present I am not at liberty to to that appointed for my departure, the Even-

O'Connell shook my band with cordiality, and

' Sufficient, Reverend sir; whether as his native or adopted country, he will find that the word America is a passport to every Irish heart. We owe much to that fine land; yes, to every State in the Union; but our best love is still with our own sympathising Catholic Maryland-Maryland, that first raised the holy standard of universal freedom. Yes, we owe much to America; and may we not be proud of the fame of our countrymen, the Carrolls of former time, and the Cahills of the present day?'

I felt persuaded that he had discovered me .--During these few words, he gave me an occasional glance, in order, as I thought, to ascertain what effect his allusions might have upon my feelings. His conduct brought to my mind the superbuman skill attributed to him, in penetrating the most secret thoughts of an unwilling witness. I believe I had presence of mind sufficient to baffle him, and Father O'Donovan, with great tact, received his observations as applied generally, and without any particular reference. This little fact alone would have convinced me that the fate of Ireland was safe, and must ultimately

be triumphant in his hands. The routine of business baving been concluded, the letters read, and "the rent" accounts settled, the advocate of the Church's rights, and the impassioned and terrible denouncer of his country's wrongs, stood up to make the speech of the day; and such a display as that was to me! Words may not convey an adequate idea, either of its excellence, or of the effect it profelt that I was merely listening to a set-oration. It struck me that his eloquence resembled the fitful flash, and the scathing power of the lightening that glared, and was forgotten in the same moment, while O'Connell's was the awful, deeptoned thunder, leaping from peak to peak, and rolling from summit to summit in the vast Alleghany range, which I have heard in mute terror, and which can never be forgotten.

When the business was concluded, and during the time the rast assembly was dispersing, we were left alone; after some triffing conversation O'Connell said, with a smile that I shall never pleasant on dits are whispered relative to his

"Father O'Donovan, you and your friend will go home with me for dinner. I ask the favor as a charity; you know I am a social animal, and it you refuse, I shall be condemned to what I most on earth dislike, a solitary meal, for there: is not an individual of my family in Dublin at present. If, as I judge, you desire privacy, you will attain your object fully at my humble board;

not a soul will be present but ourselves there.' What say you, my son? said Father O'Donovan.

'That I am proud of the honor, and will gladly avail myself of it,' was my ready reply.

'Ali. I was right.' said O'Connell : ' vou are Irish-I knew you were Irish-the first flish of your eye told me so-I never mistake my countrymen. Pray now, said be, with a rich brogue and a leer that could not be withstood. In your wandering through America, did you ever hapnen to meet with one Edward Cabill, a petty, neddling bit of a merchant, that dosen't care a he for his country, and wouldn't give a hawcen bere I have been perfectly silent on every topic for the support of religion, or for the bount and that regarded you or your affiirs. Yes, I have alary of Gad ? The fellow, I'm told, lives w been quite apprudent, sient old gentlemin?

I saw there was no use in further concent-

'In throib I know the chap right well; yes, 'If they didn't, my dear, you have only ano-In throth I know the chap right went, yes, and ther pair of gents to full back upon for we may every in and out about him, and thetween you ther pair of gents to full back upon for we may

creed. His coach was in waiting; we all eatered, and in a few minutes we stopped at 'the green door,' in Merion square. With such a host it need not be said that we spent a delightful evening. I unfolded to him some of my the old gentleman and his friend on the right and future plans, and had the benefit of his reliable left of O'Connell, Before we were seated, he advice. During my stay in Dublin, I frequently enjoyed his society and partook of his hospitality without at all being exposed to public notice .-I rejoiced in my good luck, and had prepared for quitting the city; but on the morning previous say more than a Catholic gentleman from Ameing Post was put into my hand by Father
o'Donovan, and to my chagrin and surprise, I found the tollowing paragraph:

'In the list of presentations yesterday at the Castle, we were proud to perceive the name of . our honored countryman, Edward Cahill, Esq., the Millionarie American Merchant, whose chief establishment is in the city of B-

"After the leves, we understand, he was a guest, by special invitation, at the Vice-regal Lodge, Phoenix Park, where he was received and treated with marked distinction, both by his Excellency and the Marchoness. Before her departure from her own country, Mr. Cahill lived on intimate terms with her respected family, and on his presentation at the levee, she was rejoiced to renew her acquaintance, and confer all the honor and respect which her well-merited and lofty station enabled her to bestow." We-have been informed that his chief object

in coming to Ireland was to visit his extensive

estates in Co—, county R—, late the property of Lord F—. They have been in his possession more than seven years, though not a man on this side the Atlantic could name the real proprietor, save his solicitor, Father O'-Donovan, the aged Rector, and Father Edward Cahill, the Curate, and chief instrument in carrying out the benevolent views of the respected gentleman. All the world knows his generous and lofty character. Perhaps the wealthiest merchant in the United States-certainly the most fortunate man who ever left Ireland, his bounts has kept pace with hit good fortune. The kind friend and benefactor of his countrymen in America, it is a literal fact that not one of them ever sought advice or assistance from him in vain ;duced on his audience. As regarded myself, I but he did not confine his bounties to those merely frost of age, burns brightly. That speech great- become the scene of his munificence. His funds ly decided my after fate. Sheil followed, and I | built the chapel, the parochial house, and the nowas disappointed. True, he was admirable—he ble schools which stand upon his property, and evidently put forth all his powers; his diction are supported by his gratuity; besides, he has was pure, classic, beautiful; his imagination settled a liberal endowment on the parish priest, exuberant; his figures correct and striking; which secures a comfortable independence for his passion strong and unaffected. But yet, I the ecclesiastic who may fill that sacred office in C---. More still-it is believed, as yet, be has never received a farthing of rent since he became proprietor of the estates, but has spent the nett proceeds in elevating, not grinding the tenantry and laboring classes. By this means, we are creditably informed, he has converted a wretchedly poor population (which they certainly were when he became proprietor) into a happy, contented, and comfortable body of farmers and cottiers, resembling what is called the yeomanry classes in England. We will only further say, that Ireland wants proprietors like him. Many future views and projects, but we are not, at present, authorised to attempt a development even as a conjecture. By the way, he visited the Association, dined with O'Connell, with whom be lest a cheque for £100 for the Catholic rent, and has since had several private interviews with the learned gentleman. This bodes well."

I laid down the paper in a state of grief and mortification. I found my wishes frustrated, and saw that my plans, by this public announcement, must necessarily be precipitated, if not marred. In vexation of spirit, if not with some little tinge of petulance, I said to Father O'Donovan. Surely, my dear sir, you could not willingly have contributed any information that would warrant the editor of the Evening Post to draw public attention to my private affirm as be has doue, and in a manner so painful to my feelings. and perhaps to the great obstruction of the plans which you know I have in view?"

I acknowledge, my son, that at home I did blib a little; of that you are already aware; but

Who, then, could have given publicity to secrets so little known, and, as I decised, so well ment; so; making a virtue of necessity, I gaily guarded? Would O'Connell? Could my soli-

and me, I'm satisfied be's no better nor he safely clear Father Edward should be !

Yes, we may safely clear Father Edward :

Nabochlish! For the micreant's safe will himswho pray are the other; continued you al-

mility on this point may have been, unknown to plied to every other district in the land. Dr. dered easy by the communications which he received yourself, soiled by a tinge of pride; and per Doyle admitted the clearness and force of the from the inspector of police attached to the Imperial household. After this he was sent to Florence, haps you merited the inortification. If an evil statement; but insisted that the ignorance, the naps you merited the the carbiniers in disguise, he produc-example be injurious to public morals and the apathy, the unwillingness of the great majority ed a popular demonstration by instructing his men public weal, a good example, by the rule of conpublic weal, a good example of the rule of conpublic weal, a good example of the rule of conpublic weal, a good example of the rule of conpublic weal, a good example of the rule of conpublic weal, a good example of the rule of conpublic weal, a good example of the rule of traries, must have an opposite and happy effect; and, for the sake of your neighbor, you are bound to set a good example, and not to put your light- duction of such a wise and humane course, and ed candle under a bushel. Keep clear of vainglory and self-complacency, and just let things bereafter take their own course, and then you may sulted from the judicious application of funds in be sure that all romance will be destroyed, a one locality. charge that the ill-natured might very readily bring against your former course of procedure.

'You are right, Father O'Donovan! Perhaps I have been too much bound up in my own opinion, and in that case I must admit there would be much of self-conceit-perhaps a deep, lurking pride. I accept the mortification, and will endeavor to change my course. For this purpose we must see O'Connell again, and solicit his counsel, even should it delay our return for some days.'

We accordingly drove to the Four Courts, heard the great Barrister in his stuff gown (the badge of his serfdom, but equally the mark of his nonest adherence to the faith of his fathers) make one of his best torensic displays, and when be could command a leisure moment, were favored with a private interview. I mentioned all about the paragraph in the Evening Post, and stated my views with regard to a change of tac-

. So,' said he, with a droll, roguish smile, Freddy Conway has cured you. I rejoice at it, because, firstly, it makes you give over a course which, though you might conscientiously deem it based on humility. bordered, if not on pride, at least on absurdity. Secondly, it affords us time the better to mature your plans, (I will not bestow an epithet on them) and thirdly, that it gives me the pleasure of your company at dinner to-day, and will confer on you the honor of must not limit his exertions to the welfare of heing presented to the greatest man of this or one class, but embrace, in his wisdom, the interany nation, the celebrated J.K.L., the Right ests of all. Class-legislation has been the curse Rev. Dr. Doyle, the first of our prelates, who, of Ireland, the very cause of her present overin the teeth of England's penal laws and haughty prohibitions, had the hardihood to assume his rightful title, 'James Kildare and Leighlin.'

I was delighted with the idea of meeting the renowned prelate, and accordingly Father O'-Donovan and I gladly accepted the kind invitation. I knew I was to meet the loftiest of the lofty geniuses, the deep-read theologian, the profound logician, the zealous prelate, the uncompromising patriot; in a word, the master mind of Ireland's hierarchy; and I could not divest myself of the opinion that in him I should also meet a stern, chilling spirit, whose grave look would be sufficient to drive meaner souls back into their native insignificance. But my introduction to Dr. Doyle was scarcely completed, ere I discovered how false were the picturings of my erring fancy. His first sentence convinced me that I had met with a refined and accomplished gentleman, familiar with all the customs of polished society. Simple, but choice in his language, you at once felt there was so much of the deep scholar within as banished from his mind and conversation all the frivolous absurdities of pedantry. The humblest intellect felt at ease in hitherto marked the character of our laboring his society, and yet no person could conceal from himself that here was a man with whom no liberty was to be taken, with whom no unbefitting freedom might be made. The tout ensemble of his countenance fixed you at once, and every separate trait or lineament was a subject for admiration. The lofty and expansive forehead told the combination of brilliant genius, and the deep, searching power of thought. The broad chin, and tight-set, thin lip, spoke of firmness and quick determination, and the bold brow formed as if to overawe the world, would have repelled the beholder, had not a dove-like expression of countenance, and an eye all beaming with love. invited to confidence.

After the cloth was removed, the conversation became varied and interesting. Of O'Connell's powers, it is unnecessary to speak. Always or his subject prompted, he was ready on all subjects that with advancing years might be supposed to have lost their interest, or with the deto be fading from the tablets of his memory !-In grave, philosophical subjects, the master mind of the great prelate displayed itself, and seemed to me of an order decidedly superior to the more practical intellect of the liberator. At first 1 thought I could trace the apparent inferiority to that deterence which O'Connell ever paid to the sacerdotal character; but I was mistaken, for I soon found that he could argue with a Bishop as keenly as with an opposing counsel, and avail himself of all those aids which his deep reading and vast professional experience had given him. without losing a title of that respect and veneraprinces in the Church.

The question of the poor-laws came upon the even if attended with all the abuses of the English system; God's poor, starving amidst abundproprietor. O Connell admitted the right, but would accomplish the desired end by a very of the English system to the wants of Ireland--its degrading influence upon the noble and independent spirit of peasantry, and its demoralising consequences to the people in general. With his position or elucidate his argument, he appealed

would generally interpose to prevent the introconsequently deprive the universal poor of Ireland of blessings similar to those that have re-

'No, no,' said he, 'the landlords of Ireland are a doomed and despicable race; they must be coerced to the discharge of the duty they owe to Christ's poor. Feelings of humanity have no longer any force in their selfish and callous hearts. The legislature must compel them !

'If the English system of the poor laws,' said O'Connell, 'be ever introduced into Ireland, these results will inevitably succeed. The whole country will be pauperized. The spirit of the laboring classes will be depressed and degraded. Charity and independence will be banished the land, demoralization will spread like a plague over the country. The middle classes, poor enough already, will first be robbed and then consigned to the workhouse, and the landlords of the present day will be supplanted by the Jews and money-jobbers of England, within twenty years after the first rural Bastile rears its ominous head in devoted Erin.'

Be it so, with all my heart,' said Dr. Doyle, but let God's poor in the meantime have food. Yes, let the landlords and others of hardened spirit meet their deserved fate. Let them be supplanted by any class of men, be they Jews, Turks, Infidels, or English mammon-worshippers.

Worse cannot come to curse the land.' 'My lord,' said O'Connell, smiling, 'I venerate your holy zeal more than I admire your views as a statesman. He who would legislate whelming distress. Should poor laws be introduced among us, it will amount to an organic change. A transition from one state to another must take place. Have you thought, my lord, on the oppression, the coercion, the robbery, and the consequent misery that must be inflicted on our depressed middle classes during that transition? My plan would be to prevent all this-to preserve the mechanics, the laborers the farmers, the shopkeepers, the merchants, the gentry, every grade in society, from the consequent ruin; by this course I would retain the means for supporting the really destitute. If the legislature can compel a nation, at enormous expense, to build workhouses, to assess the land nominally for the support of the poor, but virtually for the payment of a happy staff of Commissioners and other officers, that will certainly swallow up three-fourths of the moneys raised surely the same legislature could compel the same nation to raise more limited funds, and distribute them to the poor at a cost amounting to a tithe of what the English machinery will compel us to expend. Of all things I would preserve that proud spirit of independence which has population. I would provide work for every being capable of labor-I would offer the inducenent of fair wages to every able-bodied man. and thereby instil into the whole people the saving spirit of industry. For the aged, the infirm or those who might be in any way incapacitated for labor, I would duly provide by compulsory parish assessment. The Scotch have acted upon this principle, and there is no real want in that country save what vice in one shape or other occasions.

(To be Continued.)

CONFESSIONS OF A SECRET AGENT OF CAVOUR.

(From the Court Journal.) Men of thought and experience have from the beginning doubted the prevalence of a general patriotic fluent and easy, gay and impressive, as his humor spirit among the Italians. Many well-informed persons knew that the votes for annexation were not to be altogether relied upon as the genuine expression points, and convincing in every case; with what of sympathy evinced by the different States for the tact and kindness did he draw forth the know- Sardinian Government, and suspected the existence ledge and experience of Father O'Donovan, on of truly loyal sentiments among the inhabitants of Modena, Parma, and Naples; but few men—at least, Englishmen—could have imagined how much sham and imposture have been in connection with the cay of his physical energies might be expected whole affair, and what a strange chapter of successful intrigue was the succession f Victor Emmanuel to the throne of the Italian Princes. A pamphlet, entitled "La Verite sur les Hommes et les Choses du Royaume d'Italie" contains the "Revelations" of the secret agent of the late Count Cavour. It is at present attracting the attention of the greater part of the Italian and foreign press, that in vain demand an answer and explanation from the Sardinian Government. The latter are silent for they have no answer to give-the wonderful facts brought forward being incontrovertible, and the position which the author occupied having rendered him au fail with every secret event of any importance planned by the Turin Cabinet-many designs, indeed, having been carried out under his own direction and by means of the extraordinary system of espionnage that tion so due to one of the most distinguished be established in every city in which he resided .-His name and position are made known in private circles; but as he has chosen to write anonymously, it is not for us to lift the veil he may well wish to tapis, and holding directly opposite principles, throw over the origin of several infamous schemes each put forth his best power. What a gigantic and actions of which he was the designer. Under the encounter was that! The Bishop argued for letters "J. A."-mere initials de plume-is bidden the necessity of their immediate introduction, the name of a man whose notoriety is world-wide, and the facts which he states are mostly those in which he himself assumes a leading part. He is very explicit in his remarks, and commences at his ance, having an indefeasible right to the support first interview with Count Cayour, who was, throughof the land, at whatever cost to the so-called out, his protector and employer, but against whom he scarcely imputes anything very dishonorable .--The whole weight of his accusations has to be borne by Farini and his fellow-politicians, on whom he different means. He showed the inapplicability fathers one or two shameful occurrences, to which we need not more directly refer. Those who are not its runious effects upon the property of the nation determined to hear merely one side of the question must read the pamphlet for themselves; we can do no more than draw attention to the many subjects on which the writer dwells, and to some extent show the extraordinary nature of the communication beusual skill in seizing points to strengthen his fore us. Cayour first employed the author in the

have been over cautious, and over jealous in your. condition and elevate the minds of his own part movements, and even gestures; and he continued to desire to avoid notoriety, or fame, or whatever ishioners, and clearly showed that his plans were spy the proceedings of the Emperor until he left you please to call it; and perhaps your very hu- so rational and so practical, as to be easily ap
Alexandria. He informs us that his task was ren the most remarkable are the extraordinary results which he and the other Sardinian agents brought about at Modena. He observes that the democratic party in the duchy were completely astonished at the departure of Francis IV., and that he thinks the Duke must have been deceived as to the true state of affairs. "Je suis convaincu, pour mon compte, qu'il suffisait d'un coup de fusil pour faire avorter la conspiration de Modene, comme du reste celle de Florence et celle de Parme." These are the words of "J. A." as he calls himself, who, at the installaauthor of the article which appeared in the Italian papers asserting that the unfortunate Duke of Modena had carried with him all the plate and valuables in the Chateau d'Este. The fact, as he confesses, is, that Farini and his wife took the whole of them, and that even the dresses of the Duchess were appropriated by Mdme Farini. The wardrobe of the Duke would not fit Farini himself, who is very corpulent, so the clothes were given to the secretary, and they suited him exactly. Farini was especially fierce against the priests. "Pas de pitie pour ces canailles" was his frequent expression to the chief of the police and the well-dressed secretary. Both of them, of course, took advantage of this encouragement, and incessant and heavy extortions were laid upon all the priests and other ecclesiastics who had the misfortune to fall into their hands. But, at last, Napoleon, anxious to preserve appearances, required that before the vote of annexation took place, all Piedmontese officials should leave the newly occupied provinces; and had this request been strictly complied with, Farini and "J. A." would have been compelled to quit Modena. However the latter soon hit upon an expedient to prevent this difficulty; and on the day fixed for the departure of Farini, he assembled all his carbiniers and police agents, and, disguising them as Modenese citizens, set them crying out, "Vive Farini! Il ne partira pas, notre pere a nous!" As soon as the governor made his appearance at one of the city gates, these worthies unharnessed the horses, and dragged him in the carriage back again to the palace. Here was met by the members of his own government, who soon got up a proces-verbal, naming him citizen of Modena and dictator. So he stayed. The author remarks :- "Le soir chez Farini, on rit beaucoup de la scene bouffone de la porte de a deux pas du nouveau dictateur; je la voyais garder, a grand' peine, son serieux." One of the most valuable portions of the pamphlet is the account of the national ballot-voting in Modena, which followed soon after the loving detention of the popular dicta-tor. The author, "J. A.." was present at Modena, and assisted in causing the revolt to be completely favorable to Piedmont. And as the voting was in Modena, so, too, was it in Parma, Naples, the Papal States, and Tuscany; everywhere official deception and fraud have falsified the real wishes of the population in the eyes of deluded Europe. The invaluable chief the political police and his well-instructed carbineers prepared the voting billets, and stood round the place of voting. Only a few persons appeared to receive and to use them, so that, at the moment before closing the ballot-urn, "J A" and his friends threw in the remaining and overwhelming number of billets, all into the Sardinian side of the box. In some places this was so successfully done that the number of votes given actually exceeded those registered on the list of voters. In the Papal States more than four-fifths of the inhabitants never even approached the urn. After the vote of annexation, Farini returned to Turin, and "J A" was forwarded by him to Rome, where he entered upon a new sphere of intrigues and almost laughable deceptions. On Victor Emmanuel's entrance into the Romagna, the author managed to impose upon that monarch as well as hovel (one of Lord Plunket's) in which she died. upon the people of the district-of course solely for the good of the common cause of Unity and Revolution. He dressed his carbineers up as peasants, and chant a Te Deum on his Majesty's visit, and was seconded in his resolution by the inferior ecclesiastics. "J. A.," ever ready at an emergency, commanded three regimental chaplains, and twelve scholars of the seminary of La Sapienza, to assume the position and duties of the orthodox clergy, and, preceded by the pontifical ensigns that they took from the sacristy, these shameless impostors advanced to meet the King at the cathedral of San Petronio. Victor Emmanuel was completely satisfied. But the carbineers had other work to do besides cheering the Piedmontese Sovereign. Their leader was successful in getting them enlisted in the Papal and Bourbon armies, with instructions to persuade their comrades to desert, to utter "Sauve qui peut" in action, and "se debarrasser des officers pendant l'action. On sait comment ils remplirent leurs instructions a Castelfidardo." We must merely call universal attention to the author's extraordinary statement in the manner in which General de Pimodan met his death. Strange things are here brought to light concerning the departure of Garibaldi for Sicily. In spite of the remonstrances made by France, and the repeated denials given by the Piedmontese government of their having afforded him any support, it appears that he procured his powder, arms, and other warlike stores through an order written and signed by Fanti, the Minister of War. A whole regiment was raised for him by the government, who took care to dress them in Garibaldian costume, and passed them off as his immediate followers. In common with all who have had any intimate acquaintance with Italian men and affairs, the writer of these "Revelations" does full justice to the activity and honorable purposes of Garibaldi, but still he tells us that, after the occupation of Naples by his adventurers, the General was wholly changed, either by success or the climate, and when not satisfying his passion for popularity confined himself to the society of one or two newlymade friends, amongst whom, of course, was Alexander Dumes. Garibaldi 'ne voyait rien, ne s'occupait de rien, et laissait les choses aller a vau-l'eau.' Altogether, the information concerning the Neapolitan revolution is of a startling character. and so, indeed, it has been thought by men of all parties, and both by those enabled to authenticate the words of "J. A.," and those astonished and confounded that the Italian government have not as yet found it possible to return even the shadow of a reply. The author had so many original and such copious sources from which to derive his accounts that he has reserved much for a future pamphlet on Naples only, and one that will be suxiously expected by those who have been thus astonished by the confessions contained in the first. We do not thus prominently attract our readers' notice to a pamphletwhich has, however, already been perused by the whole political world on the Continent-from any sympathy with the former state of Neapolitan oppression, or from concern for the temporal power of the Pope; but we do think that when a minor Sovereign, with no exceptional, and as it were a priori claims to an extended dominion, attempts to make

himself master of the possessions of neighboring

Princes, he should prove himself capable of govern-

ruler; and if we admit the right, of universal suf-frage to decide the question of annexation we ought to be assured that that right is fairly used, and not to be assured that that right is learny used an extraordinary appearance, being one vast sheet of the above all Modens, no more desired the rule of water. The effects of the heavy rains of Friday of Victor Mmmanuel than that of the Emperor Na- and Saturday were not developed to an unusual extraordinary when a flood was the contract of the leave of the le of Victor Mmmanuel than that of the himperor was and charactery were not developed to an unusual expoleon or of the King of Naples; and in Modena, at tent until yesterday, when a flood was becoming least, there was a real feeling of attachment to the rather alarmingly apparent. The smaller rivers in Duke, who both obtained and deserved the good the neighborhood had all overflowed their banks, wishes of his people. Of Naples we shall not now deluging the lands surrounding them, and strange to speak, though certain it is that the return of Francis add, casting numerous fish through the fields, and II. would be hailed as a providential escape from even on the roads, to which the waters had pene. Piedmontese misrule by more than two-thirds of the trated, But still it was not expected that the Barinhabitants of the kingdom. But in Modena there is row-although swollen to an unusual height-scarcely a man, woman, or child who would not wel-would rise above the substantial embankments by come with joy and gratitude the day on which Duke Francis IV, returned to the dominions of his ances- that it would prove so disastrous as unfortunately it tors. In short, to use the words of the pamphlet, Piedmont is everywhere 'regarde comme un etranger et comme un conqurante.' Liberty is still, we therefore, it caused most of them no little surprise hope, in store for the Italian nation, and we should and consternation to be disturbed in the midst of be among the first to rejoice in its bestowal on the their rest on Sunday night by the unexpected rush of tion of Farmi as Governor of Modena, was appointed the chief of the political police. "J. A." was the any farcical endeavors to arrive at an impracticable unity, for which the different peoples of Italy are covered with water. A change of quarters becomnot, and perhaps never will be intended either by nature or themselves.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Catholic clergy of Galway, secular and regular, have written to some of the Dublin papers contradicting as calumnious the statements of their correspondents that the local clergy had hibiting the grim figure of the explorers, rendered signed addresses in favour of the Rev. P. Daly, or the scene extremely grotesque. It need scarcely be in any way countenanced his opposition to the said that their efforts to preserve the staple support

STATE OF THE WEST-TUAM - OUR ADMIRABLE Poon Law System .- In the course of the proceedings of the Tuam Guardians, at their meeting held on Wednesday, the following letter was read, addressed to Wm. Gannon, Esq., a watchful and efficient local guardian, by the Rev. James M'Gee, C.C. We recommend it to the earnest attention of the public. It forcibly portrays the miseries endured by the poor of that locality, and shows, that hunger and cold, despite the unceasing exertions of the gentlemen who compose the Relief Committee, are developing their the great majority of his countrymen prostrate and results in sickness and death. There has been already a great increase in the rate of mortality among the poorer classes, and from the inability of the friends of the deceased to procure them means of de- ciples, and followed his rules, and the consequence cent interment from their own resources, were it not is, I find myself, under God, in the care of a prefor the charitable contributions collected for the purpose, they might have gone coffinless to their graves. Viction that our rights and liberties can only be One of those thus buried by charity lived and died maintained and extended by similar means. As in one of the miserable hovels of which Lord Plunket is landlord. His Lordship's charity appears to be wanting in this instance also. It is one of the de-Parme. Au moment, ou la voiture sut detelee, j'etais | fects of the Poor Law system, it appears that there is no provision for supplying costins in such cases. We shall look to the manner in which the Commissioners will deal with the subject. It is too bad if our boasted Irish Poor Law does not provide for the Christian burial of the poor who have not left the in the British Treasury no one should die of hunger purchase of a coffin :--

> case of the late Widow Burke, of Tullendaly-road, before the Board of Guardians at their meeting on this day.

"You know the circumstances of this sad case and can detail them with the view of ascertaining if there be any provision in the poor law authorising that of tossing one sand hill into another. When an the outlay of a few shillings to procure coffins for the interment of the multitude of persons who prefer suffering hauger, sickness, and death outside, rather than prolong a miserable existence within the workhouse.

"It was beartrending to witness the friends of the deceased, thefaselves perfectly destitute, up to approaching sunset of the day of interment, applying to the work-house officials for a coffin, and meeting with a refusal on the ground that such an expenditure would be disallowed by the Poor Law auditor, and you are aware had not a coffin been otherwise provided and paid for, the remains of poor widow Burke would be probably still decomposing in the wretched

"Were this likely to prove a solitary or exceptional case, I would not require of you, as one of our most vigilant and faithful guardians, to take such stationed them at every spot near which the King formal notice of it. But alas! it is not so; for I guas, pikes, and broken bottles as a means to rehad to pass. They received them with cheers and would most respectfully submit that of the 626 famiacclamations; and, at some receptions, Piedmontese lies at present, and for many weeks past, receiving officials were even venturesome enough to take the weekly relief through the Tuam Relief Committee, parts of native dignitaries, and so to welcome their but few could, of their own means, afford the luxury own master. At Bologna, the Archbishop refused to of a coffin-to one of their departed members. I doubt | magistrate as the worst enemy of themselves, their not that the humane gentlemen who form that committee, and who visited the cold, hunger, and poverty-stricken people in their wretched dwellings, to which they cling with the proverbial tenacity of the dying, and thus formed an intimate and personal knowledge of their real condition, will bear me out in this assertion. A sad commentary this upon the statement, as heartless as false, that the operation of the Poor Law is sufficient for the awful crisis - I am | the last hervest is far shorter than is generally suc-JAMES M'GEE.

yours very sincerely, "Wm. Gannon, Esq." DUBLIN, Jan. 22.-His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant yesterday received a deputation from parishes of the counties of Sligo, Roscommon, and Galway, who waited on him for the purpose of representing the actual and impending distress of those localities, and deputation comprised the Rev. Dr. Gillooly, titular Bishop of Elphin; the O'Connor Don, M. P.; John Woulfe Flanagan, D. L., Drumdoe, and several other gentlemen of those counties. The O'Conor Don read a memorial, numerously signed by gentlemen of property in the counties of Roscommon and Sligo, in which they stated :- "That very great and general distress exists among the poorer classes in the West of Ireland, both from the want of fuel and food, there being in many districts a total absence of the former, and an increasing scarcity of the latter. That there has been an extraordinary failure of the potato crop, and that the oats and other cereals have yielded a return inferior in quality, and in not a few districts deminished in quantity. That, in consequence of the insufficiency, as well as the unwholesome nature of the half-cooked food now partaken of by the poor, much misery and disease are to be apprehended. That the present Poor Law returns cannot be taken as a criterion by which to judge of the state of the country, as the small landholders are excluded from any relief, unless on the condition of relinquishing their holdings and entering the poor house, and that it is unjust and impolitic thus to force them into utter pauperism. That the repeal of the clause known as the 'Quarter Acre' clause was most desirable, and that a loan from the Treasury to the more dis tressed unions would, with advantage, be granted." A great number of petitions to the same effect, from the parishes in the counties which they represented. were presented by the gentlemen composing the deputation. His Excellency replied, that the matter deserved the most serious consideration of the Government, but that the Government had reason to be lieve that the distress would not be so formidable as had been apprehended. With regard to that part of the petition which bad reference to the limitations of loans under the Landed Improvement Act to 5,000l., any change would require legislation. In conclusion his Excellency assured the deputation that the Government would bestow their serious consideration on the matter brought before him.

THE WORKING TRADESMEN OF DROGHEDA .- We regret to be informed on the best authority, that several of our most skilful masons, carpenters, blacksmiths, and weavers have been for some time unemployed. We trust this unpleasant state of affairs will not Edward Cabill had done to better the temporal Italian Minister. When Napoleon disembarked at those subjects, to receive him instead of their former zans. - Drogheda Conservative.

GREAT-FLOODS IN CARLOW: The extensive pas. ture fields bordering on the river Barrow -especially ture needs county side presented this morning which it is encompassed nor was it apprehended water into their little homesteads. Their cabins were completely inundated and the floors completely ing thus necessary, the unfortunate occupants were forced, with their children in their arms to seek temporary homes elsewhere, and endeavour to secure, as best they could, the little property, which principally consisted of potatoes, which they had pitted in the fields in the rere of the houses. These they tried to save from the ravages of the rising waters, and the faint gleams emitted by the torches which shed a feeble light on the work, as well as exproved almost unavailing, and what they were unable to extricate from the pits will, of course have been completely rotted by the time the floods will have subsided. The river is still rising, and if it reaches a few inches higher, the quays will be inundated-indeed, as it is, the water has penetrated some parts of them. SECRET Societies .- To the Editor of the Catholic

Telegraph .- Arklow, 8th January, 1862 .- Sir-I maturely believe that Daniel O'Connell was the greatest and wisest Irishman that ever lived. He found trampled on; he lifted them up and combined them within the law, and gained for them the respect of the whole world I have always admired his prinlong as the Irish people were guided by his counsels they were respected; but when they followed other leaders they were despised at home and abroad. When famine struck the land he asked from parliament a grant of thirty millions to repair the loss of the potato crop and its consequent scarcity. He got a grant of eight millions, with a public pleage from the minister that as long as there was a guinesin Ireland as far as the law could prevent it. I "Presbytery, Tuam, 22d Jan., 1862. found the labour act adequate to the preservation of Dear Mr. Gannon-Will you kindly bring the my people, and there were thousands of them as found the labour act adequate to the preservation of destitute as those of Skibbereen. When there was delay in setting on public works I appealed to the government, and its officer at once declared that work should be given, and thereby money and food to the people-even if no other could be found but attempt was made to prevent work or food being given to any one having more than four acres of land, I again appealed to the government, and I got the quick response that the act was not an ejectment process, and that no amount of acres, in the absence of food or other means of getting it, disqualified the tenant for receiving work or rations: This decision preserved scores of small farmers in the Wexford portion of this parish. Let every man talk of the law as he found it-but I would misstate the truth if I did not declare the fact - that by means of the law, as interpreted and enforced by the government, I was able to preserve the lives of four thousand people. I always exhorted the people to be of good heart, to put their shoulder to the wheel, not to emigrate unless they had no back door but the poor-house; to violate no law, buman or divine, and to shun men as deadly enemies who would adrise them now to shun secret societies as they would the plague, and if any man proposed to them to join any such society to denounce him at once to the pext religion and their country. From my own experience I am prepared to say that if the people have been dispersed or perished, it has not been so much from the want of good laws as their bad administration. There is the poor-law, more favourable to out-door relief in Ireland than in England or Scotland. Why, then, is it given so largely in the two last, and scarcely at all in the first? I maintain posed I look with dismay at the revelations of the next eight months. I apprehend a progressive rise in the markets, and an increasing want of employment. What will become of the poor labourer who cannot get work, unless he get out-door relief? He must perish, or go with his family into the poorhouse, and become three times a greater burthen on the rate-payers. I call on the government, the land-

JAMES REDMOND, P.P.

SECRET SOCIETIES -On Sunday inst, after last mass, the respected Parish Priest of Castleisland, the Venerable Archdencon O'Leary denounced, in strong language, but in the spirit of a father, the parties who, in that neighbourhood as well as it other parts of our county, have been endeavouring to swear in the young and unwary for alleged revolutionary purposes, visionary and impracticable, but in reality to make merchandize of them. Several parties, it would appear, from the Archdeacou's address, had been sworn in .- Tralee Chronicle.

lords, and poor law guardians to look to the labour-

ers. They are already too few for the wants of the

country. I am your obedient servant,

A correspondent at Ballybrofey states that the inhabitants of that town and neighbourhood were alarmed on Wednesday morning on hearing that 11 prisoners had been taken by the police and sent to gaol. The offence charged is supposed to be illegal combination, and it is rumoured that an approver is in Lifford Gaol at present .- London Times.

Sir Robert Peel in his flying tour through the West of Ireland, was unable to perceive any evidence of distress, and therefore concluded, per salfum, that there was no distress, and that the try had abundance of food and fuel. That false inference and bold assertion has since been unfortunately exploded by lamentable facts that can no longer be disputed, and we are glad to perceive that Lord Carlisle, in his answer to the Connaught deputation, headed by the Bishop of Elphin and The O'Conor Don, M.P., which waited upon his Excellency on Tuesday, now admits that the poor are suffering severe privations in the West, and that the Government are disposed to come to the relief of the resident Clergy and gentry, the latter of whom, in general, are, we are gratified to find, discharging their duties well in the present emergency .- Weekly Register.

THE RIOT IN ENNISHILLEN .- Summonses have been issued against, twenty three persons charged with being concerned in the riot on the 9th inst, and which was caused by the insane proceeding of introducing a person with a foreign title of Baron to lecture an Irish audience on controversial topics, anposition or elucidate his argument, he appealed to the political experience of Father O'Donovan, to the political experience of Father O'Donovan, though the latter was even to the political experience of Father O'Donovan, though the latter was even that of the exiled families. Morever, there should will be speedily commenced, to give a fair amount of went to the lecture on religion arranged by them who, with easy fluency, described what Father at the time treated as an intimate friend by the great be a genuine and unanimous wish, on the part of employment to our intelligent and industrious artisely with blackthorn sticks concealed under their nounced in a manner the most offensive to the Cathonosis. - Evening Post.

The party were accompanied by the Rev. James Miradden of Falcarragh, the noble-hearted young priest, who, since the first blow of the exterminators fell upon the people of Douegal, has toiled for them with wasting and ceaseless endeavour. A number of persons had assembled on the platform of the termipersons had accommon on the pratform of the termianigrants were expected; several members of the emigrabulary force, on leave, being amongst the exconsumply partives of Tyrconnell, and looknegout for some relative, neighbour, or friend of boyhood times, of whom they were now to take a hast farewell. When the bell signalled the approaching train, a good deal of anxiety was visible, and a due time, the train swept up, crowded with its mournful freight. When the whole party had disembarked on the platform, the strongest surprise manifested itself on all sides amongst the spectators, and found utterance in many an exclamation of sympathy for the unbappy voyagers, to exile, and indignation against their exterminator. The emigrants, male and female, presented an appearance well calculated to excite admiration and sympathy. A finer body of men and women never left any country. In stature, men and figure, handsome and well shaped; regular features, full of kindly expression; most of them between the ages of lifteen and forty—they filled the breast of every spectator with bitter regret that such a people - the real wealth of any community, the bone a people wof a nation—should be lost to us for ever swept from the land by destructive tyranny. They were all well but simply dressed, the means chiefly supplied by their sympathising country. After a few minutes delay the whole party proceeded to the restaurant of Mr. Fleming. With a promptitude and regularity quite marvellous, and reflecting the highest credit on the resources and efficiency of Mr. Fleming's establishment, the whole party were seated to a most abundant dinner of excellent quality. The difficulty apprehended in dining so large a party, in a very short interval between their arrival by train and departure by steamer, vanished before the systematic zeal of Mr. Flemming, whose attention to these poor emigrants, Irishmen should ever remember. Several persons who had been engaged dining in the saloon instantly, in the most kind and courteous manner, desisted, and relinguished their seats on learning the crowd pouring in were the emigants of Derryveagh. Soon after the party proceeded to the North Wall, where they embarked on board the Lady Eglinton. Atabout ten o'clock the last bell tolled, and the warn from the quay cast off, and amidst a scene of painful emotion the steamer went slowly down the river. In half an hour she was out to sea, and the Derryveugh victims had seen the last glimpse of Ireland .- News. THE GWEEDORE EMIGRANTS .- The emigrants from

the wilds of Donegal, who have been driven from their homes by oppressive landlordism, in passing through Strabane, on their way to Dublin, received quite an ovation from the Strabane Total Abstinence Benevolent Society. A deputation from the Society of whom James Kennedy Esq., was the principal, waited on the Reverend James M'Fadden, who accompanied the emigrants, at Miss Monaghan's Hotel, and presented him, on the part of the emigrants, an address of condolence. On the following morning the band belonging to the Society accompanied the emigrants to the train, playing appropriate airs. The poor emigrants were quite delighted at the marked attention paid to them; and that it should have occurred in Strabane is not at all surprising, when it is remembered that, in the Town Hall of that town, the first meeting was held in aid of the suffering poor in Gweedore.

MR. WM. S. O'BRIEN .- At the last meeting of the Newcastle (county of Limerick) Board of Guardians, Mr. William S. O'Brien resigned his position of chairman, which he has held for a long period. In the course of a very feeling and suitable address, he said -"Acting under the advise of several experienced friends, whose advice has been reinforced by the earnest solicitations of my own children, I have met the petition of the trustee by a family settlement, or sale for value of my life estate to my eldest sou, to whom I have made over all my legal right, present and future in my estate, upon conditions, one of at my disposal (hear, hear). Should this family setplace in the county of Limerick. He will reside in Cahermoyle, and perform all the duties of a country gentleman (hear. hear). I venture to bespeak for him the same kind indulgence (hear, hear) the same favourable interpretation of all his acts which you have accorded to his father (applause and emotion). In such case I shall probably take a house in the vicinity of Dublin, and devote myself to literature and politics, and I hope to spend a few weeks occasionally, as a visitor, at Cahermoyle (hear, hear) so that I shall thus be able to keep up with the people of this neighborhood the friendly relations which have always subsisted between us. On the other hand, in case the prayer of the trustees be granted, and that I be sent adrift on the world without any independent provision, I shall probably leave Ireland immediately (no, no), and seek a premature death in some honorable adventure in a foreign land (no, no); for I could not live here to witness the operation of a sevenfold division of my property, and the intrusion of Lord Inchiquin's solicitor into the affairs of my family and of my estate (no, no). I could not live here without employment, without property, and without any control over my own children, except such as might be accorded by their own sense of duty-even though they might be the most dutiful children on the face of the earth (hear, hear). These are the prospects before me." The board unanimously refused to accept the resignation, but Mr. O'Brien having strongly urged the necessity and propriety of the course he had adopted, the resignation was received with painful reluctance. During the proceedings Mr. O'Brien seemed deeply affected. He then shook hands with the chairman, the other members, and Mr. Moore clerk of the union, every one of the guardians, and officers being profoundly affected. Some there were who turned away to hide their tears, and others could not utter a word, owing to the emotions with which they struggled. We never witnessed a more truly painful separation .-Munster News.

The Dublin Catholic Telegraph has the following notice of Rugene O'Reilly, whose letter to Mr. Smith O'Brien it also publishes. Colonel O'Reilly differs altogether in his opinions from the other; and though no man will presume to call in question Mr. O'Brien's honesty, and the sincerity of his patriotism, the prudence of the policy which he advocates is a legitimate matter of criticism: - "Eagene O'Reilly, though then very young, was

in 1848 a prominent member of the Irish Confederation, as we find him taking a leading part in the three days' discussion on Mr. Smith O Brien's Peace Resolutions, which led to the secession of Mr. John Mitchel and his confreres from that body. After the failure of the '48 movement, and having been arrested, we believe, at the instance of his own father, he quitted this country, entered the Sardinian army as a cadet, and fought at the disastrous battle of Novera. On the breaking out of the Russian war he entered the Turkish service, and he is said to have been the first Oppistian admitted to rank in that service without abjuring his religion. The first occasion on which his name obtained honourable mention was at the siege of Kalafat, where the prestige of the Rus-Sian arms was so unexpectedly dimmed. At that siege Lieutenant Eugene O'Reilly commanded a de-

Derryvesgu sung and Drogheda Railway, at served in the Orimea, and having obtained the rank has no sympathy with their wans, that exists simply Terminus of the Crimea, and having obtained the rank 5.45, on Saturday evening, en route for Plymouth, of Colonel, held recently an important post in Syria, whence they will sail on the 27th inst., for Sydney where his office was to protect the Christian Marrawar, and has learned what a fearful scourge it may vates the fierceness of political conflict."

In the concluding paragraph of Colonel O'Reilly's letter, which we reproduce, there is much truth: "If it surprises you that I should speak in this way, I can tell you that it is simply the result of the experience of the world which I have had during 13 years that have passed since I last saw you. Do not miscalculate. Many of the educated men who were with you in '48 now think as I do. Do not imagine ing many made to the front of the stage, to which, in either that the Irish in the Southern army will degratitude to the American Union, but you are not Roman Catholic, and they are, and instead of gratitude feel resentment for the ruffianism of the "knownothings," the tarring of priests, the burning of convents, and sacking of chapels. Do you imagine that their officers have not recalled these outrages to the ed the trousseau of the hon, bride, and how she beminds of the Irish soldiers, who fight under the Southern flag, against the fanaticism of the North? But I will not enter on the subject now. I have made my protest against your saying those things which it did not become you to say, and conclude—

Yours obediently, EUGENE O'REILLY. In an article commenting on Colonel O'Reilly's letter to Mr. S. O'Brien the Cork Reporter says:— "There is a passage in Colonel O'Reilly's letter touching one of Mr. O'Brien's statements, with which every man of high feeling, be his politics what they may, must sympathize—that in which be vindicates the esprit de corps, the martial honour, of his soldier countrymen. We have often been stung to the quick at the flippant recklessness with which some men, professing to be Irish patriots, have proclaimed that Irishmen, in the service of their own Soverign, the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, would desert their ranks through political feeling. Never was there calumny more foul, one to which history so flatly gives the lie. 'Semper et ubique fidelis' is a motto which every Irish soldier-under whatever banner he enlists-may proudly claim as his own. And the flag which bears the Irish harp in the quarters of its glorious blazonry, which Irish valour has planted in every clime under the sun, will never be disgraced, if the first disgrace which must befall it is to be its desertion by Irishmen who have sworn to guard it with their lives. On this Mr. O'Brien may rely, albeit an ex-major of Militia shall advise him to the contrary."

GALWAY PACKET STATION .- We believe that the managers of the Atlantic Company have been progressing in their efforts to place the affairs of the company in a satisfactory position, and that already they have succeeded to such an extent that they can fairly go before the government and parliament and ask for a renewal of the contract. Both as regards an efficient fleet of steamers and financial arrangements, we understand that all objections have been obviated, so that as far as the company is concerned, we have no doubt all will be right. As far, however, as the harbour is concerned, no progress, we regret to say, has been made. - Galway Express.

The Bellona has been totally wrecked in Dunbound from Liverpool, which port she left at noon the previous day for Dundrum, county of Down, with a cargo of coal, went ashore on Dundrum bar, and soon became a total wreck. The sea was running high at the time, and, although the morning was clear, little or nothing could be done to rescue O'Neill and his crew, who were all natives of Red Bay. At 8 o'clock, however, Mr. Felix Redmond, Lloyd's sub-agent, with his three brothers, and the chief boatman of the Coastguard, Mr. M'Carty, and one of his men, named Thomas Morgan, proceeded in Redmond's boat to attempt to reach the wreck and rescue those on board; but they had not been long out when their boat was capsized, and these six noble fellows were left tossing and buffetting with the waves. Mr. Cunningham, manager at Dundrum which is, that an adequate annuity shall be placed | for the Most Noble the Marquis of Downshire, seeing the occurrence, quickly mustered a crew and put out tlement be upheld by the Court of Chancery, to overide the voluntary deeds of 1848, he will occupy my those who had been cast upon the waves out of the boat. After some time they reached the spot, and picked up every one of the six men who were manfully struggling for life, thus rescuing them from a watery grave. The Bellons was still left to the fury of the waves, and one after another the crew were washed away, leaving the master alone on board his shattered vessel. He still held on in hope of relief, and at about 10 o'clock the lifeboat from the Tyrella succeeded in reaching the wreck, and took off Captain O'Neill in a most exhausted state, having been then five hours exposed to the fury of the storm .-While his life has been saved, he has lost all he possessed of property, the Bellona and her contents being all he was worth. He happened to have £20 in gold on board, too, and this sum has gone down with the rest. But he regrets most that three lives have perished on the occasion, these being all his own neighbours from Red Bay. The crew consisted of two men and a boy. The captain believes the boy leaped overboard shortly after she struck; one of the men was subsequently injured by the mast falling on him, and he was washed away; and the third perished before the lifeboat arrived, leaving none but the captain surviving, and he hardly knows how to return to Red Bay, and there meet with the relatives of those who have been lost. Much credit is due to the Messrs. Redmond and the Coastguard officers for their attempt to reach the schooner, but even still greater credit should be given to Mr. Cunningham or having succeeded so nobly in saving six lives, which might all have been lost to add to the melancholy cutastrophe in which three had, no doubt, by that time perished."

The distress in Coolers is daily increasing, and must assume formidable proportions if the vigilant committee are not assisted, and that without delay, by the landed proprietors and the public .- Sligo Champion.

It having been reported that a child at Rockcorry, in the county of Cavan, was allowed by the Poor Law guardians to die of destitution, an investigation was held at the Cootehill Workhouse on Phursday, by Mr. Hamilton, Poor Law Inspector .-The evidence showed that if the father of the girl had applied for relief in the usual way he could have had it. The guardians were, therefore, exonerated. The fact, however, seems to be admitted that, in this Christian country, a poor child was suffored to die for want of a little nourishment.

MARRIAGE OF THE HOR. MISS M. PLUNEST .- TUAM, AMUARY 14 - The streets of Tuam presented two very dissimilar sights on yesterday and to-day. On yesterday the members of our Fuel Relief Committee, indefaugable in their exertions to alleviate the dire distress existing here, were engaged, from morning until night, in distributing coul to the destitute throng, exhibiting every variety of squalor and misery, who clamoured round the committee depot at the Town Hall. To-day there whirled through the town the britliant equipages of the bridal party of the Hon. Miss Mary Plunket, second daughter of that very singular Bishop of Tuam and Peer of Ireland, Lord Plunket. The opposition presented between those two pictures was not without pointing its moral to the populace, never slow in drawing their own conclusions from such circumstances. On one day was presented to their view, en masse, the thou-

of Colonel, held recently an important post in Syria, by will of the law, and is bloated with the wealth, where his office was to protect the Christian Maro- the spoil of Catholic charities— church establishnites from the murderous outrages of the Orange | ment rendered still more obnoxions to the people here Druses of the Lebanon. In that capacity Colonel by the conduct of that curious Christian Prelate, who O'Reilly has seen something of the realities of civil seems to have studied the charitable teaching of the Gospel only in practice to pervert its meaning, who become, especially when sectarian bitterness aggra- has imitated not the conduct of benevolent landlords in having his plantations felled to supply his tenantry with firewood, who has contributed nothing towards the fund which affords his own tenants relief, and but for which fund, not for his charity, they would have sat by quenched hearths on the nativity of that Lord whose servant he calls himself. All those things were keenly felt by the populace who were spattered by the mud from the carriages that rolled from out his palace gates to the church on this occasion. The bride, as I have mentioned is the Hon. Miss Mary Plunket, the happy bridegroom is Colonel Forster of Louth, eldest son of Sir Geo. Forster, M.P. and D.L. Co. Monaghan. I regret that cannot send you all those particulars, so dear unto Jeames De la Plushe, Esq, and to Court Journals, as to who was there and who were not: who fashioncame her bridal robes. Suffice it to say, that the company was very select, and that the equipages of D. Kirwan, Esq., D.L., Castlebacket, J. S. Kirwan. D.L., Moyne, and R. Bodkin, Esq., Armagh, were the only ones belonging to the resident gentry which I noticed. The carriages belonging to his lordship made up for the difference, particularly by travelling to the palace and back again to the church much oftener than there appeared any necessity for. Too much praise cannot be given to the coachmen for their great exertions in thus creating a little extra display, at the same time affording themselves the opportunity of exhibiting the perfection of their tawdry livery. The high life above stairs and below stairs, I must also leave to your imagination. There was a marked indifference on the part of the people to the proceedings, which was note worthy. Preof the popular sentiment that this family has won for itself from the poor Catholics of Tuam. But how different was that moody silence in which they beheld the display, and the curses deep not loud, which the sight of the old Bishop, contracted into a corner of his carriage, made involuntarily rise to many lips, from those joyous shouts that would have rent the air, and the blessings that would have showered upon the bridal pair, had that old man used the opportunities of his position with humanity and wisdom. Nor is the honorable bride unknown to fame in connection with the missionary delusion. Unfortunately for the poor of Tuam and of Partry her biblicism did not take a South-Sea direction. Had it taken a diversion in favor of Hokey Pokey Winkey Fum, and a desire to limit the uxorious propensity of that potentate or his subjects, it might have amused her theological faculties, and allowed her to exert a little practical benevolence on behalf of the noor Catholics on her father's property. From her predilections in this respect it was generally admitted that the mitre, albeit her sex, would have sat just as well on her head as on that of her episcopal sire. Indeed it is not known how much her counsels, in conjunction with a congenial pet parson, may have influenced the dispositions of the See. It is generally believed that the Prelate surrendered himself to her strong-minded controul, as passively as one of drum Bay, and three lives have been lost. The Bel- his own oxen, led by a ring in his nose, is manouvred fust Newsletter says:—"Yesterday morning, at by the hand that holds the string, while he turns a about 5 o'clock, the schooner Bellona, of Red Bay, stolid impassive front to others From all this it will county of Antrim, James O'Neill owner and master, be understood that people here are quite reconciled to her absence. That they breathe somewhat the freer that there is one of the family the less amongst them, and the general feeling under that head may be summed up in the familiar lines-

Joy be with her and a bottle of moss. If she never comes back—tis no great loss. The happy couple immediately after the ceremony took their departure for Ballyglanin, there to meet the train to convey them to Dublin, and were allowed to leave the town with the same marked indifference on the part of the people which was manifested during the whole proceeding .- Cor. of the Dublin Telegraph.

GREAT BRITAIN.

"La Plata," with Messrs. Mason and Slidell on board, arrived at Southampton on the 29th. They Thomas by the "Rinaldo" as were taken to St was unable to reach Halifax. They were received at Southampton courteously, but no demonstration was made by the people. Both proceeded to London, where Mason remains, and Slidell forthwith left for Paris. The Times remarks that both gentlemen will probably keep themselves perfectly quiet, and wait upon the events that are at hand. Although there is a large party in the House of Commons which will endeavor to urge on the Government a policy of interference in the American struggle the Envoys do well to maintain a masterly mactivity. A Southampton paper says they complain of bad treatment in the Boston prison.

The London Globe, editorially, remarks that the maritime powers cannot be expected to respect the Federal blockade, unless really effective. The commerce of the world cannot suffer itself to be despoiled for an indefinite period under a mere paper blockade. The Globe adds, "as to intervention we may be invited or offer to intervene, but our great aim must be to preserve consistence with our own principles."

The London Times says, "we need not be eager to meddle with American affairs. This is a time for waiting, and we can afford to wait quiet as easily as the North and South can afford to be looking across the Potomac at the cost of two millions sterling a week to each of them. If there does come any real cause of complaint it will tell all the more for our present patience and forbearance."

The "Tuscarora" as anticipated left Southampton on 29th, destination unknown. She brought up in Yarmouth Roads, Isle of Wight, where she remained at latest dates; rumors are current at Southampton that she and the "Nashville" were ordered away, and that the latter will probably leave on the 30th.

THE COSTS IN THE WINDHAM CASE.—A correspondent writes as follows:—"It is, I believe, a fact that the inquiry into the alleged insanity of Mr. W. F. Windham cost something like £160 per hour, or nearly three guineas a minute. Mr. M Chambers, Mr. Field, and Mr Hume Williams are the counsel for the petitioners-General Windham and others. Mr Chambers' brief is marked 500 guineas, and he has a 'refresher' of lifty guineas each day, and a 10 guinea consultation fee every evening. Mr Field's brief is 130 guineas, with a 'refresher' of 10 guineas per day; and Mr. Williams has an equal douceur. Sir H Cairns is the 'leader' for Mr. Windham, and his fee is not a very extensive one. Mr Coleridge, who appears for Mrs Windham, has only 30 guineas marked on his brief, but his refresher, it is understood bears a larger proportion to the actual sum on the brief than that of any of the other legal gentlemen engaged in the case. Mr Charles Russell merein a triffing skirmish, obtained some advantage over mendicants for the means of retaining the vital Spain, Paris, and Switzerland. The average cost of ing his armies into Russia, balf a century ago, President of the success aroused warmth in their miserable bodies a little longer; the leach witness is £110."—Morning Chronicle.

join the names of those reported from the 31st of than three weeks :- The Oriental Queen, for Queens-Gann, for Glocester; the Ellen, for Queenstown; the Queen of Sheba, for Cork! the Grace, for Beliast; the George Marsden, the Duchess, the Samuel Killam, and the British Tar, for Queenstown; all have been recorded as missing, namely, -the Christen Svensden, for the United Kingdom; the Cousa and the Ulster, for Londonderry; the Annagan, for Dunkirk, all from New York, and, besides these, several more vessels are much overdue, for which fears are entertained that they will never reach their destination. - Liverpool Albion.

Public distress, in consequence of the slackness of trade, is spreading in Blackburn. Last week, 2 300 more people were relieved than on the previous week, and the condition of hundreds of working people in that locality is described as most deplorable. About £1,000 have been raised to relieve the distress.

Mr. George Hammond Whally has been roaring at the top of his voice against Maynooth College, for the edification of the Puritans at Doncaster. The notes on which he rang the changes are, that the Priests educated at Maynooth are bound by their ordination" to refuse allegiance to any Protestant Sovereign (the fact being that every Priest educated at Maynooth takes the oath of allegiance to the Sovereign of these realms, who, we presume, is a Protestant); that Catholicity is spreading rapidly over the Empire (an assertion which is happily true, though coming from Mr. Whally); that at Sheffield, such is the growing strength and audacity of the Catholics, the chimes of the Protestant bells are drowned by those suspended in the towers of the Catholic churches; that the Jesuits have opened a College near Windsor; that even in Edinburgh there are Jesuit houses and Catholic convents; and that -horror of horrors! -the Prince of Wales snubbed the Canadian Orangemen, and visited Maynooth on a Sunday. We have not heard that Mr. Whally has any property or relations who may have a longing eye upon his estate, but, if he have, he had better take warning from the Windham case, for certainly he appears to be a fitter subject for the mad doctors .- Weekly Register.

Among the "popular" absurdities of the present day we may mention that a "Master Norris," aged sixteen, is preaching in various meeting houses; and that a Miss Susannah Evans, aged thirteen, has been delivering a teetotal lecture in a mechanic's institution.

CREDITABLE TO IRISHMEN. - A Mormon Conference was held at Birmingham last week, and among the attendants were three of the "twelve apostles," and two nephews of Joe Smith. The number in the three counties of Warwick, Salop, and Stafford were said to be 1,800. The Irish mission was reported to have been a failure.

Earl Russell, in a despatch, dated 23rd Jan., to Lord Lyons, says the English Government differ entirely from Mr. Seward's conclusions on the question whether the persons taken from the "Trent" and their supposed despatches were contraband. He argues the point at length; pointing out the injurious consequences of such law. For instance, according to Mr. Seward's doctrine, a packet carrying a Confederate agent from Dover to Calais might be captured and taken to New York; and in like manner the Confederate might capture a Cunard steamer from Halifax, on the ground of carrying despatches between Mr. Seward and Mr. Adams. In reply to this, Earl Russell says that Great Britain could not have permitted the perpetration of that wrong, however flourishing might have been the in-surrection in the South. The British Government would not acquiesce in the capture of any British ship under circumstances similar to those of the "Trent," and the fact of its being brought for adjudication before a prize Court, although altering the character would not diminish the offence. The despatch concludes with reference to Seward's declaration, that if the safety of the Union required it, it would have been right to detain the "Trent" prisoners.

In the writings and conversations of Ultra-Protestin Pewsy, Wilts," a correspondent of the Re after observing that the Rector has " wasted " nearly £1,000 in restoring the chancel, adds that before the restoration it was "a plain substantial building, with a roof which, though not very beautiful, was good enough for its purpose"—that purpose being the praise and glory of God .- English Churchman.

beyond a doubt. We do not mean to imply that a sentimental attachment to the British Throne or devotion to the British flag governs our fellow-subjects to the exclusion of more practical considerations. It is the right and duty of every community to consult its own happiness, and the time was - not many years ago-when the Canadians were far from being a contented people. That they have become so since is the result of a wise policy, which has made them feel that their interests will be best advanced by a connexion with the British Empire. So strong has this feeling become that it has affected even the Irish emigrants, who left their native shores full of animosity to the Saxon. Canada, with her independent government, her light taxation, her freedom from mob rule and its attendant evils of corrupt legislators and time-serving elective judges, and her delivery from the embarrassments of the Slave question, has been for years continually drawing nearer to England as a guide and example, and repelling the encroachments of the American political system. The results of this great change we have seen at the late crisis. The transformation from the Canada of 1838 to the Canada of the present time has been so silent and gradual that not even the Republicans who live on the same continent and are brought into constant intercourse with the provinces were aware of its extent. They have counted on Canada as the prize of the next war with England. The favorite doctrine of the school to which Mr. Seward belongs is that Canada was desirous to "rush in" to the Union, and that a few sympathizers would be enough to overpower the British garrisons, and to give the people the opportunity of rising to the dignity of Republicans. This has been so constantly taken for granted by the people of the States that we cannot wonder at the Canadians feeling somewhat angry at the unsolicited advice and the patronizing airs of the Yankees. The results are certainly not what the Federals expected. At the first note of war all Canada has risen as one man to declare that it will resist any attempted invasion from the States. The Yankees stand aghast at the unanimity and violence his brief is also marked at 500 guineas, and his 're-fresher' is equal to that of Mr Chambers. He has a these are the people whom they have taught to look consultation fee of 20 guineas each evening. Mr. upon as burning to exchange colonial subservience Karslake, Sir Hugh's first officer, received £150 with for Republican independence. The two populations his brief, and his 'refresher' is 20 guineas a day, on which they counted are foremost in declaring for Mr. Milward is the junior on the Windham side, but | British connexion. The French of Canada they fancied to be as much hostile to British sway as the French of France. Quebec was to be avenged as well as Waterloo. But what is the first movement in the province? It is a general call to arms of the French Canadians by the Catholic priesthood. Differences neither of race or religion are able to ly 'watches' the inquiry on behalf of Lady Sophia estrange the people of the Lower Province from a Guibelei, mother of the alleged lunning, and of his Government which has faithfully respected their fees I have no reliable knowledge. The fees to the rights and zealously watched over their interests.

Incommittative pastoral of the fees to the rights and zealously watched over their interests.

Montreal has caused a great sensation here. It is reline admirative pastoral of the pa great, masmuch as they have been brought from all has sent an army to invade his soil, and twice he has tachment of irregular florage or Bashi Bazonks, which, sands of famishing and famine-stricken 100, all but parts of the country, and some even from Russia, repulsed the enterprise. When Nacolcon was pourna a triffing skirmish, obtained some advantage over mendicants for the means of retaining the vital Spain, Paris, and Switzerland. The average cost of ing his armies into Russia, balf a century ago, Presi-

DEFARTURE OF THE DERRYVEAGH EMIGRANTS.—The attention of the English press, and the young Irish of the officer obtained fame and promotion. He afterwards circumstances" of the church bylaw established, that their wans, that exists simply their passage from America to Europe, and we subthe exhortations of the Canadian leaders. Thus, December to the present time, being a period of less | Monseigneur Charles Francois Baillargeon, Bishop of Tloa, and administrator of the diocess of Quebec, town; the Boyne for Fleetwood; the Aberfoyle, for thus addresses his flock:—"All our young men Hull; the Elizabeth Leavitt; for Dublin; the Harriet should have at heart at this moment to serve such a should have at heart at this moment to serve such a noble cause. They will be proud to march in the footsteps of our forefathers, who on two memorable occasions covered themselves with g'ory in repelling the armies sent by the American Union to conquer from New York. In addition to these, four vessels the country." "The most efficacious means which we can employ to decide the enemy to remain at peace with us is to show him that we are well prepared to receive him." Nor is the Catholic Bishop of Montreal less energetic in his language. In a pastoral read in all the churches of the diocess the Bishop makes an animated appeal to the people and speaks of the British government as "having given the country such liberal institutions that it has truly made it the most happy country upon earth." Such is the spirit of the French inhabitants, and that of the Irish, of whom the Federal invaders have always made sure as allies, is equally loyal.-London Times.

THE IRISH ELEMENT IN AMERICA. - The following

letter under the signature of "Scotus" appears in

the Glasgow Herald : - Apropos of the American dif-

ficulty, and Professor Blackie's lecture upon Scot-tish National History and Character, how does it

happen that we hear so little of the real fundament-

al cause of that antagonism which is so constantly

cropping out in American society towards the "mo-ther country?" Walking home from the lecture with a friend, less possessed than I am with Scottish prejudices" (as home ideas are so generally termed now-u-days), he took occasion to express some doubts about the supposed value of the struggles referred to in the lecture, as maintained by our ancestors for national, and what he chooses to term coclesiastical freedom. After all, my friend was disposed to think there was much to be said in favor of Edward Longshank's idea of a union in the island even by force, and of a consequent unity in matters of religion; and against the antagonism which had so long characterised the two kingdoms, and still marked their ecclesiastical positions. At the same time my com-panion expressed himself sorely puzzled to account for the apparent feeling of Americans towards this country. He could not suppose that the temporary contest for independence could have produced a sentiment so permanent as to counterbalance the effect of original sympathies, a common language and literature, the constant influx of British emigrants, and such obvious mutual material interests. Whence, then, came the bitterness which had characterised the conduct of the Northern Americans in connexion with this Trent affair? My friend has not, with reference to such a subject, studied history, ethics, or God's dealings with nations sufficiently. I ventured to answer, in substance, that while all such questions possessed a variety of aspects, there was in this case one which dominated all others. That if England had subjugated Scotland by force of arms, the Scottish people would, at the era of the Reformation, have to a certainty remained Popish. That as it was, Ireland had for centuries, been "England's difficulty," and in the case supposed, England would have had another "difficulty" nearer home, and just so much worse, as the thistle is more trenchant than the shamrock-that, in short, the subjugation of Scotland would have ruised England; and these islands would, in all probability, long ago, after bloody intestine struggles, have become provinces of Spain or France. I pointed out how England and Scotland, united with the loyal portion of Ireland, had become great, and powerful, and free-but that, at the same time, the law of retribution had not failed -- that England, and through her, Scotland, were suffering the consequences of England's "Irish conquest" in former days. No doubt, centuries of subjugation and oppression were now being atoned for by the just modern laws and civil liberties. But it was the Irish element in American society which created that undying hostility by which my friend was so puzzled. Stepping into my lodging, I turned his attention to a speech delivered by the Earl of Elgin, at Stirling, in the year 1960, in which this remarkable passage appears : - "If time permitted," said his lordship, "I would undertake to show that it is owing to the successful struggle, carried on under Wallace and Bruce, that the Union between Scotants one sometimes meets with strange theories upon land and England has not only been honorable to Church matters. Under the heading of "Puseyiam | the former country, but profitable to the latter. And comparison of the results which have attended the connection between England and Scotland, and England and Ireland, will go far to show how little a nation gains which succeeds in forcing its own foreign institutions, foreign laws, and foreign religion, upon a reluctant and high spirited people. I fear, I greatly fear, we have not yet fully read that most valuable, but most painful lesson to its close; for, The loyalty of all classes and creeds in Canada is rely upon it, that if ever a collision takes place between these two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race which dwell on opposite shores of the Atlantic that calamity, the greatest that can beful either country - will be attributable to the humiliations which, in bygone times, England imposed on Ireland. believe, therefore, if the whole truth were to be told on this matter, we might show that what England owes to Wallace and Bruce, is only second to what Scotland herself owes to the heroes." I pointed my friend also to a passage in a speech by Mr. Whalley, to a recent meeting of the Scottish Reformation Society, where the influence of the Irish element in American society was forcibly pointed out, in its religious or Roman Catholic aspect. "This great central party," said the speaker, "on all occasions, invariably gives its icfluence to the candidate, whether for municipal honors or for Congress, who most roundly and soundly and inveterately abuses England., In all this, such men as Mr. Whalley fail to see that national retribution which would be obvious enough to their eyes in the cases of Russia and Poland, and Austria and Hungary. But to a Scottish eye it is as clear as the sun at noonday. The actual union between Scotland and England was the logical result of previous events. It acknowledged and bowed to Scotland's historical antecedents - once and for ever removing even a shadow for these ridiculous pretensions to superiority which had so long embittered the intercourse the two nations; and it was founded upon an admission of their perfect equality in rights, privileges. and immunities. The Scot has been able to meet his English fellow-subjects as an equal; to speak of himself as a freeman, by virtue of a long line of inheritance; and to think with pride of his country's history and institutions. And thus Scotland, although retaining her own customs, laws, and religion has been, whether in peace, or in war, as it were, the right hand of England. In their imperial relation as Great Britain they have known no separate interests or separate feelings, and Scotsmen who have gone abroad have exercised the most powerful influence in promoting love for the old country. The lrishman, on the other hand, notwith-standing long centuries of forcible "assimilation," in spite of a parchment Union and religious "emancipation;" nay, in spite of modern toleration and unbounded material liberality, still feels that he is one of a conquered people; and the fire of hatred, engendered by that circumstance and former oppression. burns in the deep recesses of his heart of hearts.

> The London correspondent of the Dublin Catholic Telegraph writes on the subject of the loyalty of Catholics in Canada ---

time, most fitting in spirit and substance, and pre-

The True TAiness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, IS PUBLISHED EVERY PRIDAY BY THE EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GEORGE E. CLERK, At No. 223, Notre Dame Street. TERMS:

To all country subscribers, or subscribers receiving their papers through the post, or calling for them a the office, if paid in advance, Two Dollars; if not so paid, then Two Dollars and a-half.

To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by car riers, Two Dollars and a-half, if paid in advance, but if not paid in advance, then Three Dollars.

Sungre copies, price 3d, can be had at this Office Puckup's News Depot, St. Francis Xavier Street; at T. Riddell's, (late from Mr. E. Pickup.) No. 22 Great St. James Sirect, opposite Messrs. Dawson & Son; and at W. Dalton's, corner of St. Luwrence

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEB. 14, 1862.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Since our last, the Northerners have succeeded in capturing a mud fort in Tennessee-Fort Henry-a work hastily thrown up the Confederates, mounting several guns, and containing a supply of arms and ammunition, which fell into the hands of the captors. This, following close upon the successful skirmish at Somerset, has greatly elated the Federalists; and the Confederates seem hardly able to hold their ground against their more numerous and better equipped enemies. It is reported also that the Burnside expedition has effected a landing upon Roanoke Island, after a-smart contest, in which the Confederates were worsted, with the loss of two or three gunboats. We are not however in possession of the details. On the whole, the Federals seem to be making some progress towards the conquest of the South.

Our latest European dates are per steamer Jura. For the present, and it is said at the instance of Great Britain, Louis Napoleon refrains from interfering in the affairs of this Continent and postpones his intention of recognising the Southern Confederacy and raising the blockade. We know not what reliance to place on the report, but it is said that the French Emperor has written to the Pope recommending the latter to abdicate in favor of the King-of Sardinia, and announcing his design to recall his troops from Rome. In the Kingdom of Naples affairs remain unchanged. The loyalists have, since the death of the gallant Borges, no recognised leader, and do not therefore act in large masses; but their spirit is still unbroken, and their determination to maintain their national independence, and to purge their soil of the alien invader is strong as ever.

BROWNSON'S REVIEW-January, 1862. For many years this has been justly esteemed the best Catholic Review published in the English language. Of late, we regret to say it, doubts have been freely expressed of the Catholicity of some of its views; and with respect to the language in which it is written, we respectfully submit that the following is not English:-

" Beatitude is in the palingenesia. -not in the cosmos. Yet the cosmos is initial palingenesia"-p. 3.

emicht cite, may be Brownsonish, or haply Gioobertish, but certainly is not English-not the language in which Shakspeare and Milton wrote, and whose marvellous powers, and transcendent evenuties are, by the Reviewer's own-admission. edisplayed in the English translation of the Bible, and of those portions of the old Catholic Liturgy which the Anglican church has appropriated in its " Book of Common Prayer." We do not believe that a new terminology for old Catholic ideas, is at all needed; and we fear that the obof the press, we should exhort him to " reform it altogether;" and to write, as of yore, in English, in that terse vigorous English of which he is a thorough master.

The contents of the present number are as a People God." ifollows :-

- 1. The Reunion of All Christians. 11. Archbishop Hughes on Slavery.
- III. Catholic Schools and Education.
- IV. The Punishment of the Reprobate.
- V. The Struggle of the Nation for Life.

VI. Literary Notices and Criticisms. To say that all of the above articles evince erudition, powers of argument, and a brilliant, even if somewhat erratic, genius-would be but to say that they are worthy of Dr. Brownson, and eminently characteristic of the writer. But were we to say that they were as strongly markyears ago, by attachment to the Church, respect to us that of late a change, a great and deplora-

New York; for that illustrious Prelate is well able to take care of himself, and to give as good as he gets. But we allude more especially to the first and third articles on list; which both contain much to offend Catholics, and to furnish matter for boasting to the enemies of Popery, and to those who represent her as the foe to the enlightened progress of humanity, and as opposed to the diffusion of education.

In his first article, the Reviewer complains of the difficulty of reconciling Protestants to Catholicity. This, he insinuates, proceeds from the false views which most Catholic writers take of modern progress, and their consequent hostility to the secular tendencies of the age. The Church embraces all truth, he argues; and that other and more densely populated districts .truth should be so represented or set forth, as to reconcile the actually existing secular society, with the Catholic Church, or spiritual society; and so as to demonstrate to an unbelieving world how the worship of Mammon may be brought into dialectic harmony with the worship of God.

The task is a difficult one-for the axioms of the disciples of modern progress are not merely contraries of, but the contradictories to, the fundamental axioms of the Cross; and though contraries may be reconciled, contradictories cannot. It is not that the Church is, or can be opposed to civilisation-for there can be no true civilisation without the Church; but because what the world, in the modern jargon, calls progress or civilisation, is a relapse into barbarism. Civilisation, as defined by Dr. Brownson himself, and as understood by Catholics, consists in the predominance of the spiritual, over the animal in man; in restoring man to, and retaining him in the normal state which he lost by sin; or to use his more recent terminology-civilisation is a work or process in or towards the palingenesiac order; and therefore it is not correct for him to say, as he does at p. 14, that " religion and civilisation no longer walk hand in hand." That religion no longer walks hand in hand with what the non-Catholic world too generally terms civilisation, is most true; but this is the fault, not of the Church, but of the non-Catholic world itself, which seeks its final good in the gratification of the appetites, and makes civilisation to consist, exclusively, in material progress, or in what Dr. Brownson has happily branded as "Carnal Judaism." In a word, the tendencies of the non-Catholic world are not merely non-Catholic, but anti-Catholic; and contradictories cannot be brought into dialectic union or harmony, though

The Reviewer complains that our Catholic theologians, learned, able, devoted, and zealous as they are, have not yet learned the secret of the nineteenth century;" and to this ignorance, he apparently attributes their undoubted opposition to what, in modern jargon, is called the " progress" of the age. We feel inclined to attribute that opposition to the fact that " our Capholic theologians" are learned, and have made themselves fully acquainted with the "secret of the nineteenth century"-and to the fact that they do see plainly whither society is drifting and distinguish clearly the breakers a-head. The most decided tendency of nineteenth century pro-This, and much more in a similar style, that we gress is to make the people not only Sovereign, but God, to subordinate the Church to this " People-God," and to-subject to persecution all who will not fall down and worship before the filthy fetesch which democracy has set up. The Paris Seecle is, in the Old World, one of the best exnonents of the "secret of the nineteenth century" -if that may be called a secret which is loudly proclaimed from the house-tops; and the last word of the Siecle is, that the mission or duty of the Catholic Church is, to submit humbly to the civil nower; to licnor the true Sovereign-that sect the Reviewer has in view in adopting it, is is to-eay, the people; and to submit to any laws mystification rather than edification. Were it which it, by its organs, may be pleased to enact. not that it might be deemed presumptious for one This is modern progress, in the political order; Italy, a Bishop withdraws permission to say of our low estate to tender advice to the Gohath but if the Church be from God, and if her mission be to teach and to regenerate, it is her duty tion within the hants of his diocess, from a to resist that progress, and to assert the absolute sovereignty of her God, as against the claims put forward in behalf of this nineteenth century

That the worshippers of the latter are increasing, and that not only in Protestant countries, nant conduct." In both cases -in that of Rusbut in countries nominally Catholic, such as sian despotism as in that of Italian liberalism-France, Austria, and Italy, is we fear only too the civil power arrogates to itself the right to true; and we differ from the learned Reviewer not as to the fact itself, but solely as to its causes. He attributes it to the blindness of " our Catholic theologians," who cannot discern the "secret of the nineteenth century," and to Nothing can be more clear-even upon printheir narrow-mindedness, in arraying themselves ciples laid down by all Protestants in their own in opposition to its "progress;" instead of ac- | behalf-that in matters purely spiritual, such as centing it, and strining to bring that progress the administration of the Sacraments, and which ed as were, his writings of some six or seven into dialectic harmony with the teachings of Him in no wise, directly or indirectly, affect the civil-Who required of all His disciples that they status of any other purson-ministers of the goefor her Pastors, and anomission to her teaching, should deny themselves, and taking up the cross, pel, by whatsoever name called, owe no account we should belie our own convictions. It seems should follow Him. But this is unjust on the of their conduct, or explanation of their motives. part of the Reviewer; for the popular maxims of to the civil magistrate; and ret when those ble change, has crept over the Reviewer. He | the age are the contradictories of the teachings principles are violated to the detriment of Ca-

tells us that-

Crease, our numbers, it is only by new accessions of Catholics from abroad—p. 12.

This a fear ful confirmation of the truth of all that we have been told respecting the wholesale apostacy of the children of Catholic parents in the United States; and a convincing proof that, either in their social or their political institutions, there must be something most destructive to Catholic life. The pressure on the means of subsistence in the United States is perhaps less than in any other country in the world, except Australia; and there is therefore every reason to respective Churches, one whom, for any reason believe-nay there is a physical certainty-: hat population increases there more rapidly than in There is no reason again to believe that Cathoparents-and indeed there are moral causes in operation to render the former the more prolific. gant claims to spiritual authority. Yet, with And yet in spite of these physical and moral ad- marvellous inconsistency, when a liberal and only enabled to keep her numbers from decreasing dictate to a Catholic Bishop how he shall exerby means of immigration from the Catholic coun- cise his spiritual functions, and visits him with tries of Europe. In other words, the children "due punishment" for withholding license to of Catholic parents in the U. States do for the preach and administer the Sacraments in his most part apostatise, and abandon the faith of diocess, from one whom he deems unworthy to their ancestors.

doubt, in the "Common Schools;" and upon berty throughout the Protestant world. these we shall say a word or two in our notice of the Reviewer's article on " Catholic Schools and Cavour formula, " A Free Church in a Free Education."

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY AS UNDERSTOOD BY LIBERALS .- Amongst our items of Italian intelligence will be found the following, under the caption of "Italian Parliament":-

" Moretti inquired whether any proceedings had been taken against Monsignor Speranza, Bishop of Bergamo, who had suspended, a divinis, a priest, Bravi, a worthy man, guilty of no other offence than being a member of Parliament.

The Minister of Grace and Justice (Miglietti) censurring the malignant conduct of this Prelate, said that he had referred the matter to the Council of State, and that the Bishop's abuse of authority should meet with due punishment .- London Times

We beg of our readers to ponder well the above, and to ask themselves the question-What would be the condition of the Pope, if he were subject to a Government which inflicts "due punishment" on a Bishop for suspending a divinus a refractory priest?

The most amusing, or amazing part of the business is this-That the clamor against the Bishop of Bergamo is raised by the "liberal" cipation League, and to the great delight of the party, whose watch-word for years has been that "Priests should not meddle in politics;" whilst the only crime of which the Prelate cried out against can be accused as, that in the case of one of his priests he has enforced this "liberal" canon; and has given the Rev. M. Bravi to understand that the faithful exercise of a priest's spiritual functions is not compatible with the duties of a member of Parliament.

It is not, however, because of its amazing inconsistency, or because of the ludicrous contrast which it presents betwixt "liberal" professions. and "liberal" practise, that we cite this case despotism under which the subjects of a "liberal" government actually groan; and as a lucid explanation of the aversion which all Catholics entertain towards modern "liberalism." Wherein does the action of the Government of Russia towards the Catholic Prelates of Poland, differ from that of the Government of Victor Emmanuel towards the worthy Bishop of Bergamo? In Warsaw, the ecclesisstical authorities prohibited the performance of the sacred offices in buildings which had been desecrated by an intrusive and brutal soldiery; and an order from the agents of Russian despotism consigns the offending Archbishop to exile in Siberia. In Mass, to hear Confessions, and to give Absolupriest who has actively engaged in secular polities, by accepting a seat in a secular political asser.blage; and lo! the iberal Government of regenerated Italy proceeds at once to visit the Bishop with "due punishment" for such "maligdictate in purely spiritual affairs; and to inflict pain and penalties upon Bishops who will not submit to its blasphenous and most tyrannical assumptions of spiritual authority.

regulated is, that no faith is to be kept with "If in our own country we keep up, or even in Papists; and that it is always lawful to do that wrong to do unto Protestant ministers. Arguand in behalf of their own Church Courts, they say that no man can claim, as a civil right-or as a right which the civil magistrate can enforceto be ordained or licensed to preach; and if the Government were to attempt, even, to compel "Word" as one of their Ministers-it would would oblige it to quickly withdraw its extravaofficiate in divine things-the act is applauded by One great cause of this is to be found, no all the pretended friends of civil and religious li-

The value, or significance of the well-known State," may also be tested by the action of the Sardmian Government towards this refractory and malignant Bishop of Bergamo. In a State, " free" in the Cavour and "liberal" acceptation of the term, there is no need of, there is no place for, a Church at all; for in such a State, the latter arrogates to itself all the functions of the Church. It asserts its rights of jurisdiction, not only in temporalities, but in spirituals; over the administration of the sacraments, as well as over the tythes, glebe lands, and other ecclesiastical endowments. If a Council of State is qualified to interfere betwixt a Bishop and his Clergy, and to decide upon the fitness of the latter to officiate in divine things, the sooner the office of Bishop is abolished altogether, the better. The tendency of modern Liberalism is, in short, not merely to subordinate the Church to, but to merge the latter in, the State.

STRANGE BED-FELLOWS. - Dr. Brownson has been lecturing in Boston before the Emanwhite-chokered fanatics of the North; who, having sold their own slaves to Southern planters, and pocketed the proceeds, now find themselves bound in conscience to insist upon the dignity of freedom, and the sinfulness of holding fellow-creatures in bondage. The learned Doctor must have found himself amongst a very queer set of associates.

Not that we have any prejudices aga Abolitionists, or Abolitionism per se. Were the former bonest men, and disposed to go the right way to work to procure the freedom of the Southern slave, we should highly respect them; -but rather as another instance of the grinding but the only honest, the only right way in which are not the product of want and of mistortine, the Northern Abolitionists can agitate for the liberation of the negro is the very mode which these gentry will not adopt, because it implies or requires a little personal sacrifice, and an expenditure of something more than mere stinking breath. The only proper way for the Northerners to procure the emancipation of the slaves is-1st, to subscribe the requisite sum amongst themselves; and, 2nd, with the money so collected, to pay the Southern masters the full market price of their slaves. It was thus, and upon this principle, that the British Legislature affected the emancipation of the slaves in the West Indies.

This is a process which, simple and honest though it be, will never meet with favorible acceptance from the Maworms and Tartuffes of Boston. They may love freedom, in the abstract, but for dollars and cents they entertain a far stronger attachment. Like Joseph Surface they can utter the most beautiful sentiments; they can sympathise with the slave, wish the hungry man a belly-full, and the naked wherewithal to be clothed. But with this their charity stops, for it can go no further. Ask them to put their hands in their pockets, and they will stand aghast at such a monstrous proposition. Generous they are no doubt; but generous only so long, and in so far, as they can be generous at the expence of others. We regret that one whom we have long esteemed so highly as Dr. Brownson, should have consented in which the patients shall be compelled to underto appear amongst such a set of buffoons, and to | go a sort of moral quarantine; and it is at this strut his hour on the stage for the delectation of point that the aid and intervention of the civil the Boston Abolitionists.

ed by the Boston Traveller, we find nothing the great difficulty arising out of our peculiar very remarkable. At its outset he seemed con- social circumstances. We are a mixed populascious of his anomalous position, and betrayed tion, composed of Catholics and Protestants; and is now captious, querulous, and more prone to of Christ, and cannot therefore be, by any means, thorics, no men are so prompt to applied the that consciousness by some remarks about its the moral treatment which one class of our popufind fault, and condemn, then he is to repel the reconciled or brought into dialectic harmony tyrannical act as are those very Protestants "novelty." On the question of the Union he lation insists upon as indispensable for the restoraassaults of the enemy, and to vindicate the good therewith. But whatever the cause, there is the who, in their own behalf, would be the first and was more out-spoken, and frankly admitted that tion of moral health, would not be tolerated by name of his Spiritual Mother in the eyes of the fact; and its importance may be estimated by loudest to repudiate any such interference with the Union was gone for ever," and could, the other. Even in our schools, we find by hitnon-Catholic world. We speak not of his some- the admission of the Reviewer who, speaking their rights as citizens and their duties as Christ- therefore, neither be restored nor preserved. Ler experience that the mixed, or "common"

what sarcastic rejoinder to the Archbishop, of of the fortunes of Catholicity in the U. States, ians. The maxim upon which their conduct is This to any but a blind man was apparent from the out-break of the civil war. The success of the Northerners over the "rebels," and the subto Catholic Bishops, which it would always be jugation of the latter, may lead indeed to a Union, but it will not, cannot, be the Union ing for themselves against State interference, which has heretofore subsisted betwirt the several Sovereign and Independent States of which the American Republic was composed .-What then are the Northerners fighting for ?since by the confession of their ablest champion. the "Union is gone-gone for ever. Not for our Presbyterian or Methodist friends to "lay the Union are they fighting; but for territory, hands" on, or to retain in the ministry of their but for dominion, and for the same objects as those which Cromwell had in view when whatsoever, they did not deem to be a fit sub- he advanced to the conquest of Ireland. By ject for ordination, or for licence to preach the such means, but by such means only, as those which the great Puritan leader employed to arouse against it such a storm of indignation subdue the Catholics of Ireland, may the people lic parents are less prolific than are Protestant from the combined host of Protestantdom as of the South be crushed and subdued by the Yankees; by the same means as those by which Ireland has, since the days of Cromwell, been annexed to great Britain, and held in subjection. vantages, the Church in the United States is anti-Catholic Government assumes the right to but by none other, can the South when crushed and subdued, be kept in permanent Union with the detested North. Whatever such a Union is worth fighting for, and worth praying for, is in our opinion more than doubtful.

> Houses of Refuge.-The arrest of a gang of burglars - of young lads, most of them the sons of respectable parents, and apprenticed to lucrative trades -has naturally directed attention to the question of " Houses of Refuge," as a means for preventing the spread of juvenile criminality. We say preventing; for the object of a House of Refuge, as we understand it. is not "correction," but "prevention."

> The question is most important, its solution highly desirable, but in a community composed of such heterogenous elements as is ours, is we fear exceedingly difficult, if not impracticable .-It is however for the supporters of the scheme to lay their plan in all its details, before the public ; the latter will then be able to judge how far it be feasible, and how tar it is compatible with our peculiar social circumstances.

> In connection with this subject our attention has been drawn to a communication over the signature "R." in the Montreal Gazette of the 11th instant, of which our contemparary seems to approve, but which to us seems to indicate a sad confusion of ideas, both as to the necessity for. and objects of, such an asylum as that which the writer recommends. The latter broaches the subject with the following remarks:-

"Sir-On reading your humane and appropriate article on the state of juvenile offenders in the Montreal jail, one feels ashamed that in a city of nearly 100,000 inhabitants, there is no place of refuge for the helpless and unfortunate.'

This is not correct. In proportion to the number of its inhabitants, there is perhaps no community in the world that has more places of "refuge for the helpless and unfortunate" than we have; and were crime the consequence of want and poverty, little would be required to make Montreal the most exemplary city on this Continent. But the fact is, that crime in general, and those crimes against property in particular, which have of late so much excited public attention, but of idleness, dissipation, and an inordinate love for vicious sensual gratifications. The perpetrators were all lads in easy circumstances; far above the pressure of want; well fed, clothed and housed, and who certainly stood in no need of a House of Refuge " for the helpless and unfortunate." This is the moral phenomenon with which we have to deal; and the problem to be solved is, not how to find a place of refuge for the destitute, but how to check youth in comparatively easy circumstances, from engaging in a career of vice and profligacy. The enemy with whom we have to deal is vice, not poverty; and the weapons with which we must combat him must be spiritual, not material weapons. It is not by putting clothes on a boy's back, and victuals in his belly, that you will establish the grace of God in his heart; and yet unless this can be effected, nothing will have been done towards accomplishing that, which should be the chief object of the civil magistrate, as it is his first and highest duty -the security of person and property.

The " House of Refuge" of which we stand mostly in need is a "House of Refuge" for the morally indigent, for the morally deprayed, and morally helpless; a moral hospital in short, in which the victims of their vicious passions may be received, and from whence they may be discharged some day to fulfill their duties towards society. Such an institution must needs also be a place of detention, or moral lazaretto; a place magistrate must be invoked; and it is also pre-In the learned gentleman's lecture, as report- cisely at this point that we come in contact with

we require separate moral hospitals for the treatment of the morally diseased.

A common House of Refuge, to which the civil magistrates should have the power of committing juvenile offenders, entering upon, but not initiated in, a career of crime, and young persons whose parents, by abandoning their duties towards their offspring had also forfeited their rights over them, could not be tolerated for one moment in our mixed society. It would be a hot bed of proselytism, and the scene of daily strife and contentions betwixt the respective into an antedeluvian puddle. practitioners over the bodies of the unfortunate patients-who would thus learn to distrust the prescriptions of both Catholic and Protestant physicians. It would thus defeat its own objects, and become a curse and a scandal, instead of a blessing and an honour to our society. We will have none of your common or mixed schools er Canada population, remarks:even, because we know them to be altogether dangerous to faith and morals. Much more then, as Catholics, do we object to common moral hospitals, or Houses of Refuge for the vicious; whilst as freemen, and as jealous of our personal liberties, we are not prepared to invest a magistrate with authority which might so easily be abused; and which in Upper Canada, and where the current of Protestant feeling runs strong agains: Popery, would be constantly perverted to the disadvantage of Catholic children. If then, we are to have Houses of Refuge, supported in any degree by public funds, we must insist as a condition sine qua non, upon the separate system; and we must from the outset, be on our guard against, and prepared to oppose, at every step, the proselytising machinations of our non-Catholic fellow-subjects, which will assuredly manifest themselves.

POLITICAL FALLACIES .- The Baltimore Catholic Mirror, whose editor is, we fear, in a fair way of being sent to the Yankee Bastille of Fort Lafayette, enumerates, amongst the popular fallacies which recent events in the United States have for ever exploded, the following:-

" No person shall be deprived of his life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; and in all criminal persecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by a jury .- Constitution

"Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press."-Ib.

The popular superstitions embodied in the above extracts from the document cited, though once generally entertained, are now, we learn, scouted by the people of the Northern States as many very silly people," says the Baltimore Catholic Mirror, " they were regarded as of great value;" they triumphed, adds the same authority, in the days of "Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Hamilton, and many others. . The triumph, however, has not been of long duration."

This smells of treason; and if there be virtue in a Yankee lettre de cachet, should consign the writer to lodgings in the Bastille-the only lodgings for honest, liberty-loving and truth-speaking people in the United States, now-a-days.

no place for anility and drivelling, nor ought the ants! ellor of one of the first Universities of the world to be the person to perpetrate it. The against the Duke of Modena, was so exceeding well-merited, and happily expressed :honorable !! as to refuse to apologize)—this ing of the origin of three of the most primitive which our word 'circle' is derived." Now was there ever such learned folly - such soleron nonsense? Really when the Gardeners and Tailors fell out of vore about the antiquity of their rescioing of the fig leaves; -- and the tailors cona bona fide planting until after the expulsion, the baron, after all, may be right; and that ner of our modern philosophers, as aerial fluid, may just possibly have argued backwards from air to water, and come to the conclusion, that miring notice in our American exchanges :what a fan of feathers would do towards sustaining a body in air, an oar might do in propelling a body through water; a line of argument which would seem to be strengthened by the pautical term of "feathering an oar." But whilst the bly, more than half a score of millions." worthy baron was on the subject of birds, the wonder is that a gander's foot did not afford him a somewhat more rational explanation. Be this as it may, we being neither an honorable nor a Association to the contrary notwithstanding) that the oar was discovered by Adam's first baby when it dabbled with a stick (as what baby will not do 1) in the first antedeluvian paddle it could find; and that the Greek bawk was about as likely to learn to wheel about in his flight from seeing a wheel, as a wheel to be made after seeing him whirl about. But the worthy baron is more taken from the rooting of the hog-always supanimal in the antedeluvian times that at is in by a soldier."

system is impracticable; much more then must the year of grace 1862. But in sober seriousness, we should not have noticed this exceedingly learned and egregiously foolish dissertation of benefit of this charming cantatrice, given under the worthy baron, had we not thought that it the auspices of the St. Hatrick's Society on the might perhaps throw some little light upon evening of Monday the 3rd instant, in the City his Italian vagaries; that as in the case of the oar, the wheel, and the plough, so in the Italian crammed, which is a confincing proof that Mrs. affair, he may have taken such an exceedingly | Stevenson's artistic talents are duly appreciated; sublime view of things, as poor ordinary mortals may never hope to attain. The Gladstonian Icarus has melted the wax of his wings, and fallen head-long (" oh! what a falling off was there!") SACERDOS.

> We have much pleasure in transferring to our columns, the following article from the Quebec Morning Chronicle: —

"LIBERALITY OF THE LOWER CANADIANS. - The Leader, analysing the religious divisions of the Low-

" 'Fortunately, the Catholicism of Lower Canada is of an exceedingly mild and tolerant type. If every people were as free from bigotry as the French Canadians, the amount of religious rancour in the world would be very sensibly diminished. This does not arise from indifference, for there are few people more truly devout than the French Canadians. A superficial glance at the above table might lead a stranger to the conclusion that the religious subdivisions of Lower Canada presented excellent material for chronic quarrels. The truth is however opposed to any such supposition. We venture to assert that no man who has ever occupied a position in the Cabinet of United Canada, but would bear witness that his French Canadian colleagues persistently ignored denominational considerations, in the discussion of public questions. With the vast preponderance of the Church of Rome, in presence of a great variety of denominations, there is less sectarian bitterness in Lower Canada, than in most other countries. If this fact were better understood and better appreciated, there would be less danger of sectional difficulties assuming portentous dimensions.

"Our contemporary records a fact which must have forcibly struck every dispassionate observer of public opinion and social life in this section of the province. Were the Protestant majority of Upper Canada as tolerant in their tone, and as considerate in their regard for the rights of their Catholic neighbors, as the Catholic majority of Lower Canada have shown themselves to be in their relations to the Protestant population, the western demagogues who have traded upon religious antipathies, and manufactured capital from sectional jealousies, would have been starved out long ago."

This is not a bad reply to the yelping of the curs of the Clear-Grit pack, at what they are pleased to term "French Canadian domination;" and the truth of the remark that, if the Protestant majority of Upper Canada were as liberal towards the Catholic minority of that section of the Province, as are the Catholic majority of Lower Canada to the Protestant remnants of barbarism and ignorance. "By minority, we should have none of those heartburnings, and sectional animosities which unfortunately still disturb the peace of Canada, must be admitted.

Take the School Question for instance. In the Lower Province no obstacles have ever been offered to the establishment of Separate Schools for the Protestant minority; here no Catholic for a moment dreams of imposing an obnoxious system of education upon his non-Catholic fellowcitizens. How different is it in the West, where every victory gained in favor of "Freedom of Education" has been won after a hard and prolonged contest; and where the Protestant ma-When great men descend to talk about little jority deem themselves ill-used because they things, it is astonishing of what an incredible cannot tax their Catholic neighbors for the supamount of nonsense they will be guilty. The port of Schools to which no honest Catholic Latin poet says, and with truth, "duice est father could send a child! Would to God that decipere in loco;" but surely the Annual Meeiing of the Social Science Association can be lies as the latter are willing to do unto Protest-

The following is a portion of a despatch from the Right Honorable W. E. Gladstone-(the same | Duke of Newcastle to Lord Monck, and which Right Honorable who when he was convicted the latter has communicated to His Lordship the by the Marquis of Normanby on the aoor of the Bishop of Tloa. The compliment to the loyalty House of the most barefaced calumnies and lies and devotion of our brave French Canadians is

Downing Street, Jan. 14, 1861. same Right Honorable! in his speech before the ! Before entering into any of the other articles of Social Science Association at Liverpool, speak- your despatch, I must basten to express the extreme satisfaction with which I heard of the marks of loyalty and zeal given by the district around Bic on plough—with a puerile erudition worthy of the troops. The fact that they could place a thousand traducer of Italy, attributes the discovery of the sleighs and horses at the disposal of the military oar " to watching the wings of a bird;" and that authorities is extraordinary remarkable. Your Lordoar "to watching the wings of a bird;" and that ship will be good enough to present to the Roman of the wheel, to "observing the circular motion of Catholic Bishop administering the diocese of Quebec certain birds, and particularly of one description my thanks for the circular which he addressed to of hawk when in flight-a description of hawk the clergy-a communication which must have had a which in the Greek tongue still bears the name from most useful influence with the people to induce them to lend a hand with such good will.

MEN WHOM THE YANKERS DELIGHT TO HONOR .- Mr. Edwin James is one of these. If spective callings, they did not discourse more in England his merits are undervalued, in New erudite "bosh"-the Gardeners contending that York he is at once admitted to the Bar, and the planting of the garden was prior to the finds himself rather admired for his "smartness" than held in scorn for his knavery. Mr. Cametending that the planting of the garden was not ron too, the late swindling Secretary-at-War, who by means of his contracts has contrived to when Adam had immediately donned his fig-leaf realise a large fortune at the expense of his culottes. Nor is our right honorable one wit country, is also held in high bonor for his smartmore sensible. And yet it is just possible that ness. He is an out and out Yankee aristocrat -that is to say, he is possessed of some millions Adam and Eve, looking upon air after the man- of dollars, which form the only recognised patent of nobility in Yankeedom. Of this most illustrious millionaire, we find the following ad-

An American Nonleman. - "Thirty years age Simon Cameron landed in Harrisburg, from a Susquehannah raft, a bare-footed boy, with only three cents in his pocket, but with a good reputation. A few days ago be left the War Department, worth, proba-

RATHER UNWARRANTABLE .- The Protestant press has the following characteristic notice of an attempted assassination at Rome. To be baron, are inclined to think (the Social Science sure, the intended victim was only a priest, and the would-be-assassin, an Italian Liberal! which accounts perhaps for the very mild terms in which our contemporaries speak of the transaction, as a "somewhat unwarrantable piece of clastice-

"REACTION AND REVERGE. - A letter from Rome says a reactionary agent, a priest named Roccheti, met with a somewhat unwarrantable piece of chashappy in his discovery of the invention of the tisement the other night from an unknown hand, on plough, when he imagines the idea to have been the Piazza Trajana. An upilited hatches was, donotposing that the log was, the same domesticated able to reach the Consolarions Huspital, accompanied abliged to effect a long in order to meet the necessities of New York has since allowed D'Aois his dis-

our last we omitted to nitice the Concert for the Concert Hall. This vast room was literally and however great the expectations which her former successes may have raised, she on this occasion fully realised them. It is but just to add, that the lady was most admirably seconded on the occasion; and that the thanks of the public are due to the Colonel and officers of the 47th Regiment, whose Rand was in attendance, and contributed largely to the pleasure of the evening.

PROMENADE CONCERT.—It will be seen by the advertisement in another column that the St. grand Promenade Concert, in the City Hall, on the evening of Saint Patrick's Day. The proceeds will be devoted to the RELIEF of the suffering poor of this City, whose calls on the charity of the Society have been, and still are, very numerous, on account of the scarcity of employment and the consequent poverty now prevalent in Montreal. During the past few years the St. Patrick's Society has distributed several thousands of dollars to relieve the wants of their needy fellow-country-women and fellow-countrymen; and we sincerely hope that the Irish population of this City will not allow this occasion to pass without affording the Society the opportunity of extending its sphere of usefulness as a National and Charitable association.

The Director of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum acknowledges, with thanks, a donation of five dollars, through the hands of Mr. M. P. Ryan, Merchant, to the funds of the Institute.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

At ten o'clock on Wednesday morning a large and motley crowd assembled at the west end of the City Hall, to hear the Nomination to the Mayorality. At ten o'clock the presiding officer, Alderman Thompson, having stated the purport of the meeting, Mr. William Molson came forward, and, seconded by Mr. Peter McMahon, proposed that Mr. Charles Scraphin Rodier be Mayor for the ensuing year.

Mr. Eugene Lamoureux, seconded by Mr. John Greaves, proposed that Alderman Jean Louis Beaudry be Mayor for the same period.

WARD NOMINATIONS. The following are the nominations for Councillors for the respective wards :-

East Ward .- Moved by Mr. David Pelletier, se conded by Mr. Thos. Wilson, that Francois Lectaire, Esq., be elected. No opposition.

Centre Ward.—Moved by Mr. Louis Recordry, se-

conded by M. E. Thompson, june, that Daniel Gorrie, Esq., be elected. No opposition. West Ward .- Moved by Mr. Alex. Murphy, ge-

conded by Mr. Chas. Alexander, that Henry Lyman, Esq., be elected. No opposition. St. Anne's Ward .- Moved by Mr. P. Larkin, seconded by Mr. R. MacShane, that Peter Donovan,

Esq, be elected. No opposition.
St. Antoine Ward.—Moved by Mr. John Redpath seconded by Mr. Narcisse Valois, that Henry Bulmer, Esq., be elected.

Moved in amendment by Mr. F. B. Macuamee, se-

conded by Mr. Matthew Boyle, that Rector Munro, Esq., be elected. A poll demanded. St. Lawrence Ward. - Moved by Mr. Stauley Bagg,

seconded by Mr. Alexis Laframboise, that Joseph R. Bronsdon be elected. No opposition. St. Louis. - Moved by Mr Michael Laurent, seconded by Mr. France is Deguise, that Raphael Belle-

mare, Req., be elected. No opposition. St. James .- Moved by Mr. James Johnson, seconded by Mr. Remi Lambert, that François Contant,

Esq, be elected. conded by Mr. Louis Papin, that A. Martin, Esq., be elected. Poll demanded.

St. Mary's. - Moved by Mr. A. Jodoin, seconded by Mr. Patrick Lynch, that Joseph Poupart, Esq., be

Moved in amendment by Mr. J. Duhamel, seconded by Pierre Bonami, that George Fulham, Esq, be

elected. Poll demanded The polling will take place on the 22nd instant.

ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SQUIETY.

At the Annual Meeting of this Society, held on the 26th ult, the following gentlemen were elected Office-Bearers for the year 1862, and were proclaimed as such at the Regular Monthly Meeting, held last Sunday immediately after Vespers, in St. Patrick's Ohurch. We are gratified to learn from the Annual Report that the Society is in a very flourishing condition; that the Monthly Meetings are well attended; and that it has added over 1,000 to its numbers during the past year.

OFFICE-REARERS, FOR 1862. President and Director-Rev. James Hogan Aggistant Presidents-The Irish Clergy of Saint Patrick's Church

1st Vice-President-Bernard Devlin, Esq. 2nd Vice-President - Christopher M'Oormick Treasurer-P J Dorack Secretary-Thomas B Consedine

Executive Committee - Edward Murphy, Edward Skiddy, Edward Burns, Michael Burke, Daniel Lyons, O J Devlin, William Kernau, Richard O'Connell, Edward Murphy, Sanguinet Str., John Kelly, Martin Hart, Jermish Downey.

Vigilance Committee. Denis Barron Centre Ward

Patrick M'Caffrey East James Nary Charles Moffatt St. Ann's Ward Arthur Jones. St Antoine Peter Mullarky St Lawrence John M'Mahon St Louis John Crilly St James - Nooneo St Mary's Thomas Burns Grand Marshall

We received last week, but too late for insertion, the annexed report of the St. Bridget's Asylum for the year 1861:-

MENT OF THE ST. BRIDGETS ASYLUM, FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE SIST DE-ORMBER, 1861.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ET. BRIDGET'S ASTLUM AS-

year now about to terminate.

MRS. L. H. STEVENSON'S CONDERT .- In bave to state that, contrary to their apprehensions on this head, and without having had recourse to any extraordinary means, except an out-door collection (which realised \$176 61), they have been enabled to meet the ordinary expenses of the Asylum, and to pay \$293 10 for painting and repairs, which were deemed necessary for the preservation of the building; leaving still a balance in the Treasurer's hands of \$241 02.

Donations in provisions from several parties, valued at \$61, and a donation from one gentleman of \$100 in cash, and a splendid Holy Water Font, were received since the last Annual Report. The gener-ous donors have been constant benefactors of the Institution since its commencement, and deserve the gratitude of all who take an interest in its pros-

Your Committee have also to acknowledge, with many thanks, the receipt of the sum of \$125 from the Quebec Provident and Savings Bank, and also the sun of \$75 from the Caisse d'Economie de Notre

Dame de Quebec.

In looking over the Treasurer's Report, hereunto annexed, and deducing from the disbursements \$424 Patrick's Irish National Society intend holding a 20, paid for works of a permanent nature, it will be grand Promenade Concert in the City Hall, on seen that the cost of maintaining the Asylum for the year amounts to \$1, 202 37, which, taking the average number of inmates at twenty-eight, amounts to \$3.51 per month, or 113 cents per day for each inmate. This ratio of expenditure is, in the opinion of your Committee, very moderate.

Your Committee have again to acknowledge their obligations to the ladies of the St. Bridget's Sewing Society, who continue to provide comfortable cloth-

ing for the inmates. The number of admissions during the year was

29, comprising 16 adults and 13 orphan children. Of the adults, six left the Asylum and one died. Thi teen orphans have been adopted by respectable parties during the same period. The number of inmates at present is 28; viz. twenty-six adults and two Your Committee cannot close this Report without

congratulating the Association on the great amount of good which, under the blessing of God, it has been instrumental in effecting. It is now five years since, under no very encouraging circumstances, the Asylum was first opened, and during that period 166 persons have been admitted. Of these 60 were orphans, who were thus rescued, not only from indigence, but, what was of far greater consequence, from the moral dangers to which that indigence and their unprotected state exposed them.

These results (considering at the same time that \$4,900 have been expended up to this date for the purchase of property and repairs) cannot be otherwise than gratifying, and should stimulate the numerous friends of the institution to renewed exertions, in order to secure its permanency, and, it possible, extend its efficiency.

The whole respectfully submitted. RRV. B. McGAURAN, President GRO. NEILAN, Socretary Onchee, 31st December, 1861.

THE THEASURER IN ACCOUNT WITH THE ST. BRIDGET'S

ASYLUM ASSOCIATION.			
DR.		\$	c.
Balance on hand from last year			
Bequests of the late Mrs. Ardoum			00
Donation from the Quebec Prov	ident	t	
and Savings Bank		125	00
The sale of a cow		30	00
Interest on deposit		4	76
Grant from the Legislature		490	00
Donation from the Caisse d' Econon	nie de	2	
Notre Dame de Quebec	.	75	00
Donation to purchase firewood		100	00
Amount received for board of inma	tes in		
Asylum		12	70
Amount received from Life Members		180	00
Members' subscription		64	00
Amount collected by the Committee		176	61
Received for work done in Asylum		14	00
Sundry donations in cash		27	33
Amount of collection in Chapel		43	08
•			
		\$1,868	19

		\$1,868	1
CH.			-
Baker's account		250	7
Butcher's "		168	4
Grocer's "		155	4
Vegetables		33	4
Insurance on property		20	-
Repairing and painting house		293	10
Clothing		33	
Servants and labourer's wages		60	4
Hay and Straw		32	6
Carting		55	
Pork		51	66
Bell for Chapel		70	80
Purhase of a cow		32	00
Chapel ornaments		22	
Books and printing		18	
	Institution,		
Montreal, for Mary McCabe		31	50
For incidental expenses		26	
Butter for use of Asylum		11	8
Paid interest on property		24	
Firewood		144	83
Fish		7	2
Clearing snow from Asylum		16	00
Shoes for inmates		14	28
Tinsmith's account		18	10
Sundry expenses		34	9
		\$1,626	5
Rulance in Truscurer's hands		241	

Bulance in Treasurer's hands

JOHN LILLY, Treasurer.

\$1,868 19

Quehec, 31st December, 1861. The following gentlemen were elected to serve for the ensuing year as office bearers: --

Rev B McGauran, President. John Lane, jr., 1st Vice-President. Henry O'Connor, 2d Vice-President. John Lilly, Treasurer. George Neilan, Secretary.

John O'Reilly. Assistant-Secretary.
Committee. John O'Leary, Manrice O'Leary, John Finnagan, Thomas McGreevy, Wm. Quinn, T. J. Murphy, Pat'k. Lawlor, E. O'Doherty, M. J. O'Doberty, John Lane, senr., John Eneight, Mat. Enright, Charles Gilbride.

Finn .- About bulf-past nine o'clock on Monday night a fire broke out in the carriage factory of Mr. O'Mears, St. Edward Laue, between Bonaventure and 31. Antoine Streets. The building was a very old one, and, being constructed of wood, spread with great rapidity, and soon extended to the roof of the paint shop of Mr. Labreche, which was a good deal damaged, together with a number of carriages which were in the upper portion of the building. Mr. Labbruche had no insurance. Mr O'Menra is partly in-REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGE- sured in his Stock. The property is owned by Mr. Rambenu, and was not insured .- Pilot.

VIOLATION OF CANADIAN TERRITORY. - We (Commercial Advertiser) call the attention of the (sovernment to the following gross outrage, by an officer of Gentlemen: -In accordance with the 11th Article United States army; Captain Cr ry, of the United States army, with a party of ten armed mono, of the United States army, with a party of ten armed mono, of the United States army, with a party of ten armed mono, of the United States army, with a party of ten armed mono, of the United States army, with a party of ten armed mono, of the United States army, with a party of ten armed mono, of the United States army, with a party of ten armed mono, of the United States army, with a party of ten armed mono, of the United States army; Captain Cr ry, of the tee beg leave to submit the following Report of their of Huntingdon, from Malone, N.Y., in the middle administration of the affairs of the Asylum for the of the night, broke into a dwelling house near Dun-On entering into office in January last, your Com- D'Aout, and carried him across the lines to Malon-, mittee, finding but a small balance in the Treasurer's where he was imprisoned as a deserter from a Pederal hands, and that no bazaar was to be held daring the regiment stationed there. General Thorndyke in year, were under the impression that they would be command of the Federal troops on the eastern from sary annual outing. They are happy, however, to charge, and compensation has been privately made

to the owner of the house for the damage done to it. But no reparation has been made for the violation of British territory; nor has this invasion and capture of a British subject been publicly disavowed and atoned for by the Federal Government.

DESERTIONS FROM THE U. S. ARMY. - Desertionsfrom the ranks of the Federal troops stationed in the neighborhood of Potsdam, N. Y, are quite frequent. A cance was seen on the river a little above Dickinson's Landing on Monday; and it excited the attention of the vigilant revenue offices of the district. But upon inspection it turned out that the little-craft contained nothing worse than two deserters from Uncle Sam's dominions. A fellow who deserts the flag he has sworn to defend, deserves no higher feeling than contempt; he is a scoundrel at any rate and would blush to avow his guilt if he had a grain of manliness. We make this remark for the benefit of a few of this class who flaunt about the country in the regulation great coats of the United States army; and seem to glory in their baseness as if they supposed that it would win the respect of Canadians. - Cornwall Freeholder.

Married,

In this city, on Tuesday, the 11th instant, at St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. P. Dowd, Daniel O'-Connor, Esq., Barrister, Ottawa City, to Anna Myria, . only daughter of M. O'Meara, Esq., of Montreal.

Died,

In this city, on the 9th instant, at the residence of her son-in-law, Edward Murphy, Esq., Mary Price, wife of the late Thomas McBride, aged 70 years.

The deceased, who was born in Ireland, came to this country about thirty years ago; and, in the domestic circle, has long formed the centre of a group of warm admirers, and loving friends Preceded to the tomb by a daughter whose loss has been regretted by the whole community, and whose eminent Christian virtues were largely due to her mother's careful training and praiseworthy example, she, herself, was not less esteemed for refinement of manners, and intellectual superiority, than for her unwearied charities and piety, as a sincere and numble follower of the Church, -R.I.P.

In this city, on the 4th instant, of croup, Sabina H Sentene, infant daughter of Casar Santene, aged 3 years and two months.

In this city, on the 12th instant, James Redmand, aged 62 years, a native of the county Wexford, Ire-

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

It is to be borne in mind that the following quotations, unless otherwise specified, are for round lots sold to shippers or croduce dealers, and that the latter as a matter of course must charge higher rates to their customers]

Flour -- Pollards, \$2 25 to \$2 75; Middlings, \$2 90 to \$3 25; Fine, \$3 80 to \$4 00; Superfine, No 2, \$4 60 to \$4 80; Superfine, \$5 00; Fancy, \$5 15 to \$5 20; Extra, \$5 40 to \$5 55 Bags, \$2 60 to \$2 75 per 112 lbs

Flour is dull to-day; buyers are holding off expecting a decline in price.

Wheat-\$1 06 ex-car for U C. Sprind.

Course Grains No transactions. Oatmeal per bbl. of 290 bbs, \$3.75 to \$4; per bag of 112 lbs. 10s to 10s 6:

Ashes -- Pots \$6 70 to \$6 721; Inferiors 5e more; Pearls, \$6 60 to \$6 65. Butter - Sales at 111c. to 121c. for Store-packed;

choice is scarce. Pork-Prime, \$9 25; Prime Mess, \$10 to \$11;

Mess, \$12 50 to \$13. Hogs are in better demand, and may be quoted at \$3 90 to \$4. Montreal Witness.



ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

A GRAND

PROMENADE CONCERT.

WILL BE GIVEN BY THE

ST PATRICK'S SOCIETY,

CITY HALL,

On the 17th of March next.

Proceeds to be devoted to Charitable purposes. MDE. LAURA HONEY STEVENSON has kindly volunteered her services for the occasion:

Feb. 13, 1862.

TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES. WANTED a Situation by a young man as a First

or Second Class TEACHER, in either town or country. Testimonials and References unexceptionable. Was educated in a Catholic College, from which; he has Testimonials of character and ability. For further information, address by letter, (post-

paid) "C S., Port Hope, Canada West," stating Salary, &c. Feb. 6, 1862.

WINTER GOODS.

TWENTY PER CENT. DISCOUNT, (One Shilling Off each Dollar) FOR CASH.

AT M'DUNNOUGH, MUIR & CO.'S. 185 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

NOTICE.

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

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR...

160 DOZEN LUBIN'S PERFUMERY.

JUST RECEIVED : Winter Blossom, Jockey Olub, Millefleur, Kiss-me-Quick, &c., &c., -2s 6d per Bottle.

A large and choice assortment of Silver-capped and other Fancy Smelling Bottles, Vinarettes, &c.; Hair, Touth, and Nail Brushes; Combs, &c., of every description and price; Fancy Soaps, in boxes, for

SYRUPS.

Ginger, Lemon, Pin-apple. Orange, Sarsaparilla, &c., in Buttles, 1s 3d; Quart Bottles, 1s Cd; equal, it not superior to any in the city.

R. J. DEVINS.

CHEMIST. Next the Congt-House, Montreal. _ FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE produced the surface of the state of the surface of bio trance.

PARIS, Jan. 20. The Legitimist paper, the police authorities, for an article on the coming anniversary of the death of Louis XVI. It will be prosecuted, and if condemned, as is most likely; may be suppressed altogether. M. Laurentie, well-known as a publicist, and one of the staff of the Union, is the author of this production which has excited official wrath. M. Laurentie happened to be borne on the 21st of January, 1793, the same day, and, I believe, the same hour, that the revolutionists were cutting off the head of Louis XVI., and the coincidence may have some effect on his political opinions .-At all events the anniversary of the unfortunate monarch's execution has been marked for years past by an article from the pen of M. Laurentie of a decided anti-revolutionary and ultra-legitimist character. This time he has not done so with impunity.

The Opinion Nationale publishes a remarkable article on the great power with which the Prefect of the Seine is invested. The following are the most striking passages :-

"There exists a man in France who enjoys greater prerogatives than the Emperor. That man is the Prefect of the Seme. The Prefect of the Seine disposes of a budget of 198,000, 000f., without counting the dotation of 10,000,-000f., of the municipal chest, and the floating sum of 100,000,000f. of the chest belonging to the works of Paris. There is scarcely a King in Europe who has such a budget and such elastic resources at his disposal. And, further, a King owes an account to the taxpayers. The Prefect of the Seine owes no account to his taxpayers, for they have no representative elected by them in his council."

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Star writes as follows:-

"The death of the Bishop of St. Brenc gives the Emperor another opportunity of undermining Ultramontane influence in the provinces, although it cannot be said that the late prelate was very arriere. M. Duguerry is again spoken of as the person who will be first offered the vacant mitre by the Emperor. The friends of M. Gatry push his claims with great energy to that dignity, as well as to the chair lately occupied by Father Lacordaire. But as M. Gatry is likely to be an opponent of the Emperor in whatever station he may be placed, there is little of his numerous admirers attaining on his behalf their desires. To find now suitable Bishops is a very difficult task, as the French priesthood was never more anti-Gallican than it now is, and while the nation is throwing off the dogmatism of creeds, the clergy entrenches itself more and more in that which the laics term " walls of separation, instead of links of unity between peoples and religion."

The "suitable" Bishops to which the writer alludes, are those who like a former Bishop of Orleans and a late Bishop of another French See, whose awfully sudden end we announced at the time, pander to the Court for their own selfish purposes, and betray the Church and their Divine Lord and Master. That it is difficult to find such men now in the French Church, is a great blessing, especially at a time when there is no want of will to use them for Imperial ends.

La Patrie announces that it is the intention equal to that of the expeditionary corps to Syria. This corps will be placed under the command of a General of Infantry. "We are command of a General of Infantry. "We are dispensing M Tofano from further service." also informed," says La Patrie, " that the last despatches received from Mexico have decided the allied nations to adopt final measures as regards that country, and to occupy its capital until a permanent and regular Government is

population." The new Papal Nuncio to Paris, Monsignor Chigi, was extremely well received by M. Thouvenel at his audience. Monsignor Chigi is a native of Sienna, and belongs to an illustrious family which has already given to the Church several cardinals, and, among others, Flavio Chigi, who was sent to Paris with the title of Legate a latere in 1664, after the disputes which arose between Louis XIV. and Pope Alexander VII. on the occasion of an insult given by the Pope's Corsican Guard to the Duke de Crequy, French Ambassador to the Holy See. The new Nuncio, who was born on the 31st of May, 1810, is the fifth child of Prince Augustin Chigi, Marshal of the Holy Church (who died on the 16th of November, 1856) and the Princess Amelie Barberini, deceased the 23rd of August, 1857. He was appointed by Pius IX. Archbishop of Myra and Apostolic Nuncio at the Court of Bavaria. Monsignor Chigi is preceded by a reputation for prudence and tack, and at the same time amenity and noble manners.

The Siecle newspaper has opened a subscription for the distressed operatives in Lyons and St. Etienne. In its address to the public it says that the deplorable conflict which is breaking up the American republic has produced not only unfortunate political complications, but it has for the present interrupted foreign commerce; and the most important national industry, that of silk, is more than any other painfully affected by the events now passing in the New World.

The want of employment has reduced a vast number of families in Lyons to distress. If not relieved the consequences may become more fatal, for many of them have listened to proposals to emigrate to foreign countries.

Napoleon opened the Chambers on the 27th. In his speech he said that the civil war which desolates America has greatly compromised our commercial interests. So long, however, as rights of neutrals are respected, we must confide ourselves to expressing wishes for the early termination of these dissen-

The London Morning Advertiser states in most positive manner, that until 23rd January, it was the full intention of Napoleon to announce in his speech his resolution to break the blockade; but a hitch occurred at the instance of Earl Russell, who deemed it politic to defer doing anything for a few weeks. The Emperor, therefore, alluded to the question in his speech in a manner which would bind him to no thing. The Advertiser says all the co-operation which Napoleon asked from England, was moral.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says, great misery prevails in some of the large manufacturing and commercial towns in France; and will probably increase if the American war continues. The reports of the Prefects not only allude to destitution, but to that which generally accompanies destitution-deep discontent and disquictude. The Government encouroges manufacturers to keep the mills open as long as possible; and some of them buoy themselves up French is taking steps with Russia for the under the belief that, if the Federal blockade conti-

change for Yenetia.

NEWS. - The London Star's Paris correspondent writes:-

"The first news that arrived in France from Queenstown of the decision of the United States Government on the San Jacinto affair, was received at about 11 p.m., at the Tutlleries, just as a quadrille was being formed, in which the Emperor and Empress took part. When the subject of the despatch was communicated to the former, he said to some Americans forming a group near him that he almost telt that he could congratulate them on the favorable turn events had taken. Subsequently, when their majesties were walking round the ball-room to address, by word, smile, or gracious bow, their numerous guests, in passing an American lady, whose husband is on intimate terms at the Tuillerles, the Imperial Eugene turned round and said .- Ah, Madam —, we have received such good news from America, that I can with difficulty refrain from expressing all the pleasure it has afforded me.' The lady to whom these kind words were spoken, says they were uttered in a voice that bespoke emotion and the deepest sympathy; and that the Empress, who is very impulsive, only expressed what she really

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR IN ITALY .- A letter from Venice in the Nord says :- " For the truth of the following I can vouch :- Summoned by his Majesty's orders, Count de Rechberg has arrived here, and a conference has taken place. At this conference there were present the Prince de Fetrulia, formerly Ambassador of Naples at Vienna, a secretary of legation, and envoys of the various dethroned princes, and also some priests. It is more certain than ever that a reactionary campaign of extraordinary proportion is about to take place under the auspices, more or less avowed, of Austria. Baron de Bach, Imperial Minister at Rome, is daily expected at Venice, and also the Archduchess Sophia. This reactionary congress would not be of much importance if we left out of sight the bellicose preparation of Austria, and the speeches delivered to the troops here, and at Verona, Mantua, and even at Borgoforte, the extreme limit of the Austrian military occupation, all of which are more or less a species of defiance to Italy and France."

ITALIAN PARLIAMENT .- The Times' correspondent reports at length the proceedings of this body. We

of its members: The sitting of Thursday last in the Chamber of Deputies was almost entirely devoted to the too fa- remove to a greater distance from his former domi-mous Tofano affair. I have often alluded to this nions. Cardinal Antonelli, in reply, lays down that painful case, but it is necessary I should, in a few words, recall the particulars to the mind of your readers.

Giacomo Tofano was an advocate at Naples, who, being involved in political difficulties in 1848, was driven into exile, and lived for several years in Piedmont. After the vicissitudes of 1859 he was, by the Dictator Farini, appointed judge to the Court of Cassation at Bologna, and subsequently promoted to the presidency of the Supreme Criminal Court at Naples. There it came to the notice of the Royal Lieutenant (Cialdini) that documents had been discovered at the archives of the Foreign-office of the late Bourbon Government, proving Tofano's guilt as a spy of the said Government. These documents consisted chiefly of letters written by Canofuri, the Neapolitan Minister at the Court of Turin, from which it appeared that important secret information had reached the said Canofari through the channel of Tofano, who was then intimate with many of the Liberal party, and was also to some extent deep in the plans of the Sardinian Government. Cialdini, upon reading these documents, telegraphed to the Government at Turin, soliciting the instant disof France to send to Mexico a body of troops Minister of Grace and Justice, asked to see the

In the House of Deputies Brofferio asked the Government whether any measures were in contemplation towards putting a stop to the collection of Peter's pence (Donaro di San Pietro,) by which the Court of Rome. was, by Italian subjects, supestablished there with the free consent of the plied with the means of carrying on a war of brigandage in the Neapolitan provinces. Baron Ricasoli asked permission to put off his answer till tomorrow (this day.)

Moretti inquired whether any proceedings had been taken against Monsignor Speranza, Bishop of Bergamo, who had suspended a divinis a priest, Bravi, a worthy man guilty of no other offence than being a member of Parliament.

The Minister of Grace and Justice (Miglietti), censuring the malignant conduct of this Prelate, said that he had referred the matter to the Council of State, and that the Bishop's abuse of authority

should meet with due punishment. The Deputy d'Ondes Reggio then took the Government severely to task on the subject of the late events of Castellamare, in Sicily, of which I gave the particulars in a foregoing letter. He stated that five of the insurgents who had been taken with arms in their hands, had at the close of the outbreak, been shot in cold blood without any legal trial, and even without the summary formalities of a Court-martial He stigmatized this deed as a violation of the statute, contended that violence and cruelty were no proofs of energy, and that the free Italian Government should not follow the Bourbon despots in their ruthless system of dealing with political opponents.

He was answered by Lafarina a Sicilian, like d'Ondes, with arguments amounting to the principle, "Solus populi suprema lex." He arged that the Sicilians, distracted by faction, and by the lawlessness of daring malefactors, were above all things in want of, and clamouring for, a strong Government. He was an old friend of liberty; but he wished no mercy to be extended to armed addition; no compromise with the enemies of freedom.

Paternostro, another Sicilian, said he was glad he was not on the spot at the time of the riot. -Had he been there he would not only have shot the insurgents, but also any person who dered to interfere with the restorers of public tranquillity.-The discussion was very hot on both sides, and was mostly carried on by Sicilians. But it was put an end to by Miglietti, the Minister of Grace and Jus tice, the only member of the Cabinet present, who stated that Government had not yet received official information of those sorrowful transactions. The discussion was, therefore, necessarily adjourned til. the Ministers had leisure to procure correct and positive particulars.

Rose.-The Opinione says :-"There is a question of substituting Italian for

Pontifical troops in the Patrimony of St Prter, or, at least, of establishing mixed garrisons of French and Italian troops, in order to in-ure tranquillity in the interior, and deprive the brigands of all refuge. "Rome would continue to be occupied by the

Brench. "The Pontifical Government would thus be enabled to dismiss all its troops and be relieved from a

The Opinione also states that the Emperor of the French is taking steps with Russia for the recogni-

provinces, to institute the most active searches to arrive at a discovery of the machinations against the state and of all the manouvers which would tend to bring about changes. The journals of Naples are enraged at this, and say "Thus, then, you place us, our families, and our entire country under the surveillance of a suspicious police, you deliver us over to arbitrary rule, to the despotism of your agents and to the low vengeance of our personal foes. To ruin an honorable man, a denunciation, a suspicion, a word, even a smile, or a tear will suffice. But you are greatly in error, Baron Ricasoli; for do you not know that the principal society which you should watch is your own coterie, which conspires against the repose of our unhappy country.

A battle, which lasted a whole day, has taken place near San Severo, between the troops and the Royalists. The latter are well armed, and begin to be well disciplined. The Veritiero, of the 6th, confirms that important news. The Giornale del Popolo dell' Italia, of the 7th, says that General Doda, who commands in Capitanata, is incapable of doing justice to the position entrusted to him.

The railway from Naples towards Rome is in the power of the reactionists, and the couriers and mailcoaches of the Puglia, Abruzzi, and Calabrias, can only travel at the good pleasure of the Bourbonist chiefs, and on handing over to them the Government

despatches. The Pungolo says :- " News came yesterday of several encounters in Sicily, at Castellamare, be-tween Trapani and Palermo. Our brave army has had to deplore the loss of a number of soldiers and some officers. The whole district of Alcamo is in full insurroction. A frigate, sent to Castellamare, has bombarded the town. Certain manifestations of disorder in Palermo have been quickly repressed. The Government has sent reinforcements of troops from Nuples to Sicily." The Sicilian journals, for the last few days, unanimously express their anxiety on the new state of the island. They say that discontent is general; and we seem to be on the eve of serious events.

THE Ex-KING OF NAPLES .- A very active diplomatic correspondence is just now going on between the make some extracts, as illustrative of its regard for French and the Pontifical Governments with refercivil and religious liberty, and of the moral qualities ence to the prolonged sojourn of the ex-King of Naples in the Papal capital. The French Cabinet has demanded that the Pope should request his guest to the government of his Holiness prizes above all its prerogatives that of affording a refuge to the victims of political catastrophes, and reminds M. Thouvenel that after 1815 the Bonaparte family, exiled from every capital in Europe, found safety and protection under the shadow of the Vatican. The French Minister is said to have retorted that the relatives of the Emperor Napoleon were excluded from the rest of Europe, and that their presence at Rome was not a source of disturbance for any country in the world : that the case of Francis II. is widely different, his numerous family alliances enabling him to find an asylum everywhere, and that the continuance of his stay at Rome compromised the tranquillity of the former kingdom of Naples. To this the Papal Minister has replied, that so long as he continued at Rome he would continue to treat the exiled King as a guest whom he considered it an honor to receive. - Herald, Paris Letter.

The Royal family of Naples have been most generous in their efforts to relieve the distress caused by the late eruption of Mount Vesuvius. King Francis has sent the Archbishop of Naples a sum of eight hundred crowns for the inhabitants of Torre del Greco. In his letter, he says :- "However great may be my tall, however small may be my means, I. am King, and I owe the last drop of my blood, and my last crown piece, to my people; the obolus of the poor which I send to-day will, perhaps, have more value in their eyes than all I shall be able to do for them in those happier times which will certainly ardi Caserta, and d'Agrigenti, have also contributed

most liberally, according to their means. AUSTRIA. THE EMPEROR AND HIS ARMY. - The Presse. of Vienna, gives the following as the text of the allocution addressed by the Emperor Francis Joseph to the officers at the review of the troops at Verona .-The bearing and fine appearance of the men has caused me the most lively satisfaction, and I express to you, gentlemen, my gratitude. Continue to maintain among your battalions the same spirit, as well as discipline, which has always prevailed in my army. Serious struggles await us, and no one can say when they may take place. Prepare the troops for them, in order that we may be able to support them properly with God's aid. I reckon on you."— When the Emperor had terminated, General Benedek advanced and spoke thus :- " Will your Majesty permit me to break the silence prescribed by the reguguiations, to express the sentiments which animate ns all-every man in the army as well as myselftowards you and your august house? Free from all prejudices of nationality, birth, and religion, we desire, all of us, to the last soldier, to see Austria grand, free, powerful, and dreaded, under the glorious dynasty of your Majesty. Without fearing fatigue or danger, we will shed the last drop of our blood to preserve to your Majesty an Austria powerful and grand, and to defend our country. May the Almighty watch over you, over your august consort, and your son, and render you happy. That is our most ardent wish. Let your Majesty here receive the solemn oath of the army, which I repeat in the name of my soldiers to our commander-in-chief .-Without distinction of nationality, birth, or religion, we wish to devote our lives to your Majesty, and, if we fail, to die with honor. But we are determined to conquer. Thus may God be on our side! Long

live the Emperor of Austria!" HUNGARY.

The Vienna correspondent of the Times, writing on the 11th says :- " The proclamation of Standrecht of the most rigorous material law, in the united counties of Pests, Pilis, and Solt, professes to be directed especially against the robbers and incendiaries by which those districts of Hungary are infested, and declares that whosoever shall be taken in the fact, or unmistakably shown to have been guilty of such crimes, shall be condemned at once to the gattows. It is added that the sentenced shall he carried out within three hours, without distinction of persons or station, and without excepting individuals (soldiers, deserters, &c.) who are usually subject only to the ordinary military jurisdiction. The rural population, it seems have been the victims of the most audacious robberies and violence, against which they were unable to defend themselves on account of the difficulty of obtaining gunpowder. The bolduess of the brigards is affirmed to be such that they deliberately in broad day, drive away whole herds of cattle, or in large builds enter and plunder villages. The firing of hay and straw stacks has become a matter of daily occurrence—so common, in says:—"Give us the same supply of these munitions by all who claim it. If the Directors or Superin-fact, that the persons thus injured scarcely think it with our enemy and we will engage in three months tendents mean it as a school where all shall be w-rth while reporting to the authorities. The Pes- to change the whole aspect of the war; instead of made Christians according to law or their particular ther Lloyd has just told of a numerous gang that standing on the defensive we should carry the war nitions, let them say so, and we shall have no for has been infesting the counties of Borsod and Sza- into Africa.

mues beyond March; the independence of the South | We translate nom the Gazettanian and notion excours and march the independence of the Original of the independence of the Original of the independence of t The Patrie publishes an article on the candidature secret societies. Thus then purigovernors who lawyer and a student have been arrested on suspi- of making Treasury. Notes a degal tender. We PARIS, Jan. 20.—The Legitimist paper, the The Patrie publishes an article on the candidature secret societies. Thus then purigovernors, who lawyer and a student have risen through cion of having been concerned in a robbery, attend—paterly, dissent from this conclusion; and yet there of the Archduke Maximilian for the throne of Mexican those societies now satisfied poscribe their machined with murder, committed on a carrier. A brother has been so much delay, and hesitation, and vacwhich says it is expected that when the Mexican those societies now satisfied poscibe their machi- ed with mirder, committed on a carrier. A brother question shall be settled, it will be possible to offer mathinal in this circular it is recommended expressly of the lawyer, a landholder, escaped arrest only by Anstria satisfactory territorial compensation in ex- 10 the prefects to establish, wimout delay, a surveil- suicide. It is difficult to account; in ordinary manlance over all those who occupy themselves with po- ner for such an increase of crime in a country that hange for Yenetia. | line over all those who occup, themselves with po- ner for sound at increase of themselves with has just been blessed with a most abundant harvest tion, and condign punishment of a few, official swind- flow rus Emphess Eugens Received that it must in some lers in December, combined with the passage of a to act in such manner as to know, not only the par-, and one is forced to suspect, that it must in some ties in activity, but also to be able to anticipate way have to do with the unsettled state of political their movements. The prefests are also reminded affairs, and especially with the removal of the that Italy was for a long time troubled by secret so- Hungarian local authorities. Hungarian affairs cieties, and all are recommended, in their respective are again attracting a large share of the attention are again attracting a large share of the attention of the Vienna journals. The urgency of the question is strongly felt, and their is an un mistakable and eager desire to solve the difficulty. It is thought there will be fighting in Italy this comattached to conciliating Hungary before the commencement of a fresh campaign.'

RUSSIA:

The Journal de St. Petersburg of the 29th, publishes a note dated 21st, from Prince Gortschakoff to-Baron Stokell, at Washington, stating that the Emperor has, with deep satisfaction, seen his anticipation confirmed by the determination of the Federal Government to deliver up Mason and Slidell; hopes-the same wisdom and moderation will guide the stepsof the Federal Government in its interior policy; and expresses the conviction that the Federal Gevernment will, in carrying out that policy, place itself above popular passions;—also, he should with great satisfaction see the Union reconstructed by conciliatory measure, as the maintenance of American power influences in a considerable degree gensral political equilibrium.

POLAND:

Wassaw, Jan. 12.—An official proclamation has been published stating that M. Bielobrzeski, for having illegally convened the chapter of the diocese, and for having arbitrarily ordered the closing of the churches, had been condemned to death by courtmartial; but that the Emperor, taking into consideration M.Bialobrzeski's blameless conduct in the Polish insurrection of 1831, and the request for mercy which has been presented to him, has commuted the nantence of death into one year's imprisonment in the fortress, the prisoner retaining his ecclesiastical dig-

The appointment of the Papal Nuncio to St. Petersburg has given the greatest pleasure to the Russian embassy in Paris. It is described as a "coup de of opinion that it proves the temporal power of the

UNITED STATES.

The Treasury Note Bill which has passed; the Federal House of Representatives, provides for the issue of £150,000,000 of irredeemable notes made a legal tender for all public and private debts; and \$500,000,000 of bonds, bearing interest at six per cent, and redeemable after 20 years.

The Washington correspondent of the New York World, writing of the debate which took place on senator Bright's expulsion, says:—" McDougall, of California, being drunk, as usual, attempted to make a speech, and failed, as always. He was very drunk; so drunk that even the official reporters will have hard work to make English of the few uncouth sentences which rolled from his lips. Three thousand people knew he was drunk, and I see no reason for not recording the fact in this letter. It is a pity that there can be no expulsion from the Senate for outrages of legislative decency."

The New York World is not pleased with the shin-Representatives, and confesses that it has few hopes of the success of a war based on Assignats. It says: The country may stand the treasury note system for two or three months; but its adoption concurs with other reasons in making it perfectly certain that drawing pay from both positions; a grandson has a the war approaches its termination. Congress virglerkship at \$1,500 per annum, but manages to carry tually stakes everything on the result of the battles on his collegiate course meanwhile—never appearing to be fought in the spring campaign. If we fight conguer, victory w incy to the public credit. We shall be able to retrace our steps,. rive." The Queen Dowager, and the Counts di Trani, and return to a constitutional ourrency and sound sioner for New York, and has, of course, quite an infinancial principles with comparative easc. But if timate connection with the District Court by virtue the spring campaign miscarries—which Heaven averb of his office. This Prize Commissioner has a ne-—the financial scheme about to be adopted is a millstone tied to the neck of the Union. It will sink it for ever. If the war does not soon terminate favorably by successful fighting, it will end in disaster in consequence of financial prostration. We cannot go on another year on the new system. We are spending at the rate of fifty millions a month. The hundred millions of treasury notes about to be authorized will not pay the already overdue floating debt. To think that we can go on repeating the dose every two months and get successfully to the year's end is sheer madness. Such make-shifts may help us thro' the spring months, but if the rebellion is not put down by the first of June the recognition of the Confederate States by our government will have become a mere question of time. As this new financial system has been adopted as an administration measure, the country will justly hold the administration answerable for all that is involved in it, and consequently for the successful termination of the war within the spring months. If the administration accomplish this, all may yet be well; if not, the Union is gone for ever."

A NEW ORDER OF THINGS AT WASHINGTON .- The New York Tribune has been hinting broadly for a good while past that every onward movement was paralyzed by Commander-in-Chief McClellan; and that any officer who dared defeat the enemy was more likely to be dismissed-like Fremont and Siegel-than promoted. That paper, therefore, announces in almost rapturous terms the fact, that the President has taken the command of the army into his own hands,-doubtless, with the aid of Secretary Stanton, -and is sending orders in all directions for vigorous movements. A long article upon this subject closes with the following remarkable paragraph. -Montreal Witness :- " Now we feel that the limit of inaction has been reached, and that from this time forth an indomitable will impels a vigorous arm to strike the repeated blows which shall free us forever from the toils so long binding us hand and foot. From this hour we will take fresh courage; with heads erect and hearts strong in faith, we will defy the assaults of domestic foes, the sneers of those abroad, and joining once more our hands for the Union, we will go forward to the glorious end."

Our news from the Southern journals is interesting to-day. The Richmond Examiner has an editorial growl at the hesitancy of the European Powers in not recognizing the rebel confederacy. It says:-It must be confessed that foreign governments have shown a tame spirit in their treatment of the American war. They have allowed themselves to be dcfied by the Yankee Government with an insolence and arrogance which could hardly have been expected in such haughty Powers." The writer then goes on to speak of the illegal federal blockade of the Southern ports, thus preventing the South from obtaining supplies of arms, while the North is permitted to draw unlimited quantities from Europe. He

nues beyond March, the lindependence of the South a We translate from the Gazett die Mille follow blokes, and which an genergatic officer of spandours . We translate from the Gazett die Mille follow blokes, and which an genergatic officer of spandours . We translate from the Gazett die Mille follow blokes, and which an genergatic officer of spandours . We translate from the brink of a bottomics abvant of cillation, that it is possible that no other means of giving immediate relief to the Treasury now remains It might have been otherwise. The arrest, convicsearching Retrenchment bill, and such vigor in the prosecution of the war as was practicable prior to the general dissolution of the Southern roads by the January rains and thaws, might have been made the basis of an appeal to the people for a Patriotic Loan of Two or three Hundred, Millions, which would have saved us from the slough in which we now flounder. But precious time was idled or trifled ing spring, and the utmost importance is naturally away, and we are doing in February, with diminished resources and damaged credit, the work which should have been done two months earlier. Hence the necessity for the degrading resort to Shinplasters .- N. Y. Tribune.

> INCIDENTS OF THE WAR-SHAKY PATRIOTISM .- TO obtain pilots acquainted with Pamlico Sound is no easy matter. A few days since Commodore Goldsborough had an interview with some of the inhabitants about there with a view to getting one to assist in the pilotage of the fleet. These men are, of course, Unionists, but how far their patriotism goes will be evidenced by the following abstract of a conversation which ensued between the Commodore and one of them:--

> Commodore—"Wouldn't you like to make some money? We will pay you well to do this business; good hard gold at that."
>
> Native—(With an indescribable drawl and accent)

> "Wal, yaas, I would, but I run a risk of gitting ill-treated by the s'eshioners." Commodore.-"But we will protects you from any

> danger of that kind." Native-" Yass, I understand that, but"-(hesi-Commodore-" What?" ating).

> Native-(Bringing out his words with a jerk)-Wal, now, you know you moughn't succeed in this business, and them 'are s'eshioners 'ed treat me bad." He could not be prevailed upon, nor either of the others. It is to be hoped that these men are not a sample of the Unionists of North Garolina .- N. Y. Metropolitan Record.

ARTEMUS WARD ON NEW ENGLAND RUM. - Your favourite beverage I disgust, I allude to New Eng. . land Rum. It is wass nor the korn whiskey of Injianna, which eats threw stun jugs & will tun themaitre" on the part of the Czar, and M. Kisseleff is stummick of the most shiftless Hog. I seldom seek consolashun in the flowin bole, but tother day I wor-Papacy to have a good deal of vitality yet in it.— rid down sure of your Rum. The fust glass induced. The Russians declare that the appointment of the me to swear like a infooriated tryoper. On takin. Nuncio will prevent the clergy from committing the second glass I was taken with the desire to. themselves to any revolutionary movements, of the break windows, & on imbibin the third glass, I knocts down a small boy, pict his pockit of a New York. Ledger, and wildly commenced readin Sylvanue. Kobb's last tale. Its drefful staff—a sort of lickwid. litenin gut, up under the espshal supervision of the devil-tears man's inards all to peices, and makes their nose blossom as the 'Lobster. Shun it as you. would a wild hyena, with a fire-brand tied to bis tail, and while you are about it, you will do fust. rate thing for yourself and everybedy about you, by shunnin all kinds of intoxication lickers. You don't need 'em more'n a cat needs 2 tales, layin nothing about the troubil & sufferin they cawse. But unless your inerds are cast iron, avoid New England's favourito Bevridge.

WELL-PAID "PATRIOTISM"-Nor' wester writing from New York to the Boston Post, says :- Patriotism is not necessarily penury, although when purest it is generally poorest paid. There is, however, one instance of profitable patriotism in almost everybody's knowledge here, which it may not be amiss to ventilate in Boston. We have a United States District Court in this little village, presided over by an able and fearless Federal officer whose services are richly worth all the pay he receives. If the matter plaster scheme of finance adopted by the House of stopped here all would be well, but the "little arrangement" is so perfected that the Court is made a sort of family barracks, savoring of the negotic order. The Judge's son is clerk to the Court, and also holds a Lieutenant-Colonel's commission in the army clerkship at \$1,500 per annum, but manages to carry to perform any official duties except during vacations.

A nephew of the Judge also rejoices, in a clerkship. The Judge's cousin is United States Prize Commisphew acting as his clerk, and the somewhat profitable job of selling condemned prizes at auction is handed over to a son-in-law of the Commissioner.

> HOW CATHOLICS ARE TREATED, IN THE U. STATES: -RIGHTS OF CONSCIENCE. - We have long known the writer of the following communication as an active and energetic member of one of the Presbyterian, denominations, and would give the full weight of any influence we possess in support of views so truly magnanimous as his. When all who profess Christianity partake of this spirit, we shall have little quarrelling about creeds:-

> Messra Editors:-If you will allow me a small place in your paper, I will bring before the public a circumstance of which I have just been advised, and which, to my mind at least, is a case of great hard-ship. What I refer to is this:—A Catholic girl, an inmate of the House of Refuge, being sick, and, as she thought, about to die, sent for the priest of her parish to administer to her the last rites of her Church, and hear confession, none of which, however was permitted or allowed to be done by the Superintendent of the Institution. This, I think, is a very hard case, and surely an assumption of power or authority on the part of the Superintendent never delegated by the Managers of this Institution. I trust, for the sake of our Protestant Christianity, if for no higher or more worthy motive, the matter will be investigated, and if found as I have stated, that such action may be taken as will prevent a repetition of the wrong, so that the rights of all Catholics as well as Protestants, shall bereafter be alike respected. You need not be told, Mesers. Editors, that I am no Catholic. I have ever been a Protestant-from education and conviction-but while I protest against all that is wrong in the doings and dogmas of the Church of Rome, I must rebuke persecution and intolerance wherever I may

We clip the above from the Dispatch of Saturday. There must be some mistake about the material part of the statement that the clergyman was not permitted by the Superintendent to administer the rights of the Church agreeably to the desire of the dying girl. It cannot have reached this point in a public institution, knocking at the doors of the public treasury every year, and conducted by our leading citizens. We do not believe such conduct would be tolerated for an instant by the Directors, nor is it so set down in the rules of discipline. But we do know the Directors permit, and Superintendents insist, with anything but good manners, that no priest shall hear confession nor administer the rites of the Church, except in the presence of some Superintendent. This petty tyranny has never reached the public through the press, but as the matter has been broached by some one liberal enough to express it, we hope the Directors will at once see the necessity of so modifying the rules of this Institution as to permit the freest exercise of religious rights, not only at the hour of death, but during life by all who claim it. If the Directors or Superinther complaints to make. Post, Jan. 20.

THE JONATHAN LUNACY CASE -The inquiry was resumed this morning Mr. Pam, Q.O., instructed by Mr. Purch, appearing for the Bull family, whilst Mr. Bright watched the case for the alleged lunatic.

The first witness called was Mrs. Bull, examined by Mr. Para: said she had known Mr. Jonathan for many years. the used to shout about the house, swear a great deal, and make a noise like an ophi-oleide. She considered him decidedly incapable of managing his own affairs: He was fond of assuming military rank, and would call himself Colonel Jona-than, General Jenathan, and so on: Could not give much information respecting Mr. Jonathan's mar-riage with Miss Virginia South; but knew that at present there were domestic quarrels. The lady wished for a separation, but Mr. Jonathan would not hear of it, and got dreadfully excited whenever the subject was alluded to.

One of his fancies was to dress like a policeman, and in this disguise he was often very mischievous. On several occasions he has torn the cotton dress witness was in the habit of wearing off her back, and using very bad language, has sworn he would whip her. Recently he had dressed himself up like a sort of sea-captain, and had taken into custody two friends of Miss V. South's who were coming on a visit to witness. Could not say that she had seen him drunk, but he was very fond of tippling (or liquoring, as the called it), and would threaten to shoot any one who would decline to drink with him. He would sing enatches of nigger melodies, such as "Old Dan Tucker," and finish by cutting at a piece of stick he always carried in his pociet.

The next witness called was Mons. Louis, examined by Mr. Punch .- I keep a large pension and garnished lodgings. I have known Mr. Jonathan since many years. I should say that he was what we call timbre I have has the habitude of furnishing him with wine. He seems not to know the use of money. He some-times will fling his dollars about, and then he will borrow large sums. He thinks himself the richest proprietaire in the world. He has quarrelled with his dear half, Mrs. Jonathan, nee Virginia South, and is in a great anger because Madame Bull will not interfere in his menuge. Two millords, Sir Wordly and Sir Ebony, have had the happy idea to make the peace between M. Jonathan and Madame Bull; but M. Jonathan will have no arbitration, no more as for that will Madame B. M. Jonathan has shown him-self of great politeness towards me lately, but I regard him as a great silly, and if I were in the place of Madame Bull, I would shut him up. The inquiry was again adjourned .- Punch .-

A SCRIPTURE PARABHRASE - A very kind, well-intentioned old gentleman, in Dublin, thought he might edify his friends and the world at large by using his poetical falents to make Scripture stories still more attractive. To many a dinner the old gentleman was invited for the after treat his versification. cation afforded. The writer of this heard only the beginning of the Finding of Moses, which, for its graphic style, disfiguration of the rules of systax, gichly illustrating the serio-comic of the Irish char-actor, deserves a place among works travestic. The Princess descends to the Nile, accompanied by her

"On Egypt's banks, contagious to the Nile, Great Pharaoh's daughter came to swim in style: And after having a glorious swim, Kan about the sands to dry her skin, And kicked the baskes the baby lay in. 'Gals,' says she in accents mild,
'Which of ye is it as owns the child?'"

EVENING SCHOOL.

A. KEEGAN'S EVENING SCHOOL for Young Men is now OPEN in the Male School attached to the St. Ann's Church, Griffintown. Terms moderate. Hours of attendance, from SEVEN to NINE o'clock. A few boys, between the ages of ten and sixteen years, can be accommodated with board. Montreal, October 17.

LANDS FOR SALE,

TOWNSHIP OF STONINGTON.

LOT No. 26, 11 Concession, Township of Stonington, 200 acres; Lot No. 2, 15 Concession, do, 175 acres. Apply to G. H. PARKER, Esq., Druggist, King-

ston; or to the undersigned, DUNCAN MACDONALD.

December 6, 1861.

HENRY R. GRAY,

Chemist, Druggist and Pharmaceutist, 94, ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET, MONTRAL.

Retail Dealer in pure Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Trusses and Perfumery.

Garden and Flower Seeds, warranted fresh. Coal Oil and Burning Fluid of the finest quality.

N. B. - Physicians Prescriptions accurately prepared, Medicine chests fitted up, &c.

MASSON COLLEGE,

AT TERREBONNE. NEAR MONTREAL. THE object of this splendid Institution, is to give to

the youth of this country a practical Education in both languages—French and English. The Course of Instruction embraces the following branches, namely:-Writing, Reading, English and French Grammar, Geography, History, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Practical Geometry, Arithmetic, Agriculture, Drawing, Music, &c., &c.

BOARD.

THREE or FOUR GENTLEMEN can be accommo-STREET, four doors from St. Urbain Street.

TO THE REVEREND CLERGY CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS, BOOKSELLERS, &c. An Extensive Stock of about \$50,000 worth of

Books and Stationary, SELLING OFF AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

FOR CASH! In consequence of the present Unsettled Condition of National Affairs, the undersigned have concluded

to REDUCE their present EXTENSIVE AND VARIED STOCK

CATHOLIC, SCHOOL AND MISCEL-LANEOUS BOOKS,

PAPER, STATIONARY, RELIGIOUS ARTICLES, &C Comprising a Large and Varied Stock of FORRIGN BOOKS, viz., Liturgical Works, Missals, Breviaries, &c., &c., Theological, Ascetic, and Devotional Works, in the Latin, French and English Languages, which they are now prepared to SELL OFF, by Wholesale or Retail,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH. Such as may desire to avail themselves of this opportunity, will do well to call, or send early

MURPHY & CO., Pablishers, Booksellers, Importers, Printers, &c., 183, Baltimore Street, Baltimore. December 5, 1861.

is to dealth, in

NEW BOOKS

PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

D. & L. SADLIER & CO.,

MONTREAL.

MEW SERIES OF CATHOLIC SCHOOL BOOKS. THE METROPOLITAN ILLUSTRATED READERS.

Compiled by a Member of the Order of the Holy Oross. The Metropolitan Series of Readers, although only a short time published, have been introduced into a large number of our Schools and Jolleges.

"We take pleasure in recommending this Series of Readers to the patronage of our Catholic Colleges, Schools, and Academies."—Extract from Bishop Spulding's Introduction.

"Chicago, December 9, 1856. "Dear Madam-Your Series of Readers will, I am convinced, supply a want long felt and acknowledged in our Catholic Schools. I cordially approve of your publications, and recommend them to the Schools of this Diocese.

"† JAMES, Bishop of Chicago. "We can conscientiously recommend the Series for introduction into all our Catholic Schools, both as to style and sentiment." - Brownson'c Review.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRST READER. Royal 18mo., 120 pages, illustrated, with 90 cuts, beautifully printed on fine paper, and handsomely hound. Price only and handsomely bound. Price only

THE NETROPOLITAN SECOND READER. Royal 18mo., 216 pages, illustrated, and printed from clear type on excellent paper, and substantially bound. Price 0 25

THE METROPOLITAN THIRD READER. Beautifully illustrated, 12mo., THE METROPOLITAN FOURTH READER. With an introduction by the Right Rev. Dr. Spalding, Bishop of Louisville. This is the

best Reader for advanced classes in Catholic Schools ever published. There is a short biographical notice given of each author from whom the selections are made, preceding the lesson. 12mo., 456 pages, Price ... 0 75

THE METROPOLITAN ILLUSTRATED SPELLER. Designed to accompany the Metropolitan Series of Readers. By a Member of the Order of the Holy Cross 12mo., 180 pages, illustrated with 130 cuts, half 0 13 bound,

THE ILLUSTRATED SPELLER and DE-FINER. 12mo., 288 pages, with 1,000 cuts, The Gold Primer. Illustrated with 50 cuts. Paper, 3c.; stiff cover, NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Spanish Cavaliers. A Tale of the Moorish Wars in Spain. Translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadlier. 16mo., cloth, 0 50 2. Elinor Preston; or, Scenes at Home and Abroad. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 16mo., cloth, 0 50 3. Bessy Conway; or, The Irish Girl in America. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 16mo., cloth. 0 50 Perry's Instructions for the use of Catechists. cloth extra

.. 0 63 arabesque The Confederate Chieftains. A Tale of the Irish Rebellion. 1641. By Mrs. J. Sadleir. 12mo. 664 pages. Illustrated. Cloth Extra 1 25 Rosemary, or Life and Death A Tale of Our Own Times. By Dr. Huntington. 12mo. Cloth, extra 1 25 The Pretty Plate. By Dr. Huntington, 16mo. Illustrated with 5 plates. Cloth

Napier's History of the Peninsular War ... Royal 8vo. 800 pages. Cloth, extra .. 2 25 "Half calf, ant. . 3 50 " .. Anecdotes of Napoleon. Compiled from various sources. 24mo. 504 pages. Cloth .. 0 50 The Art of Suffering. A Tale. Translated from the French, by Edmond Butler. 24mo.

Cloth, A Manual of the Catholic Religion. From the German of Rev. F. X. Wininger, D.D., 0 88 Father De Lille: or, Who Went to Tyborne in the Days of Queen Elizabeth. 18mo, 0 38 Sebastian; the Roman Martyr. A drama adapted for boys, from Fabiola. By T. D. McGee, M.P.P. 16mo, cloth, .. 0 38

A complete assortment of Bibles, Prayer Books, ard Books of Devotion always kept in Stock, and may be had either by Wholesale or Retail.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOLS BOOKS. New Editions of Perrin's Elements of French and English Conversation with new, familiar, and easy dialogues, and a suitable vocabulary,

Perrin's Fables (in French with English .. 0 25 notes) Nugent's French and English Dictionary, .. 0 64

A Stock of School Books and Stationery in general use kept constantly on hand. Catalogues can

be had on application. D. & J. Sadleir & Co. would invite the attention of the Catholic public to their large Catalogue of Books, principally of ther own manufacture, which they are prepared to sell to the Trade, Religious Indated with BOARD at 354 LAGAUCHETIERE stitutions, and Public Libraries at a large discount from the prices marked.

They would direct special attention to their Prayer Books. They are got up in every size and variety of binding and of price, and are the most saleable books published.

They would also direct the attention of Teachers to their Metropolitan and Christian Brothers' Series of School Books which are well worthy the attention of all engaged in the work of Catholic Education.

They keep constantly or hand an assortment of Foreign Catholic Works, Breviaries, Missale, and Catholic Articles, such as Beads, Medals, Crucifizes, Holy-Water Fonts, Scapulars and Lace Pictures.

NEW BOOKS,

SUITABLE FOR

CHRISTMAS AND

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS

JUST RECEIVED BY THE UNDERSIGNED, COMPRISING:

ALBUMS, ANNUALS, ILLUSTRATED STORY BOOKS, &c, &c.

PRAYER BOOKS, In Velvet, Meroccos, and other Styles, always on

D & J SADLER & CO.

Montreal Nov. 7

PROSPETUS OF THE

ASSUMPTION COLLEGE, SANDWICH, DANADA WEST;

Under the Patronage of their Lordships the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Sandvichland the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Ochoit, U. S.

THIS College is unter the direction of the Rev. Fathers of the Order of St. Benedict, whose Mother-House is at St. Vincent Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, U. S. It is studied in the South-western part of Canada, in the town of Sandwich, only two miles from the tows of Detroit, and can be most easily reached by land and water from every part of Canada and of the United States.

There is a Classical and a Commercial Course.— The Classical Course comprises the English, French, The Classical Course someries the English, French, German, Latin and Greek languages, together with the other branches of liter ture which are usually taught in all great Colleges.

The Commercial Course comprises the English,

The Commercial Course comprises the English, French and German languages, Mathematics, History, Geography, Book-keepin, Geometry and Trigonometry, Natural Philosoph, &c., according to the capacity of the pupils. Voul and Instrumental Music will also be taught, if desied.

Religion is the basis on which the whole plan of

education will rest, and propriet of manners and correctness of deportment will be trictly enforced. The Scholastic year commence on the first Monday of September, and ends about the middle of

July.
The discipline is strict, but mild aid parental. All letters must be submitted to he inspection of the President.

The use of tobacco is prohibited. No student is permitted to leave the College, unless accompanied by his parents or mardians, and this will be allowed only on the first Monday of the

TERMS, (invariably in advanch): Board and Tuiton, for quarter of 80 days . S25 00

No extra charge for Vocal Music. School Books and Stationery will be surnished by

the College at the usual prices. No advancement in money will be made by the College to the students; it is therefore desirable that each stedent should deposit \$10 at least, for unfore.

seen expenses. Every student must be provided 1st, with thre; suits of clothes; 2d, six shirts and two flannel shirts 3d, two long night gowns; 4th, eight pair of stockings; 5th, three pair of shoes; 6th, a white counter-pane, two blankets and pillows; 7th, two cotton clothes bage; 8th, four napkins and four towels; 9th, three pair of sheets; 10th, all articles necessary for toilet; 11th, knife, fork, ten and table spoons, and a

metal cap.

The College onens this year on the first Monday of October. FATHER OSWALD, O. S. B.,

President. Assumption College Sandwich, C. W. Sept. 14, 1861.



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 FURNI-TURE,—the largest ever on view in this city. It com-prises 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, Chessnut, and enamelled Chumber Sets, varying in price from \$20 to \$225. Also to his Mahogany, Walnut and Oak Parlour, Dining, Library and Ball 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 bave been manufactured for cash during the winter, and in such large quantities as to insure a saving of 10 per cent to pur-chasers. 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, Varnish, Turpentine, Glue, Sand Paper, Mahogany and other Nobs, Carled 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 121 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 Geeds in this city.

OWEN McGARVEY,

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

AMALGAM BELLS.

AT prices within the reach of every Church, School-House, Factory, Cemetery, or Farm in the land. Their use all over the United States for the past 3 years has proven them to combine more valuable qualities then any other, among which tone, strength, durability, vibrations and sonorous qualities are unequaled by any other manufacturer. Sizes 50 to 5000 lbs., costing less than half other metal, or 121 cents per pound, at which price we warrant them 12 months. Send for Circular.

No. 180 William Street, New York.

MAYORS OF THE GREAT CITIES.

We, the undersigned Mayors, hereby certify that the Druggists, Apothecaries, and Physi-cians 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 Sarsaperilla, 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. NATH'L 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,

HON. H. M. KINSTREY. Mayor of HAMILTON, C. W.

Mayor of New York City.

HON, ADAM WILSON, Mayor of TORONTO, C. W.

HON. R. M. BISHOP, Mayor of Cincinnati, Onio,

HON. I. H. CRAWFORD. Mayor of Louisvulle, 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 BEDFORD, MASS.

HON. J. BLAISDELL, Mayor of PALL RIVER, MASS. HON. W. H. CRANSTON.

Mayor of NEWPORT, R. I. HON. FRED STAHL, Mayor of GALENA, ILL.

HON. JOHN HOGDEN, Mayor of Dunuque, IOWA.

HON. THOMAS CRUTCHFIELD, Mayor of CHA TANOOGA, TENN. HON. ROBERT BLAIR,

Mayor of Tuscaloosa, 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 UTICA, N. Y.

HON. GEO. WILSON. Mayor of PITTSBURG, PA.

HON. C. H. BUHL, Mayor of DETROIT, MICH.

Certify that the resident Druggists have assured there, Certify that the resident Druggists have assured

them. Certify that the resident Pruggists have assured

> Ayer's Sarsaparilla Ayer's Sarsaparilla Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Aver's Sarsaparilla

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is an excellent coincidy, and worthy the confidence of the community. 4. The execution remody, and worthy the confidence of the community. remady, and worthy the confider of

.. "the community. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

The the Distant. as Parity ing the Wood. che Scotula de Reag - 3 º D. Par Tomora Caranana to so Bur Ermptions and Simples. Por Blotches, Mains, and Bolls. For St. Anthony's Pice. Boor, or Ter sign For Tetter or Salt Rhoun. For Scald Head and Bingwarm. For Cancer and Camercone Sores. For Sore Eyes, bore Mars, and Human . .. For Female Diseases. For Suppression and teregularity.

For Syphilis or Venezual Diverses.

For Liver Complaints.

For Diseases of the Beart. The Mayors of the chief chies of the collect states. Canadas, and British Provinces, Civil, Pera, Brazil, Mexico, and in fact almost all the cities on this conti nent, have signed this document, to assure the concepple what remedies they may use with safety and couli dence. 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

and by all the Druggists in Montreal, and through-out Upper and Lower Canada.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., LOWELL, MASS., And sold by Druggists every where. Lyman, Savage, & Co., at Wholesale and Retail

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS ANNUALS, ALBUMS,

ILLUSTATED BOOKS.

ln rich Bindings; PRAYER BOOKS, Bound in Velvet, Morocco, and other elegant styles

with clasps and rims. Photographic Albums, Stereoscopes and Views,

Offered at Low Prices at No. 19,

GREAT ST. JAMES STREET. JUVENILE BOOKS in great variety. Gold Pen

Cases, Gold Pencil Cases, &c., &c. J. ANDREW GRAHAM. Dec. 19, 1861.

APPLICATION TO PARLIAMENT.

J. B. BROUSSEAU, Esq., M. C., of the Parish of Beloeil, in the District of Montreal, does hereby give Notice—That he will apply to the Legislative Assembly of Canada during its next Session, to obtain the privilege of maintaining the Erection of his Wharfs on the River Chambly, near the Grand Trunk Railway Company's Bridge, and that of Erecting others when required, at the same pinus. December the 14th, 1861.

(Signed)

J. B. BROUSSEAU.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE ORIGINAL MEDICINE ESTABLISHED IN 1737, unw first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of " Pulmonic WAFERS," in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counter-The genuine can be known by the name

BRYAN being stamped on each WAFER.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Thront, Honrseness BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils. BRYANS PULMONIC WAFERS

Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are a Blessing to nii Classes and Constitutions. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers. ERYANS PULMONIC WAFEFS

Are in simple form and pleasant to the taste. ERYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting Cures. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one No family should be without a Box of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

in the house. No Traveller should be without a supply of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS in his pocket. No person will ever object to give for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Twenty-Five Cents. JOB MUSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y. Price 25 cents per box. For sale in Montreal, by J. M. Henry & Sons Lymans, Clare & Co., Carter, Kerry & Co., S. J. Lyman & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, and at the Medical Hall, and all Medicine Dealers.

NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C. W. General Agents for the Canadas.

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE,

NEAR MONTREAL, CANADA. THIS Institution, placed under the benevolent patronage of His Lordship the Right Rev. Catholic Bishop of Montreal, and of the Provincial Governis intrusted to the direction of the Clercs St. Viateur.

The Classes will be RE-OPENED on the 16th of SEPTEMBER instant, at Coteau St. Louis, or Mile End, near Montreal.

The Course of Studies will last generally from 5 to 6 years, but it may be abridged according to the intelligence of the pupils, or the intention of the parents. The Deaf and Dumb, already advanced in years,

or of a dull intellect, shall receive religious instruction only through the mimic language, and this in a few weeks.

CONDITIONS--For Washing, Mending, Boarding and Tuition, \$7 50c. a month, or \$75 a year, in four terms, invariably paid in advance. Parents, or Wardens, willing to place their children in this Institution may receive all the information they may desire, by addressing themselves to the

Institution. Gentlemen of the Press, either in English or in French, are invited to advocate this charitable institution for the interestst of the poor unfortunate Deaf and Dumb.

TRUNK RAILWAY CITY TERMINUS. ON and after MONDAY, December 30th, the follow-

ing Passenger Trains will leave the BONAVENTURE STATION:-

WESTERN TRAINS. Accommodation Train, Mixed, for Ottawa City, Kingston, and Interme- > 9 00 A.M. diate Stations, at.....

These Train connect at Detroit Junction with the Trains of the Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, and Detroit and Milwaukie Railroads for all

EASTERN TRAINS. Passenger Train for Portland and Boston, stopping over night at Island 3.00 P. M. Pond, at.....

*Mail Train for Richmond Junction and 7.00 P. M. Quebec, at...... Trains will arrive at Bonaventure Street Station as follows :-From Quebec and Richmond, at 9.30 A.M. From Toronto and the West, at 10.30 A.M.

W. SHANLY General Manager

Montreal, Dec. 10, 1861.

Ayer's Ague Cure.

NEW FALL GOODS OPENING AT

THE CLOTH HALL, Notre Dame Street. THE MERCHANT TAILORING and CLOTHING

DEPARTMENTS are Stocked with the Novolties of the present Season. Prices for Ordered Suits are extremely moderate.

A very experienced CUTTER has charge of this de-J IVERS, Proprietor.

Sept. 5

R. J. DEVINS,

NOTRE DAME STREET,

MONTREAL,

TAKES pleasure in informing his Friends and the Public that he is now carrying on the

DRUG BUSINESS,

IN THE PREMISES ADJOINING THE COURT HOUSE,

(Formerly occupied by Messrs. Alfred Savuges Co.,)

where he will have constantly on hand a general assortment of the very best English Drugs and Chemicals. He solicits an inspection of his Stock by Medical men and others requiring such articles.

Devins' Vegetable Worm Destroyer,

A never-failing Remedy. In bringing these Conders to the notice of the public, he would beg to make men ion that in them is contained the active principle of all vermifuges, thereby diminishing the unnecessary large doses hitherto administered, substituting one of a minimum character, by no way unpleasant to the taste, and which can with safety be given to an infant of the most tender years.

DEVINS' BAKING POWDER;

A NEW ARTICLE, the best ever introduced, containing none of those icgredients which in other Biking Powders have proved so disastrous to the Teeth, and, in a great measure, the principal cause of offensive breath.

Prepared only by R. J. DBVINS, Draggiet,

Next the Court House, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

August 29, 1861.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY.

(Established in 1826.) THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old estublished Foundery, their superior Bells for Uhurches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Planutions, &c., mounted in the most an-

roved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other mproved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. Roy information in regard to Keys, Dimen-sions, "Allountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circular. Address

A MENERLY'S SONS, West Troy, N. Y.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

OFFICE: 32 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

PIERRE R. FAUTEUX IMPORTER OF

DRYGOODS. 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 PROVI SIONS, to be Sold WHOLESALE 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 hands a large assortment of Ladies' Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes-Wholesale and

April 6, 1860.

No. 19, Great St. James Street.

THE Subscriber has received an assortment of Prayer Books, from London, in various elegant styles of Bindings, with Clasps, Rims, &c., bound in velvet, Morocco, and other handsome materials, at prices much below the usual cost of such elegant

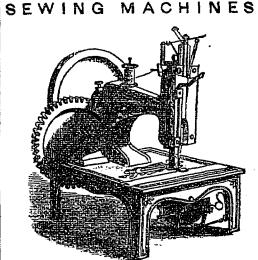
IF A supply of Missals and Vesper Books. No. 19, Great St. Jame's Street.

J. ANDREW GRAHAM. Montreal, Aug. 22.

H. BRENNAN,



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



E. J. NAGLE'S

CELEBLATED

SEWING MACHINES,

25 PER CENT.

UNDER NEW YORK PRICES!!

These really excellent Machines are used in all the principal Towns and Cities from Quebec to Port

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, 1960. 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 Ma-

chines, -of which we have several in use.

CHILDS, SCHOLES & ANES. Toronto, April 21st, 1880.

E. G. NAGLE, Esq. Dear Sir,

No. 3

The three Machines you sent as some short time ago we have in full operation, and must say that they far exceed our expec-tations; in fact, we like them better than any of I. M. Singer & Co.'s that we have used. Our Mr. Robinson will be in Moutrent, on Thursday next, and we would be much obliged if you would have three of your No. 2 Machines rendy for shipment on that day as we shall require them immediately.

Yours, respectfully, GILLGATE, ROBINSON, & HALL.

NAGLE'S SEWING MACHINES Are capable of doing any kind of work They can stitch a Shirt Busom and a Harness Trace equalty

PRICES: No. 1 Machine......\$75 00 with extra large shattle. 95 00

Needles 80c per dozen. EVERY MATHINE IS WARRANTED. All communications intended for me must be prepaid, as none other will be received.

E. J. NAGLE, Canadian Sewing Machine Depot, 265 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Factory over Burtley & Gr. hert's, Canal Basin, Montreul.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

T. C. DELORIMIER. Agocate/ 31 LITTLE ST. JAMES STREET.

MOITRIAL, Will attend Circuits at Bearharnois Huntingdon and Soilarges.

W. F. MCNAGAN, M.D., Physician, Surgeot, and Accoucheur, OFFICE AND RESIDENCE: No. 71, WELLINGTON STREET, Being No. 8 Piglan Terrace, MONTECAL, C.H.

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 Strect.

N. DOHERTY,

ABVOCATE,

No. 59. Little St. James Street, Montreal. M. F. COLOVIN.

ADVOCATE, &C., No 59, Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

DEVLIN, MURPHY & Co., MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS.

Successors to the late John M'Closky, 38, Sanguinet Street,

North corner of the Champ de Mars, and a little off Craig Street.

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

manner, and at moderate charges.

We will DYE all kinds of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Crapes, Woollens, &c., as also SOOURING all kinds of Silk and Woollen Shawls, Moreen Window Curtuins, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., Dyed and watered. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Renovated in the best style. All kinds of Stains, such as Tar Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c., carefully extracted. DEVLIN, MURPHY & 00.

No. 19.

Great St. James Street. THE CHEAPEST MUSIC

THE Subscriber feels pleasure in announcing that he is Agent in Canada for the

CHEAPEST MUSIC PUBLISHED. This Music, published in London, is distinguished for correctness, beauty of Engraving, and superiority in every respect, while it is sold for only about ONE THIRD the price of other Music, viz: TEN CENTS, (6d.), and larger pieces in proportion.

Among others, the compositions of Ascher, Baumbarer, Corpus of Ascher, Baum-

bach, Beyer, Beethoven, Cramer, Chopin, Grobe, Herz, Hunten, Mendelselon, Mozart, Oesten, Plachy, Schulhoff, Thalberg, Weber, &c., &c.; besides, the

popular and lighter compositions of the day.

The Stock embraces Music of all kinds—English French, German and Italian, Songs and Bellads, Dance Music, Piano-Forte arrangements, Duets, Solos, &c. Music for Beginners, and Instruction Books. Music for the Violin, Accordian, Concertina, Guitar, &c., &c., -all distinguished for elegance of appearance, correctness, and WONDERFUL

Catalogues can be had on application at

No. 19,

Great Saint James Street, Montreal. A liberal reduction to Schools, Colleges, Professors, the Trade, or others buying in quanti-

STATIONERY of all kinds, BOOKS, ENGRAV-INGS, &c., &c., Wholesale or Retail, at Lowest

J. ANDREW GRAHAM.

ACADEMY

OF THR 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 asual requisites and accomplishments of Comele

SCHOLASTIO YEAR.

TEHMS :

Use of Bed and Bedding 7 00 Washing 10 50 Drawing and Painting..... 7 00

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 bealth morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercia 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, 5100 per Annum (paya le A share of public patronage respectfully solicited. balt-yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2.

The Annual Session commences on the 1st Sepcer her, and ends on the Pirst Thursday of July. July 21at, 1861.

NEW CLOTHING STORE, The Tree of the Burnelly City

BERGIN AND CLARKE,

Tailors, Clothiers and Outfitters, No. 48, M'GILL STREET,

(Nearly Opposite Saint Ann's Market,) MONTREAL

HAVING commenced BUSINESS on their own account, beg leave to inform their numerous friends, and the Public in general, that they intend to carry on the CLOTHING Business in all its branches.

READY-MADE CLOTHING

CONSTANTLY ON HAND. All Orders punctually attended to. May 16, 1861.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S



MARBLE FACTORY, BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TER-RACE.)

WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAFTISMAL 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 a present to be seen 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.

The Montreal Gazette

STEAM PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT

36 Great St. James Street,

SUPPLIES EVERY DESCRIPTION

NEATNESS, ECONOMY AND DISPATCH.

Boing furnished with POWER PRINTING MACHINES, bosides CARD and HAND PRESSES, we are

> enabled to execute large quantities of work, with great facility.

BOOK PRINTING!

Having the different sizes of the new SCOTCH CU'l and other styles of TYPE, procured expressly for the various kinds

of Book PRINTING, all GATALOGUES, BY-LAWS, REPORTS, SPHECHES, &c., &c., will be executed with nestness and dispatch, at moderate charges,

FANCY PRINTING!

Particular attention is paid to COLOURED and ORNAMENTAL PRINTING. The highest style of work, which it was at one time necessary to order from England or the

> Establishment, as good, and much okeaper than the imported article.

United States, can be furnished at this

CARDS

\$4 per thousand to \$4 for each copy.

BE Particular attention given to BRIDAL CARDS. TO

BILL-HEADS!

The newest style of Bill-Heads supplied at a very low figure.

SHOW-BILLS!

Country hierahants supplied with SHOW-BILLS of the most STRIKING STYLES.

BLANK AND RECEIPT BIOKS OF EVERY SIZE AND VARIETY.

Jobs ordered by Mail promptly executed and dispatched by Parcel Post.

M. LONGMODRE & OO. MONTBEAL GARRTTH BUILDINGS, 36 Great St. James Street.

PLUMBING,

GASAND STEAM-FITTING

THOMAS M'KENNA

WOULD beg to intimate to his Customers and the Public, that he has got a marchage was to oned east Ric M. Onv. E.D.

his Plumbing, Gas and Steam-fitting Establishment TO THE

Premises, 36 and 38 Henry Street. BETWEEN ST. JOSEPH AND ST. MAURICE STREETS,

(Formerly occupied by Mitchell & Co.) where he is now prepared to execute all Orders in his line with promptness and despatch, and at most reasonable prices. Baths, Hydrants, Water Closets Beer Pumps, Porce

and Lift Pumps, Mallable Iron Tubing for Gas and Steam-fitting purposes, Galvanised Iron Pipe, &c., &c., constantly on hand, and fitted up in a workmanlike manner.

The trade supplied with all kinds of Iron Tubing

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

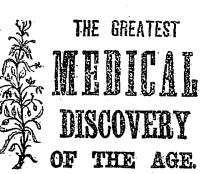
Montreal, May 2, 1861.

D. O'GORMON,

BOAT BUILDER

BARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, C. W. Skiffs made to Order Several Skiffs always on hand for Sale. Also an Assortment of Oars, sent to

any part of the Province. Kingston, June 3, 1858. N. R.-Letters directed to me must be post-paid No person is authorized to take orders on my ac-



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

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

From the worst Scrofula down to the common Pimples He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of

pimples on the face. Two to three bottles will clear the system of beils Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach. Three to five bottles are warranted to care the

worst case of erysipelas. One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes. Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the

ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt ond running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly erruption of the skin.

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

Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of DIRECTIONS FOR USE .- Adult, one table spoonful-

per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoon. ful; children from five to eight years, ten 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 Scrofuls.

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

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

For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected

part, apply the Dintment freely, and you will see the improvement in a few days. For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as cenvenient. For Scales 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 in-For Scabs: these commence by a thin, aerid 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 Lags: 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 Tauz Wirness with the testimony of the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asyluma, Boeten:-

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 kappy 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. Vincenta Asylum.

Dear Sir—We have much pleasure in informing you of the benefits received by the little orphas 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 accessary. We feel much pleasure in informing 700

Hamilton, O. W,

that he is now perfectly well. Bureus OP St. Joseph.