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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1862. VOL. XII.

THE PROPHET OF THE RUINED ABBEY.

By the Author of " The Cross and Shamrock." CHAPTER XVIII.

Father O'Donnell had already spent a novitiate of one year and a day, in his vast cell. He saw the glorious face of the summer sun change to the golden and more chaste one of autumn. He witnessed and withstood his sour and uncheering aspect during the short, but tedious hours of winter, and he observed and rejoiced at his triumphant exodus, from hyemal gloom, through the waves and tempests of equinoctial barriers, towaves and temperature of services of genial spring. He saw, and went through the worst of his new life, the period of probation and inception, and be calculated to make this his nature-built tenement, his home while he lived, and his grave when he died. He was continually employed mentally in acts of devotion and adoration, and corporally in recitation of the Divine Office, in the celebration of Mass, and finally in exploring his cave, and in working at the sanctuary and altar on which he celebrated the awful mysteries of the Chirstian Sacrifice. True, he had no clerk to serve his Mass, but, under the circumstances, or in any case of necessity, the services of a clerk at Mass are dispensed with by the Church. This was not indeed the hardest necessity which our hermit-priest had to contend with. He had in the course of time, after his first supplies were consumed, to grind the flour from which to make his bread out of the few ears of wheat which he raised in his little garden, or from what the rooks brought him, and be had to bake his pure unleavened alter breads between two stones instead of trons. And, at a later period than that we now describe, he depended on Providence and the ocean, which once, on occasion of great scarcity, brought him a cask of remainder of his life.

The water which he required for the sacrifice, as well as for his own necessities, had to be caught from a single drop of distillation which fell from the roof of the cave; yet it not only afforded a sufficient reservoir after a day's accumulation, for the purpose of extinguishing thirst and for cooking the hermit's meal's, but the very birds supplied their wants from its abundance .-And these winged neighbors of our hero became so familiar with him, and so little feared his presence, that he seldom took his daily meal without baving a crowd of them around him to pick up the crumbs that fell from his frugal table. At first, it was only a robin-redbreast or a 'bluebird which took these liberties, but after a short time, and especially during the winter, the wilddove, the hawk, and the very eagle, monarch of the feathered race himself, flew into the cave in search of food, or to observe the movements of the new tenant of this, their undisputed retreat since creation.

When the devotional exercises of the forenoon were terminated, and till his hour of refreshment, which was about three in the afternoon, our hermit was employed in carving sacred images on and around his altar, except when occasionally he, by way of variety, devoted a day or two in exploring the cave, and measuring its height, width, and length. The height and extent of the cave near the mouth, on the ocean cliff, was considerable, being from sixty to a hundred feet nigh, and of equal breadth; but, as you advanced andwards, it assumed the form of a corridor, about four feet wide, and ten in height. The termit made several unsuccessful attempts to each the end of this passage, which seemed to De endless, and which from the smoothness and egularity of its sides and roofs, seemed to be thiselled out by the hand of skilful art, rather

One day, however, after repeated unsuccessful revious attempts, the father providing himself vith several of the wax candles which he had escued from the wreck, and of which he was ery sparing on account of the altar, determined o get to the end of the cave, and with this deermination he set out on his exploring discovery nmediately after his Mass.

On and on he moved by a long and level mooth path, apparently well beaten, till he had dvanced a distance that appeared to his fancy to e several miles; but from mentally counting his aces, judged he was not far from being two bis reached an irregular ascent, which, on a urried examination, he concluded to be the retains of broken stairs descending from an upper hamber. Fixing his candle between the fraglents of a broken rock at the foot of his ascent, e crept over it, where, to his delight and astonilment, the light of heaven and the rays of the

dead which were buried within its once consecrated walls.

ATHOLIC

'Alas!' he exclaimed, 'I see now, and know too well where I am; for have I not here under my eye evidences of the civilisation of England in the ruin and desolation that exist in this once sacred edifice consecrated to the worship of the Most High?

He was about to return, when, as if to banish every shadow of doubt from his mind, as to where he was, he spied two shepherd lads driving their flocks of sheep within the ruin, which was used as a pen as well as a cemetery, and he heard one asking the other, in the native dialect, 'Avoic athu an fuller?' 'Did you see the eagle?'—
The hermit waited to hear no more, but made the best speed he could back to his great care.

The hermit-priest had returned from his antiquarian expedition to the end of his underground avenue, and from the day's fatigue felt rather an unusual appetite for his meal of dried fish and which he had named Hector, attracted his attention. It was the season of incubation, and the egry was yet untenanted, save by the female eagle, and hence he thought it strange that he should hear the same repeated minute screamings of birds, nick-named Hector, with his wings screams were so many urgent invitations to his pression was that the child was dead; but on it soon revived from the swoon into which the rapid flight of its captor through the air had thrown it. It was a charming male child, apparently of some months old, and the scarlet silk moved. frock, with the gold and silver embroidery of its 'uller?' How could be support it by a sufficient supply of proper nourishment in the cavern?

'But the Lord,' said he, 'will provide food.' CHAPTER XIX.

Several years of his saintly and solitary life passed by for our hero without being diversified by an incident of sufficient importance to claim a notice in this narrative. The same devotional exercises were discharged with the most scrupuand short hours devoted to repose, the protracted and frugal meal, the same self-denial and mortification, were unremittingly kept up in all their unrelaxed austerity; and in addition to this duty he had superadded the care and education of the child whom God had committed to his care-and the little 'Son of the Eagle,' as the Irish idiom would style him, seemed to thrive as well on his hard fare and the cheerless accommodation of the vast cave, as if he enjoyed all the luxuries and attentions of a palace. Sent hither by Proviloved and venerable father.

unities, and placing its eye close to it, he could got an expert swimmer, and could dive like a seal or neval and increasing indifference to the sufferings the requiem Mass is comparatively a short one, of youth appeared to have fled, he became habitistinctly see the ruin of an old church or abbey, an expert swimmer, and could dive like a seal or increasing indifference to the sufferings the requiem Mass is comparatively a short one, of youth appeared to have fled, he became habitith its creeping try, shattered window mullions porpoise, to reach the fish, or pieces of wreck of the dead that prevailed among the living, and and though he had ascended the altar about five unliv silent, the bloom of ruddy health seemed to

of stone, and the slabs and tombstones of the which in calm weather became visible under the he shuddered and wept bitterly at the remem- o'clock in the morning, it was about nine o'clock the cavern, and succeeded not only in reaching its terminus landward, but he effected an entrance to the old ruin to which it led; and to the delight of the hermit father, he conducted him without much difficulty into the mortuary chapel, which formed the catacomb or basement of the old abbey. The father explored this venerable house of worship with grave and reverend currosity, and, to his surprise, he found it in a state of tolerable preservation. This happy discovery opened an additional source of gratitude to God in the soul of our hero, and he resolved, on certain solemn festivals, to visit this holy shrine, to offer the holy victim of peace within its undefiled every foot and inch of this hidden dwelling of the pel. Most High, with awe of a saint and the curiosity of an antiquary. There it stood in the very same position that it did about two centuries before, when its holy guardians were turned forth wild salad, when the screaming of the male eagle, on the world, or butchered like so many sheep at the slaughter-house, by the rapacious minions of an apostate ruler or infidel government .-There stood the altar, with its tabernacle surmounted by its silver crucifix, unimpaired and uninjured by the decay of time. And in front and chirping and loud cackling as when the stood the wooden calafalco or cenotaph covered eaglets were roused to the prey. The screech with black drapery, and surrounded by tall silver ing becoming louder and more alarming, our hero candlesticks. The funeral cross stood planted moved towards the mouth of the cave, where, to at the head of the cenotaph, and upon lifting the his utter amazement, he found the aforesaid king | pall there was the corpse of a priest invested and lest unburied beneath its folds. A large number spread over a beautiful child, apparently asleep; of sacred vessels were also found by him conand no doubt the unnatural and plarming shrill | cealed behind the altar. What reflections were not these scenes calculated to excite! Here was partner, Andromache, the eagles, to come and evidently a place that the authors of the rum feast on the noble captive of the day. The her- overhead had not made out. The funeral obsemit-priest immediately grasped the child, whom quies of one of the community was being evision of great scarcity, brought him a cask of he finally, not without some difficulty, rescued dently prepared for when the spoiler came. Part wine, which, with extreme economy, proved suffi- and secured from the merciless claws of his royal of the sacred utensils were hurriedly stowed cient for the necessities of his altar, during the neighbors of the feathered tribes. His first im- away in this secret chapel. The monk who conveyed them hither must have perished of hunger, pressing it to his bosom and placing his mouth for his skeleton was there leaning against the marover its nostrils, he found its heart beating and ble rails of the sanctuary. The whole commuperceived that it breathed; and with a little care | nity must have been put to death, together with the principal part of the neighboring inhabitants, or else this sacred shrine would have been visited some time or other, and its sacred treasures re-

Alas! if the bodies of the two friars could be head-dress and little sandals, pointed it out as be- recalled to life, and interrogated by men as they country above the stars. You, too, will have to longing to wealthy if not noble parents. The were by God, what a sad history could they not | die and lie under the earth for years and years, venerable father was in ecstacies; he did not give of the awful cruelties and terrors of that till you rise again at the last day, to be judged know what to think. Was it not plain that the night, when the Saxon plunder came like a wolf, hand of God had conducted him to this spot ?- to desolate their peaceful home, and devour its What was to be done with the infant 'Mac an defenceless inmates. They could tell what merciless agent of Harry, Elizabeth, or Cromwell, perpetrated the bloody deed. But all record of these acts on earth has perished, save what our hero can glean from the melancholy objects before him; and this is enough to know of these savage deeds, till that day when the earth and the sea shall give up what they have so long concealed, and justice shall be done to the humblest that sleep beneath their surface. Father O'Donlous punctuality and fervor. The usual hurried | nell, and his beloved guide to this solemn and sacred spot, on bended knees, repeated the De Proprayers and meditations, the accustomed single fundis, and resolving to return on the morrow to celebrate a Requiem mass for the souls of the two uninterred friars, they retraced their steps to the cave.

CHAPTER XX.

It was on the eve of All Souls' Day, the 2nd to me.' of November, that the discovery related in the preceding chapter was made, and the venerable father, after having finished the office of the festival of All Saints, proceeded, worthily, attentively, and devoutly, to recite that of the dead. dence, it was evident that he was watched and It was a beautiful evening. The sun looked nourished by its special care. And, after a cheerfully and warmly from the western sky, han a rude formation of irregular and fantastic time, instead of being a burden, the father felt chasing the misty clouds before him in his descent, that his playful simplicity, so highly entertaining, lest they should intercept his benevolent rays to and his affectionate caresses and good temper, | men. The sea-birds, in thousands, perched on with his company, were more than a sufficient rocks, were airing themselves and arranging compensation for whatever pains he took to their feathers, and the boundless ocean level lay watch over the health of the little tellow's body, calm and motionless as the heaven that smiled on and to form his soul to virtue. In a few years it from above; while the father sat, stood, and Mac an 'uller' became of use to our hero, and knelt alternately, during the recitation of the contributed not a little to the support of his fa- | beautiful and solemn requiem office for the souls ther, as he called him, by the skill which he dis- of the faithful departed. All nature resoiced played in fishing and catching birds; and, on one and was glad as on the day when the Creator, occasion, he daringly robbed the eagle's nest, and drawing her forth from the abyss of chaos and returned to the cave with an eaglet from that nothing, first imparted to her newly-formed counsame eyry, to supply the wants of which himself, | tenance the impress of His omnipotent hand, and when an infant, was a destined prey. From his the benediction of His benevolent heart; but thes from his starting point. He soon after expertness in the snaring of birds, the cave was our hero's calm brow was roffled by an additional abundantly supplied with wholesome animal food wrinkle, and a deep shade of manly sorrow was and plenty of downy feathers, to revive the fail- settled on his face. He thought of the pitiable ing pulse and warm the decaying limbs of his be- condition of the dead who were now expiating in the regions of purifying fire those faults and sins powerful chant of the officiating priest was re-The adventures of the youth were daring and which human frailty, human respect, or some of sponded to and returned back to his ear in countperilous. He ventured to sail several hundred the other thousand seductions of the world enyards on the surface of the sea, in calm weather, | ticed them to commit, and from the consequences on a raft constructed of a few pieces of boards of which they looked principally for mitigation roached the crevice through which the light was caught by him from the flowing tide, and steered and relief to the communion of saints and the with his own rude sanctuary in the cave, and so dmitted, and placing his eye close to it, he could by means of a rude pole as an oar. He became suffrages of the Church. He lamented the ge-

his own past youth.

HRONICLE

This was the first time since coming into his hermitage that he had the happiness of being depth, he consigned them to their mother earth. able to use black vestments, his only suits previously being one of green, and another of white voices, mournful lamentations, and fervent praysatin, which he saved from the wreck of the unlucky Joan d'Arc. He had now, however, several sets of all the colors found in the chapel, and most of them in excellent preservation, owing to the absence of any material dampness in the chapel itself, by reason of the nature of the soil. His young assistants, whom, for reasons to an old arch of the abbey, heard the voice of the be mentioned hereafter, he had christened Brefni, which we shall call him in future, was very proud and consecrated sanctuary. Our hero examined of his achievement in having discovered the cha-

> 'Father,' he said, 'yod have blamed me for too much curiosity, and for asking singular questions, but is it not that curiosity which you censure that enabled me to find out the entrance into the beautiful chapel to which I conducted you this morning?

> 'Nay, my son, it was rather the inysterious guidance of Providence that made you instrumental in making such a lucky discovery. I did not condemn rational or useful inquiry or curiosity; it was only an idle, useless, or mischievous one, that I blamed, such as your wishing to know why God had placed you here, or why He has the ocean, or mount the clouds of heaven with.'

'How gently that man slept whom we saw under the black covering to-day in the chapel, and with his long white hair and calm face! How came he to lie there? Is he only asleep, or is he dead, like that great eagle which I once killed?

'His body is dead, my son, but his soul lives in a better world than this, a beautiful country beyond the clouds and the sky, where God is king. I shall soon be like him, dead, pale, and motionless, and then you will have to dig a grave and place me under the earth, as we will for him to-morrow.'

'No, father, you won't surely die and leave me here alone among the birds. I shall pray to God that you may not die.'

'Ah, my son, you ought not do so, for by dying I shall begin to live with God in His glorious with all men.

But who will remain with me here in this lonely cave when you die.'

'Oh, leave that to God, who will probably take you away from this to a land beyond the ocean-ay, far, far beyond its border, where you will be among millions of men, some younger, some older, and some of your own age and size. There, also, if God wills, you will meet friends nearer and dearer to you than I, who am only your guardian and teacher, by God's appointment.

. Oh, I may meet hundreds, thousands, millions, but never among them all one whom I shall love as I do you, father. I love God first, who made the sun, the stars, the heavens, the sea, the rocks, the birds, and the fishes, and who can light up all the sky and the ocean with the blaze of His loud thunder; but next to Him you are dearest

'That may be, for a time, child; but when you see your real father, you cannot refuse him your first love next to God and His blessed Mother.'

But when will this be? I desire to see my real father, to tell if I can love him, and to find if he can give me a larger and better spear than this one, to pierce those eagles which went so near killing me, and that have now placed their nest far beyond my reach.'

'Yea, this you can have, and many other useful things; but you must have patience, and wait till God is pleased to send you the means of departure from this cavern. Kneel down till I bless thee, my son, ere thou retire to sleep, and rising early to-morrow, we will set out for the beautiful chapel, to say Mass for all the dead.'

Early next morning, long before the dawn of day, the mortuary chapel of the old abbey reechoed, for the first time during two centuries,

incense, six lights, and all the solemnity that, under the circumstances, was possible; and though

pleasing truths of natural science. He had with there was neither choir nor organ, the sweet and less charming echoes from all parts of this enchanting oratory. So delight was the father with the convenience of the place, in comparison

smooth waters. Finally, he thoroughly explored brances of the many frailties and impertections of before he finished. After the Mass he performed funeral service over the remains of the two monks, and having dug two graves of moderate

> Meantime a heavy tramping of feet and loud ers, are heard overhead in the old abbey ruin .-After having listened attentively for a while, the 'father' could glean from the conversation of persons just over him, that two shepherds, who were watching the flocks of a wealthy proprietor named O'Loughlin, having taken shelter under priests distinctly, as he chanted the Mass, and after several fits of swooning, and half crazed with fear, succeeded in alarming the whole country by the recital of what they had heard. One of the men was a Protestant and the other a Catholic, and upon appearing before priest, minister, and magistrate, they testified consistently and exclusively to the strange miracle which they related. There was a burried investigation of the affair before a full bench of magistrates and justices of the peace, who regarded it as their duty to 'take cognizance of the strange occurence,' and make their report to the Castle of Dublin! Some laughed at the narration of the two honest men; others were for having them indicted for perjury, for swearing to what, they said, was impossible, that dead men should sing not given man wings, like the eagle, to fly over high Mass; while others, and they were the wisest in their own estimation, were of opinion that it was only the winstling of the winds through the broken arches of the ruin, that how much like you when sacrificing, he looked caused the voice-like sounds which they heard in half sleep. There was one incident, however, which went to show the candour at least of the narrators. The one who was a Protestant, named Benson, an Orangeman and a pensioner, there and then declared himself a Catholic, and called on Father O'Shaughnessy, who sat on the beach, to receive his recantation! 'What! Benson, are you crazy, man?' cried the Rev. Tomkins Brew, J. P., to his apostatizing parishtoner, whom he could not well spare, as Benson and his family, and the sexton constituted his whole congregation! You must be either crazy or drunk, and to think of such a step as turning papist, and probably losing your pension, Benson!' he repeated.

'I am neither crazy nor drunk, your reverence; and as for the pension, I earned it well in nis Majesty's service, who, I hope, will not deprive me of it; and if he do itself, sir, I can afford to live without it, but can't afford to lose my poor soul.

Benson, my man,' replied the reverend justice of peace, 'you are very silly to renounce your creed for this imagination. And supposing you did hear the chant of the Mass, which you did not, is it not most probable that it was the devil that caused this phantom to deceive you? I would not be astonished at all, if it was the devil, who was saying his Mass so early in that

'Well, your honor, or reverence-for I don't know which title is your proper one -all I have to say is, that if it was the devil I heard, he must have a very fine voice for sucred song, and I have very great doubts if he was up so early on Ali-Souls-Day, praying for the dead! I believe rather that, like his faithful followers on earth, he takes a good nap in the morning, and I always heard it was cursing he was given to, like all well-bred gentlemen, instead of praying. So good-bye to your reverence, and I wish you luck with the remainder of your congregation, as I and my family will, from this day forward, try to go to heaven in the way that shall be pointed out to us by Father O'Shaughnessy.'

Having delivered himself of this speech, the ex-Orangeman left the court and joined the crowd of people who moved towards the abbey of Glanduff to pray for the dead.

#### CHAPTER XXL

Our young acquaintance, Brefini, or 'Mac-an'uller,' had just reached the fifteenth anniversary of his rescue from his rapacious kiduapper, and so far his life was a contented and happy one. His mind, as well as his body, seemed to improve as if by miracle, and he took not more delight in climbing the frowning precipice to reach the roosing-places of the winged tribes on which he levied his principal support, or taking the soleme chant of a priest intoning the requiem his glorious plunge-bath into the bracing waters of the ocean, to invigorate his body, than he did It was a 'Missa Cantata,' accompanied with in learning the Christian Doctrine, in serving remarkable facility mastered the elementary parts of the liberal sciences from the vocal instructions of his venerable tutor, as he had learned to serve God from his example and kind precepts.

· About this time, however, a visible change appeared in his manner. He was contented and happy, to be sure, for be had learned to know overpowered with ecstatic devotion, that though and love his Creator; but the former enthusiasin

gradually from his cheek, and he seemed one marked out for his eternal home in heaven, rather than destined for a long life on earth .-The raging of the reckless storm, the flights and aerial gainbols of birds, the beauty and brilliancy of the stars, together with all the other grand phenomena of Nature with which his eye was familiar, and of which he was so enthusiastic an admirer, began to lose all their wonted charms for him. Whether or not he took to heart this his long and tedious separation from his parents, whom he understood to be living and exalted in last rays of light died away in the west, this oblife; or, that the narrow and monotonous sphere of life in which he moved was unsuited to his lofty spirit; or that his soul, enamoured of the like vigilance passed by, and not a 'sail' apravishing joys of heaven, so vividly depicted before his fervid imagination by the sweet music of his teacher's eloquence, languished for their actual enjoyment, cannot now be determined, but Brefini's bealth was becoming delicate, and evidently tending to decay.

His reverend guardian perceiving the change, began to be alarmed, and though he did not doubt but the will of Providence would be finally accomplished, regarding this object of its singular protection, yet, he did not dare to run the risk of tempting that good Providence, and he therefore resolved to send his protege away on the duties of his high vocation, as soon as an opportunity offered. Calling him to his knee one morning, after returning from Mass in the crypt, with a view of preparing the young man for ins mevitable departure, he thus addressed him :-

. My dearest child, the lifteenth anniversary of your coming into this cave has just passed, and new that you have learned all that I could teach the fact to the father, who, on advancing to the you, that you have faithfully served God duringso many years in this secluded retreat, it is time to let you know who you are, of what race you are, and to give you an idea of what God's providence seems to have designed in your regard. About seventeen years ago I joined your parents in marriage in my church, in Cloughmore, in the county of Tipperary, where I was parish priest. You father was then a noble young gentleman of worth and property, and a descendant of the ducal branch of the royal house of Stuart, but had to change his name to that of Kupatrick, the title of the hereditary estate, on account of the participation, by his ancestors, in all the rebeltions that had for their object the restoration of the house of Stuart, but especially that of 1745. · Ah! father, you don't deceive me with some

romantic tale!' exclaimed the trembling listener. 'No, my son; I tell you what I know to be true. And when I related to you so minutely the history of the unfortunate house of Stuart, it was with a view to enlist your heart in the cause of this eclipsed, but not extinct, royal race .-I observed the blood rush in a tide to your cheek,

and the fire to your eye, at the recital of the injuries of Mary, Queen of Scots.'

· But, father, how can I know that I am thus descended? Was it not that eagle which I killed when a child, and whose wing hangs there, you assured me, that brought me hither? Who can tell who I am but God?'

"I have the proof of your descent and identity as the Scottish Chief's son-but let me proceed. Your mother is descended of the noble house of Ossory, princess of Leinster, and one of the purest that remains in the land. The friendship between the two families originated in this wise: time were married by me according to the rites of the Cathone shurch, your tather having read his recantation and been received into the church immediately arrested, and tried under a law, passed in the reign of William and Mary, the usurpers of the throne of the Stuarts, which made it death in a priest to join a Protestant and Cutholic together in marriage, or to receive a Protestant into the Catholic Church; and having been found guilty by a jury of perjured men, i was condemned to death! My dear brother, luted him in that tongue, which salute was rehowever, hearing of my fate in France, where he was captain of cavairy, managed, by great address, to come to me in prison, and by exchanging places with me, gare me the chance of escaping the hands of my persecutors. Poor fellow, I hope he succeeded in escaping their hands afterwards himself, and getting back to his and the young officer, Brefin was preparing his adopted country; you know the rest: how the vessel which was to convey me to France, was wrecked on this wild coast, and I was the sole survivor of the number on board . I was in this cave just a year and a day, when the great eagle which you afterwards slew, presented you to me unhurt and uninjured! And what proves to me leave you? Has it not ever been my greatest that you are the son of my dear friends, beyond a doubt, and in addition to the similarity of countenance and resemblance of leatures, is, that sacred relic you have ever carried around your neck, and which probably saved you from the many frighful accidents you so miraculously es-

On the day of your mother's marriage, I presented her with that relic, which I often told you ... tained a piece of the holy cross of our Lord, and she promised it should never leave her person, heir that God should send nec. You are that ! -of Heaven, but prepare and make ready to enter on the mission that mentes you. Clothe yourself in this uniform of my lost friend, the captain of vessel is on her way, and will soon be here, that is to restore you to your friends and the predian his chancest benedictions on your innocent fired in honor of the hermit priest, to whom, soon that of the world into which you are about to eagle with extended wings, on the horizon. enter. Amen.

caped.

CHAPTER XXII.

When Brefini understood from his venerable guardian and father that it was the will of Heaven that he should leave, he consented, after a hard struggle with his private feelings; and every day, after the discharge of his devoirs to his Maker, and this duty to his father, from the conical summit of a projecting rock, his sharp eye scanned the wide horizon over the ocean, in anxious search for the approaching vessel. For a week, from earliest dawn to the hour when the servation was continued, the short intermissions ahove stated only excepted. Another week of peared within the extensive view. Sometimes a cloud or a mist, rising from the bosom of the waters, would present the appearance of a square rigged vessel driven before the wind, and the bosom of the young man would throb with thrilling sensations; but, on placing the telescope to his eye, and bringing it to bear on the deceptive mass, it showed itself to be what it really wasa frail child of the ocean and sun, and destined only to an existence of a few short hours. A third week of more unceasing vigilance followed, with no better result, but that the illusions of cloudy vapours became more frequent and more annoying. At length, after three weeks and three days' watching, on the 17th of March, a real ship, not made of clouds, appeared to the north-west; and about noon her slow motion brought her almost in a line due west of where our young coast sentinel was stationed. Panting with excitement, he descended to communicate mouth of the cave, and placing the telescope to his eye, balanced on the head of the youth, immediately descried her as a Spanish galleon, and apparently on a homeward voyage from some North American port or northern cruise.

. That is your destined argo, my son, he cried a royal Spanish ressel, on board of which you can escape to the Continent, and then afterwards make your way to France, to meet or hear of your friends. Haste and raise your signal, that may draw the eye of the noble Spaniard to your flag of distress. The gallant ship is evidently becalmed, and they are engaged in airing her

With the agility of an alpine chamois, the active youth precipitated himself down the cliff, and with a white flag on a pole in one hand, and steering his raft with the other, he was soon a mile out from land. His gestures with the flag were immediately observed by those on the frigate, and he soon after perceived a boat, manned by a dozen marines and sailors, making for him. The Spanish sailors and men-of-war were accustomed to such offices; and passing by the Irish coasts, they had ever a look-out for some 'rebel,' refugee, or rapparee, who sought their humanity and protection from the cruel injustice of English laws. Our young friend was greeted by the bearty ' vivas !' and 'bravissimos! of the marines and sailors, who admired his boldness in trusting his life to the frail raft, and the address with which he sprang into the boat.-They were in a few minutes alongside the frigate where, after the reading of a note from the Rev. Senan O'Donnell by the commander, Don Bernardo Castanedo, of which the sergeant of the boat was bearer, young Brefini was taken on board, and treated with every mark of attention After the defeat of the last hopes of the 'Pre- by his excellency. While on board he happily tender,' as the lawful heir of the British throne made the acquaintance of an Irish refugee named tion of the heir to the house of Ossory, he let the ing out of the French revolution, but who had truer information than that which appeared to be posstorm pass by in security. It was during the actually met Captain Charles O'Donnell, brother interval of the quiet that succeeded that last at- to our hero and his rescuer, at the court of his tempt of the Pretender, and his returning to most Catholic majesty? This was news, assur-Scotland, that your grandfaiber and his friend edly, that could not be but highly interesting to pledged their honors, that the next male and fe- his venerable brother, the 'father' and guardian mate child of either house should be joined in of his youth, and therefore he hastened back to marriage at the proper age. Soon after your the cave to communicate it to him. The comyour father and mother were born, and in due mand of the boat, on her return for the effects of Brefini, was given to O'Donohoe, at the request of the former, who procured the consent of the courteous commander, and, accompanied by four by me a few days previously. After this I was stout sailors only, in consequence of the assurance given by Brefini of the impossibility of any hostile attack on that wild coast, the two gentlemen, seated together at the helm, kept up a very interesting conversation, till they arrived at the cave. O'Donohoe and Brefini only landed, and were met at the verge of the cliff by our hero. who, thinking the former a native Spaniard, saturned by the officer in good Kerry Irish. The father gave an exclamation of delight on finding a countryman instead of a stranger, the more so, as he could now be sure of a friend for his dear young charge. While this conversation was carried on between the venerable servant of God few effects, not without audible sobs and heartfelt grief, on account of the separation about to take place between himself and his dearest and only friend on earth. 'Alas! alas! father,' he cried, kneeling before the old gentleman's feet, and embracing them, ' why do you compel me to pleasure to obey and serve you at the altar?-You know I have no ambition, nor do I feel that

which you say I am called.' \* Silence, my beloved son, answered the venerable fatuer, who was himself in tears, caused by the concise but frightful description of the French revolution, and indignities offered to the royal family, which he heard from O'Donohoe .-Wiping away the tears from his aged eyes, and embracing his beloved Brefini on both cheeks, member of the Piedmontese Parliament described lie people of Ireland, and also the perfect unanimity unless to be transferred to that of the first male and putting a few letters into his hands, he said, Poerio as an invention of the Anglo French press, 'Go, thou son of the eagle, cradled in adversity, here, my son. Don't fight against the counsels nursed in the lap of rigid virtue, nourished with nursed in the lap of rigid virtue, nourished with iron mask," and stated that, having been moved by claim its recognition, which we feel should not, and the pure milk of true faith, and exercised in the what he saw, the right hon, gentleman set to work cannot, now be denied the millions of our countrypleasant garden of religion."

The bout shoved off from the rocks, the light | der to irritate public opinion, and thus was Poerio of Joan d'Arc, and keep a sharp took out, for the and graceful oars rapidly dipped and rose on the surface of the smooth ocean, and her crew were soon on board the Isabella. A north-west wind

(To be Continued.)

GREAT SPEECH OF SIR G. BOWYER IN THE conspiracy for the overthrow of the Bourbon dynasty. now an established fact: that the Catholic University HOUSE OF COMMONS .- FRIDAY, APRIL 11. Sir G. Bowyer rose in pursuance of notice to call the attention of the house to the state of affairs in Italy, and he did this in consequence of a pledge which he gave in the last session to the noble lord at the head of the Government. Before Parliament was prorogued last year he called attention to the atroclous deeds which were resorted to by the Piedmontese Government for the purpose of keeping possession of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and he stated that the whole of the country was governed by martial law in its most dreadful form; that blood had been shed; that there was no security for persons or property; and that the people had not been governed in a manner which they were entitled to expect from a civilised country. He appealed to the noble lord whether Her Majesty's Government would use its influence with the Government of Turin to mitigate the state of things; and would, on behalf of humanity and justice, induce that Government to administer their offices more in accordance therewith. The noble lord, in his reply, referred to the brigandage which existed in Italy, and retorted on him (Sir G. Bowyer) that greater atrocities had been committed by persons who were called brigands. The noble lord said the government would not interfere to mitigate the severity of Government in Italy, and he went on to say that General Pinelli would use the strongest measures to preserve what was called public security. (Hear, hear). Who was General Pinelli? He was a man notorious for his proclamations, which had been reprobated by all parties in this country. That man, although he had been dismissed from office, had been reinstated, and the noble lord's answer encouraged that man to perpetrate greater atrocities against the inhabitants of the country. He had re-ceived information that six towns had been burnt; that many of the inhabitants were put to the sword, and that the prisons were crowded. The first case to which he would refer was that of Count Christen. He had served under the King of the Two Sicilies, and being found in the kingdom of Naples he was arrested on the 7th September, 1861, put into solitary confinement, and was kept there for six months without being granted a trial, although it was utterly impossible to make any case against him. He was then set at liberty, as he understood, but he could not say whether it was so or not. Another case was that of Louis Montini He was arrested upon mere suspicion of being a reactionist, and was kept in prison without trial. He presented a petition to the Turin Parliament, but the Minister of Justice, Conforti, said the House would have nothing to do with it, and the slavish Parliament followed his advice, and gave no relief. What was the present state of things in the South of Italy? Why there was positively no security for persons or property, and the country was kept under martial law. (Hear). What was the case in Sicily? He had been informed that the people were everywhere rising against the Piedmontese Government and its officials, and he understood that the statues of Victor Emmanuel had been destroyed by them. It could not be supposed that the people of South Italy would submit to a foreign rule, for they were a people of a different language and a different race to the Piedmontese. (Hear hear). A question had been

liar. A question was put in that House respecting some atrocity, and the Government was asked whether it had received any information on the subject, whereupon the noble viscount would immediately rise in his place and answer in the negative. Then would rise a loud cheer from the benches behind the noble viscount, implying that because the Government were without information the charges were not true. He should very much like to know what was really in the despatches which came from Italy to the noble lord. As far as he could learn, he believed the information received by Her Majesty's Government from Italy was of a very imperfect and partial character. The speech of Massari, in the Parliament of Turin, which coincided with the views of Sir James Hudson, could be produced, but why not that of the Duc de Maddaloni, which took a different view? Fortunately, they had the correspondent of the Times at gessed by fier Majesty's Government. He appealed to that correspondent to show that the statements he (Sir G. Bowyer) made were not unfounded, and that Her Majesty's Government was adopting a wrong and dangerous course in systematically deceiving the Parliament and the country. The English Government denied the existence of the proclamations, or said they were not executed, whereas the Piedmontese newspapers admitted them to be true, rather glorving in them, and snubbing the noble viscount and Lord Russell for presuming to say that they were wrong. He found the Opinione, a Turin paper that supported the Government, alluding to the debate in the House of Commons of the 10th of June respecting these proclamations, and stating that they had not only been issued but had been acted upon, and produced good fruit. This paper added, " the British Minister should have shown greater consideration for an independent state, and have exhibited greater caution in alluding to facts." He had alluded before to the case of the thirteen peasants who were burnt alive because they had not given information of the approach of the brigands. They were asked if any armed brigands had passed that way, and they answered "No;" but it turned out that they were wrong, and when, three days after, the Piedmontese soldiers returned, they drove these thirteen peasants into a straw but, to which they set fire and literally burned them alive. Another case was that of a boy who had made some signals to the brigands, as they were called, to go away, as the troopers were approaching. He was a simple boy, and when arrested said that he had given the signal solely because he did not wish to have any fighting near his father's house. He was shot, and his father and mother were compelled to witness his execution (hear, hear). He would give another in-stance, and it should be the last. A woman bad fired a gun in pursuance of the orders of the Piedmontese Government as a signal to show that armed men were approaching, but it turned out that they were not brigands, but the troops of the King of Sardinia. The latter rushed into the room, killed the woman, who considerable interest. was with child, and her husband, and made a feast over the dead bodies, with the children all crying I have abilities for these important duties to around them. He next came to the question of responsibility, and I asserted that Her Majesty's Govolutionary mission. He was giad to see the Chanto the famous letter respecting the captivity of Poerio, a friend of whom had recently shown very little symwhich excited Mr. Gladstone to go to Naples to see

created from top to toe. That was the Poerio the

asked respecting the proclamations of Major Furnel

Government -acts which were a stain on the morality

of Europe. The conduct of Her Majesty's Govern-

ment respecting these proclamations was very pecu-

was told by the noble viscount, to every capital in Europe, and was distributed as widely as possible, and no doubt it was a valuable piece of political capital and brought the right hon, gentleman a good deal of popularity; but it had also brought upon a great people the state of things that they saw in Italy. That pamphlet was made use of as one of the tools to bring down the Bourbon rule in Italy, and Her Maiesty's Government, therefore, were responsible for the result, as well as the rest of the series of events which had brought about the present condition of the Italian people. He came next to the invasion by Garibaldi, first of Sicily and then of Naples, and he did not think his noble friend at the head of the Government would pretend to say that the success of that invasion was not very much aided by what had been called the moral influence of this country. Her Majesty's Government greatly contributed to bring | the council would second the resolution, to show that about the Garibaldi invasion, and they could not escape the responsibility for the results of that inva-sion. Having established that Her Majesty's Government had mainly contributed to bring about the result he had described, he must ask what they had got by the countenance and support which they had given to the revolutionist party? (Hear.) Had they established Italian unity? It was said that the kingdom of the Two Sicilies existed in the hearts of the people of that country. That was true enough. But it existed somewhere else. It existed as part of the public law of nations, for, with the exception of England and France, every power of Europe continued to acknowledge the kingdom of the Two Sicilies. And the French Government had acknowledged it merely as a fact, without precluding themselves from any course which they might think necessary to adopt in consequence of ulterior circumstances. The newspaper correspondents in Italy admitted that, as regarded the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, the unity became more impossible every day, and, in fact, that the south of Italy could not be governed by Piedmont. Then he was told that nothing prevented the pacification of the south of Italy except what was called brigandage. What was meant by brigands? If these so-called brigands had not the concurrence of the population, if they were not in a friendly country, and if they were not acting with the country and for the country, they would have been extirpated long ago. The Piedmontese had an army of 80,000 men in the country, and yet they were so far from being able to get rid of these brigands, that the brigands were upposing every day a more powerful and insurmountable obstacle to the views of the Piedmontese Government. What they called brigands were the people of the country (oh, oh); and if they wanted to get rid of all who opposed the Piedmontese Government they must lay the country waste, because it was the people of Italy who were determined to resist the Piedmontese rule to the utmest of their power. Then he was told that the only thing wanted to constitute the unity of Italy was the possession of Rome. -(Cheers.) The Piedmontese said, "If you give us Rome, we shall have Italian unity." (Cheers.) 'If was a very little word, but a very important one. — He told them plainly that they would never have Rome. (Oh, oh, and laughter.) By means of corand Colonel Fantoni, and he did not allude to them ruption, fraud, the violation of the law of nations, merely for their atrocity, which spoke for itself, but and by piracy, the Piedmontese had got possession as affording types of all the acts of the Piedmontese of the greater part of the territories of the princes of Italy, and now they wanted Rome. It was just as if a robber was to put this argument to a man he bad robbed :- 'I have got your purse; you are bound, therefore, to give me your watch also.' Anything more impudent than this claim to Rome was not to be found in the history of the world. The Duchess right and duty of the State to take simple security of Parma was acknowledged to have been a most excellent sovereign, nothing could be said against her without sufficient intellectual proficiency, and are rule, but she was treated in the same way as other fully prepared to acquiesce in any arrangements to Italian sovereigns. He regarded the invasion of Garibaldi as a most flagrant act of piracy. The King of Naples wrote to the King of Sardinia, telling him that he understood an expedition was being prepared against him. The answer of the King of Sardinia was that he had great respect for the King of Naples, that he had no hostile intentions against him, and that his Majesty might make himself perfeetly easy on the subject. But they all knew that the Sardinian Government actually furnished one or more ships for the invaders, and gave means to Garibaldi and his friends to carry out their hostile in-Turin, and as much as he (Sir G. Bowyer) differed | tentions; in fact, the King of Sardinia was at the was called, you grandfather was obliged to take O'Donohoe, who not only imparted to him the from the views of the Times on Italian affairs, he bottom of the whole affair. But let them look at the refuge in Ireland, and there, under the protectimportant news of the day, which was the breakting the Turin correspondent gave more and results of what her Majesty's Government had done in this matter with regard to its effect upon English policy and English interests. They had given to France Nice and Savoy, and they had broken the power in Italy of their ancient ally, Austria. They had set up France against Austria in Italy, and they had made France the preponderating power. The King of Sardinia was no better than a French viceroy-the Emperor of the French could do what he pleased with him. (Hear, hear.) They heard a great deal about the possible cession to France of Sardinia. The intention had been denied; but even supposing that there was no agreement existing for the transfer of Sardinia to France, there was no doubt whatever that with the great power France had acquired in Italy and in the Mediterranean, she might dictate her own terms to the King of Sardinia. France, with her large army, could do what she pleased in Italy, while England could do nothing, and therefore he had a right to say that the policy of the government had been to destroy English influence in Italy, and to substantiate a preponderating and paramount influence in that country. The peo-ple of England had been deluded by the noble ford at the head of the Government and his friends, and also by the words 'civil and religious liberty,' but they were now beginning to open their eyes and see that the result of our policy was only to give a preponderating influence to France. (Hear, hear).

The pamphlet of his right hon. friend was sent, he

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

CHARTER FOR THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY - MERTING or the Duogheda Corporation.-A meeting of the Corporation of this ancient town was held on Tuesday week, John O'Neil, Esq., Mayor in the chair

The principal business transacted was the adoption of a petition to His Excellency, the Lord Lieutenant, praying that the Government would grant a charter to the Catholic University of Ireland. The meeting was a pretty full one, and the proceedings excited

Alderman Mathewa rose and stated that some days previously he had given the following notice of a motion to the Yown Clerk, intimating his intention of moving that a petition from the Council be presented vernment is responsible, for its members had abetted to the Lord Lieutenant on the subject :-" That we the revolution to produce for themselves a hustings memorial, through his Excellency, the Earl of Carlisle. ory, and had sent Lord Minto to Italy on a most re- that the Government may grant a charter to the Catholic University. We feel convinced that an enlightcellor of the Exchequer in his pince, for he came now | ened Government will concur in the justice of this chain, more especially when they consider the large amount of money that has been converted in this inpathy with captivity in the Turin Parliament. A stitution by the voluntary contributions of the Cathowhich prevails with regard to it by every grade of the Catholic community. In this demand we seek no with his own eyes this new sort of "man with the pecuniary support from the Government. We simply to magnify this victim of Bourbon oppression, in or- men." Alderman Mathews proceeded to say that they were simply asking for justice and equality, that the Catholics of Ireland should be allowed to have their very victim of tyranny, whose sufferings formed the children educated in an university where they could great portion of the right hon, gentleman's stock in obtain degrees in the highest branches of learning trade in his crusade against the King of Naples. He without exposing their faith or morals to contaminadestined field of your labours. May God pour having sprung up, a salute of twelve guns were thought the real story about Poerio ought to open tion. He thought there was no conscientions Propeople's eyes with regard to the charges made by his testant who would send his children to a Catholic head, and endow your soul with a wisdom above after, the Isabella appeared no larger than the purpose. He quoted it for the purpose of showing would be educated in the faith of their fathers; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, acting with his that being the case with themselves, he demanded sign to it, or whether Gladstone's figure at she is friends, took a leading part in giving hopes to the equal justice at their hands. (Hear, hear). It was best calculated to meet the crisis, or whether the man

had grown up, and had taken a hold upon the minds of the people of Ireland. It was a noble institution, raised by the voluntary contributions of the people to sustain their faith; and such being the case, he did not see at this time of day how there could be any opposition to what they asked, or why any paternal Government should not give them a charter. (Hear, hear.) They did not ask to enable them to give degrees to all persons who came forward. It was necessary that a proper check should be exercised by the Government, in seeing that no person should outain a degree who was not properly qualified, but when qualified, it was too bad that he should not obtain that degree, after having gone through the regular ordeal. The thing was so clear, and founded on justice, that he was quite confident that they would be all unanimous. To show this unanimity, he hoped that some liberal-minded Protestant connected with all classes were unanimous in their opinion that Catholics should have an opportunity of educating their children in an establishment they approved of; and that they were entitled to get a Charter for their University. He therefore begged leave to move that the resolution be adopted. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Elwood Ellis (a member of the Church of England) said he felt great pleasure in seconding the mo-

tion. (Cheering.)
The Mayor: I think it is but fair that we, Catholics, should have liberty, as well as any other class in the community. As for the Queen's Colleges, they were uncalled for in this country altogether, and the conduct of the students at Belfast some time ago, when visited by Sir Robert Peel, is a condemnation of those colleges. I do not see why Catholics should be begging a charter, as they have a right to get one without any compliment. (Applause.)

The motion was now put from the chair, and passed.

Alderman Mathews next moved the adoption of the following memorial, remarking that in going before the Lord Lieutenant, who was a man of powerful intellect, he felt certain he would give it a favorable

" May it please your Excellency, we, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Corporation of Drogheds, beg to approach your Excellency with sentiments of the highest respect, and most dutiful loyalty to the throne. We take leave to represent to your Excellency that the number of Catholics who, from their position or wealth, desire to give a University education to their children, bas, within the last few years, largely in-creased, and is rapidly increasing. That in heland, Trinity College, and the Queen's University are the only bodies legally empowered to grant degrees. That neither Trinity College nor the Queen's University provides for Catholics that moral and religious training of youth, and the preparing of them for the transition from the restraint of boyhood to the liberty of manhood. That the Protestants of these kingdoms would not consent to send their children to colleges where the Protestant religion is ignored in these institutions. That it is unjust, while the highest intellectual education can be attained by all other teligious denominations, without violence to their conscientious convictions, to exclude Catholics from such intellectual advantages, except they are prepared to expose the fatti and morals of their children to danger. That we pray your Excellency to remove from us this moral disability, by procuring a charter for the Catholic University, and by making such changes in the constitution of the Queen's Colleges as may make one or more of them stand in the same relation to Catholicism as Trinity College does to the Established Church. That your memorialists recognise the that the degrees and sanctions should not be given produce this proficiency, such as are provided by the Jure Central of Belgium."

Alderman Boylan seconded the adoption of the pr tition which was sgreed to.

After transacting some other business the Assen bly rose.

On Saturday last a meeting of the citizens of Waterford, under the presidency of the mayor, was held in the Town-hall, to express sympathy for the bereaved by the wreck of the steamer Mars, and adopt measures to collect subscriptions to form a fund to relieve the persons in distress. Before the meeting broke up the sum of £674 was collected .-Thirteen widows and 50 children have been rendered destitute by this catastrophe.

DISTRESS IN THE SOUTH .- The Rev. John O'Leary Castletown. Bere, has addressed a letter to the Cork Examiner, concerning the distress in Berchaven which contains some melancholy facts. He report the death on the 3rd instant, of Ellen Murphy, as the coroner's jury found, from disease of the lungs and scrofula, has ened by want and destitution. The father of the deceased deposed that for the past three months he and his family, consisting of a wife, mother-in-law, and four children, were living on one meal a day, and that not a sufficient one. On many occusions they had to go to bed without a meal of any kind. His mother-in-law and one child had died within that time, in consequence of having insuffcient food. There were many families, he added, in the neighborhood as badly off as his. Mr. O'Leary thus concludes :- "We are still in hopes that Mr. Magnire and the other honest Irish members, may induce the Government to turn its attention to the cries of the famishing people, and not persist in allowing itself to be misled by the misrepresentations of those who, though want and famine stalk the land, are so blind as to see only 'general prosperity."

STARVATION OF THE PROPER - The people are starving, there is no denying it. Slow but sure hunger is taking to an untimely grave many of the poorer classes. The letter which appears in our columns today, by Mr. Denis Caulfield Heron, Q.C. about the fearful misery and wretchedness of the poor of Connemara, reveals a tecrible state of destitution. What we ask and let the reader think of it-what is the difference between immediate death from statystion and a lingering existence, hanging for some months over the grave that awaits the victims, supported from falling in merely by a thread? The miserable pittance that charity bestows, or some make-shift that puts off, yet a few days, their awful doom? It is true the people are not, as in '47, dying by hundreds but they are, for all that, like men in distress at sea prolonging existence as best they can. Nothing but the cheapness of provisions keeps the people from dying in numbers as great as in '47. But what avails the cheapness, if the poorer classes have no money, and no way nor hope of obtaining it. Money they have not-earning they have not-credit they cannot get .- Connaught Patriot

STATE OF THE COURTY .- Some idea of the distress at present existing in the county of Limerick may be formed from the large number of civil bills entered for trial at the present Quarter Sessions. For the division of Limerick alone, which is but one-fourth, into which the county 'is divided as regards the districts where the quarter sessions are held, there are 900 civil bills for trial, of which 700 are undefended. There are 20 ejectments, 4 of them defended'; no sppeals, five spirit licenses, two cases of embezzlement, and sheep stealing, one child desertion, two assaults, one assault and rescue, and two of larceny .- Limerick Reporter.

IRISH PROSPERITY. - In the excitement of controversy anent the merits of certain societies, and speculations on the effect of the Budget, and scandal arising out of lengthy legal proceedings, and conjectures as to the intentions of Garibaldi, and the plan of operations of M'Clellan, we fear very much the Irish public has lost sight of the interests nearer home to itself and of vastly more consequence in their bearings. The question of questions for our people, at present, is not whether the National Brotherhood is tainted with the evil principles Dr O'Brien would as-

South—but whether they, the Irish people, are to be secured the occupation of the soil of their futhers. That is the question of vital importance to them, for on its solution depends the destiny of their country. Two had harvests, coming consecutively, have shown on what a frail tenure rests that irish Prosperity which has been sounded so much in our ears of late. Not since the first dread years of the Famine Era has there been such a trying season experienced as that through which our farmers and traders are now endeavouring to struggle. Provisions dear, fuel at a premium, the poor-houses full, and business in a state of the "hard times"-they are barely living from hand to mouth, keeping their heads over the water sown with grain. by stratagem, and the aid of such friendly accomodation as those who are still on safe ground themselves supply a sad commentry on the indecent bluster of those who, heated with wine and gorged with good living, hector it in the House of Commons and elsewhere, about the happy and well-fed condition of the Irish Fathers of families do not scrape together whatever little means they can and run away from prosperous countries. The moment this American conflict is proclaimed at an end our shores will witness a new exodus-an exodus which will not tend to lighten the burden on those who remain, because it will deprive us not of the destitute and weak, but of the strong, and healthy, the active and those who have more or less of little capital, which they hope to turn to better advantage in another clime. To stave off, in some sort, this Melancholy state of things individual charity is being exerted here and there through the country, and there is a useful Committee of Relief sitting in permanence in Dublin, but such efforts however, praiseworthy, are utterably inadequate to cope with the magnitude of the distress. The depression which overshadows one portion of the community is not without its influence on the community at large, and Ireland does not possess within itself the power of alleviating her own wants. The begging-box has accordingly to be sent round, and this proud and ancient land, remarkable for fertility and material wealth, famous for civilization when the greater portion of Europe was yet sunk in the depths of ignorance and barbarism, this, the most valuable apparage of the British Crown, stands before the world-a beggar! There is no denying it. Ireland is a beggar, and asks from other countries the wherewithal to keep her children from starving, while nature has blessed her with a more bounteous hand than she has those who drop their arms into her lap .-- Tipperacy Advocate.

AGGREGATE MEETING .- We have learned with revered Clergy have resolved on the necessity of holding an aggregate meeting in Tuam on Easter Monday, the 21st inst., to take into consideration the alarming and wide-spread destitution in this province, and to adopt such resolutions as will bring under the notice of Parliament the frightful condition of the people. This is a step we have been long wishing to see taken. Fortunately for the poor-fortunately for Ireland that we have still left, through the kindness of Providence, at least one Chief Shepherd one Prelate of giant mind - clear and unimpaired inlast October, the shivering victims of landlord rapacity would have witnessed one of the most disastrous winters in the annals of time. At an average, there have been relieved weekly, about 2,400 individuals, allowing, at least, four individuals to each of more than 600 families which have been receiving assistance. But now comes the terrible crisis. Private and voluntary resources are exhausted. The tenant farmers are, most of them, without seed or manure, to till the ground, and of those who have-many are afraid to expend their capital, dreading a recurrence of the last harvest, one consequence of which—and a terrific consequence is—that persons, who have any money are preparing to quit the land they loved so dearly. It was, therefore, high time that some mighty leader whose potential voice proclaimed to the nations of the earth the obduracy been raised from end to end of this seagirt isle. From under the very hands of their own officials we have positive proofs of unparelleled misery. Even hand that spurns us, and worship the golden (?) link that binds us to the Grown of England. [We think it due to Her Majesty to observe that she and the late Duchess of Kent were always foremost in contributing to the relief of Irish suffering and the promotion of Irish manufactures and amusements; and that in the present instance the apparent disregard of Irish distress on the part of Her Majesty is to be attributed to her Whig Ministers, who choose to ignore the existence of destitution for purposes which we confess our utter inability to fathom. As her constitutional advisers proclaim to the world in the face of deplorable facts that establish the contrary, that there is no extraordinary distress in Ireland, it would evidently be an attack upon her Ministers if the Queen were to contribute towards the relief of that distress. Ministers are the real culprits in this matter. They have before them the official report of their own subordinate, Dr. Geary, which attests that there is wide-spread destitution in the west of Ireland between Galway and Westport; and yet they doggedly and wickedly persist in backing up Sir Robert Peel's original mis-statement, and thus prevent the flow of English benevolence into that part of the Empire, at a time when it is imperatively demanded by the deplorable condition of the people. Of this additional proof of the sympathy of the present Administration for Catholic Ireland, we hope the Irish Catholics will show a proper appreciation at the next general Election .- Connaughi Patriot.

The Munster News of April 12, says : - " The counthan at present. The incessant moisture has stimulated an extraordinary growth of more than usual greenness. The quantity and color are in fact scarcely natural. If dry warm weather followed, all would be well. The wheat crop looks well; but the quantity of land under potatoes is less than last year, and the condition of the soil renders it impossible to sow oats in many places. Agricultural operations are in general backward; and farmers are by no means sanguine that this year will repair the losses

A correspondent, writing of the Spring operations in Mayo, gives the following gloomy picture of the prospects of the agricultural classes of that county: fierceness and inclemency, the poor farmers looked auxiously forward to the present Spring, hoping that tions that they will be called on as witnesses in the weather would take up, and that they might be able to effect their little sowings. And, indeed, during the Month of February their hopes were in a great measure realized, for that month was one of the day appointed for the polling by the High Sheriff. unclouded sunshine. But March set in with rain, wind, and even snow; so that all agricultural prepather still continues, and no likelihood of its stopping, all Spring work is at a stand still. It was hoped lieve, without any foundation. The great Conserva-that April, though wearing a changeful face, might tive reaction which prevails in this country is equally that April, though wearing a changeful face, might tive reaction which prevails in this country is equally

The Tipperary Artillery are to be embodied for 21
be mild and calm; but as far as that month has gone paramount in England, and the government would days training and exercise in Clonnel, on the 7th of it appears to be just as far has that month has gone it appears to be just as inclined towards rain as any of its predecessors, and should it continue so the con-

of Caprera is about to inaugurate a new revolution, any purpose; and it would require a fortnight or or whether the young Napoleon (as the Federals call more of dry weather to render it fit for agricultural or whether the joint of agricultural their General-in Chief) will be able to subjugate the purposes. And, what is worse to contemplate, the turf which is so scarce at present will in a few weeks more be entirely exhausted, and no probability of asucceeding supply. May He, who is the author and giver of all good, stretch forth His hand, and stay the angry floods on high, as it is His gracious and merciful power that can alone save us from the fearful and impending calamity of starvation and famine"

The uncertainty of the weather for the past three weeks has very much retarded labour. Grass is the only crop looking decidedly well. During the greater part of the lust week, however, the weather of stagnation. No wonder the farmer, the shopkeeper has been favourable for agricultural operations, and the artisan look despondent and talk plaintively which are being pushed forward with energy in every direction. A large breadth of land has been

The climate of the south of Ireland, as well as are able to afford them. But for the war raging in the soil, is favourable to the cultivation of flax, America, the emigration returns for the year would and by those who understand its management the crop can be made most profitable, an acre producing from £16 to £28. It is very desirable that it should be cultivated now to supply the want of cotton, the price of which has been more than doubled by the American war. The Munster Flax Society has been established for the purpose of aiding the farmers in the cultivation. At its meeting in Cork on Thursday, a letter was read from General Sir Thomas Larcom, Under-Secretary, stating that Mr. Brogan, an inspector of agricultural schools, had been sent to examine the modes of proceeding in the flax-growing districts, and to report the result of his observations. He tound that the operations of the Munster Flax Improvement Society were confined to seven localities in three counties, and that nothing had been effected in the counties of Limerick, Kerry, and Waterford. Three-fourths of the quantity grown are produced in the county of Cork. Although flax is a profitable crop, if mismanaged or neglected it may be the reverse; hence it requires the fostering care of a society, in order to instruct the farmers in its management, and show them how to prepare it for the market. There are at present 11 scutching-mills in connexion with the society. The growers embrace every class in the community, from the gentleman farmer, with 20 or 30 acres of this crop, to the small cottier tenants, with their fractions of an acre. The inspector recommends that the Government aid which the society has received should be continued; and the committee say that if they got £345 by the 1st of May, they would be able to carry on their operations. They were well pleased with the inspector's report; Colonel Beamish stating that it was the most important document ever presented to them. Flax is extensively cultivated in the north of Ireland, but the home growth is not nearly sufficient for the home consumption. Large quantities are hearifelt pleasure that our great Archbishop and his imported, for which money is sent out of the country that might be spent in employing our own people. It is therefore a matter of national importance that the cultivation should be encouraged by the State, till the skill of the people will enable them to make the business support itself.

The Cork Reporter states that the Chatsworth was towed out of the harbour, and proceeded on her voyage for Queensland, Western Australia. She took out 451 passengers, 189 of whom, though having embarked at Liverpool, were for the most tellect-fearless, bold, uncomprising as vigorous part Irish; the remainder took shipping at Queens-now as in 1825, when his honored head first graced town, and consisted principally of agriculturists and the mitre. Had not his Grace attended and biessed | agricultural servants, male and female, of which by his presence the meeting held in our Town-hall latter class there were a good many, all carefully selected and of unexceptional moral character. The many advantages which this extensive and now rapidly rising colony afford, are attracting to it a class of emigrants who have resolved to avail themselves of the liberal inducements in the way of free grants of hand which the Government hold out to settlers there. Forty acres of land to each member of a family, is the allotted quantity, and is given by the Colonial Government in fee simple at a mere nominal sum, the payment of which may be deferred for two or three years, at the convenience or option of the settler. The emigrants who go out by the Chatsworth will be received on their arrival at the city of Brisbane, Moreton Bay, by a committee specially formed for the encouragement to emigration, at the head of which is an Irish Roman Catholic prelate, the Right Rev. would rouse the nation to action, had stood forth and is an Irish Roman Catholic prelate, the Right Rev. Dr. Quin, Bishop of Brisbane, whose brother, the of heart which has marked the conduct of the Irish Rev. Dr. Quin, of Harcourt-street, Dublin, has of interest, not only to the autiquary, but to the history and the British Parliament in leading a taken much pains in, if we may so term it, organdeaf eer to the universal wail of distress that has izing the arrangements for these emigrants, and probability, gold — in Irish, "or" — was the metal who accompanied them on board and remained up to the moment of sailing, while the Rev. Mr. Morley, from the same religious house in Dublin, goes Her Majesty has not forwarded one penny to allay out as the spiritual director and chaptain. The pasthe pangs of hunger and cold; and yet, it is expected sengers are chiefly from the midland counties of Ireits commanded that we, spaniel-like, will kiss the land, a large portion from King's County.

There were but four criminal cases for trial at the states that the majority of the gold artices illustra-tive of the antiquities of the British Isles now pre-Killarney Quarter Sessions, opened before C. Coppinger, Esq., on the 1st of April, the only one of a served in the British Museum are Irish. The speciserious nature being a case of burglary, in which a mens in the museum of the Royal Irish Academy man named McCarthy was indicted for feloniously consist of articles connected with personal decoracting the dwelling-bouse of Michael Griffin, but was acquitted of the charge.

The Quarter Sessions of Mullingar commenced with the criminal business on the 3rd of April, at 12 o'clock, and the Crown portion was terminated in about two hours. One solitary conviction took place, for rescue of property under distraint.

An extraordinary case of child desertion has been brought to light in Belfast. On Friday evening a to have grown over them many feet since they were child, two and a half years old, was found dead in a dropped or buried. They seem to have been dropped house in Rea's-court, of Millfield, in that town. An or bidden in baste, while the plundering invader inquest was held on Saturday, when the following facis were stated by several witnesses :- A man, named M'Nally, and several of his children (eight in number) were street musicians. They were in the habit of playing on board the Bangor boats. Some weeks ago the parents came to Dublin, bringing the from 1S to 21 carats fine. The earliest records, howtwo eldest boys with them, and leaving the younger ever, make frequent mention of golden ornaments, ones in charge of their sister, a little girl 11 years old. The father sent her postage-stamps almost daily, from 1s. to 1s. 6d. Twice he sent 2s. 6d. The child bought what she could with this for the children's food. The deceased child was a cripple, always ailing, and requiring the greatest care, but it coronation. The carliest insignia of rank or soverdoes not appear that the unnatural mother thought try has seldom worn a finer appearance in Spring, much about it. The little sister did as much as a child of her age could be expected to do, thus left At the meeting of the Council held the 7th of April, without oversight and needing a mother's care herself. The coroner's jury brought in a verdict that demy :-" That the Cross of Cong, the case of the the child "died from natural causes." Both they Gospels of St. Molasch, the Golden Hend-dress (No. and the coroner expressed themselves in strong terms as to the disgraceful and cruel conduct of the parents, and consured the neighbors for not sending for the 122), the Golden Torque (No 192), and such other police, and getting the children removed to the work- articles as it may be thought desirable to lend, be house. One of the children is younger than the deceased.

THE LONGFORD ELECTION. - We learn that Colonel White and the government are sparing no effort to collect all the evidence they can in favor of the petition against the return of Major O'Rielly for Long-"After an Autumn and Winter unprecedented for ford. Several of the officers who were in command of the troops at the election have received notificafavor of the petition. We believe, however, that the real question, as to the validity or otherwise of the clection, will hinge on the point as to the legality of There was no chalk—no culves' or sheep's brains— Regarding this a great difference of opinion appears to exist. The rumor which has been circulated that rations had to be set aside, and as this sort of wea- the government intend bringing in Colonel White for an English borough is, we have good reason to beexperience just as much difficulty in obtaining a seat | May. in Parliament for their Lord of the Treasury from an

A Defence Committee has been formed in Longford to collect funds to defend the seat of Major O'Rielly for that County.

BRASS TABLET TO EDMUND BURKE. - In the parish church of Beaconsfield, where repose the mortal re-mains of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, a monument to him on one side of the church announces the fact but until now there has been no actual indication of the spot beneath which he lies buried. This was felt by the frequent visitors to the place to be a serious omission. To supply the deficiency some members of the wide-spread family of De Burgh, Bourke, or Burke, have clubbed together, and have caused a handsome monumental brass, inlaid with slate, to be laid down exactly over the vault of the illustrious orator and statesmen. The brass is a very beautiful piece of work : the design is exquisite, and is by that accomplished amateur adept in heraldic and mediaval drawing, Mrs. John Hughes, Gwerclas. The engraving on the brass was executed by Mr. E. Mathews, of 337, Oxford-street, and it was neatly fixed in stone by Mr. Harley, statuary, of Windsor. The brass bears the following inscription: -" Within the vault beneath, in a wooden collin, lie the remains of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke. This brass has been placed in the year of our Lord and Saviour, 1862 under the auspices of the Rev. John Gould, B.D., rector of Beaconsfield, by Edmund Haviland Burke, Esq., great grand-nephew and representative of Edmund Burke; and by Sir Ulysees de Burgh, G.C.B., Lord Downes, Sir B. Burke, Ulster King of Arms, Peter Burke, Sergt.at-law; Jos Burke, Esq., of Elm: hall, in the co. of Tip-perary; Richard Burke, Esq., of Thornfields, in the county of Limerick; and the Rev. Michael Burke, of Bailyduga, in the county of Galway; their object being to mark the grave of the greatest of their name." The slate on which the brass is laid bears this fur-ther inscription:—This stone, for the brass above it, presented by Mrs. Fitzgerald, of Shalton, Bucks, and Walter Ronan, Esq , of the South Mall, Cork." whole memorial adds, indeed, to the attraction of the beautiful hamlet of Beaconsfield, famous as the home and grave, not only of Edmund Burke, but also of Edmind Waller, the poet, whose graceful tomb in the churchyard, which Dr. Johnson admired, and which is now decaying should not be allowed to perish if there be a descendant of the post with taste and means sufficient to restore it.

THE INCHIQUIN PERRAGE CLAIM. - This case was finally heard before the Committee for Privileges in the House of Lords, on Friday the 11th ult., and decided in favor of the claimant, Sir Lucius O'Brien, Lord Inchiquin. Mr. Sergeant Burke and Mr. Hodgson were the counsel engaged. By this decision the ancient barony of Inchiquin is prescived, a barony given in 1543 by Henry VIII, to the princely Murraugh O'Brien, in exchange for the sovereign domi-nion which he held in Ireland. Sic Lucius O'Brien, the successful claimant, the direct descendant and representative of Murragh, stands, as Lord luchiquin, sixth on the roll of Irish barons. In the course of the hearing of the case an important principle in the law of evidence in matters of pedigree was, after some discussion, established for the first time, viz., that the funeral entries of the heralds' office in Irelie duty, are receivable as proofs of family descent.

The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Trea-

sury have authorized an arrangement by which articles of antiquity found in Ireland may be purchased from their possessors at the full value, and placed for the public benefit in the museum of the Royal Irish Academy. The Lord Lieutenant has ordered the constabulary to receive all such objects offered them, and to pay the finders the value placed on them by Committee of Antiquities of the Royal Irish Academy. This arrangement protects the finders of " treasure trove' from all legat claims, and secures them a much higher price than they could otherwise get for articles. An immense quantity of those articles has been sold to jewellers and goldsmiths for melting purposes, the price varying from 65s to 70s per ounce. The antiquarian value is 80s an ounce, and often more, according to the nature of the ornamentation. Lord Talbot de Malahide exerted himself to procure the Treasury minute above referred to, which will be the means of preserving any golden ornaments that may yet be found in the museum of the Royal Irish Academy. The Academy has already a magnificent just published a descriptive catalogue, which is full torian and the general reader. He thinks that, in all with which the primitive inhabitants of Ireland were first acquainted; and he asserts that "a greater number and variety of antique articles of gold have been found in this than in any other country in the north-west of Europe, from the Alps to the utmost inhabited limits of Norway or Sweden," He also rings, gorgets, torques, beads, ball, necklaces, circular plates, fibule, brooches, armille, bracelets, finger rings, and a great number of minor trinkets. They have been found scattered broadcast over the country, and it is a curious fact they lie deeper beneath the surface than any other remains. They are seldom met in ordinary draining operations, but they have been found at the bottom of deep bogs, which seems pressed hotly in pursuit of the terrified fugitive. The The specimens of most value seem to have belonged to the pre historic period, and to have been lost long before the use of writing was known in this country The gold is never thoroughly pure. It is generally ready gold having been paid for ransom, &c., by bulk and weight, and as many as 30 ounces were given on particular occasions. Gold does not appear to have been used by the ancient Irish as crowns, and Irish history contains no account of a eignty would appear to have been bands or fillets, as shown on some of the most ancient coins and gems. 1862, it was resolved to recommend to the Aca-17), the large Silver Fibule (Nos 38 and 40), the Golden Fibule with cup-shaped ends (Nos 121 and forwarded for exhibition in the museum, South Kensington, London, belonging to the Science and Art tion, during the forthcoming International Exhibi-tion of 1862."—There was a general meeting of the members last night, when this matter was under consideration. At a meeting of the Royal Dublin Sothe milk sold in Dublin. There were 20 samples pur-closed in the poorer districts of the city and suburbs and analyzed. The results were satisfactory. Water was the only adulteration found by the analysis.— "the quality was, generally speaking, extremely fair." In three districts the samples examined were In three districts the samples examined were tricts were amongst the procest in the city .- Times Dublin Corr.

Orders have been issued for calling out the City times and in some things among vices, we should be sequences will be awful, for the land at present is so English as they already have from an Irish constitutional wet, that it will be impossible to work it for ency.—Irish Times.

Limerick Militia Artillery for 21 days training on the unwilling to believe that the great head of the Campbells and the chief of the Free Kirk Split, would be

DEATH OF A CENTENABIAN. - Died at Aughrim, on guilty of palming a lie upon the House of Lords. he 5th inst. Sergeant Bernard Reddy, of the old While we exonerate it of that despicable act, we canthe 5th inst., Sergeant Bernard Reddy, of the old Galway Militia. He was born in the latter end of the reign of George II., lived during the sixty years' reign of George III., the ten years reign of William IV., and the twenty-four years' reign of Queen Victoria, and was, consequently, in his 104th year. He was always a sober, steady man, which may account

The Marquis of Westmeath lately obtained, in the English court, a divorce from his wife, on the ground of adultery; and it is now said he is going to marry her waiting-maid whose espionage and evidence were instrumental in undermining her former mistress. It was thought at the time that she was unusually keen in the matter; but what was attributed merely to vengeance for bonnets withheld or dresses overdue, now turns out to have been a bold venture on her own account, for a coronet,

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

The no-Popery furnace was lighted in the first Holy Week. Barabas, indeed, was pardoned. But, over the crucifixion of our Divine Redeemer, Herod and Pontius Pilate cemented a friendship, and hoped to have extinguished the temporal and all other power of the Master of all Popes. The wretches of that week cried, 'We have no king but Cresar.' This Holy Week has the same cry repeated against the vicar of Christ, with the same final view-the extinction of Christianity. The cry is substantially the same. But Christians, perfectly certain of the event, though to be reached, very likely, through long tronbles, are not dismayed by this blazing furnace lighted from hell. Herod and Pontius Pilate, who by this time have reconsidered their judgment, undoubtedly had a temporary success. There was the Cross .-But eighteen hundred years of Christianity have been peopling Paradise; and when the end of all things arrives, the blazing turnace of no-Popery may be found to have acted as Nabuchodonosor's furnace of burning fire is related to have acted. That furnace spared the children of God whom the infidel King threw into it. But, "it broke forth and burned such of the Chaldeans as it found near the furnace.' In the name of Easter peace and forgiveness we hope that no soul may encounter that end .- Weekly Re-

Paradoxical as it may seem to Catholics, it is a sincere opinion among religious Protestants that a Clergyman's wife has a function in her husband's paish so important that if he is single he can at best perform only half of his duty. Dr. Hook has even gone so far as to recommend, as part of a general movement for introducing the practice of confession, that the women should make their confession to the wife, the men to the husband, with a nower for her to refer difficult cases to him, or as it was amusingly put by a Protestant antagonist, she was to send him the 'reserved cases.' This no doubt was an extravagance, but in a more moderate form, the opinion has been universal; and we say no more than we know when we add that good and religiously-minded Protestant girls have always been desirous to marry clergymen as the only way in which (according to land, since they are made there in the course of pub- their views) a woman can devote harself to the service of religion. In fact, marriage with a clergyman has been their way of 'going into religion.' need hardly be said that they have been disappointed. The cares of life have asserted their power over them as much as over others. Children have been born and had to be be brought up and nursed, household cares, often with a limited income, have pressed hard, the world has exercised its power of distraction, and often a girl who, before her marriage, has really worked hard in schools and among the poor, and who has sincerely believed that, by marrying the curate she would do much more, has found it impossible to continue what she did before .-- Ib.

Mr. Monekton Milnes demanded and Lord Palmerston very intelligibly seconded the demand that Catholics to all future times must needs be the humble retainers of every administration which is pleased to call itself liberal, be its measures what they may, because half a century ago the Whigs refused to take a pledge against proposing Catholic Emancipation as a condition of office. The demand hardly admits of being put into words. But it is enough to answer that Whig administrations have since been kept in office for years together Catholic support .- lb.

The third prosecution, as in contemplation against the authors of 'Essays and Reviews,' was to have of Lincoln College, who, it appears, holds the living of Twyford, near Buckingham. Mr Pattison's essay, on closer inspection, did not seem open to a charge of heresy which could be maintaine: in the Court of arches, and the suit has been abandoned. The dishop of Oxford, in whose diocese is Twyford, was,

it is said, strongly opposed to the prosecution of Mr. Pattison. - Western Flying Post. SCOTCH KIDNAPPING OF CATHOLIC PAUPERS. - The great pressure upon our space last week compelled us to limit to a few words our notice of the petition presented by the Earl of Wicklow from "James To-land and Elizabeth Murphy, residing in Glasgow, against the "Proselytising of Charles Callan, the child of a Roman Catholic soldier, by the Barony Parish of Glasgow." It is but a few weeks since a similar petition was presented by the same nobleman in behalf of a Catholic child at Portobello, whom the parish authorities there sent away some ten miles and "bittock," as Jenuy Deans would have expressed it, i.e. three miles more, from any Catholic Chapel. One would really think that the parish authorities in Scotland, in the cast and in the west, were seeing who could beat the other in the new Scotch trade of child-lifting. Formerly, before the Union, our friends beyond the Tweed were famous for lifting cattle, in other words, kidnapping one another's cattle. Sir Walter Scott gives an amusing anecdote of this popuar Scotch trade in his beautiful tale of "Waverly." It having become inconvenient to pursue that species of traffic, the spirit which showed itself in that way seems now to be transferred, under the inspiration of John Knox, to another species, where, if the gain is less to the party carrying it on, the loss is infinitely greater to the party victimised, and where, unless bullocks are more valued in Scotland than boys and girls, the disgrace is very much heavier which falls upon the country. For the credit of the gentleman who is at the head of the Scotch Foor Law administration, we would hope he is, as he alleges in excuse, and as his chief the Duke of Argyll repeats in reply to the petition, really not aware of the extent to which Presbyterian bigotry is carrying these "Glasgow bodies," who have our Catholic poor children at their mercy, in fanatical attempts to make converts to their miserable creed. We should not find fault with them feeding the poor children with what they eat themselves, catment porridge, and caten ban-nocks; but we do object to their stuffing their minds with "Screeds of Scripture," and calling that a good Department of the Committee of Council on Educa- substitute for the Catholic Religion, which they would bring them up in ignorance of, not only contrary (as it now is) to the law of the land, but to the dring request of their parents. The golden rule, sideration. At a meeting of the Royal Dublin So- "Do as you would be done by," appears to have not come last night a paper was read on the quality of yet been admitted into the code of these perochial worthies. What would they say, were their children dealt with in this way? "Oh, but," says their parliamentary apologist, the Dake of Argyll, "there is s necessity for billeting out Catholic orphan children in Scotland among Protestants. The number of Catholics is so insignificant that suitable people cannot be found among that body, with whom children may found to be absolutely pure, and two of these dis- be boarded out" Though we have often heard it said that lying in Scotland had a certain resemblance to the town of Berwick upon Tweed, which town is neither in England or Scotland, but sometimes and in some things with the one, and sometimes and in some things with the other, that is, that it was sometimes and in some things classed among virtues, and some-

not however exonerate him of an act of great injustice to the party whose rights he was opposing himself to, for the low and unworthy purpose of that party obtaining redress for a great and proved griev-ance. What would the House have thought of his statement in defence of the "Glasgow bodies," had for his surviving to so great an age .- Western Star. Lord Wicklow, or any other lord in the House, risen up and said, that in Glasgow alone there were 105,000 Catholics, and that in Scotland probably not less than 400.000 Catholics. But perhaps it is the fault of the Catholics in Scotland themselves, that they have rather tried to conceal their numbers and importance than to bring them into notice; which is certainly a most impolitic course at the present day when numbers are appealed to in matters of legislation, in preference to everything else. It will be the best preparation that Scotch Catholics can make for gaining the religious freedom they seek for their paupers. young and old, in the prisons as well as under the workhouse, to let their friends as well as their foes see that they are neither an insignificant p rtion of their country, nor will be any longer contemptibly held as such. - Weckly Register.

We have received the following letter from Mr. Richard Doyle, and we almost rejoice at the misstatements which have called it forth, for it revives the impressions of 1851, and these are days when Catholics cannot afford to neglect the strength and courage which are derived from familiarity with generous examples. These are days when Catholics have at least as much need as in 1851 to be honorably sensitive as to their attitude between their Church and her assailants. Now, quite as much as in 1851, all who feel for their Church that affectionate loyalty which spurns compromise as no better than treason, will share in Mr. Doyle's feeling, that no position is tolerable which can suggest the possibility of indifference to, or complicity with, the warfare waged against the Church. No one has felt this more strongly than Mr. Doyle, or has acted on the feeling more nobly; and we trust that those who have published any thing to the contrary will reproduce the following contradiction :--

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TABLET.

My Dear Sir-Apologising for addressing you on a subject of interest only to myself, I nevertheless venture to ask you kindly to allow me space for a few words.

I am told, but have not myself seen them, that more than one newspaper in this country and in Ireland, have recently informed their readers that I had recommenced drawing in Punch. It is not the fact that I have done so; and the statement is probably traceable to the circumstance, that one or two small drawings, which, no doubt, happened to be in the hands of the proprietors of that journal at the time I left of contributing to its pages, many years ago have been recently inserted without my consent, and very much against my wish.

The reasons which led me to leave Punch remain in full force. The style of writing adopted in '51, and uniformly followed since, whenever the Catholic religion is mentioned, or the conduct of Catholics is under discussion, makes it impossible, in my opinion, for any Catholic to take part in it, in however humble a way. I should be sorry if the readers of the Tablet thought me likely to do so. Very faithfully, be RICHARD DOYES. Gons ver. Inon Sides. -The repeated inquiries

made in Parliament respecting Cupola Ships and

Armstrong Gans show how faithfully Parliament re-Lets the public anxiety on the great question of the day. It is indeed, a subject of immeasurable importance to us, as the comments of foreign journals very plainly demonstrate. No sooner was it concluded from the great experiment in America that fron-plated Ships might, at little cost of pains or money, be made absolutely impregnable to cannon, than it was immediately inferred, as a necessary consequence, that the maritime power of England was gone. We could not, said the Americans, maintain ourselves even in the Gulf of Mexico. We could not says a French print, protect our shores from invasion Nor were these conclusions without warrant from the evidence then before the before the world. If ships could beat guns, what guns could repel a hostile fleet, and what was the use of our batteries either affort or ashore? Fortunately, however for the English side of the argument, the whole theory has been upset as soon as it was formed. The experiments at Shouburyness have restored the ascendancy of the been directed against the Rev. Mark Pattison, Rector attack over the defence. Ships' guns can be made more powerful than ship-armour. The strongest fronside aftoat may be sent to the bottom by a single shot. To be sure, there is only one gun in the world which can do this, but that gun we possess, and we atone have at present the means of making more. It is to Sir William Armstrong that, for a second time the credit of a model cannon is due. He has applied his original invention to a new purpose, and has availed himself of the immense strength gained by his system of manufacture to employ a heavier charge of powder than any ordinary gan would bear. Bis process was at first designed to give the strength of material required for four long ranges; it now gives the strength required for enormous charges. Fifty pounds of gappowder seems a charge rather for a mine than a gan; and it appears, indeed, questionable whether it was all cornt in the explosion ; but, at any rate the effect was produced on the target, and the gun stood the strain. Had either the Monitor or the Merrimac been before this piece of cannon the destruction of the ship would have been as complete and as instantaneous as that of the Cumberland or Congress. We can sink any Iron-cased Vessel with what seems a perfect certainty, and the results thus put on record will once more change the complexion of the controversy. It will be convenient at this new point of the question to state the case us it stands at present. Iron-plated Ships are to a great extent invulnerable, and, indeed, to a greater extent than was at first believed. They can really resist all gans except of one peculiar kind. The Americans have no gun of any calibre or form which can pierce even imperfect ship-armour We, till the other day, had no gun of any kind or size, rifled or smooth-bors, which could pierce the armour of a ship like the Warrior. Excepting, therefore, under conditions which must for some time be rare, fron-cased Frigates are still practically invulnerable, and one of them would be just as competent as before to destroy a whole wooden squadron. When the new gun is rifled the range will be greatly increased and the weight of the shot doubled. This would give a wooden ship carrying such a gun more chances in proportion; but the lack of defensive armour would still leave her In a position of almost fatal inferiority as we need use no words to prove. We have returned, therefore, after wonderful discoveries and achievments on both sides, to a conclusion very much resembling the deductions established at the outset of the controversy. Ironsides, compared with wooden ships, are so far invulnerable as to posess an absulute superiority, but there are conditions, not of easy realization, under which the can be successfully assailed .- London Times.

The important experiments at Snoeburyness which we last week recorded, proved that we are already able to pierce, not merely such ex extempore casing as that of the Merrimac and the Monitor, but even the Rhinoceros bide of the Warrior. As yet it has only been done at two hundred yards. Sir W. Armstrong, however, promises to do it at 1,000 yards .--As between ships and forts, this, if it be effected -of which we have little doubt-will put matters much where they were a month ago. Forts will be sufficient to defend our dockyards, and they will be necessary. As between wooden and iron ships, it hardly makes any change. These experiments will probably induce Government to persevere as to the Spithead forts. We shall hear what is decided after the Easter holidays .- Weekly Register.

A notice in the Gazette intimates that Her Majestv oes not wish any celebration of her birth-day to be

and with the table over their control of the party field.

# The True Mitness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

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met if not paid in advance, then Three Dollars. Single copies, price 3d, can be had at this Office; Pickun's News Depot, St. Francis Xavier Street; at T. Riddell's, (late from Mr. E. Pickup,) No. 22, Great St. James Sireet, opposite Messrs. Dawson & Son; and at W. Dalton's, corner of St. Lawrence and Crair Sts. Also at Mr. Alexander's Bookstore, opposite the Post-Office, Quebec.

#### SONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1862.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The state of the s

THE Northerners are pushing their Southern opponents hard. The surrender of New Orleans has been quickly followed by the evacuation of Yorktown; and though the latter may be of lattle consequence in a purely military point of view, yet its more effects will be great ,and disastrons to the cause of Southern independence. What may be the plans of the Southern leaders -if indeed plans they have - we know not; but to onlookers, it would seem as if their troops were thoroughly demoralised, and incapable of making a stand against the Northerners. Little reliance can be placed on any telegrams that are transmitted through the government channels .-They are most contradictory, and unmtelligible; and almost an entire column of an ordinarily sized newspaper is devoted to the report of some real or imaginary conversations of President and Mrs. Davis, overheard and retailed by the black run-away coachman of the latter. This much however seems pretty clear; that the Northerners are advancing, and that their opponents are retreating all along the line; and unless the approaching hot weather, with its accompaniments of fever and cholera, check the progress of the former, the conquest of the South seems to be no longer very far distant .-What the North will then do is of course another question; and the real difficulty will not emerge until the last of the Confederate armies in the field shall have been routed, and until the Stars and Stripes float in triumph over the heads of a conquered and subject people, whose hearts are inflamed with inextinguishable hatred towards their Northern masters. The Southern Provinces will then be to the United States what Ireland has long been to the British Empire; and Irishmen on this Continent, whose gallantry has mostly contributed to the success of Northern arms, will have the melancholy satisfaction of reflecting that they have mainly aided in establishing in America that very order of things which they so loudy condemn and deprecate in them, much vaunted and much coveted bless-

The European tidings are of the old complexion. In Italy the struggle for national indecontinues with checquered fortunes; and the correspondent of the London Times, though furious at what he siyles the "vague notions of their autonomic importance which still linger in the minds" of the people of Southern Italy-or in other words at their lingering attachment to their distinctive nationality-sorrowfully confesses that he is by no means sanguine as to the speedy suptake root in the Calabrias, it will be difficult to cording to their deserts. exturpate it." The language of the revolutionary press towards the Neapolitan patriots is. if we examine it, almost a literal transcript of a convincing proof that the reasonableness and that which the French authorities in 1808 employed towards the Spaniards who remained faithful to Ferdinand VII, and who took up arms against the alien Joseph, whom Imperial treachery and foreign bayonets, had placed open the throne of Spain. The proclamations of the Piedmontese Generals and officials are but slightly exaggerated copies of those which the invaders of Spain and Portugal, which Junot and Massena issued against Spanish and Portuguese " brigands;" with whom, however, English statesmen did not disdain to ally themselves, and by whose litself is indeed most absurd; for, given all that side, and in whose cause English soldiers, such | Catholics ask on the School Question, what injusas Sir John Moore, and Sir Arthur Wellesley tice would Protestants have to complain of! We deemed it no disgrace to fight.

on the war with the stubborn defenders of Nea- or that they be prevented from supporting one of politan "autonomy," or national independence, which they approve. Our most extravant desome extracts from the above cited correspondent of the London Times will give conclusive information. Having admitted that the uprising of please; that we be not taxed for the support of the Neapolitan people against the intrusive schools to which we cannot conscientiously, and Piedmontese is, as was that of the Spaniards and to which we will not, send our children; and that Portuguese against the legions of the first if the State will not recognise the Voluntary Nanoleon-"political in its character; that a civil Principle, in education as in religion, if it will war rages in certain Provinces,' and in short that persist in giving of the public funds for school the movement is no more worthy of the name of purposes - that we be allowed to share therein in

goes on to say, under date April 12th:-

"With regard to the spirit of the country, I was informed that it was better than last year 'as we left five or six cadavert in every passe.' The observation was checked as soon as uttered; but truth is truth. Every man found with provisions for the brigands was shot. As to the proprietors and the better clases, many had been arrested by way of prevenzione, and were in prison, suspected of encouraging and supplying the brigands."-Times Corr.

It is thus clear, from the confession of the revolutionary party, that the atrocities brought under the notice of the British Parliament by the Marquis of Normanby, and Sir George Bowyer, have not been exaggerated; that the Piedmontese do shoot in cold blood all those whom they suspect of carrying food to the armed patriot bands; and that the landed " proprietors. and the better classes," as well as the peasantry make common cause against the alien invaders of their native land. And yet if the former retort upon the latter; if they, defending their own soil from foreign aggression, are guilty of shooting their oppressors, even in fair and open fight, the entire revolutionary and Protestant press groan in concert at the unheard of wickedness of the brigands." According to Protestant and revolutionary ethics, it is a crime for a Catholic population to defend its native soil against invasion, when the invaders proclaim hostility to Catholicity and its head upon earth, as one of their

There is trouble brewing in Mexico. France t is said having determined to impose a new form of government upon the Mexicans, the Spanish and British authorities have withdrawn their several forces from the joint expeditiondeclining to take part in the designs of Francewhich, so it is hinted, comprise the creation of a Mexican Monarchy with an Austrian Archduke on its throne. The actually existing Mexican Government has accepted the attitude of France as a declaration of war; the United States Government-through Mr. Seward-has by a circular addressed to its diplomatic agents, declared its resolve to prevent any forcible interference with the affairs of Mexico by European Powers; and so we have the seeds of another war, which it is to be hoped however, may never germinate.

By the last telegrams the capture of Williamsburgh by the Yankees is reported. Richmond is seriously menaced; and the Southerners are about to establish their capital in North

MR. SCOTT'S BILL .- After a protracted and animated debate, this Bill has passed the stage of its second reading in the Legislative Assembly, by the overwhelming majority of 93 to 13. We must not however be too confident of ultimate success; for it is to be feared, indeed expected, that, in Committee, the measure will be so dealt with as to destroy many of its most important and beneficial provisions.

The debate itself elicited no new arguments either for or against the principle of separate or denominational education. On the one hand, we Europe; and that whilst asserting the right of had the rump of the Clear-Grit party, speaking national independence for themselves,-they have by the mouth of Mr. M'Dougall, insisting upon actively interfered to deprive others of that, by the natural and inherent right of Protestants to " wallop their own Popish niggers," and theretore to tax the latter for the support of schools to which Catholics cannot, in conscience, send their children. On the other hand, the principles pendence on the part of the Neapolitans still of "Freedom of Education," or of the natural and inherent right of the individual parent to the sole and absolute control over the education of his own child, were well and eloquently asserted by Messrs. M'Gee, Huntington, Dunkin, and others, to whom, in this respect, the gratitude of the Catholics of the Province is due. We subjoin a list of the votes, in order that the electors of Upper Canada may note and distinguish their pression of "brigandage," and that "should it friends from their enemies, and return to each ac-

The overwhelming majority by which the second reading of the Bill was carried, is, however, justice of the principle therein embodied, are now incontestably established. The contest upon debails may be prolonged; but there are not many, even amongst the Opposition, who dare contend that it is just and reasonable that people should be taxed for the support of schools to which they, in the exercise of their parental rights, do not see fit to send their children. The cry of "injustice" was indeed attempted to be raised against Mr. Scott's Bill; but wherein that injustice consisted, no one ventured to point out. The cry do not ask that the latter be compelled to sup-Of the spirit in which the Piedmontese carry port a system of education to which they object, mands are limited to these: that we be left at perfect liberty to educate our own children as we s brigandage," than was that of the people of proportion to the number of our children attend-

Scotland against the English Edwards, the writer ing school. If these conditions seem hard to Protestants, then we insist upon the Voluntary system, as one which, to whatever other objections it may be liable, is not open to the objection | Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, the Bishop of Hamilof partiality or injustice either as towards Catholics or Protestants. Indeed if we could but make up our minds to adopt the same system for the School as that which we have adopted for the Church, and to entrust the cause of education to the operation of the same natural laws as those to which we have, without fear of the consequences, committed the interests of religion, there would be longer a "School Question" to disturb the peace of the community, and to occupy the time of the Legislature with its interminable dissensions.

> In default of argument, some of the speakers against Mr. Scott's School Bill had resource to tactics, not uncommon indeed amongst the supporters of a bad cause, but certainly not very creditable to those who employ them. They opposed the measure on the pretence that the Catholic laity of Upper Canada, generally, were indifferent upon the subject, and had no objection to "mixed schools," although the latter have been formally condemned by their Church, as altogether dangerous to faith and n.orals .-This is the grossest insult that can be offered to our Upper Canadian coreligionists; for it implies that they are a set of "dough-faced" hypocrites-if we may be permitted to avail ourselves of an expressive Yankeeism-who are asliamed to practise their religion amongst Protestants, and to conform their conduct to its precents, for fear of rendering themselves uppopular, and obnoxious to the latter; for it implies that though they still retain the name and outward form of Catholics, Upper Canadians have lost the spirit of their religion, and care more about the grovelling interests of this world than about the eternal wellfare of their children .-The charge is however false, thank God . and even were it true it would furnish no logical separate or denominational schools. It is not if there be any such, who prefer the " mixed schools;" but only to allow those who, as parents, entertain conscientious scruples against the latter, to establish, at their expense, schools wherein their children may be educated in accordance with the requirements of their religion, and the dictates of their hearts.

As we have often insisted, the School Question is essentially a parent's question, and one which may, and should be discussed irrespective | sh of all religious or dogmatic considerations. We base our claim as before the State, to exemption from taxation for schools to which we do not see fit to send our children, not upon our religious character, or our status as Catholics-for the State per se can take cognisance of no such character, of no such pretended status. It is as parents, as fathers, responsible directly to God for the education of the children whom He has confided to us-and not to Superintendents of Education, or any other "Jack-in-office"-that we deny the right of the State to impose upon us any system of education whatsoever, to which we are averse. The right of the Protestant parent is, in this respect, and as before the State, the same, and as good, as is that of the Catholic parent; the claim of the latter, just as valid, just as strong as is that of the Protestant parent; and unless we are prepared to admit the principles of 'Communism," to deny the rights of the father over his children, and to abjure the sanctity of the "Family," we cannot resist those claims, without standing convicted before the world of inconsistency most ludicrous, and of tyraphy most

It is as parents, asserting our " right divine" over our own children, and not as the members of a particular Church, that we assert, before the Legislature, our right to sole and absolute control over the education of our own children; and that right, so help us God, we will maintain to the last. We subjoin the division on Mr. Scott's

The House then divided on the amendment for the six months' hoist, which was lost on the following

YEAS. - Messrs. Bell R. (North Lanark), Biggar, Burwell, Cameron, Ferguson, Haultain, McDougali, Morris, Mowatt, Munro, Notman, Scatcherd Stir-

NAYS. - Messrs. Abbot, Alieyu, Anderson, Archambault, Auit, Baby, Benubien, Bell R. (Russel), Benjamin, Bendreau, Blanchet, Bourassa, Bown Brousseau, Buchanan, Cameron, J H, Carling, Caron, Cartier Atty Gen, Cauchon, Chapais, Connor, Cowan, Crawfora, Daoust, Dawson, De Boucherville, De Cazes, Desaulniers, Dixon, Dorion, Dostaler, Drummond, Dufresne A. Dufresne J. Dunkin, Evanturel, Foley, Fortier, Fournier, Gagnon, Gaudet, Harcourt, Rebert, Hooper, Huntingdon, Laframboise, Langevin, Loranger, Macbeth, Macdoneld, Atty Genl. Macdonald D A, Macdonald, J S, McCann, McGee, McLachlin, Mongenais, Morin Sol Gent, Morrison, O'Halloran, Patrick, Portman, Ponpore, Prevost, Price, Rankin, Remillard, Robinson, Robitaille, Ross, John J Rymal, Scott, Sherwood, Sicotte, Simard, Simpson, Somerville, Starnes, Street, Sylvain, Taschereau, Tasse, Tett, Turcott, Walbridge, Walsh, Wilson, Huot, Jobin, Joly, Kierzkowski, Knight. - 93.

vision, and the Bill read a second time. Mr. Scott moved that the Bill be referred to a committee of the Atty-Gen. Macdonald, Messrs. Crawford, McCann, Beil, Dr. Bown, Anderson, Hon. Mr Foley and the mover .- Carried.

The main motion was then but and carried on a di-

SUDDEN DEATH -We learn that Thomas Gooley, aged about forty, while sitting in a tavern in Craig Street on Thursday afternoon, suddenly fell from his

HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL. -Our Catholic readers will be delighted to learn that Mgr. Bourget, together with Mgr. Larocque. ton, and their companions, have arrived safely at Rome, after a speedy and pleasant voyage of three weeks. A letter in the Minerve, under date Rome, the 12th April, announces the pleas-

It is with sincere regret that we announce the death of the Very Reverend Louis J. Casault, Vicar-General, charged with the Administration of the Archdiocess of Quebec during the absence of Mgr. de Tloa, and founder and first Rector of the Laval University. The lamented deceased was attacked with a stroke of paralysis on Friday last, which terminated fatally. His death has created, says the Canadien, a great void in our Catholic clergy, and every one seems to mourn over the loss of a beloved friend and brother. May his soul, through the mercy of God, repose in peace.

THE IRISH FAMINE RELIEF FUND IN KING-STON.

From the Kingston Brilish Whig.

In the month of January last a meeting was held in the vestry of St. Mary's Cathedral in this city for the purpose of taking into consideration the destitution then existing in the west of Ireland, and of devising means for its immediate relief.

The Right Rev. Dr. Horan, Bishop of Kingston, was called to the chair, and Mr. Daniel Macarow was requested to act as Secretary.

His Lordship eloquently and feelingly explained the object of the meeting, and on motion of the Very Rev. Angus McDonell, Vicar General, it was resolved, with the permission of his Lordship, to take up a collection at the Cathedral door for the relief of the suffering poor of Ireland, and a committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions and donations from the citizens of Kingston generally for that purpose.

It was further resolved that the amount realized be transmitted to his Greece, the Most Rev. Archbishop McHale for distribution. Circulars were also addressed by His Lordship to the different priests of the Diocese requesting their active co-operation in their respective missions.

The committee have now much pleasure in laying before the public the result of the above meeting, and in doing so, beg leave to thank most gratefully the basis for an argument against the principle of several contributors to the Irish Relief Fund, and more particularly the many Protestant gentlemen who generously contributed on this occasion. To proposed to force those schools upon Catholics, His Lordship, the excellent Bishop, too much praise cannot be given for his truly Christian zeal and charity in behalf of the famishing poor of Ireland He was the first to originate the movement in Canada, and his exertions have been blessed with the most complete success.

> The people of Kingston on this, as on all other occasions, have exhibited their well-known liberality, and the different missions of the Diocese have, with a noble generosity, responded to the eloquent appeal of His Lordship.

The very munificent sum of six thousand three hundred and six dollars and fifty-seven and a half cents, has now been realised in the City and Diocese of

-   11 = 11	0 W U	een reansed in the City and	DIOCE	se or
ingsi	ιoυ,	and forwarded to His Grace	the Ar	chbi-
hop o	f Tu	am for distribution.		
The	follo	wing is a list of the amount	receiv	ed io
be cit	Y, A	nd the different missions in the	Dioces	se : —
City o	f Ki	ngston	31,886	80
		Alexandria	113	00
11	11	Brockville	205	00
41	-	Belleville	106	00
68	11	Brewers' Mill	84	221
tt	: 5	Cobourgh	505	00
4.6	14	Cornwall	96	00
£ t	1.	Camden	50	20
e.		Douro	112	00
11	14	Emily and Ennismore	113	00
11	4.4	Hungerford	20	00
11	11	Kemptville, Merrickville and		
		Mountain	177	82
11	it	Lindsay	230	00
14	44	Morrisburgh & Matilda	56	00
**	11	Prescott	545	89
11	H	Perth	400	00
64		Peterborough	358	06
**	4.0	Picton	186	00
64	11	Port Hope	68	00
**	**	Smith's Falls	101	75
6.6	11	Sheffield	88	28
11	11	St. Andrew's.	60	00
41		St. Charles	51	00
16	. 4	St. Angelique	44	
11	41	St. Raphael	22	
**	· it	Trenton	140	00
16	64	Tyendinaga	108	00
14		Wolfe Island	15G	
+ 6	11	Williamstown	113	00
14		Westport	100	00
			100	uU
	Total	al	ec one	571
	1.01	~~~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~	ごひ.ひひひ	J 1 5

D. MACAROW, Secretary.

Kingston, 28th April, 1862.

We are happy to state that our young friend. Mr. J. J. Curran, obtained the degree of Bachellor of Civil Law at the convocation of the M'Gill University, held on Tuesday last.

Admission to the Ban .- Mr. Sarsfield Nagle, B.C.L., of St. Hyacinthe, was duly admitted to the Bar on Monday last, after a very satisfactory examination. Mr. Nagle has our best wishes for his success in the noble profession of which he has become a member.

THE QUEBEC "DAILY NEWS."-We have received the first number of our new contemporary, to whom we wish a long and prosperous career, to which, judging from the appearance of his first issue, and his prospectus, he is well entitled. The proprietors are Messrs. Donaghue and Kelly, of Quebec.

Religious Profession .- On Saturday morning last, at the Convent of the Good Shepherd, Mile. Marie D. N. Poison took the solemn vows as a member of the order, under the name of Sister St. Edouard. The Rev. Grand Vicar Cazeau officiated, and the sermon for the occasion was preached by the Rev M Faucher. Miss Mary Meagher took the white veil Helene .- Quebec Chronicle, 5th inst.

IMMIGRANTS.—The United Kingdom comes up this morning, we believe, with the first cargo of immigrants this season, amounting to about one hundred. Another vessel has arrived at Quebec, we learn also, with a still larger number on board, so that the de-partment will be in full operation shortly. We have no doubt that the arrangements for forwarding to ever ready with the open hand and the open heart, their destination such as have determined on their localities will be duly attended to - Transcript of the

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

On Monday evening last, 5th instant, Thos. M'Kenna, Esq., the newly elected President of the St. Patrick's Society of this city, delivered his inaugural address, of which we subjoin a copy. We are happy to learn that the Society. is prospering and increasing in numbers, so that it promises soon to fill the large and splendid Hall in the Bonaventure building, which the members have recently leased, and will occupy, until such time as their funds shall enable them

to erect a suitable building of their own :-GENTLEMEN, - In taking the Chair of St. Patrick's Society, to which through your kindness I have been elected, I feel that it will not be altogether inappropriate to offer a few remarks and suggestions which the occasion demands, and which may not be foreign to the object we all have in view, in establishing and maintaining a St. Patrick's Society in Montreal, founded on that union of faith and nationality, which inseparably exist in the Irish heart. First of all, I must thank you, gentlemen, which I do from the bottom of my heart, for elevating me to such an enviable position, beyond my lughest aspirations, and far, I fear, above what my poor abilities and talents merit. Yes, this chair which I now occupy, has hitherto been filled by gentlemen of high and rare literary and scientific attainments; by gentlemen who are universally respected by our fellow-citizens of other nationalities, and beloved by ourselves, learned in the law, physic, and the wonders of creation. They were fit recipients of your favor, and well do they merit the esteem in which we hold them. Such, gentlemen, have been your past Presidents; no wonder therefore that in taking this chair, 1 should feel oppressed with a sense of my own unworthiness, and the responsibilities which I am to uphold. Elected from among the great majority of the Society, who are working men like myself, sons of toil, it cannot be supposed that your President can display those brilliant qualities and eminent abilities which so distinguished the government of his predecessors; but what little he can bring forth-(and where's the Irishman who can't bring a little out now and then)-shall be at the service of the Society and his country, whose interests are indissolubly linked with it, and whose memory we all fondly cherish. Yes, one of the objects of our formation, and the principal one too, is to keep the memory of Ireland fresh in our hearts.-Though some of us have never seen the blessed land; though others, like myself, have but a faint remembrance of her sea-girt shore, as it vanished from our view in the distant horizon, still we cling with undying fervour, in this far off land, to the faith established by Patrick; we venerate, we revere, and we love the traditions of the past in the history of our country; because they are glorious incentives to perseverance, and striking examples of the futility of man, in his vain efforts to subvert the infallible work of God. Yes, my countrymen, a sacred treasure has been entrusted to our keeping, and wee unto the man who betrays it- As we are all united at the Altar, so should we be united here. At the threshold of St. Patrick's Hall should be buried all animosities, (if any exist). All unpleasant remembrances of the past, all jealousy, and envy of fame, and every feeling which tends to alienate us from one another, for the enemy is ever watchful, to seize on our dissensions, in order that he may overthrow us. To promote these objects, was established the St. Patrick's Society of Montreal, as it is recorded in our first preamble, sanctioned by our beloved Bishop and by our clergy-the ever watchful, the ever faithful guardians of the children of Ireland .- We should unite in heart and in soul to preserve this unity unimpaired, and transmit it as a sacred inheritance to our children. When the storm rages without, when the furious passions of man are aroused, and his spirit in arms for the fray, when turnult and turnois prevail, and the destiny of nations hangs in the balance, the sons of Ireland should be ever watchful and united, at home and abroad, for the regeneration of their country depends on their unanimity. You will pardon me if I trespass on your patience, but my heart is in the subject, and I cannot restrain myself. Yes, hear the words of our respected Bishop as you will find them imprinted on the first page of our little book; I shall quote them as they are :- " We hereby approve of the constitution and of the by-laws of the St. Patrick's Society of Montreal, as heremafter embodied. Confident that the Society will always faithfully adhere to the aim it has in view, good harmony, charitable purposes and due regard to the spirit of the Holy Church, we most cheerfully give it our Episcopal Blessing."--Could any Society be formed on a greater basis or for nobler purposes-good barmony among Irishmen, and due regard to the spirit of the Holy Church. The St. Patrick's Society, thank God, has been always faithful to the Church, and ere it ceases to be so, may it cease to exist; and although the harmony may at times have been menaced-(as where's that family into which contention sometimes enters not?)-although the hereditary impetuosity of our temper may at times have trainpled on our cooler judgment and estranged us from one another, still we were ever held together by the sacred bonds of religion and Christian charity; and the Saint Patrick's Society, faithful to its origin, held out its paternal arms to embrace us in the National fold. Yes, my countrymen, for such a purpose was the St. Patrick's Society founded, and for such has it lived. If its efforts have not been altogether successful, if it does not embrace within its ranks every adult Irishman in the city and district of Montreal, the fault is not its own, on the same occasion, under the name of Sister Ste. it rests with themselves, and they alone are answerable for it. I have so far alluded but to the first preamble in our constitution. I will now direct your attention to the second: To render assistance when necessary to persons of

Irish birth or descent in the district of Montreal

and especially to emigrants. The St. Patrick's

Society in this, as in the first, has done its duty ;

to assist the wretched and the forsaken. Our fel-

low-countrymen flying from the land of their

birth, from centuries of persecution, misgovernment and alien landlordism, leaving behind them a land blessed with all the bounteousness of nature, but crushed by the iron rule of oppression, found, landing on these shores, that they were not strangers; that thousands of their expatriated celebrate the National Festival; and fourth-to countrymen were here ready to receive them; represent Irish interests, at home and abroad. that here industry would find its reward, and labour its recompense. That the St. Patrick's Society was ever ready to give them advice, and afford them relief according to its scanty means, -unfortunately not always adequate to its wishes,-but again the blame rests not with itself but with those who have forsaken it. I will now Patrick's Society have endeavored to promote take up the third preamble in our constitution, those objects; and I trust that time will not cool on which I will offer a few remarks: "To ensure the due Celebration of the Festival Day of more heroic exertion. And now, my countrymen, the Patron Saint of Ireland." Has the Saint Patrick's Society in this not fuffilled its obligations? who dare stand forth and accuse it of inertion? On the National Anniversary its banpers have been unfurled to the breeze, and the that it forms, as it were, a link in the chain bemusic of Erin resounded through our streets; the tween the glories of the past, and the hopes of golden chords of the Harp glimmered in the sun, the future; that it lives for the benefit of each and the banner of Clontarf was borne on high .- and every one of us. I therefore call on Irish-Yes, on each and every National anniversary men to come forward to its support, and throw fulfilled this obligation. Though often deserted possession of their souls, and rekindle the fire of by those who should have swelled its ranks, patriotism now smouldering in their hearts, that though often sneered at by those recreants who exulted in its apparent feebleness, who gloried in | magnificence, never surpassed in the days of yore. their own humiliation, who disdained to march beneath the Sunburst, and the Harp, for some division is weakness; that the greater the combipaltry reason best known to themselves, who sacrificed their love of country to personal spite, or who young in worldly wisdom, displayed the pomposity of the fool, with the fulminations of the lop, who turn up thir pasal organ at the mere idea of ranging themselves beneath the banner of St. Patrick, forsooth, for fear their fellow-citizens might think they were Irish. Such men remind me forcibly of Hamlet's description of the players, who thus characterises them: -

"O, there be players that I have seen play-and beard others praise, and that highly-not to speak it profanely—that neither having the accent of Christians, nor the gait of Christian, pagan, nor man, have so strutted and bellowed, that I have thought some of nature's journeymen had made men, and not made them well, they imitated humanity so abomin-

Ob, patriotism! where is thy fire? Oh, reason! where art thou fled ? Prompted by these feelings, my heart was grieved by an observation which fell from the lips of one of our misguided country- First flower of the earth, and first gem of the sea, men, on our last anniversary, when invited I might hail thee with prouder, with happier brow, to fall into the ranks, 'No,' he exclaimed, No the chains as they read to the blad as it in a derisive manner, 'there's enough of ye there now, and there will be less of ye this day twelvementh. Will his prophecy be Drink love in each life drop, that flows from thy verified? It is for you to say. I think it came not from his heart; for the heart of an Irishman cannot be so malignant; it was an indiscreet observation, made without reflection. True there may be fewer of those who were present on our last anniversary to take part in our next; death dearest may be laid in the tomb. But death has no terrors for the Christian and the patriot; it is Shall the St. Patrick's Socity die, or shall it heaven follow in its wake. At length it ho- safety from the rocks and shoals. vers o'er a green speck in the ocean, and the trumpets sound a terrific peal. The flag descends by invisible hands, and is planted on the bill of Tara." Then a mighty voice cries aloud throughout the whole earth-come. Come thou poor persecuted children of Ireland; come from every land, and from the bottom of the sea; come from every land where thou hast carried and preserved the faith of Patrick; come from the bottom of the ocean in which thousands of thee have perished; come from the banks of the St. Lawrence, where thou wert stricken down by pestilence; come from the far West, where thou bast carried civilisation, and planted the Cross: come with thy Priests, who never deserted thee in thy mission; thou hast carried the Cross into every land; thou hast been long absent from thy home, which thou lovest so dearly; thou hast been long divided; but the day of thy union has come-a union everlasting and indivisable-a union with thy Patrick who is in heaven. Such, shall not mar the picture by portraying to your vivid fancy, the agony, the remorse, the humiliaalliance with his enemies; such is not my purpose, nor would I cast a shroud over the bridal garviz., " To represent, when circumstances require, the Irish interest in the City of Montreal, and elsewhere, when the interference of the Society | general agreement which can never exist. may be deeined proper." This Preamble, as you will see, covers a field of vast extent. It encircles the globe, and binds us all together with a here, and not to pass through the Province like the wild fowl of the desert, unheeded and uncared

with the most favored of their fellow-subjects;

fer it is an incontestible fact that in no country

much on your patience. I will now conclude in to establish separate schools. It requires a larger founded, as I have shewn you-first-to promote harmony and love of fatherland. Second—to Fraternity and patriotism, benevolence and love. Commemoration of all that is dear to us as Irishmen, and representation of our interests, with a paternal solicitude for our welfare, have been the ambition and fond hopes of our Association. Individually and collectively, the members of St. their ardor, but stimulate them to greater and seeing that we owe much to the St. Patrick's Society; that without it we would be collectively unrepresented here; that our charcter and national distinctiveness depend on its maintenance; since its formation, has the St. Patrick's Society off that apathy which of late seems to have taken it may blaze forth with renewed splendor and Let them remember that union is strength, and nation, the greater the results; that a Society of one hundred members cannot cope with one of ten hundred. Here in Montreal we are numerous, and the members of St. Patrick's Society sive discipline, consisting of hard manual labor, should be counted by thousands. We have every opportunity and privilege that men can wish for; we have the means to make ourselves great and honored in the land. And shall we, so favored by Providence, grow callous and cold? Shall it | tween a defective school law and the progress of crime : be said that prosperity chilled the warm blood in and more especially to the fact that the School Law i our hearts, or that the icy blasts of a northern winter froze the rivulets of our affection, and winter froze the rivulets of our affection, and to be provided. Between the two alternatives on the lulled us into lorgetfulness of our common home? one hand of erecting an expensive supplementary No; let us rather exclaim, in the words of our machinery of Reformatories, and on the other, alterown immortal bard-words never to be forgotten ing the defective school law, so as to make it do the " Remember thee, yes, while there's life in this heart, It shall never forget thee, all lorn as thou art; More dear in thy sorrow, thy gloom and thy showers, Than the rest of the world in their sunniest hours;

Wert thou all that I wish thee, great, glorious and free. No, thy chains as they rankle, thy blood as it runs, But make thee more painfully dear to thy sons, Whose hearts like the young of the desert bird's nest,

Oh! that we would inscribe these words, and the inspiration they enkindle, on the tablet of our hearts, there to remain for ever, unmixed with baser matter. And now, fellow-members of the St. Patrick's Society, you have elevated me to a this question. Youthful depravity (which is only may come to thin our ranks-our nearest and position of which I may justly feel proud. I again thank you for your confidence, and I shall never betray it; our interests are undivided, and the apostate and the traitor who dreads his fangs. I trust our efforts will be mutual. I shall endeavor to administer the affairs of the Society live and flourish? "I see before me a bright with prudence and impartiality; I shall endeavor vision of the future, cheering to our hearts; I see to make it the haven of peace and love for us all; the banner of St. Patrick, as it were, in the that when tossed about by adverse winds, which clouds, borne along by seraphic hands, angels often prevail in this stormy world, we may cast with trumpets precede it, and the hosts of our anchor in its placid bosom, and repose in

#### SEPARATE SCHOOLS, &c.

Quebec, 1st May, 1862. The discussion on Mr. Scott's Separate School Bill commenced last night, the motion for the second reading Laving been made just before the evening recess. The debate upon it was not a very interesting one. Few of the speakers really met the points of difficulty, and the two hours and a quarter occu-pied by Mr. Ferguson, were simply very valuable time lest. Mr. Morris, it was expected would have met the question in a bold spirit and have grappled with its salient points, but I must confess, with all my admiration of the honorable gentleman, his speech last night was, in my mind, a failure. His attempt to draw a distinction between the right of separate schools in Upper Canada, and of dissentient weal or in woe,—faithful disciples of their Divine schools in Lower Canada, was not happy. He said dissentient schools here were necessary because the pilgrimage are o'er; thou hast been faithful to genius of the people was different and the system of common schools was different, being to a large extent a system of religious teaching. That in Upper Canada, on the contrary, the common schools were wholly secular, no one's religion being in any way interfered with. But Mr. Morris appears to have overlooked the important fact that the necessity in both cases is simply a matter of conscience, and that the Protestant in Lower Canada has no greater right my countrymen, are the joys which await us, the to demand the dissentient school because religion is sons of St. Patrick-the realisation of our hopes, taught in the common school, than the Roman Cathe consummation of our eternal happiness. I tholic, holding that education and religion should go hand in hand, has to demand his separate school, because the common school is purely and entirely se-cular, or as he would call it infidel. Nor was Mr. tion, the despair of the apostate, who renounced Morris justified in regarding the existence of separate St. Patrick, and his holy teachings, and formed an schools as calculated to destroy the school system of Upper Canada. Dr. Ryerson came nearer the truth when he pronounced them the salety-valve of the system. It may be very desirable that all persons ment. I trust their numbers may be few, and should consent to forget their religious differences. their punishment mitigated. I will now take up and come together into one system; but that is the fourth and last Preamble in our Constitution, simply wishing for a state of things which it is hopeless to expect will be realized, and therefore as practical men it is not becoming to attempt to predicate any system of public instruction upon a theory of

There is one radical mistake which the opponents of separate schools make. They constantly assume that because religion is not taught in the common schools and because the Bible, as a compulsory textchord of adamant. It also entails on the Saint book is excluded, that therefore there can be no Patrick's Society a heavy responsibility, and demands great unity of action on our part. There are many things in which we are all interested in educated in them. Dr. Cheever, I think it is, in his book on the right of the Bible in our common common; for instance, the question of emigration. schools, shows very clearly by extracts from the or-To assist our countrymen who leave their home dinary text-books in use in those schools, that to the to settle among us; to encourage them to remain Roman Catholic they should be more obnoxious than the Bible itself; and he urges with great force that if with these books in use Catholics are yet required to sustain the common schools, then should not the for. This country is of vast extent; and we Bible be excluded. And the argument I use now simwant the hardy children of Ireland to explore, ply to show that to the Catholic in Upper Canada and reveal its buried resources. The law will the absence of religious teaching, coupled with the afford them equal protection and equal privileges, use of text-books which are essentially Protestant in their tone, is as much a reason why he should claim separate schools, as the character of the common schools in Lower Canada, as pointed out by Mr. Moron the face of the globe is there more real liberty, ris, is a fair ground for the claim on the part of Pro-combined with personal security than here in testants for dissentient schools.

combined with personal security, than here, in The error, as it seems to me, of the friends of sepa-Catholic Lower Canada. There are many other rate schools is that they speak of Roman Catholics matters of interest to which I might draw your at all. The school law of Upper Canada recognizes attention; but I have already trespassed too the right of Protestants as well as Roman Catholics and commendators expression in your Address on

few words. The Saint Patrick's Society was number of the former than of the latter for that purpose, but this is a matter of detail. Now why not simply declare that separate schools may be estab lished by a certain stated number of dissentients render assistance to one another. Thit d-to from the common school system, whatever their creed, and that being separated by having a duly qualified teacher, securing a fair number of scholars, and raising by municipal assessment an equivalent to the government grant, that they should receive that grant. Such a plan would suit equally well the objections of Roman Catholics to our school system, while it would take from the discussions and from the law that peculiar religious character which such bills as that introduced by Mr. Scott, imparts. We shall probably have a very long debate on the subject, and as the bill is fully certain to pass, I can only hope that it may be so amended as to take from it some very erroneous features which it now contains.

COMMON SCHOOL LAW .- We have directed attention to the present iniquitous School Law in many phases-for it cannot be viewed in any aspect in which it bears a favorable view. We now append the opinion of the Grand Jury of the recent Assize Court of Toronto, men whose expressions are given under oath as to their sincerity, and who have had the most ample opportunity of forming a correct

judgment. In making their presentment they say :-'The Jurors of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, at the conclusion of their duties at the present Court of Oger and Terminer, present, that in consequence of the Gaol having been recently visited by former Grand Juries, they considered that their visiting that institution so soon again might not be indespensable; but they nevertheless consider that there is one thing connected with the condition of the gaol which they desire to notice. That is the contaminating and hardening influences produced by congregating the prisoners in a continuous state of idleness during the whole periods of incarceration. This absence of arduous bodily exercise they consider the chief cause why so many merely disorderly characters are found to be constant inmates of the prison and are of opinion that the introduction of something like a repulwould lessen the number of commitments of this

class of prisoners.
The attention of the Jurors has been directed in a porticular manner to that portion of His Lordship's charge, which points out the intimate connection be work for which it was designed, namely, educating the classes requiring gratuitous educational aid, the Jurors recommend the latter, especially in so far as it can be done, with reference to cities, towns, and incorporated villagep.
'The Jurors would further present, that the ex-

posure of goods by traders on the side walks and in front of their places of business, particularly during late hours of the day, when gas lamps are lighted, is a fruitful cause of temptation to the young persons who are unfortunately without proper parental control.

'All which is respectfully submitted.
'W. B. Pures, Foreman.'

Grand Jury Room. 17th March, 1802. 5

The above is an unmistakeable vote of non-confidence in the present School Law; and we believe there is not an intelligent Grand Jury in Upper Canada who would not pronounce the same verdict on one of a number of evils arising out of the System) is alarmingly on the increase in this Province, and its fruitful source is our Common Schools. It may be asked, how can this be remedied? Scraply by making proper provision for the education of the poor -a provision which does not at present exist-and allow those who are able to perform their own educational duties. A compulsory system has been advocated by some, but this, we hold, would have a still more disastrons effect than the present law. If the cause of the present non-attendance was investigated to its legitimate source, is would be found that the com-pulsory payments have done more to render the people negligent of their educational duties than any other cause. It is true the lax morality and apathethic conduct of our schools, as with all State ents generally contribute in degree. rental interest and power in the child's education being taken away by the power of the law and vested in certain characters named Trustees-of whom more anon-the parent, whether he gives a dogged acquiescence or open and violent opposition, looks upon the latter as his oppressors, and as is natural, shows his manhood in the only manner be dure - by keeping his children at home. 'They can compel me to pay,' he says that they can't compel me to have my children contaminated by association with the offspring of persons so base as to despoil me of my property.' In this lies the evil and until it is remedied our schools must go on degenerating until they contaminate the very atmosphere. - Durham Standard, 18th April.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS AND A HUNTING LEVER GOLD WATCH, &c., TO CHARLES CHOOKALL, ESQ., LONDON, C.W.

The following Address, along with a Gold Hunting Lever English Watch, Chain and Brooch, amounting in value to \$200, was presented to Charles Crookall Esq, as a mark of esteem, by the Merchants of London and the officers and men of the freight depot of the Great Western Railway, London. Mr. Crookall is, we understand, brother to the Very Rev. John Crookall, D.D., Canon, Southwark, and President of St. Mary's College, Berkehire. England : -

London, C.W., Jan. 31, 1862. TO CHARLES CROOKALL, ESQ.

Sin-Having beard that you have resigned your situation as Freight Agent of the Great Western Railway, and will probably soon leave this City, to enter the employment of the Commercial Bank of Canada, we avail ourselves of the opportunity to express our approval of the manner in which you have discharged the duties of Freight Agent at this station since the opening of the Great Western Railway.

Your conduct has invariably been just, obliging, and attentive to us, yet marked at all times by a laudable desire to promote and protect the interests of your employers.

As a mark of our esteem, we request your acceptunce of the accompany gifts.

We wish you every success in your career, and pare full confidence that a continuance of the same rectitude and assiduity, which you have snewn in the employment of the Great Western Railway will secure due reward.

We are, Sir, &c , T& J Thompson.
J Mulholland & Ce, Edward Adams & Co, Adam Hope & Co, D Farror & Co.
John Birrell & Co. Edward Heathfield W & J Carling, Kerr, M'Kenzie & Co, Charles Hunt, Thos Forbes & Co. Fred Rowiand & Co. M'Donagh & Kent, L C Leonard, W S Smith, S& A M'Bride. Gressten Bros. John K Labatt, B A Mitchell. Murray Anderson. P J Dunne, A & G M'Intosh & Co, H C R Beckett, Q C,

And by D M'Phail, Preigh John Phillips. D M'Phail, George Tibhetts, on behalf the Freight Department of the Great Western Railway, London.

REPLY : Gentlemen - I thank you very much for the kind

the occasion of my leaving the employ of the Great Western Railroad Company. For many reasons it is very gratifying indeed to me to find that my conduct during the eight years I have acted as Freight Agent for the Company has met with your approbation; the more so, because I had a somewhat difficult position to maintain. I must express to you also my acknowledgments for the considerate treatment I have invariably received from you.

To my old friends and fellow-workers in the Freight Department, I am also very much indebted, and I return them my sincere thanks.

The Gold Watch and Chain you present to me are very valuable and very acceptable. They will in years to come serve to recall the period which I passed in the Great Western Railway Company's employment, and the knowledge that I left their service retaining the approbation and friendly feeling of a large number of the mercantile community of London I also thank you very much for the beautiful brooch you so kindly give to me for Mrs. Crookall.

I remain, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant, CHARLES CROOKALL

As a sequel to the way in which the chief organ of the Clear Grits interprets Mr. Sicutte's representation by population resolution for the edification of the people of Upper Canada (holding it up as a mere trick without any sincerity of conviction in it) we quote the following extract from a report of a speech of Mr. Brown to the electors of Owen Sound, which we find in the Toronto Leader : - During the course of his onslaught he said, only get the Government out and there will be no trouble in carrying Rep. by Pop., that the only trouble his Government had in Lower Canada was in selecting the members to fill the various offices from the crowd of applicants, and that the only thing necessary to hang up the bait of the five thousand dollars sallaries and any number of French members would snap at it. His statements, throughous, were in that bitter style which the honorable gentleman knows so well how to use, and no doubt the broad assertions he made were not intended for the car of the general public, but only for his particular allies in Owen Sound.' We can readily believe that Mr. Brown used the language which is attributed to him. Before he made an experiment in 1858, he entertained the pleasant delusion that he could manage the Lower Canadians in the same way as a troop of 'moutons' One would think that his bitter experience on that occasion might have prevented him from speaking in the reckless strain he did at Owen Sound. The truth is that his alliance was so damaging to Mr. Dorion, that Mr. Sicotte, Mr. Dorion's successor in the leadership, considered it expedient to move his resolution in order to establish that he had no sympathy with the Clear Grit views on the representative question, and thus to bid for the support of his countrymen. It is worse than idle to attempt to conceal that the Lower Canadians are is thorough earnest on this question, and that they consider it vital for their peculiar interests. To spread deception in Upper Canada is only to add to the bitterness of the sections, to put further off a solution of the difficulty, and to complicate party relations. - Montreal Gazette.

THE SEPARATE SCHOOL BILL AND DR RYERSON. -Dr. Ryerson has written a letter to the Leader in which he indignantly repudiates a statement of the Globe that he presented a Separate School Bill to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Toronto for the approbation of that prelate on behalf of the ministry, before by mutual consent on the 1st instant. M. BERGIN, Mr. Robinson's election came on. He says, however, that though not on behalf of the ministry he did wait to collect all debts doe to the late firm, and to upon the Bishop with a Separate School bill, and is liquidate all claims against the same. happy to say that the Bishop and himself perfectly agreed. He intimates moreover, that although of course the Government knew nothing about this, yet that it was very probable their assent would be given IN REFERENCE to the above Notice of Dissolution to a bill having the same provisions .-- Montreal Her- of Oo-Partnership M. BERGIN will continue to carry

THE SPRING SEASON. - There has not been for years a spring in which the fall wheat and grass crous have looked better than this, and next harvest it is evident that the farmers will again be able to indulge in the luxuries that the 'hard times' and the crops of the past few years have deprived them of .-The fruit trees look healthy, and the indications are in favor of a large yield. Seeding has been going on actively during the past few days, and if the fine weather continues, in the course of a couple of weeks an immense breadth of country will be put under

#### REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Ottawa City, R Cody, \$4; Picton, A Shannon, \$3; Formoss, M Cassidy, S1; Franktown, F Brogan, S1; Swanton Falls, U.S., Rev Mr Cam. \$2,50; Williamstown, A. Grant, \$2,50; Vankleek Hill, D. Hurley, \$2; Henmingford, J. Ryan, S2; Alexandria, A. Kennedy, S2; Cavan, R.Smith. £2; Trenton, J. Devlin, \$2; Belleville, W Donovan, \$2; Bourbonnais, Ill, U S, Rev Mr. Paradis, \$2; N Lancaster, L O'Nell. \$2; Renfrew, T Costello. \$3; Pointe Olaire, J Rodgers, 1,50; Roxton Falls, T Doyle, \$1; Fort William, W Jennings. \$3; St Anicet, P Barret, \$2; Summerstewn, A Summers, \$3: Rawdon, T Lane, \$2; St Johns, Dr Howard, \$3,65; Farnham West, Rev Mr Springer, \$5; Norwood, D Murray, \$2; Milton, T Hacket, \$2; St Rose, Rev Mr Brunet, \$2,50; North Douro, A P Santry, \$2; Sorel, W M'Callan, \$2; Galt, P Lavin, \$2: Quebec, M Carroll, \$4; Packenham, R Cavanagh, \$7 50c. Per J Gillies-Prescott, D Conway, \$1 75; M

Per J Gillies—Prescott, D Conway, S1 75; M
Kielly, \$2; D Crowley, \$2 50; Cornwall, A McDonell
\$2 50; Iroquois, A Walsh, \$1; Smith's Falls, D Tier,
ney, \$2; J Hourigan, \$1; J Heaton, \$4; Lombardy,
J Heally, \$2; Perth, Very Rev Mr McDonough, \$2;
P McLaughlin, \$4; J Mangin, \$2; F Kerr, \$2; M
Stanley, jr, \$1; P Hanraty, \$2; M Walsh, \$1; G
Northgraves, \$8 75; H Ryan, \$2; W O'Rrien, \$2; M
Stanley, senr, \$1; Brockville, W Manley, \$1; P Marron, \$2 85; P Fogarty, \$2.

Per P Purcell, Kingston -T M'Dermon, \$2; P Competion, \$1; Poyr J Sunger \$2; Page I Legerger, \$2; MISS LALOR would take this opportunity to recompeting \$1; Poyr J Sunger \$2; Page I Legerger, \$2;

nerton, \$1; Rev J Sanve, \$2; Rev J Lonergan, \$2; P Smith, \$2,50; T Collins, \$1; R Gardner, \$2,50 Wolf Island, T Bricelan, \$2 50; Portsmouth, E Beauprie, S5; R Howard, S5; J M Cawley, \$2; P Crim-

Per J J Murphy, Ottawa City-D Whelan, \$1; Richmond, Rev P O'Connell, \$4; Gloucester, A Tromley, \$4 50c
Per J Clancy, Ottawa City-T Connelly, \$1; F

Burns, \$1. Per J Ford. Prescott E Jessop, \$3. Per Rev P Beaumont, St John Chrys., Co Levi --Self, \$2; J Estill, \$2,50; J Martin, \$2,50.

Per E M'Cormack, Peterboro-F-M'Auliffe, \$2; P Byrns, \$3 Per M O'Leary, Quebec - D Salmon, \$5; J Rocket, \$3; Rov Mr Kelly, \$3; T Delaner, \$3, J Archer, \$4.50; T J Murphy, \$4,50; G Kindelin, \$3; R Gam-

ble, \$3; Mrs J Murphy, \$3; Point Levi, Rev Mr Walsh. \$2,50 Fer Rev G A Hay, St Andrew's-S McIntosh, \$2; D McMillan, \$2. Per P J F Mullin, Toronto-E Preston, \$1; W P McKee, \$1.

\$2; P Gearin, \$2; F Brady, \$2. Per J Carroll, Rawdon-L Dupuis, \$3; J Gannon, \$2; J Daley, \$2; W Rowan, \$2,371c. Per W McManamy, Brantford-Self, \$2; D Duggan, \$2; J Houlaban, \$1.

Per T McManus, Haldimand - self, \$5; T Fanning,

Per Rev C Wardy, Newmarket - T Foley, \$1. Per Rev M Lalor, Picton-M Bird, \$5; Mrs P Law, \$2 50c Per B Henry, London - J M'Laughlin, \$2 50c; J

Bain, \$1
Per W Featherstone-Burgessville, J Hickey, \$1
Per T Donegan, Tingwick-Seif, \$1; J Williams, \$2; S Cody, \$2; M Foy, \$4 Per M Foler, Ramsay-Self, \$2; E Doolan, \$2 Per J R Woods, Aylmer - B Daly, \$5

Mysrenious,-The London Free Press reports that respectable resident of Nairo, C. W., recently died suddenly, and was hastily interred. This and other suspicious circumstances led to an enquiry by the Coroner, the jury was summoned and the grave opened, when it was discovered that the hody and coffin had been removed, and an empty salt-barrel and a child's sleigh placed in their stead. The empty coffin was subsequently found buried in another part of the grave-yard, but no trace of the body has been obtained.

#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Flour Pollards \$2,50 to \$3; Middlings about \$3,50. Fine, \$4 to \$4,40; Super. No 2, \$4,50 to \$4.75 Superfine, \$4,971 to \$5 5; Faucy, \$5,10 to \$5,15; Extra, \$5,25 to \$5,40; Superior Extra, \$5,60 to \$6. Bag Flour, \$2,60 to \$2,65, per 112 lbs. Flour is rather lower; sales No 1, at Point, at

\$4,971 to \$5. Oatmenl per brl of 200 lbs,-\$3,80 to \$4. Nomi-

Wheat U C Spring, in cars, at \$1,03 to \$1,05.
Feas Nominal, at 721c to 75c per 66 lbs.
Barley, Oats and Corn, No wholesale transactions.

Ashes, per 112 lbs Pots, \$6,75; Inferiors 5c to 10c more; Pearls \$6,75. Pearls scarce; demand fair. Butter-Fine new Dairy is held at 20c; old Storenacked sells at from 10c to 13c.

Eggs .- There are fair supplies, which move off freely at 10c. Pork-Mess S12 to \$12,50; Prime Mess, \$10 to

\$11; Prime, \$10 to \$10,50. Lari is in fair request; bbls 72c to 8c; kegs in demand at a little more.

Tallow 71c to 81c; in fair supply. Seeds - Clover Seed, S4,00 to \$4,50; Timothy, \$1,60 to \$1,75. Dull. - Montreal Witness

Died, Of typhod fever, on the 25th ult, at the residence

of his father, Hornby, Trafalgar, Samuel Lindsay, aged 19 years and 7 months. On the 28th ult, of consumption, Ellen, second daughter of Timothy Lonergan, Esq. St. Therese de

Blainville. In this city, on the 5th iast., Mr. Daniel Sexton, aged 39 years.

At Como, U E, on the 1st instant, James Porteous, Esq. late of Saint Therese de Blainville, aged 67. At Lochiel, in the County of Glengarry, C W.

on the 2nd inst, John Campbell, Esq. in the 87th year of his age. At Staten Island, N Y, on the 5th inst, Mrs Mary Porteous, widow of the late Henry Griffin, Esq. of

this city, aged 68 years. In this city, on Monday, the 5th mat, at her residence, Belmont Hall. Sherbrooke street, after a very short illness, Mary Anne Elizabeth Molson, widow of the late Hon John Molson, aged 70 years and 5

In this city, on the 7th inst, after a few days' illness, Mary Anne, the beloved wife of Commissary. General Clarke.

At Terrebonne, on the 7th inst, at his residence, after a very short illness, Alexander Mackenzie, Esq. Lieut-Col. of Militia, aged 56 years.

#### DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the Subscribers under the style of BERGIN & CLARKE, Tailors and Clothiers, has been Dissolved who continues to carry on the business, is impowered

MICHAEL BERGIN, C. A. CLARKE.

on the same business at No. 79 M'GILL STREET, to which place he will remove in a few days.

MICHAEL BERGIN.

### NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, have entered into Partnership as Wholesale and Retail DRY GOODS Merchants, under the name and Firm of DUFRESNE, GRAY l& CO.

L. H. DUFRESNE, ROBERT GRAY, CAARLES H. DUFRESNE

May 8

AN ENTIRE STOCK

# DRY GOODS,

No. 290 Notre Dame Street.

WITH reference to the above, we, the undersigned, have the honor of announcing to our Friends and the Public in general that we have received a well assorted Stock of SPRING and SUMMER DRY GOODS, now ready for inspection at very moderate

DUFRESNE, GRAY & CO., No 290, Notre Dame Street.

#### WANTED,

MISS LALOR would take this opportunity to respectfully inform her friends and the public that she will continue her School at the above mentioned place. From her assiduity and care, she hopes to deserve a continuance of that patronage which she has huberto enjoyed. Her course of instructions comprises Reading, Writing, History, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, with instructions on the



AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the Sr. PA-TRICK'S SOCIETY will be held, on MONDAY EVENING, 12th instant, in the BONAVENTURE HALL.

The Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock (By Order,)
P. O'MEARA, Rec. Sec.

#### NOTICE.

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

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

#### FRANCE.

The Japanese Ambassadors were received by His Majesty yesterday. The chief Ambassador made a speach, in which he congratulated himself that the treaty concluded between Japan and France would develope friendly relations between the two countries. His Excellency also expressed a desire that the Embassy should be conducted back to Japan on board of a French vessel of war.

The Emperor replied : --

I am happy to welcome the representatives of the Emperor of Japan, and I hope the treaty will produce fortunate results.

"I have no doubt that your visit to France will give you a just idea of the greatness of our country. The reception which will be accorded to you and the liberty which you will enjoy, will convince you that hospitality is considered among the foremost virtnes of a civilised people.

"I will willingly give orders for your return to Japan on board a vessel of war.

Together with the remembrance of your voyage to Europe, you will carry with you the assurances of my desire to entertain relations of the most amicable character with the Empire of Japan.'

The "Peter's Pence" was collected in the churches of Paris yesterday, and judging from the crowds assembled at all the masses the sum total must have been considerable.

The publishers of the Monde Illustre, an illustrated weekly paper, were desirous of taking advantage of the publication of M. Victor Hugo's new work, Les Miserables, to adorn their pages with a portrait of that celebrated writer. The Home Department has, however, put its veto on the speculation, and the publishers have been forbidden to present to the public who read and admire his productions the features of the poet. Even in exile Victor Hugo must be feared intensely or hated intensely by the Minister of the Interior. The party who probably suffers most is the publisher of the Monde Illustre, for I hear he has had to change the whole impression of about 6,000 copies for another without the ocnoxious frontispiece.

Three iron-clad floating batteries are about to be constructed at Nantes. Each of these batteries is to provided with an engine of 150 horse-power, and to

be armed with 14 guns. The Moniteur says : - "The journals speak of a are authorized to declare that up to the present His Majesty has not formed any plan for such a journey. The Archbishop of Toulouse has published in the Journal de, Toulouse a statement in answer to the misrepresentations of the Press His Grace says :-Without recriminating against the decision published in the Moniteur, it is permitted to reply to some false Press, on the subject of the plenary indulgence in form of jubilee, promulgated by the Archbishop.

third centenary anniversary, may be regarded under two quive distinct aspects.

Either as a fratricidal struggle, and in this point of view the Church deplores it; because, in her own

words, she has a horror of blood : Or, as a decisive crisis in which her Faith was measpect, the memories of 1562, however painful they may be in other respects, may offer to the Church a

subject worthy of thanksgiving. of Toulonse 300 years ago; but we wish to thank God for that, together with this first misfortune, the Holy' either a sort of French Geneva, or a heap of

ruins. Thus, every regard having been had to charity, the Church is obliged to have regard to faith. Thereher will, had for its effect the triumph of the truth.

trate this distinction.

But and this suffices to secure the Church's estimate of their reciprocal outrages, she claims to honor nothing but the defence of her Faith, not the attack by force of arms on the faith of others. In fact it is ard to which one has sworn allegiance. But to misinterpret this somewhat vague expression in the Pastoral of the Archbishop so as to intinuate that he-'glorifies' odious aggressions or atrocities, is to make a bad return to the heart of the Pontiff for having spoken obscurely out of a charitable delicacy .-Could the Archbishop, when he found in the treasury of his Church a favour so exceptional as a secular jubilee-could he suppress it without rendering himself culpbable towards the Papacy, of which he would: wards his people, who would certainly have called him to account for the graces of which he was deno, -and even if his conscience had been less scrupulous, is he sure that, among the men who now injustice have incriminated his courage?

For the rest, the Archeishop did not think of courage in an act which appeared to him too inoffensive to be susceptible of comments so malevolent and so Brethren in spite of the divergence of their creeds, he solemnity a challenge to our fellow-citizens of the 3. Reformed Religion, he only saw in it an occasion for without trial or examination. 4. Conrad Gosscheli, sking of them the reciprocity of an innocent liberty, a Swiss, detained six months and treated with the we, on our part, accord to them .- London

The Journal de Toulouse contains a Pastoral Letter Rome, and explaining the motives of it in the following terms :-

We shall also go to proclaim boliness and justice, and to give a new proof of that power of the Church which, when menaced in the present, confidently takes refuge in her glories of the past. We shall go wishes of a Clergy amongst whom the noble traditions of the Priesthood cannot be extinguished, upheld, as they are, by the venerable members of our quence, and the most unwearied devotion-amongst whom charity finds so many hearts ready to extend it in all the forms which it can assume here below. our faith and filial obedience; we shall tell him that you endure with him the evils which tear the Church the anguish which afflicts her, and the calamities which, perhaps, menace her in the future. We shall all principles have fallen now-a-days your hearts are true and your will inflexible. We shall tell him, in fine, that you are with Rome in its contest with evil, in its just resistance to iniquity, and that through the clouds which at present obscure the commonest line. notions of justice you are happy to turn your regards

ceive the day spring, which is illumined, and to save in the Parliament of Turin, said :humanity.'

Pans, April 14. - The Monteur of to-day states: | recall was discussed in the Council of Ministers held must change either our acts or our principles. We on Wednesday. The Council was divided as before, must ascertain once more, and once for all, from the and, I believe, not equally divided Everything was said that could be said for and against, but it seemed to be settled that the Ambassador should return, make war on those who wish to retain German rule which implied that the General should be recalled. Yesterday all was changed, and up to a late hour of hans, will not unite themselves with us, I say that the day the solution of this new Roman difficulty was we have no right to send battalions to shoot them as far off as ever. As the moment approaches the more difficult it seems for the Emperor to make up his mind. The Catholics, or, more correctly speaking, the Papal party at Court is powerful and very eral (Garibaldi) the 'new Redeemer of the world, tenacions; General Govon is its favorite, and in some as his disciples call him, during his stay in Milan, sort its champion. Still M. Lavalette tells every one not less unmistakeably did the aristocracy of Milan that nothing will induce him to return if the General be kept on; this he declared even after his audience with the Emperor on Tuesday. No one knows what theatre, all the ladies, as if by agreement, turned to think; and, though it is useless to speculate, I their backs to him, and remained in that attitude think the most probable solution is that M. Lavalette until he left. The Countess Litta Eolognini, so much will return, and General Goyon will get leave of admired by Louis Bonaparte at Vichy, was conspicuabsence, nominally retaining his position at Rome, but leaving his duties to be performed by another from the pit. But the popular leaders, who did not for a certain period.'

We take the following extract from a letter of " a trustworthy" correspondent of the Standard, who writes from Turin :-" The Herzegovine and Nauplia are strong alarming curnests of the activity, the lawlessness, the extent of the association which began by emancipating Italy, and may any day enrol Corfu Malta, Giberaltar, on its register of deeds to be done. With this fearful propaganda of revolution which Victor Emmanuel has raised, to be its slave and weapon, we canno: shut our eyes to the immmense of war with Austria, doubly hateful to the revolutionists since she has cut all ground of complaint from constitutions of Europe-a constitution whose provisions seem more like our own the growth of centuries, than of the family of modern governments modelled on the mushroom Code Napoleon. When this crisis comes, and the Two Sicilies will take their choice between Frances II, and Lucien Murat, England will again have the easting vote. The facts journey of the Emperor to England and Prussia. We honest enough to confess the failure, to repair the wrong, and in doing so consolidate her own vital prosperity? It would be more humane and statesmanlike if our rulers would do this, than systematically deny all adverse facts till proved beyond their power of ignoring -if they would remoustrate on the atter incompatibility of a free state and 15,000 political prisoners-on the inconsistency of a free ideas accredited by a considerable portion of the Church with the exile of the entire Episcopate, and the certain persecution entailed on any priest daring enough to refuse a public act of gratitude to heaven The event of which we are about to celebrate the for an event be holds a pational calamity, or to preach to his flock the new exploded doctrine that men who fear God will also honour the King. It would be better if they induced Turin to suppress . open Atheism, than to link the cause of religious tolerance with the act of Pinelli and other exterminators of the sacerdotal vampire. It is by no means naced, and escaped a great danger. And, under this flattering to the Church of England to present her the engagements which it has entered into, not to to the Neapolitans as the guardian angel of the revolution -on one hand the Oxford version of the Bible, and on the other the Fantoni proclamation, as Lord We do not, then, propose to glorify the excesses John Russell virtually did when he worded off an committed on one side or on the other in the streets; attack on that and other infamons documents with a neat allusion to the establishment of Protestant chapels, evidently meaning them to be accepted as a city did not undergo a second, viz., the loss of the receipt in full for all past and present atrocities .religion of its forefathers; or the victory of Calvin- | The cabinet which has given moral support to the ism at that crisis might have made of 'Toulouse the immorality of Piedmont is not the most rigidly pious government we have seen. The Divorce Bill, the by it; its determined exclusion, wherever possible. of denominational instruction, are all evidences of fore, having shed tears for civil war, she-thanks the tendencies of Lord Palmerston's cabinet to fit going and returning his Holiness was greeted with heaven for that a cause so abominable as civil war God's laws to men, and not fashion men to obey immense acclaim.' We give the story as we find it, brought into operation without her will and against them. And from no clique can a religious outery but the official report in the Giornale d. Roma makes her will, had for its effect the triumph of the truth. come with worse effect than this-and it is generally This is the Catholic idea about an anniversary merely the dying speech of a Whig administration, stamped with mourning. A comparison may illus- and strongly remindo readers of Barnaby Rudger of good Mrs. Varden, who when signally worsted in the 28th March gives the following ;-- The circum-All the details of the question are governed by this argument or soured in temper revenged herself on stance which we publish has been known to us for view :- Wars of religion are usually excessive on mankind with the Protestant Manual! Does Lord some days; but, not having the precise details, we both sides. None but prejudiced minds can see all Russell hope to enlist the religious feeling of the Engthe wrongs or all the rights in one of the two camps. lish people in favour of Atheism and indecency? can fully guarantee its truth, and we give it as a Bigotry may be very bad, but infidelity is much fresh proof of the inexorable execution of the fero-worse. I enclose you a further list of political pri-cious proclamations of persons like Fantoni and agents, and who had resided in this city for five or soners, as the subject cannot be too much ventilated. We all know how Posrio was made the stock-piece 'glorious' to defend one's creed, or any other stand- of the Whig denunciators of the Bourbons. Let us follow the officials of Victor Emmanuel into the arcana of justice, and see if matters are greatly mended. The facts relating to the Comte de Christen are now, thanks to the generous advocacy of Lord Mulmesbury, before the English public, and I have nothing to add to them except that he has again been refused his trial. The next case is that of Don Achili Carraciolo. whom Lalso saw in chanta Maria Apparente a short time since. He is a man of good family and education, and on the breaking out of the reaction at Cahave concealed the decrees, - towards the Church, of labria he joined Borges, and was acrested almost imwhich he would have changed the history, -- and to- mediately on landing. As he was taken under these circumstances, a gentleman and soldier, sword in band for his own native king, I need scarcely remark priving them. His Episcopal conscience answers be received the treatment of a criminal. Carraciolo was dragged by the gendarmeria who ascorted the prisoners, tied with cords, from Reggio to Naples : criminate his prudence, many would not with more his money and the few objects of value he possessed were taken from him; he was kept for above a month in a smal cell, lying on straw swarming with vermin, and with no other food but a piece of bread brought him by the juilor, who missed no opportunity of heaperroneous. Tenderly attached to our Dissenting ing insult and abuse upon him. He is still in prison erroneous, in suite of the divergence of their creeds, he waiting vainly for trial. Vincenzo Carillo, detained. reckoned on the ample indulgence which the two in prison fifteen months for the crime of having been communious have mutually been wont to grant one one of the best cavalry soldiers in the Neapolitan another in all that concerns their commemorative array. He is now an idiot in consequence of the festivals. Far, therefore, from making of this great blows received on his head from the prison officials.

Giuliana Paglizia, imprisoned fifteen months greatest crushy by the director of police. This is his second incarceration. At his first arrest this same and in an instant the fatal decree was executed. Spavents, who is also chief of the Commorristi, had The two captains of the National Guard of Bajano, Spavents, who is also chief of the Commorristi, had The Journal de Louises community his departure for him conducted to the prison chapel, and there shut M. Bellefatto and M. Calucci, had received orders to murders daily in the streets and highways. Two up with a spy in priest's vestments, telling him to prepare himself for the guillotine. Gosscheli suspected the trap, and refused to confess himself to the feigned priest. They reported the attempt daily for ten days, when Gosscheli's Swiss obstinacy gained the victory and he was takes refuge in her ground father of the Faithful the released, but was again arrested. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. Ciro de Simone, Domenico, Esposito, Gennaro Spagnuolo, Antonio Cobardo, Alphonso Cipoletti. These men were arrested a year stace and are not yet examined. Metropolitan Chapter, and by those holy chiefs of the Church whose life in itself is an instruction. We tonio Giordano. Imprisoned ten months and have shall convey to him the profoundly respectful senti- not yet been examined. 13, 14. Michele Piccolo ments of those numerous religious congregations and Antonio Ruvecchio. These and another batch ments of those numerious fenges an apostolic elo- of political prisoners have been confined during the past eight months without trial or examination. &c., Francesco Imbo and 17 others have been detained six months waiting for trial. Imbo had a very it in all the forms which it can assume the expression of beautiful wife, and the judge before whom the pri-We shall likewise convey to him the expression of beautiful wife, and the judge before whom the pri-we shall likewise convey to him the expression of beautiful wife, and the judge before whom the priduce her, holding out as a bribe the liberation of her husband. The unhappy woman consented to become his mistress, and the consequence has been that all which, perhaps, menace her in the confusion in which the prisoners are kept from irial, as the judge, having tell him that in the midst of the confusion in which the prisoners are kept from irial, as the judge, having the horse that it is a prisoner and the prisoner are kept from irial, as the judge, having the prisoner are kept from irial band. Ail prisoners are subject to the harshest treatment, and are frequently beaten with sticks, by the turnkers, for the slightst infraction of prison discip-

to Rome, because on the summit of its hills you per- d'Azeglio, speaking from the Government benches

I know nothing of this result of universal suffrage GENERAL GOYON AND M. LAVALETTE. - The Paris except that it requires 60 battalions to maintain it correspondent of the Times writes: - The question a government said to be established by universall of M. Lavalette's return to Rome and Gen. Govon's consent. There must here be some great error; we Nespoiltans whether they will have us. 'Yes, or No,' I can comprehend that the Italians have a right to in Italy; but because Italians, while remaining Ital-

> A letter from Milan, March 31, says :- Thoroughly as the Proletariate and the crowd glorified the Gendisplay their coldness and aversion, especially the ladies. In the Scala, when Garibaldi visited that ously demonstrative, so that murmurs and hisses rose choose that the festival should be disturbed by this Atto scandoloso, as they called it, passed round the word La pagheremo, ma non oggi. 'We will serve her out, but not to-day.' The word passed round and every sign of displeasure disappeared. But the ladies took not the least notice, and remained as if nailed in their places. One single nobleman, the Marquis Soncino had himself introduced to Garibaldi. For this step the rest of the nobles resolved unanimously to avoid all personal communication with the Marquis The Milanese pristocracy espouse the Italian side rather than the Austrian for their own purposes, but they have no wish whatever to forfeit aware that they put a slight on Garibaldi, and is sure to be revenged.

The Opinione Nationale of Turin, while remarking upon the valuable plainness of Lord Palmerston's declaration that the temporal power of the Pope must disappear, sees in it a confirmation of rumours that England has recently made a diplomatic deare not yet accomplished; nor can Nuples be truly monstration, recommending France to withdraw her said to be the possession of Turin. The experiment army from Rome. It has heard that a note on the has been tried; has failed. Will Englishmen be subject has been received in Paris, but mentions the army from Rome. It has heard that a note on the

news under all reserve. Roke. - A letter from Rome, dated 1st April, in the Monde, says :-- The news received at Rome of the reaction in the Kingdom Naples is exciting just hopes among the members of the emigration. It is not, therefore, surprising that there should be some attempts at enlistment in aid of the reactionists. One of those agents, not of those who serre Piedmont while wearing legitimist liveries, but one whose i fidelity certainly could not be doubted, the nephew of Chiavone, has been arrested by order of the Minister of the Arms, for having sought to divert the Pontifical soldiers from their dury. It is stated with certainty that General Clary, who is chiefly suspected of assisting those intrigues, has been requested to remove from Rome. Whatever may be the sympathy of the government of the Holy Father for the cause of the King of Naples, it remains faithful to permit those intrigues, and the efforts of the exciting agents in the pay of Piedmont will not succeed in compromising it. The health of the Holy Father is

A letter in the Augsbourge Gazette, dated March 27, says - The Holy Father, at the conclusion of his Address, delivered on March 25, raising his voice, declared that he would sin grievously against the dictates of his conscience if he ever renounced the Temporal Dominion of the Church. Potranno sbranarci, potranno ucciderci, ma noi non rinuncieremo in Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, all passed or supported alcuna parte. 'They may tear un to pieces, they may slay us, but we will not renounce anything any-The words made an immense sensation. Both how." no mention of it.

NAPLES -- Under the heading of Shoot! Shoot! Shoot! the Stella del Sud, a Neapolitan journal, of Fumel. On the 2nd March, the Commander of the Piedmontese troops stationed in the commune of Bais no having learned that a band of thirty brigands had reappeared at Montaguala, marched to meet it at the head of his company. Arrived at the place where it was he was preparing to attack the band, when a boy of fourteen years, named Calucci, who was about pruning a chesnut tree; ignorant of the proclamations of Fantoni and Fumel, and, fearing the consequences of an attack which was about being commenced under his eyes, gave the brigands warning of the presence of the troops. The signal was observed by the commander of the detachment, who caused the unfortunate Calucci to be arrested and conducted to Nola, where he was kept in prison for seven days. When questioned as to who had directed him to give the brigands the signal to fly, he always replied that he was afraid of a conflict in the middle of which his life was in danger. His simple and uniform reply showed a rustic simplicity. On the 9th March he was conducted back to Bajano to for the execution of this terrible judgment; but as everybody in that commune knew Calucci to be a simple and good young peasant, it was necessary to select eight men by lot from the National Guard. Among the eight was the godfather of Calucci! An order was given to his father and mother to be present at the execution! Calucci, weeping, cried out - Why am I to be shot? I thought I was doing well in preventing the effusion of blood.' The signal was given for the execution. The shots were fired but pity made the arms of the soldiers tremble; not a shot touched the young man. In order not to prolong the scene, four Piedmontese soldiers advanced. nasist at the execution, but they refused to obey, and they were punished for their refusal.

The Times' correspondent as usual, abuses the loyalists, but admits the general hatred entertained towards the Piedmontese intruders :--

The people of the South have been so morally ruined by priests and bad government as to be incapable of entertaining or maintaining a principle.-It is for this reason that Bourbonism, though it has its partisans, has no deep and honest support; anything which would promise to pay better would be accepted in preference. The sentiment which inspires the malcontents, therefore, is one of aversion for or discontent with the present Government, and these I would divide into various categories, -such as the impatient, who expect the evils of conturies to be cured in an hour; those whose vanity has been wounded by having been let down too quickly, and, I think, injudiciously; the corrupt, whose chances of robbery are diminished; the canaille, whose interests are opposed to order and trunquillity. Whatever be the causes, there is a vast mass of dissatisfaction which will occupy the administrative genius, as well as a considerable portion of the military power of the country. The force actually in the South (Sicily not included), amounts to 40,000 men, of whom not one can be withdrawn. Six thousand - though the number varies with the exigencies of the hour - from A distinguished Piedmontese statesman, Massimo | the garrison of the city, and three or four thousand

Franzini has the command of the Guardia Mobile, a cording to the laws of the Germain Diet, and in conperhaps for the reason that it cannot be thoroughly question, the Oatholic circular says :--depended, upon. I have seen an official letter from Foggia which says that when Captain Richards and his companions fell into an ambuscade in which they lost their lives the shots were heard by the main body, who were impatient to rush to the rescue, but ! was that the men returned to Foggi dissatisfied, the General was ill-received, and a memorial, signed by several hundreds, was presented for his removal. As I have informed you, he has been relieved of his com-

Brigandage, as it is called, continues to occupy much of the public attention and anxiety. A despatch from Bovino reports that all the horses at the posthouse of Passo d'Albero had been carried off. while from Sors, on the Roman frontier, we learn that the French troops had attacked and dispersed the band of Chiavone, taking provisions and ammunition and burning their tents. One hears of such an occasional effort just to keep up appearances, but that it is not repeated frequently or systematically is evident from a despatch which arrived yesterday It reports that a band of 150 had attacked Luca, on the borders of Lake Fucino. There was only a small military force there of 20 men, but being reinforced by others from a neighbouring town, they repulsed the brigands, some of whom escaped into the Papal States, and others, dispersing; were taken exhausted by fatigue and hunger. So much for Terrs di Lavoro. From Capitanata we hear, on the morning of the 9th, that Major Minucobi with two squadrons had attacked a band of upwords of 300 men, near Torre Fiorentini. Thirty brigands were killed and 18 horses and many arms taken. Among the wounded; who were many, was the mistress of the chief, Coppar their advantages of position and to let the distince. Four Lancers, together with a lieutenant, were tions of rank be obliterated. They will have to slightly wounded. Being very hotly pressed the under their feet by the grant of one of the best, freest learn an unpleasant lesson before long, for the mob brigands separated, and orders were given to follow them. I regret to add that not far from Avellino, in the Principato Ultra, Lieutenant Contini and 10 men have fallen, but whether in action or whether they were surprised is not yet known. Three companies of the 6th Regiment left on Tuesday morning by the Salerno Railway, en route, it is supposed, for St. Angelo dei Lombardi. Of late there has been a greater indisposition to show despatches, copies not being presented. Such reserve can, of course, do little harm to well-informed correspondents who are not confined to one channel of information, but must be injurious to a cause one is willing to serve. So long, therefore, as such reserve is maintained I shall conclude that events are taking place which it is desired to conceal. I have long thought that it is a piece of affectation to call the men who are under arms against the constituted authorities brigands. Their acts might justify a severer name; still, there can be no doubt but that they have a political character and pursue political objects. Among them are included not merely Southern Italians, but French, Bavarians, Austrians, and, perhaps, Irish. It is some time-since I announced to you the plan of the reactionists as being precisely what is laid down in the papers seized on Bishop—that is, to have surrounded the capital, and to have acted upon it; and had it been carried out, though there could have been no doubt as to the result, we should very likely have had a fearful carnage. A comparative trifle has perhaps saved us again.

ARREST OF AN ENGLISHMAN IN ITALY,- It is announced in the Brussels Independance that an Englishman, named Bishop, "a relative of Lord Derby," has been arrested near Gaeta, and that M. de la Marmora has declared to the English Consul that a prosecution could not be avoided. Other accounts make no mention of the relationship to Lord Derby. A letter from Naples in the Paris Presse says :-- " A Bourbon emissary has landed in the Gulf of Paola; others were surprised yesterday at Lagronegro, in the Basilicata, at the moment at which they were effecting a landing of arms, and an Englishman, named Bishop, was arrested the day before at Mola di Gaeta. In the luggage of the English traveller were found all the papers of the Bourbon conspiracy. Eight arrests have been made, among them being mentioned that of the Prince de Presicca. Mr. Bishop, who is a little, deformed man, was taken this morning to Naples. After being interrogated by the Questor Aveta, he will be handed over to the judicial authorities. Another Napies letter says the Englishman, James Bishop, who was arrested at Mola di Gaeta, on his way to Rome, with a whole batch of letters addressed to the siz years in rather a precarious and mysterious position, has been interrogated by the Questor, and his answers have caused the arrest of a great many of the dissatisfied low employes dismissed from their offices for irregular practices. Her Majesty's consul-Mr. Bonham, at first demanded the release of Mr. Bi shop, but on being informed of the proofs of his unstanding with tur Bourbonists, he refused to interfere

further. CHIAVONE. - A private letter from Rome says: saw the man in the autumn, and had a good deal of talk with bim. He is the type of a peasant leader, and most devoted to the King, whom he he used to accompany on hunting excursions when a boy. His real name is Luigi Alonzi, and he and his father were 'rangers' of the Royal woods, near Sora, and as much robbers as the head gamekeeper of Wind-sor Park. Chiavone sold all his little property to buy arms and raise his own parish, and the soldiers bearing this attacked his house, burnt it, committed fearful outrages on his family, and since then be shot. The order was given to the National Guard | he has led the life of an outlaw in the Abruzzi. He is a man of great courage, but no talent out of his own passes about Pondi and Sora; there he does wonders, and has lately increased his band greatly, and you will hear of him ere long. He served in the late king's army for seven years, and retired with a goodconduct pension.

CIPRIANI .-- Cipriani is one who will take the lead this year with great success. He is a small squireen, ns they call it in Ireland, and was a dead shot and a 'mighty hunter' before the reaction. He lived near Avelline, and the peasantry refused any other chief Calling these men brigands is the height of absurdity. I connot hear of more than one real brigand in the reaction, and he is in the extreme south, near Tarento. Sicily is in a fearful state of disorganisationmen who have just come from Syracuse dined with me last night, sons of an exiled Sicilian prince, and they report the island in a state of civil disorder and anarchy terrible to see. The reaction is spreading silently and surely in Palermo, Castellamare, Messina and the scaboard; and when they do revolt in Sicily it is in carnest. - Letter in the Standard.

#### PRUSSIA.

The Catholic party in the Prussian Parliament has put forward an address to the electors containing an exposition of their policy. It is of general interest because the Catholic party in Prussia is powerful and because the direction to be given to the policy of Prussia at the present time is of vital consequence to Europe. But it is specially interesting and instructive for us Catholics, because the analogy between our position and duties and those of the Catholics of Prussia, is so extremely close.

The Catholic party in the Prussian Parliament during the last session opposed the motions and policy of the Liberals, and of the men of progress .-They voted against the motion of M. Hagen requiring the budget to be specialised, but they declare that they are in favor of the proposal, only consider that for the present year its execution involved too many difficulties In reality, they gave a party vote against the Liberals, in order not to help them in their ulterior designs. In the debate on Hesse, the Catholics voted likewise on the Conservative side, are in the Capitanata and the Busilicata. General and desired that the question should be decided ac- amounted to 85,000 men. He gives a most deplor-

Franzini has the command of the Guardia Modile, a coruing to the laws of the command of the Guardia Modile, a coruing to the laws of the command of the Guardia Modile, a coruing to the laws of the Coveraments of Germany. The Party of Progress, it will be remembered, carried a vote in position on the part of the Government to increase it, an opposite and revolutionary sense: On the Italian

"We hold fast to the conviction that a right of Revolution has no existence, either as resulting from unassisted reason, or by the doctrine of the Christian Faith, or according to positive rights and laws. We hold that the rights of Princes to their thrones, are, were kept back by General Doda. The consequence at the very least, no less secred than any other wellfounded right, we recognise, the foundation of every right in the principles of religion and morals; and we are clearly convinced that all rights, public as well as private, must be confounded if this eternal and unchangeable foundation be withdrawn. It would have been impossible for us to overlook that in Italy there is no such thing as a Revolution, which has become an accomplished fact, but that the Revolution is progressing to its completion in the bloody conflicts of the day, and that it openly proclaims as its object the acquisition both of Venetia and of the remnant of the Papal States by armed force, that is by rob-

bery.
We know well that the continuance and efficacy of the Church are not synonymous with the continuance of the Temporal Power of the Pope, but just as little do we conceal from ourselves the importance and the value of the latter to the integral maintenance of the independence, autonomy, and external dignity of the Church.

We firmly hold that the Pope has as good a right: to his Temporal Dominions as any other Prince on earth, and deem it a crime to participate in that, or any similar robbery, to counsel or to encourage, or to demand it. We do not conceive how we could defend, protect, or maintain the right of any other legitimate Prince, if we could bring ourselves to concur in such a violation of right.

"We do not consider that Nationality is the highest principle in the formation of States; and we could appeal to the example of those very men who set up the principle as their political programme, but in deed and in truth are the first to disregard it entirely, or to set themselves above it whenever circumstances recommend them to do so.

"In the ancient world when race and race were sundered in hostility, and when the full rights of humanity were only recognised in the citizens of the same State and of the same nation, we are clear that this false principle had an almost absolute significance, but inseparable from slavery and bloody extermination but that this principle was conquered and purified by that other higher principle which, eighteen centuries ago, began to develope its creative power in history. Moreover, if we chose to regard the Italian question as a purely political matter, we should still insist that in fact, the most essential conditions of a United State are wanting in Italy. Therefore, on the debate for the Recognition of the Kingdom of Italy, we should not have cast our votes into the scale to help to drown the cries of the oppressed; nor would we have contributed to help whether consciously or unconsciously, to realise the old schemes of a great neighboring Power, and to convert into a French lake the Mediterranean Sea, the possession of which is a long stride to universal empire. We would not have contributed to rend the ties which bind Venetia to Germany in order to deliver to the enemy the keys which open the way into Germany, and which lock the gates against German commerce with the East; and, lastly, we would not have con-tribated by destroying the political independence of the Pope to make the Church in its Head the subject of any single Power, to convert the Roman Pontification a French Pontiff, and thereby utterly to dislocate the political balance of Europe which is already more than sufficiently disturbed "

The circular is signed on behalf of the whole party by MM Contzen, Dr. Holzer, Von Mallinkrodt, Munzer, Reichensperger, Count John Marin Renard, Rohden, Stock, and Strecker, and we commend it to the study of both our Catholic and our Protestant read-

#### AUSTRIA.

A letter, dated from Munich, the 10th of April,

says :--"The Reichsrath of Vienna is on the eve of suspending its labors, and the Second Chamber adjourns on the 9th for the Easter holydays. In the interval the report of the Committee of the Finances will be completed, printed, and distributed, so that the discussions on the Budget may commence immediately on its|re-assembling on the 26th. Meantime the Deputies have put a last hand to the law on the press, aving obtained some important concessions fro Government. The preliminary conferences at the hotel of the Ministry of State, to which many members of the Centre and of the Left are invited, continue to attract attention. In the meeting of the 3d of April the question of Ministerial responsibility was discussed with great animation. The discussion lasted from 7 till 11 at night. The Ministers, Lasser and Schmerling spoke repeatedly, without any final conclusion being adopted. In fact, although every one admits that the responsibility of the Councillors of the Crown is inherent in the constitutional mechanism, it is difficult to make a serious application of it as long as the Council of the Empire is not aucomplet, and remains reduced to a restricted Council. A Cabinet letter, emanating from the Emperor Francis Joseph, institutes at Vienna a special Committee to study the question of the navy. This committee, presided over by Count Rechberg, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has to give its opinion on the following points:-

Does Austria require a navy?

" 2. What ought to be the strength of such a navy? "3. Could any other means be found to repulse

an attack upon her coasts?

4. Would a special system of coast fortifications

suffice to protect them?

"5. What would be the expense of either one of those measures?"

The committee has already pronounced itself for the necessity of an Austrian fleet equal to the Italian fleet, and for the construction of iron-plated vessels.

#### UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, May 5th .- The Times Special from Yorktown has the following: - The retreat of the Confederates appears to have been precipitate. They commenced dismounting and carrying their guns back to Williamsburg four days ago. Waggons had been engaged in transporting their ammunition, provisions and camp equippage, for over a week past. Their sick and wounded, numbering 2,500, were sent to Richmond ten days ago. The Confederate soldiers and negroes were at work on their entrenchments until two o'clock this morning, when the rear guard ordered the work to cease, and take up the march to Williamsburg. Torpedoes and shells, with fuse fastened to small wires, lie in the roads, redoubts, &c. 10,000 of the Confederates were sent from Winnes Mill to reinforce an army sent from Richmond to oppose McDowell's advance. No great battle is expected at Williamsburg, as the Confederate troops, particularly those under Magruder, have mutinied on several occasions within two weeks. 5,000 of his men threatened to lay down their arms unless they received food and clothing. Three confederate Lieutenants, two Sergeants, and twenty men were cantured on the other side of Yorktown, and brought in since the 3d of the month. Over 70 desertors have come in, and they report their army entirely disheartened and demoralized. The honor of first entering the enemy's main works belongs to the 73rd Regt. of New York. The Texas Rangers left 28 our forces were advancing. A large force of the enemy are reported captured four miles beyond York-

Among the prisoners taken at Yorktown is the chief of Engineers, of General Johnston's staff, wno states that the whole Rebel army at Yorktown able account of the condition of the army, and says that they will be unable to make a stand anywhere this side of Richmond.

The Times' despatch, dated Washington, May 5th, says—The French Minister went to Richmond to assure the rebels that the Emperor of the French does not recognize them as a power among the nations.
That Great Britain and France, by recognizing them
as belligerents, did all that could be expected on the part of neutral governments; that the blockade of their ports is effectual; that they are fairly beaten in arms, and their independence as a nation is impossible; that a continuance of hostilities by the threatened destruction of the cotton and tobacco crops of their citizens would only be a wanton injury to the commerce of the world, injuring France and England even more than the United States, and that a resort to guerilla warfare, as proposed when their armies are destroyed, would demoralize society, and te simply a return to barbarism. The rebels have been admonished therefore that a cessation of hostilities is a duty they owe to themselves and the world, which all civilized nations will unite in requiring of them.

General Hurlbut in his official report of the part taken by his division in the battle of Pittsburg, or Shiloh as it is now called, says:—' I recommend that the officers of the 13th Ohio Battery be mustered out of service, and the men and material remaining be applied to filling up the ranks of some battery which has done honor to the service.' The reason for this we find in a former portion of the report, as follows: 'A single shot from the enemy's battery struck in Myere's 13th Ohio Battery, when officers and mes, with a common impulse of disgraceful cowardice, abandoned the entire battery, horses, caissons and guns, and fled, and I saw them no more until Tues-

Nor to EB OUTDONE .- The following is narrated of the very active and efficient colonel of the --- regiment in camp on the Potomac :

The colonel is very profane, setting wicked examples for his men every day, and creating no little excitement among the brigade convocation of chaplains. One of these pious men undertook to save the colonel and his regiment, and early one Monday morning after a Saboath evening consultation with the brethern, he entered the accurred encamplment and called upon the unregenerate colonel. He was politely received, and beckoned to a seat on a chest.

'Colonel,' said he, elevating his eyebrows, 'you bave one of the finest regiments in the army.' 'I think so,' replied the colonel.

Do yo think you pay sufficient attention to the regious instructions of your men?'
Well, I don't know,' replied the Col.

A lively interest has been awakened ingiment; the Lord has blessed the lubors of his servants, and ten men have been recently baptized. (This was a rival regiment.)

'is that so, 'pon honor?' 'Yes, sir.' Sergeant, said the colonel to an attending orderly, have fifteen men detailed immediately to be bap-tized. I'll be d———d if I'll be outdone in any res-

The chaplain took note of the interview and withdrew.

The Albany Argus says of a brother editor, that hi allusions to the subject of temperance would come from him with better eff ct, if his nose had not turned State's evidence against his mouth.

On Wednesday, a man in Rochester sold his child, an infant eight mouths old. An instrument describit like any other piece of property, was drawn up and the money paid.

A FUNNY EDITOR .- The editor of the Kentucky Whig, published at Mount Sterling, having set out on a journey, the gentleman left in charge of the office thus announced to the readers of the journal his temporary investiture of the robes editorial:

We are happy to announce that that the editor— the reponsible editor - the fighting editor— has gone away to be gone three weeks. He has not, however left his paper in the condition of a western exchange, which comes to us headed, 'the editor gone—the devil at the heim'—but has lef US in charge. Perhaps you dont know us. Sorry for you. But bring a box of cigars and a bottle of old Bourbon along, and we will allow you the honor of our acquaintance I We don't say us in the usual editorial sense. We are not exactly, as Mrs. Malaprop says, 'three in one,' but there are two of us. The editor, knowing our propensities, has coupled us with another chap. Bet a thief to catch a thief.' We commend his wisdom !

He has left us to fulfil all his duties. We shall therefore, drink all the editorial whiskey, smoke all the editorial cigats, and visit the editorial sweetheart at least three times a week. The public will perceive that we labor under no doubt as to our ability to perform properly all the editorial functions.

If any enthusiastic admirer of the editor wants to present him with a suit of clothes, we would suggest that now would be an appropriate time. If anybody owes him, by settling now, he may be assured of a correct balance on the books, and subrosa, a small discount as we are out of change and the editor has exhausted all his credit for 'fluid' refreshments.

Any boquets or pound cakes prepared for the editor by the fair and gentle sex, and which would be likely to spoil before his return, may be sent to us, with our positive assurance that the editor shallnever know anything about them. Should we hear of any that are not sent, we shall not fail to animadvert severely upon the circumstances in our

Finally, if any young ladies are in the habit of receiving calls from the editor, they will, by leaving their names at this office, be properly attended to during his absence.

P.S. -- We don't know who keeps the best hats in town, but we should know if we should find a new seven and a quarter lying on our table some day.

All doubts of the capture of New Orleans are dispelled. Gen Wool, on Monday last, sent the following dispatch to Secretary Stanton: 'The news of the occupation of New Orleans by our forces is confirmed to-day.' This is as satisfactory as it is brief, and we may settle down to a firm belief that we have achieved a victory of unprecedented value and probably without the loss of a single life. In what manner this most splendid movement of the war has been carried out with such success the telegraph has not yet informed us.

IMPORTANT KROM MEXICO. - We have important advices from Mexico, by a late acrival from Havans. The Spanish war steamer Utlon arrived at Havana on the 17th April, having left Vera Cruz on the 6th. Au unsatisfactory conference had been held between the Allied commanders, at the conclusion of which the French General declaved his intention to march with his forces immediately upon the City of Mexico, taking upon himself all the responsibility of the act. The English and Spanish commanders therefore decided apon withdrawing their forces, and at last accounts were about to commence the march back to Vera Cruz. The Reactionary Party in Mexico had made preparations for a final campaign against the Juarez Government, and the movement was apparently a very formidable one The execution of Gen. Robles. Pezueia, as a traitor, had created great excit-ment, and was adding strength to the Reactionary cause.

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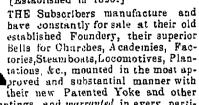
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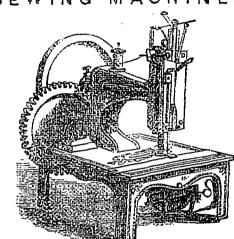
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