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ROSAURA AND HER KINSFOLK. CHAPTER IV.

The high-arched apartment in which they sat. looked somewhat strange and solemn; though, on the whole, it was neither dismal nor yet unlike what such rooms usually are in ancient castles; and though, at first sight, it seemed to the count that of two portraits of armed knights which hung on the wall, one bore a striking resemblance to himself, and the other to the colonel, yet he soon dismissed the notion as the deceitful play of some excited fantasy. What had fixed his attention upon these two pictures more than the others around them, was only that the knight whom he likened to himself was represented as young and very pale, and in the midst of blazing flames; and the other, which appeared to resemble the colonel, was very old, but of a wild dark red complexion, and encircled by a deep black cloister-arch.

He would have inquired about these two portrails, but Haldenbach interrupted him, saying with a pleasant sinile:

'You please me well, young soldier, in that hunting dress of yours; and it pleases me still more that you have only put it on for the chase, and that you did not travel yesterday in it, but in your proper uniform. In this you are unlike too many officers of the present day, who can scarcely leave the garrison, or even the parade, three steps behind them, but they must straightway be changed frum head to foot into fashionable citizens.

I comply not in the least degree with such fashious,' replied Julius: 'for to me it is quite insupportable to be without my armor, however much and eloquently people may talk of the Greeks and Romans not being seen with a sword in time of peace. A hunting-dress, however, is quite agreeable to me; it reminds me of the good old German custom, according to which no freeman was allowed to appear without his blade

Spoken after my own heart, young knight. And then you place your sword by your bedside during the night, do you not?"

And on Julius replying that he did, the old man pressingly exhorted him never to leave off this good custom, not even in the midst of hospitality; 'and it would be better for many a one,' continued he in an under-tone, 'if they were also to fasten the inner bolts of their sleeping chamber-all the three bolts, I mean; but indeed I cannot and will not dictate to you, my brave young fellow; and so let us off to the

Wildeck's groom awaited his master in the yard with the noble Abdul, and beside him stood the old huntsman, his companion of yesterday, with a black horse as strange in appearance, tho' richly and antiquely adorned, as that which he

rode on their wild journey.

'You have your choice,' said the colonel; your horses are tolerably tatigued with their journey; and the powerful far-famed rider Count Julius Wildeck will certainly stand in little fear of the stout, though ill-bred and ungailant, animals which I bring among these mountains, since I, an old invalid, ride one of them every day."

Julius swung himself, light as a feather, into the saddle of the prancing animal, and soon reined him in so skillfully, that the colonel, while they both galloped down the descent, cried out to him :

. 'Thy father might well have called thee Alexander I for truly this mad animal is a kind of Bucephalus! But yet Julius is a world conquering name, and perhaps falls more pleasantly upon the ladies' ears. Now for it, my Julius! Today the boars must bleed!"

The boars bled; and, on the whole, a very knightly hunt was held, from which they did not return until the evening was far advanced. On the way the colonel became more silent and serious, though he had before shown himself so cheerful and communicative. When they ascended the stairs he rook leave of Julius immediately, excusing hunself by saying that over-fatigue must deprive him of the pleasure of entertaining him at the supper-table; adding, too, that probably he might not be better for some days. The old man then hastened to his chamber, which, to Julius' astonishment, was not only locked within, but was also well secured outside by the old scarred huntsman with three strong bolts. The strange servant ratifed the bars twice, as if trying whether the fastenings were secure, then walked away silently, shaking his head and sigh-

Julius, thus strangely warned by the remarkable caution of his nost, thought again of his inquiry in the morning; he could not, it is true, prevail upon himself to draw the bolts-it looked to him almost like a piece of cowardice; but he turned the key of the lock after he had dismissed his attendant, and, in a very different frame of mind from yesterday, betook himself to rest, [1] nm not now on out-guard, said he, smilingly to on his journey to Finsterborn, with the scarred himself; and endeavored to compose himself to huntsman. sleep, in which he at last succeeded.

by a strange rattling. It seemed to him almost as if a fast-locked door had been broken open. He thought of robbers-but how could they passed castle? Meanwhile he heard the watchman quietly blowing his horn, and calling out: it was clear moonlight; the dogs were all quiet .-He laid himself down again to sleep: Presently, however, he heard plainly the sound of some one groping his way up in the dark along the wall of he winding stone stair. Julius looked round for his good sword. He now heard the figure approach the door, rattle a huge bunch of keys, and begin first to draw the latch, and at last heavily and slowly to turn the lock itself. ' Who is there?' cried Julius, throwing himself out of bed, and pulling his cloak over him, while he seized his bright blade. No answer. 'Who is there?' cried he a second time. 'A hoarse hollow laugh.

CHAPTER V.

In his eager pursuit of a wild boar, our hero had been led far away and alone, over hill and valley, till at last all trace of his prey was lost; he hung his gun upon the branch of an oak, and sat down fatigued among the long grass under its

The straggling sunbeams through the reddened autumnal foliage, the ever-green fir-branches, holding a low soft converse with the breeze, the parting cry of the birds of passage, the heavenly canopy overspread with many-tinted clouds, all conspired to send a deep sadness into his soul-a kind of feeling which he had been familiar with even from his earliest years, when often, even in the midst of his mirthful sport, and unseen of all the world, warm tears would flow down the cheeks of the otherwise cheerful boy; and now, too, a moist drop sparkled in his eye, and he said

'These might have been designed to foreshow how cruelly the world would deal with a true heart.' Then he hid his burning face in his hands, and sighed 'Rosaura!' The tones of a cittern sounded, not far distant, in his ears, and he heard plainly sung the following words, in a voice which seemed to be interrupted by violent

"Wildeck! thou noble deer so good. Wildeck! thou gentle roe; Why stray'st thou in and out of the wood, Let that a warning to thee tell Which once thy ancestors befell! Shun, Wildeck! shun the dangerous heat, Bold looks not ever will defeat.

All was again still. Julius scarce knew if he was awake or in a dream. He had heard the fearful tale, how once, in ancient times, many of his ancestors, men and women, had been burned to death, through an unaccountable fire breaking out in their own castle, and how his great-greatgrandfather alone was saved in a wonderful manner, whereby the noble race of a noble stem was preserved from extinction. But who in this place could know the tale? Who could thus warn him here? Or was it only some nonular rhyme brought hither in some accidental way? But the voice was broken by sobbing! And ah! it sounded so sweet, so lovely!'

Again it was heard nearer-Wildeck ! the murcerer comes this way : Thou, Wildeck, have a care; Askest - Who may the murderer be? Tis I, the murderer here."

Julius sprung up angrify from the ground and grasped his hunting-knife; he thought of the featful huntsman. But, fool, whispered he to himself, 'it is a woman's voice that sings. Surely it is but a snatch of some traditionary song on sing not quite so sweetly-not quite so plainly to be recognized. O Rosaura. And he sank back into his former seat, covering his glowing face with his hands.

Then he heard a rustling waving sound among the grass near him, while the branches of the oak rattled over his head, as if to warn him .-He sprung up; the gun which he intrusted to the

noble old tree was gone. He looked indignantly round -no one could be seen. 'A fine huntsman !' said he, mockingly, to himself, ' who takes such care of his arms ! - And such a weapon, too-the favorite piece of a dear parent! But stay-I must find it again. By mine honor, I shall not leave this strange mountain till I have recovered it. And with keen looks, proper to him both as a soldier and a hunts. man, he hastened through the trees, and along the ground, and at last discovered the traces of a light, soft footstep. Good heavens? said he, with an inward shudder, 'it is a woman who has He followed resolutely the scarcely discerned path, and in a short time emerged from the copeswood, and found himself near to an old grey castle, with steep walls; and if his senses did not deceive him, it was the same as he passed

the nearest fir-tree. He reeled involuntarily back, not knowing rightly whether he was woundmake their way into the moat and wall-encom- ed or not. Then fearfully sung a female voice-

> "Askest-Who may the murder be? 'Tis I, the murderer here."

Julius bethought himself: the shot had only pierced his cap; he drew it again over his head -and seized his hunting knife, ready for attack. There stood against him a female form, holding in her hand his own gun, which he had just lost; snow white was her robe-raven black her wildly flowing tresses-fiercely rolling her dark eye. O Heavens!-no doubt remained, it was Rosaura!

She looked menacingly at him once more, and threw him his gun, saying-

"The murderer here am I."

A band of females now rushed hastily out of a neighboring thicket, wrapped Rosaura with a veiled covering, and led her away. Julius heard her weeping bitterly. 'I trust, in God's name, cried he, 'no one means to do her any harm!'

'Be calm, Count Wildeck,' said Rosaura's aunt, whom he now recognized among the other ladies; 'Rosaura of Haldenbach is in the best and kindest hands; and if you will do her a real kindness, then depart hence as quickly as possible, and let nothing pass your lips of what happened to you in these mountains.

She disappeared with a gracious and earnest farewell. Julius took up his gun, and in deep astonishment pursued his uncertain way towards Finsterborn.

The evening darkened as the strayed buntsman wearily ascended a lofty rock, the summit of which was yet glittering in the last golden rays of the setting sun, in order, 112 possible, to discover from thence some beaten path, or the top of a tower which might serve him as a guide. On reaching the point of the rock, he saw some one already seated there, with his back turned towards him, and his legs dangling over the steep precipice beyond. Fearing lest, by a too sudden advance, he might dangerously alarm the stranger in his perilous position, Julius remained standing; the other turned round—it was the terrible huntsman.

Quick as lightning he stood on his feet, and Julius. The latter hardly knew how to conduct of a single taper, and was about to undress him dizzy height. The scarred hunter probably self, he thought he saw in the mirror the figure read some some such apprehension in his countenance. He smiled and said:

Do not fear, sir count; I am not mad. But my master. Col. Haldenbach, surnamed Deathbrand, is so. I see well enough you think that I all in order. Only be pleased to sit down by me, for I am tired to death' (and with this be resumed his giddy seat); 'or should the good count be somewhat afraid, let him stand; but do not let him charge my old age with unpoliteness.'

'Julius, to whom the thought of being taxed with fear was more dreadful than almost any other earthly danger, placed himself in a moment by the side of the old man, who then spoke as

'Five hundred years ago, the noble counts of Wildeck celebrated in their ancestral castle a very joyful harvest feast, and drank wine and They had brought thither their wives mead. and children, and only waited, in order to complete their enjoyment, for the arrival of a knight who was related to their family, by name Haldenbach. But the knight had been already within the former misfortunes of our house. But ah! the walls of the castle tor some time, though they knew it not. He was lurking far below, deep in the dungeon-vaults, whither he had stealthily penetrated by a hidden passage; and because one of the daughters of the house had renulsed his suit with disdainful coldness, he thought he could not otherwise satisfy his revenge than by destroying the whole castle and its inmates. He set fire, therefore, to all the gates and stairs of the unguarded edifice; all the Wildecks were burned to death, with their wives and children, save only one little boy, whom the nurse, to preserve his beautiful complexion, had carried into the moonlight and sprinkled with dew. That boy was thy progenitor, young hero. But among the betrayed Wildecks there was one old man, a soothsayer; he stood amid the glowing mass. on the top of the last tottering wall, and sang forth words of strange prophecy in the night-wind .-He laid a fearful spell upon the race of Haldenbach -that all their descendants should be struck with madness every half year towards the hour wandered hither and robbed me of my weapon! of undnight, and that this should last each time for the space of three weeks-God knows what sacred meaning may be signified by those numbers -and this curse is to remain as long as a single ing bosom. Wilder's salive upon the earth, unless-but the rest of the prophecy was drowned in the storm, and smake, and flime; the worked Haldenbach, field, should all be presented once more, before his prophetic ageestor. With high, solemai forin the fierce agony of his distracted conscience, their departure, to the princesses of the reigning titule, his hands folded in silent prajer, he stook While he stood musing on this, he suddenly could gather no more. No way of escape is house.

It might be about midnight when he was awoke felt his hunting-cap torn from his head, a ball known; and twice a year during three weeks, whizzed quickly through it and struck against all the Haldenbachs are, about midnight, and sometimes also towards the evening hour, smitten with madness. Alas! even that beautiful young lady Rosaura is regularly seized with this inherited malady; therefore it was that I rode with you so secretly past her castle. For to see an angel like her clutched by such demon-fury, this, indeed, is too horrible.

But if the last Wildeck were dead,' whispered Julius, while he bent himself forward toward the brink of the precipice.

'Sir count, you are a Christian,' said the old man solemnly; and Julius rose from his dizzy

'But whence knowest thou this?' said he, after some thought. 'Whence knowest thou all this, old man ?

'Colonel Haldenbach,' replied the huntsman, once, in a sudden attack of his frenzy, precipitated me from this cliff, which is the cause of my scarred and disfigured countenance. He afterwards, in the agony of his remorse, confessed all to me; and, among other things, he told me that a dark tradition had assigned to his race the surname of 'Death-brand,' although the Wildecks themselves knew not how that dreadful calamity came to fall upon their ancestral castle. And since that time the colonel has more than once found it convenient, to make people believe that I am the madman who disturbs the castle; a devilish instruct prompts him even to go about in my clothes. But I have thought it well on my part to inform Count Wildeck, and to save my own honor.'

'I return, nevertheless, to Castle Finsterborn for this night,' said Julius; 'direct me, therefore, thither.'

'Every one to his own liking,' replied the hunter, and led the way.

In the wood they met with servants and huntsmen on horse and foot, with torches in their hands, seeking for Colonel Haldenbach. He had returned before the evening had set in, but had suddenly disappeared again, nobody knew whither; and it was feared that in his fury he had run into the forest. Julius felt too exhausted by the exertions of the day to render any assistance. He therefore proceeded with the old hunter, and they soon reached the now almost with a respectful greeting, calmly approached empty castle. When he found himself in his dark bed-chamber, lighted only by the dim light of his groom standing behind hun, and looking deadly pale. 'Christopher, what is the matter?' asked he, looking paler than usual himselt.

The faithful boy, instead of answering, pointed to a dark corner of the room, where the tanestry. speak from a crazed brain; but I will tell you suspended in the ancint fashion from the cornice, appeared to be in motion. Julius seized his sword and turned toward the spot.

'For God's sake, no,' whispered Christopher, and held him by the arm; 'I believe the madman

is Sehind." A hoarse laugh and whisper in the fearful corner confirmed the supposition, and Julius thought he could detect these words:

'Ay, ay! here the mad old Death-brand hides lurking for the last Wildeck. Only go to sleep first, my young fellow."

Amazed and overwhelmed with stupelying borror, Julius rushed after his servant, slammed the door behind him, and, reaching the court-yard, called immediately for their horses. The old hunter stood by and praised the count's determination. Julius told him where to search for his fearful master, and sprung forward as if on wings.

Alas ! as he rode past Rosaura's castle. the crazed song of the unhappy maiden fell upon his

CHAPTER VI.

At Waldho he met a military attendant, who had been sent to call him back as speedily as possible to his quarters. An unforeseen war had broken out between two neighboring states, and it appeared certain that the sovereign would take in the contest; all the regiments, therefore, had orders to hold themselves in readiness to march.

This was balm for Julius's wounded heart .--With far greater joy than he had dared to hope, he rode through the gate of the capital, and survered with sparkling looks the cannon and ammunition-wagons just drawn torth from the arsenal, and the soldiers hastening from the armory with their field-pieces, who, giving vent to their long suppressed feelings of martial joy, cheered each other on all sides with song and jest .-Julius's spirit, too, soon revived, through the occapation and bustle occasioned by the needful arrangement for his squadron, and the hours how past like minutes; and yet not so fast but that Rosaura's sad destiny-endured as it seemed for his sake-called up a sorrowful sigh from his lov- lines of this curiously written document, the snell-

A great court-day was appointed, when the officers of the guards, who were called out to the

The princess Alwina, at other times so cheerful, was very pale and still. Julius imagined that the approaching eventful day was the only cause of this. But in passing him, she said, 'Count Wildeck, I have some matters of weighty import on which to speak to you. Attend at eleven o'clock to-morrow morning in my antechamber."

When Julius appeared at the appointed hour, he was immediately admitted. He found the princess in half-suppressed tears. She desired him to be seated opposite to her; and then began to speak in the following manner:

On that evening at the hermitage I enticed you, Count Wildeck, into a dangerous—nay, a very fearful piece of raillery. I see, from your countenance, that you have learned by your terrible visit to Finsterburn, the origin of the Haldenbach's sirname. - I trust that no bloody tragedy has again taken place there?"

On hearing the count's calming reply, she breathed deeply, and said, 'God be praised !-I was under dreadful apprehensions. You must know,' she continued, 'that my wonder at Rosaura's strange behaviour that evening induced me to mention the circumstance to my father .-He chid me severely, as well as my brother, for our untimely jesting; and he then laid before us the secret archives of the house of Haldenbach, relating to these events, and we have read with horror the whole history. And, Cooat Wildeck, it much - very much - concerns you, that you should know the whole from the very foundation.?

'Your highness,' replied Julius, 'I believe I am already fully informed of this whole case of hopeless complicated fate.'

'Hopeless, alas l' replied the princess; and the only possibility of deliverance depends upon a condition.

'I know it, your highness; perhaps the impending war may bring this condition to its tuffilment and too happy shall I reckon myself if, while I shed my blood for my prince and fatherland, I can at the same time free the race of Haldenbach—so inexpressibly dear to me-from that learful curse.'

'Now I see clearly, Count Wildeck, that you do not yet know all. Read; I shall come again presently, and ask for your decision.' And laying an old parchment scroll before him, she left him alone.

'By this instrument, we, Conrad of Thiesebach, knight, and Albert of Lahnboff, gentleman, testify that we have learned the following from the mouth of Sir Wolfgram of Haldenbach, at the hour of his death, when he wrestled almost with despair. God be merciful to his poorsoul!

'Sir Wolfgram having, in the fury of the chase, met with a deadly fall from the chiff, summoned us, his bunting companions, to come to him, and related to us, with great lumentation and remorse, all that he had lormerly perpetrated against the noble house of Wildeck; which caused our very hair to stand on end with horror.'.

Here followed the particulars already related of that horrible deed; but at the passage where the dying old man pronounced the mulediction upon the race of Haldenbach, it proceeded thus:

'The soothsayer or prophet added yet farther, that if the family of Wildeck should become extinct, without one of them having first married a daughter of the house of Haldenbach, then the fearful spell should retain its power until the last day, whether a Wildeck should survive or not. After this, however, it appeared that the prophet-mindful, probably, of his own situation, so soon to appear before the judgment-seat, and of the saying of his Lord, 'Judge not, that ye be not judged,"-was about to add something consolutory to the race over whom he had pronounced this malediction; but in the mean time his whole mantle became enveloped and pierced through with the fury of the flames which was so horrible to behold, that he, Sir Wolfgram, being unable, in the agony of his conscience, longer to endure the sight, harried away and buried himself in the forest. After a while he returned, but the tumbling walls had long since buried the old man in the flume and runs, and Sir Wolfgram, to his great sorrow, knew nothing of the words of hope which he had uttered.

'This we have officially drawn up by the venerable father Lambert, abbot of the manastry of S. Egidne; if peradventure at some future time it may serve to the use or advantage either of the race of Wildeck or that of Haldenbach .-And I. Conrad of Thiessbach, have, as a further attestation, afficed my seal with my squature: and I, Albert of Lahahoff, being unable to write have added a cross under my seal. Given at the castle of Thiessbach, on the 25th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1293.

With deep emotion Julius had decimbered the ing as well as the characters of which were to him strange and unusual. It was now as if a voice had called to him direct from the grave of before the parchment.

Your highness best knows, said Julius; how alternation the sproval of my sover-

to set out at the hour of nine to-morrow morning. My chamberlain has orders to call for and accompany you; and I will myself be witness to the marriage-rite."

A gracious nod dismissed him.

Overjoyed in his pure soul, Julius hastened to arrange everything for the solemn occasion.

In the mild glimmer of the evening bour Julius halted next day before Rosaura's castle. The chamberlain entered, in order to prepare all for the reception of the solemn bridegroom.

Tulius dismounted slowly from his carriage.-A!ready he perceived in the distance the six dapple grevs of the lady Alwina's carriage trotting through the valley. He knew not whether he should speak to Rosaura before the arrival of the princess; he scarcely dared to think of it. within the gate, and silently pointed to the castle chapel which stood close by, under a shade of lady took hold of the young man's hand, saying You bring lather a noble sacrifice, Count Wildeck, if you persevere in your resolution.-You doubtless feel that it is only in virtue of marriage that it is in your power to bestow upon your spouse the noble name of Wildeck, and thereby provide for her honor and peace.

"Oh! is not this beyond measure enough!' whispered the glowing Julius. Here I solemnly promise to you to perform whatever you may impose upon me, and, next to God, to keep Rosaura purely and faithfully before my eyes, even in the bour of death.

In sweet sorrow he kuelt down before her .-The pious widow breathed a holy kiss on his for chead, and disappeared.

I resently Rosaura entered, pale and beautiful as a saintly alabaster image, wearing a garland of myrtle in her hair, accompanied on one side by the princess, and on the other by her venerable nurse.

The holy abbot pronounced the marriageblessing over the wonderful pair, according to the prescribed ritual, visibly moved in all the features of his aged venerable countenance; for he had been made aware of all that had happened gere.

Scarcely audible, but in a silvery, pure, and firm tone, the 'Yes' flew over Rosaura's lips .-And now, as Julius turned, with a reverential greeting, towards the door, she beckoned him once more back: "Thou artman angel, Julius!" whispered she, and sank weeping into his arms.-Then she had herself in the bosom of the princess, and more blessed, and yet more agitated with sorrowful emotion, than ever was bridegroom before Julius hastened home through the mist of a calm autumnal night.

uty is such (To be Continued.) is a fine f 137.40 MB. 8. 1007 (2007)

LETTER FROM HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHUP stre**ofetuam**ent

TO THE RIGHT HON. LORD VISCOUNT PALMERSTON.

St. Jarlath's, Tuam, Feb. 18th, 1862. My Lord - The obstinate indifference of the Government officials to the increasing destitution of the people, combined with their own belpless condition resulting from the general subserviency of their representatives, left but little groom; for hope from the recent assembling of the Parliament. Still it could not be imagined that distress so severe, so extensive, and so incontestable, would be entirely overlooked by Ber Majesty's Ministers. It was lindeed, naturally dipected hat the Rayal grief would receive the assurance of a dutiful condolence; but it was expected, too, from the reciprocal relations between the Sove-reign and the subject, that whilst the sorrows of Broyalty were respectfully commiserated, the sufferings of the people, for whose welfare monarchs reign, and ministers are employed to give council, should not on the important occasion be so, cruelly unheeded. There was, indeed, a passing allusion to distress existing somewhere; but it was too vague to be identified with the appalling misery existing in Ireland and too slight to bring out an echo from those who, are trained to respond to the least significant sound of the Royal, or rather Ministerial manifesto. And that the passage was not intended for Ireland is pretty clearly proved by the observation which the member for Dungarvan, commenting on the speech from the throne, drew forth from the Irish Secretary. Seldom has the utter prostrution of the Irish patriotism in that house been so sadly exhibited, as in those first days of the Session. And since the triimphs of the treachery that dissolved the Irish party ten years ago, never were its fatal effects on Irish interests so signally illustrated, as in the almost solitary and unsustained position of the honorable member for Dungarvan. It was not thus that he or any Trish member should have stood after the open and magnificent meeting held then in the Rotunda, each one supported by fifty of his fellow-members, and resolved by as many votes to convince the stubborn incredulity of the most unbelieving Minister of the painable injustice with which Catholic Ireland con-tinues to be treated. It was said by one of the Hutchinsons that instead of laboring to persuade the Minister by his elequence, he adopted the more summary method of showing him nine figures expressive of the nine rotes which were at his command in any doubtful debate. The argument was so forcible that it convinced the Prime Minister of the superior capacity and fitness of every member, of the family for lucrative situations. It is high time, that the Irish members should try once more what virtue there is in their combined vote. Surely it must be as efficient in the cause of the country and its people as in upholding oppression and corruption: Had the Irish members-I mean those who still affect to be popular members—held, on the eye of Parliament, a public meeting such as the one I have alluded to, from which the light of truth and the spirit of Christian sympathy for the famishing people would be sent forth intall directions, instead of meeting in holes and corners, or not meeting at all, far different would have been the result of the eloquent member's apheal. And even now, at the eleventh hour, could he shimsterial collars, which they have, so ignominiously ada of any disaffection to Her Majesty's Government. tual affiliation. They giory in their connexion with

fuse into their hearts a feeling of their responsibility to the constitutents who returned them at such sacrieignethat ill should ask the lady of Haldenbach country through a different medium; he will cease to in manuage so that she may bear the name of wilder we march.

Wilder were included the noble, princess; and a beam of pure delight shone from her maidenly eyetynon the young knight.—

The prince is informed of all; and he leaves the decision to you. I chave written also to Rosaura's aunt. The hour of the dreadful malady has gone by Hold yourself ready, therefore, to set out at the hour of nine to-morrow mornfices, and the Irish Secretary will begin to see this there is still room for more. This argument would be assuredly conclusive if it were certain that all suffering the pangs of hunger would enter them at once rather than be tortured for days and months with an inadequate supply of food amounting to slow famine. This, however, so far from being the case, it is most certain that of those who are already feeling the privation of food, and revealing it-thro' their emaciated countenances, all the workhouses in the famishing districts could not, however ample their capacity, contain half the number. This latter fact: is as much beyond the reach of contradiction as the other, that the workhouse are not full. And, if so, what becomes of the boasted contradiction of the distress, founded on the remark that there is room yet in the workhouses? It proves nought, but that your remedy is a complete failure, and that you baye not adopted the proper method of relieving, or, what would be better, of preventing, such famishing destitution. As it is then beyond doubt that the Then the chamberlain motioned to him to come famine is already raging in extensive localities, notwithstanding the official fastidiousness to use the proper phrase—as if famine could not exist unless it swept a whole country—it is surely worth while to eaquire why the workhouses are not filled, nay, will limestrees. The anut of the bride was within, enquire why, the workhouses are not filled, nay, will quite alone. With deep emotion the venerable remain unfilled, though death from hunger and cold is already choking the churchyards. As the Irish people cannot be reconciled to the workhouse, the next question that arises is this-Whether it is good policy or beneficial to the interests of the State to cousign in seasons of transient scarcity, virtuous and industrious small farmers to the sad alternatives of death, or exile, or perpetual incarceration? To look the question in the face, to one or other of those dooms, the workhouses in Ireland in the present state of the law, are inexorably associated. Your Lord-ship will not consider that those are inviting associations. The workhouse system still bears the taint of the infidelity, the inhumanity, and the immorality of the origin from which they spring. You may reform and re-reform their laws and regulations: there is a viciousness in their constitution which cannot be eradicated, and like those who are

broken down by inveterate bad habits, all that can

be done by the physicians of the one, and the legis-

ators of the other, is to be perpetually shifting the

disease from one part of the sytem until it breaks out

in another with still more destructive virulence.

The experience of fifteen years affords a proof that the workhouse is neither a fair test, nor a proper remedy for destitution. It has not been so in England. Her favored children have had out door relief, those of Ireland shall have none, unless they enter the prison house, and yet because the privilege of out-door relief multiplies its recipients in England, and because its refusal reduces them in Ireland, our prosperity-mongers, with a candour and a logic worthy of such a cause, have been arguing in favour of the superior wealth and affluence of the latter country!! I am inclined to think that neither the Government nor the Parliament have leisure to consider the melancholy consequences of insisting rigorously on the workhouse test, rather than relieve destitution by any other remedy. Who is there in any grade of society laboring under temporary difficulties soon to pass over, would not deem it most cruel, if he were to be relieved solely on condition that the surrender of his house and farm, the breaking up of his establishment, the dispersion of his family, and the complete wreck of all those home affections, that have ever formed, and shall continue to form, the strongest support of every well regulated society?— I wonder that those who really cherish such feelings cannot sympathise with the humble farmer to whom the porch of the workhouse becomes a bridge of sighs and tears-taking an eternal farewell of his cottage and all its holy endearments, and loosened for ever from the secure anchorage of social life. But passing over for a moment this Christian view of the is it sound policy on any social principle which should govern a statesman to refuse relief to the robust young farmers, unless they consent to be immured within the walls of a workhouse? What-at the very dawn of the spring, whilst the land is yet a waste-bind up and paralyse in idleness the brawny arms and sinewy hands that can effectually work the soil and extend its cultivation! Instead, then, of imprisoning labour and industry, you will find it a far more beneficial policy not only to free them from restraint, but to stimulate them by just remuneration. It cannot be denied that whilst the present famine is partly the result of a bad season, it is chiefly attributable to the state of the laws which are crushing every agricultural enterprise. Try, then a very simple remedy. I do not advise you for the present to waste the time of the parliament with long and angry debates about the ights of property, by preparing measures which to landlords might appear coercive. Leave them free; only restore the connection between the franchise and the secure tenure of land as it was first formed. Bring in a bill that no one be entitled to vote at elections unless he has a lease of some lives or years. You will find that an impulse will be given to agriculture which will be equally beneficial to both .instead of the tenant folding his arms in fear of a notice to quit, or of being subjected to a yearly increase of rent if he enhances its value, he will then apply himself with increased energy to his cultivation. The fields that are now flooded with stagnant rains would be cleared, the fences that have fallen negical would be raised, and the people who would not have to look to the workhouse as their last refuge would feel a lively interest in improving their farms, thus secured on equitable terms, and affording them the prospect of not being a public burden

in their old age. The Irish Secretary is reported to be exceedingly listressed that this continual Irish misery is as continually paraded throughout Europe and America. It would afford some hope of its abatement if similar feelings were shared by Her Majesty's Government; and, no doubt, it is a just source of distressing feelings to both those who inflict and to those who are doomed to endure it, and, I will add, of common bumiliation to us all. To parade imaginary oppression, few in this age could venture, and, if they did the means of detecting such imposture are now too patent to fail. The Irish Secretary then need not apprehend that the nations of Europe or America will be deluded by the reports of Irish destitution, which has no existence. It is painful, no doubt, to be parading our periodical famines; but the next painful thing would be if, from a false delicacy of parading, it, the people should be left to die. It would, no doubt, be another painful feature, in this Irish famine, that it was left unrelieved and unpitied by its near neighbour, the wealthiest nation upon earth. And perhaps the most painful of all would be the knowledge of the immediate juxtaposition of a country so plethoric in its wealth, with a people so attenuated in its misery. Nor are these the representations of agitators and demagogues. Whatever opinion may be formed of the people of the United

ernment to which they are faithful have been denying the existence of the famine in Ireland, the Clergy and people of Canada have sent their munificent conttautions for the relief of the famishing. It is a refreshing spectacle in such times—that of the Hierarchy and people of Canada: With a just appreciation of the benefits which they derive from the national institutions given them by the Government, they hesitate not to complain of its injustice to Ireland, and whilst they rejoice that to them is always shown the fair side of the British Constitution, they lament that to Ireland it is the reverse, exhibiting, like the capricious luminary of the night, its dark phases in a different region of the heavens.

I have the honor to be, your lordship's very obed't † Јони, Archbishop of Tuam.

ENGLAND AND HER COLONIES.

(From the Times.)
How, it has been asked, is the connexion between England and her Colonies to be defended for the future? The overtaxed population of the old country can never continue to support the charge of colonial garrisons, or undertake the protection of remote settlements; against all possible enemies. The obligation will be not only overwhelming, but without recompense or consideration. Time was when we not only defended our colonies, but ruled them too. We appointed their officers, we dictated their laws, we framed their tariffs, and we poured our criminal population on to their shores. If, therefore, the Imperial property had its duties, it had its rights also. The arrangement might be based on mistaken principles, but still there was a seeming fairness about it. It was a bargain in which profit and loss were shared, to all appearance, by both sides. The Colonies relied on us to fight their battles for them, and we relied on them for exclusive custom and other services, social as well as commercial.

One-half, however, of this bargain has now been well-nigh cancelled. The Colonies have vindicated the rights of adolescence by demanding self-government, and they have even carried the principles of self-government to excess. The consequence is, that they look to their own interests, and pay no great heed to ours. They refuse to be contaminated by our convicts; they tax our manufacturers; and they do, in short, apparently little more for us than is done in time of peace by independent nations. This part of the argument was fully established at the Australian dinner by the confessions of the Colonial Minister himself. The Duke of Newcastle observed that he could do nothing by way of dietation or order, that the old "rule" of the Mother Country was gone, that he was liable to be a passive witness of legislation which he could not approve, and, by way of a climax, that if any Colony wished to separate from us and set up for itself, it could certainly do so. We should never think of maintaining the integrity of the Empire, as the Americans are doing, by force of arms. The day had passed for such assertions of sovereignty, and the Minister frankly added that he hoped it might never return. There can be no ques-tion, therefore, about the dissolution of the old partnership. If Australia takes our emigrants, it is because population is a source of strength to her; if she sends us her gold, it is because she has no better market for it. As a Colony, it cannot be said that she pays the Mother Country much tribute. either in

one kind of coin or another. But how stands the account on the other side?-Not quite so advantageously, it must be confessed. Lord Clarence Paget took credit at the banquet for the "ample precautions" taken by the Admiralty for "the defence of our magnificent dependencies" dur-ing the American crisis, and, though the assurance was gratifying in itself, and naturally elicited the cheers of the meeting, it is too probable that we shall discern the effects of this solicitude in the figures of the forthcoming Estimates. As to what the recent defence of Canada cost us, that, it will be remembered, was the text of the whole controversy, So, it we have to spend millions for a Colony, while the Colony sacrifices nothing for us, how is the bargain to be justified? We answer, first, by the gradual assimilation of the conditions. That work is now going on. The Colonies are comprehending the duties of self-defence, they are contributing towards their own protection, and the Secretary of the Admiralty recommended on this very occasion that the Australians, "from their ample maritime resources," should establish a naval reserve for the defence of their own coasts. If, in short, things go on in their present; course, it may be confidently assumed that the lapse of a few more years will see the obligations of the Mother Country brought pretty nearly

to the level of those of the colony.

Here, however, arises what is considered the finishing question of all. If all the obligations of the colonists on one side and the Mother Country on the other are thus to be successively concelled, what remains of the connexion itself? If Canada and Australia do nothing for us and we do nothing for them, why not recognize the fact at once, and acknowledge that the whole system has tumbled to pieces? If the dependency is released from all dependence, and we from all liability, what are the relations still sub-sisting between us? To these inquiries also an answer was returned at the Australian Banquet --The Colonial Minister explained how real and intimate a connection might subsist between England and her Colonies without absolute authority on the one side or absolute subordination on the other. The Australians govern themselves; but, though they receive no orders, they willingly receive advice. By prudence, by tact, and by patience a Minister can do as much as in old days was done by dictation and command. Lord Stapley followed with a similar statement, and remarked that the representative of the Crown in the Colony could always exercise, if qualified for his office, a judicious and temperate control. If no peculiar interests are created between Colonists and Imperialists, there must always be those interests at least which lie between any two countries, and these can be the more readily cultirated by the aid of a mutual affection. This affection is not a mere idea; it is a strong reality. The Duke of Newcastle declared that from none of the numerous dependencies of Great Britain did there now arrive if a single word of serious complaint or a murmur of disloyalty," and that, "not because disloyalty was suppressed, but because it nowhere existed." Left to themselves, as we leave them, the Colonies are animated by a sense of loyalty which in Canada, it was said, "amounted to a passion."— Would that passion subside if material interests were withdrawn from the question? Would Canada for instance have been less loyal if she had been less dependent upon us for protection? We do not think it. As it was, the Canadians had a hard share of the bargain, for, though they looked to England for troops, they and their homes must have borne the actual shock of war. For the future they will be far better prepared, and we shall be under lighter obligations, but we do not expect that the change will affect their loyalty. The truth is that such Colonies as ours, where not alienated by misrule, entertain an affection for the Mother Country which it

would not be very difficult to analyze. They look

to a people, however, long and cruelly/oppressed.

The policy is people of Canada ever; that the connexion should be maintained. Is a wholesome as they were the poor have been hitherto connexion on such terms an advantage; to be thrown able to subsist are now, in a great number of families, of both some twenty years ago, and from that recollection will. It trust draw wise lessons for the colonists; and if they for all their rights of self-people have expressed their sympathy for the suffer impulse at our hands; is not such an alliance both a cut credit or employment? How are they for the substantial and a desirable one? To us it appears, during the next five monty that the day has come for remudiating our Colo.

Will their landlords supply them with the main them. substantial and a desirable one? To us it appears; not that the day, has come for repudiating, our Colonies, but that they time is linsuisibly arriving; when the Colonies and the Mother Country will be linked together by a new connexion. It is no slight thing to have attached all our Colonies to us so closely and

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DISTRESS IN IRELAND-IS IT REAL, OR ONLY IMAGINARY? I thought it my duty to avail myself of the earliest

opportunity of which the forms of the house admitted.

to call attention to the fact, that wery great and general distress prevailed in Ireland, such as demanded the active interposition of government, and the serious consideration of parliament. A brief passage in the speech afforded me the desired opportunity—indeed, rendered it imperative that I should say something in refutation of its consolutory assurance, that if the general condition of the country was sound and satisfactory." Reserving to myself the right of formally bringing the subject before the house, I made a general statement in denial of this assurance; and I gave one instance, and that a very striking one, of the condition to which the very indifferent harvest of 1860 and the disastrous barvest of 1861 had reduced the great bulk of the population. The appeal made by the Very Rev. Mr. O'Regan, P.P of Kantuck, to the board of guardians of that union, not more than a week previously, was surely a striking instance of "appalling destitution," inasmuch as it shewed that more than half the population of that recently flourishing town, the centre of an admittedly rich and thriving district, were considered fit objects for the timely aid of the relief committee -- and that, too, after a searching inquiry as to their real condition, I asserted, what I believe to be the fact, that the case of Kanturk was that of many towns in the South of Ireland. I could, with truth, have said, that it was the same in many towns in every province of Ireland. I, however, confined myself to the statement that the harvest was one of the worst which we have had since the famine years, and that, as a consequence, trade languished, employment was scarce, and misery and distress were daily on the increase I did not ask for alms for my countrymen; but I did look for such assistance as a wise and prudent go vernment ought to afford in a time of great pressure on the resources of the people-assistance, in the shape of well secured loans of public money, to such works as would afford extensive employment, and while preserving the labouring population from the degradation of the workhouse, relieve the industrious taxpayers of the country from the fearful burden of their support in unproductive idleness. Loans to railways, I thought, would afford one admirable means of usefully employing the people in many districts of the country, and thus diminishing the number of destitute. And, anticipating the ready official reply, which may now be expected to every appeal addressed to the Irish government, I asserted that which I know to be the fact, and to which I am convinced I shall have the assent of the vast majority of those who know anything of the feeling of the Irish poor-namely, that, inasmuch as the humbler classes in Ireland abhorred the notion of looking for or accepting workhouse relief, and, as they were willing to endure the direst privation rather than seek that last of asylums, the number of poor persons in the workhouses of Ireland formed no safe or accurate test of the real condition of the country and its people. I could not help alluding to the strange incredulity with which the Irish Government have hitherto treated every statement as to the existence of such distress as would entitle the country to a claim on their practical sympathy and useful intervention. I was replied to by our new Irish secretary. With his rambling from subject to subject, his frequent self contradictions, and his angry allnsion to matters that he thought it wise to voluntarily introduce. I have nothing to he combined a happy sneer at the misery of Ireland and the embarrassing and lamentable difficulties of a friendly power, the merit is entirely his own I am in no wise responsible for the bad taste of the Irish Secretary: I am alone concerned with the statements which he makes in his official character, and in the name of the Irish Government. To a few of these statements I would respectfully and earnestly call the attention of those who may happen to read my words; and I do so with no idle purpose, but in order to elicit such information from various districts as may enable me to speak on an early occasion as to the actual condition of the country at the present moment. I quote these passages from the speech of the Irish Secretary, as reported in the Times, which passages, in one form or other, give a general denial to the existence of severe or wide spread distress .-The passages are as follow :--

I believe that his mind is not closed to conviction, and, were there now an opportunity, that he would accept the facts which I could adduce, in complete refutation of the statements he has made. At all events, it is certain that there is a superabundance of breadstuffs in all parts of Ireland, and I am told, on competent authority, that there are funds and money adequate for the purpose of purchasing food. The honourable gentleman has referred to statements made by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and also by myselt, as tending to mislead the country. Of course I cannot venture to enter into details, but we have received from almost all parts of Ireland petitions setting forth the extreme destitution of those localities; but, on the other hand, we have received in almost every case a contrary statement, declaring that the cry of famine has been exaggerated, that there are abundance of breadstuffs for the relief of the people, and that the contrary statements made in each instance to the government were in reality without foundation.

I may remark that I never stated that there was not a large supply of breadstuffs in the country; but I now express my deliberate belief that, notwithstanding the "competent authority" relied on by our Secretary, there are not "funds and money adequate for the purpose of purchasing food"-speaking, as I do, for the small farmers, and the working classes generally. I should be delighted that Sir Robert Peel was right, and that all who differed from him were in error, on that point; but I regret to say I cannot delude myself with such a hope. An official statement has at all times great weight with parliament; still parliament is not an unfair tribunal to which to appeal; and if it see reason to reverse a hasty judgment, founded upon imperfect information, it will do so. It is now a matter of pressing necessity that the repeated assurances of the Irish government, that the poor law and the benevolence of individuals were fully adequate to the relief of any distress which existed in Ireland, should be refuted, if they can be refirted; and it is with the object of eliciting authentic information, from reliable sources, as to the actual condition of the country and people, that I have written the above, and that I again request immediate attention to the statement so confidently made

by the Chief Secretary.

John Francis Magding

from starvation, and the Pope from a second expulded their country against all hostile invasion.— their part to listen to the Colonial Secretary was distourned by the country against all hostile invasion.— their part to listen to the Colonial Secretary was distourned by the country against all hostile invasion.— their part to listen to the Colonial Secretary was distourned by the country against all hostile invasion.— their part to listen to the Colonial Secretary was distourned by the country against all hostile invasion.— their part to listen to the Colonial Secretary was distourned by the country against all hostile invasion.— their part to listen to the Colonial Secretary was distourned by the country against all hostile invasion.— their part to listen to the Colonial Secretary was distourned by the country against all hostile invasion.— their part to listen to the Colonial Secretary was distourned by the country against all hostile invasion.— their part to listen to the Colonial Secretary was distourned by the country against all hostile invasion.— the country against all hostile invasion against all hostile invasion.— the country against all hostile invasion against all hostile invasion against all hosti

out credit or employment? How are they to live during the next five months of increasing hardship? Will their landlords supply them with food? Will they give them, in loan or by employment, wherewith to purchase it? Will the Government interpose to save. the lives of our people, and to oheck the further de-population of our country? Or shall there be no alto have attached all our Colonies to us so closely and population of our country; Organia there be no alternative for the poor householders between starvathat, when they have accustomed themselves to the duties of self-defence, they will be any the more their cabins, or give them up for the hated precincts ready to discard a connexion which they look so foodly at present. to be continued? Is this poor law system, which for the last twenty years has done so much to demoralise and depopulate our country, and whose horrors are more dreadful to our poor than starvation and death itself, the only aid and protection we are to expect from her Majesty's Ministers? These are questions full of deep and mournful interest; the reply rests. with the Government and with the land ords. God. grant it may be dictated with justice and humanity. To judge from the heartless disingenious statements lately made by certain Government officials-from their affected disbelief of the prevailing and approach. ing distress, and from the systematic disregard evinced by Ministers for the tenant class of this countryjudging from the haste and severity with which rents have in many cases been exacted, and decrees and ejectments for the non-payment of rent obtained by some of our landlords within the last few monthsand from the absence of concert and organisation amongst the landlord class for employment and relief of their tenants, we should fear, beloved brethren, that from the rich and powerful you have little, either of sympaths or assistance, to expect. But, raising our thoughts to the God of infinite charity, who holds in his hands the hearts of kings, and considering the beneficence and charity displayed throughout our diocese within the last two months by men of every class and creed-by several landlords and agents, as well as by merchants and farmers-in providing fuel for the poor, we are encouraged to look forward with confidence to the future. We have a strong hope that God, who has enkindled this fire of charity amongst us, will not suffer it to be extinguished; that the example of the kind Christian landlords, who are now engaged in supplying the poor with fuel and food, and laying out for them works of remunerative employment, will be imitated by others of their class. and that all of them alike will earn for themselves, by the same timely and provident sympathy, your grateful love and fervent prayer."-Freeman's Jour.

MANSION HOUSE MEETING IN DUBLIN FOR THE RE-

LIEF OF THE POOR.—The meeting was addressed by his Grace, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Most Rev. Dr. Cullen, who moved that a committee be appointed to take up the great question which had brought them. together. Every one present knew that the quantities of rain which fell last autumn were quite sufficient todestroy the fruits of the earth, and that as an actual result the potato crop had been almost entirely destroyed. An extensive landowner to whom he was speaking that morning-a wealthy landowner-told him. that he had sown last year, in the neighborhood of Dublin, thirty acres of potatoes, and out of that he had scarcely as much as would pay for the seed and the labor of planting, and that he had lost £600; that he was a rich man, and the loss did not affect him much, but if it had fallen on ten or twelve small small farmers they would have been utterly rained. But besides the potato crop, the cereals were injured to a large extent, and the loss had principally fallen upon the small farmers. Even in the city of Dublin, where they were far better off than the people in the West and South of Ireland, the evil results of the bad harvest was felt, as might be seen by those who would take the trouble of visiting the Liberties There were clerg; men present who could prove the distress of the poor, even in Dublin. The gentleman to whom he had already alluded told him that he had seen men making drains in the County Dublin working up to their knees in water, and yet subsisting upon one meal of cold potatoes in the day, although they had to work from six o'clock in the morning to six in the evening. From Galway and Oughterard he had also received accounts of the most terrible and intolerable distress. The answer given to them was, that if there were real distress the people could go into the workbouses. In 1847, when the workhouses were not so well known as they are now, the poor famishing people preferred dying by disease and starvation upon the roadside to entering them; and what must be the case now, when their objections were increased by the actual knowledge of the poor law system? A poor man, when asked why he left the workhouse, graphically said that he got nothing there but "a bellyful of starvation and idleness." If a poor man entered one of these houses he was separated from his wife and his children, and his family was at once broken up. The objection of the poor was easily understood. Their children were the poor was easily understood. classed and associated with busineds. The workhouses contained 10,000 illegitimate children for 12,-000 legitimate children. When they considered the high feelings of honor which the Irish people possessed they would not be surprised that they would never consent to have their children treated in this way, and that they would rather suffer the direct distress than submit to it. They were likewise deprived of the comforts of religion which they had outside. When they are outside they can visit their churches, they can spend a part of the day before the altar of God, but in the workhouse there is no place where they can relieve their miseries by communion with their Creator. The fact of the poor people not entering a workhouse was no proof whatever that there was no destitution; but the destitution was now so great that they were forced to go into the workhouse. There were at present 11,000 or 12,000 more in the workhouses than there were at this period last year He had come there to co-operate as far as he could in this work. He considered it to be a work of charity, and he knew that charity was the noblest of all virtues. He knew that charity distinguished in an especial manner all the disciples of Jesus Christ. He was sure that the call of the Lord Mayor would be answered by the citizens of Dublin. When they looked around them and saw such proofs of the charity of the people in providing hospitals and schools, and every means of alleviating the poverty of the people, they must expect that they will contribute generously towards the support of the poor, wherever they should be found. He begged to propose that a committee be appointed of the citizens of Dublin, under the direction of the Lord Mayor, to provide for the relief of the poor in the West, South, and in any other district of Ireland in which dire destitution may prevail. Dr. Gray, in seconding the motion, said that the poor of Ireland had another objection to entering workhouses besides those mentioned. They knew if they once entered they were branded as paupers, and could never return to industry and independence. He hoped the system of out-door relief would be more extensively adopted, and he believed it was greatly in the power of the poor law guardians to take this most useful step, and that the Poor Law Commissioners should be pressed to give their sanction. He suggested that the committee, when formed, should have power to add to their number, for many were absent who would willingly act upon it. The resolution was put and carried.

THE DISTRESS IN SLIGO. - If proof were required of the distress in Sligo, we have it in the reports of the Ministerial collars, which they have, so ignominiously ada of any disaffection to Her Majesty's Government, to alter the have and a great Power. They cheerfully house of Commons, Friday, Feb. 7th, 1862.

They have lately—all orders of the Hierarchy and an old home and a great Power. They cheerfully house of Commons, Friday, Feb. 7th, 1862.

Vincent de Paul Society—whose funds, we regress the fidelity to the defer to counsels discreetly given, and it was observed by the British Government, and their firm determination to economic by the Duke of Newcastle that the disposition on Bishop of Blphin, has addressed a Pastural to the defend their country against all hostile invasion.—

They first the House of Commons, Friday, Feb. 7th, 1862.

Vincent de Paul Society—whose funds, we regressed and local and the property of the House of Commons, Friday, Feb. 7th, 1862.

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Vincent de Paul Society—whose funds, we regressed and a common of the Paul Society—whose funds, we regressed and the Paul Society—whose funds, we regre

tions of 23 tons of coal. For the first four weeks, ending the 18th January, 146 tons of coal were disbeing a weekly average of 361 tons, of (aons), recurrent unities (1,200 persons), received one ties of serving upon the Grand Jury. We can image the washing the frame of 6d per cwt. The distribution of the west and the thunder consequent upon the grand and the thunder consequent upon bution for the two weeks ending the lst of February bitlon for the two weeks ending the last of results of the begin-of the collection of the begin-of the collection of the second of the collection of the col new applications this week, which, as well as the in- justice of its spirit. Now will those impartial peremployment.—Sligo Champion.

Distress in the Provinces.—The distress amongst

the poor of the West and of other parts of Ireland continues to intensify and will be growing worse for avoral months yet to come Letters from trustworthy witnesses and reports from relief committees prove these melancholy facts. Still the people are not pouring into the workhouses and making room for the bullocks so fast as Sir Robert Peel and Lord Carlisle would wish them, and this has occasioned some annoyance to those "amiable" parties, who accordingly argue with great bitterness that there can be no genuine destitution in Ireland. The debate between Mr. Maguire and Sir Robert Peel on this subject in the House of Commons is well worthy of attention. Sir Robert, it will be seen, had the good taste to compare the Irish relief movement in America to the battle of Bull's Run, where much was said and little done-an insult which the Americans will not pass unnoticed, nor readily forget. The relief meetings held at various places in Canada, have been very successful; remittances are already on their way to Ireland, and more are to follow. We are well pleased to see that in our own city pratical measures are at length likely to be adopted; the " Mansion House Committee" is to be constituted at once, and it is impossible to believe that great good for the peor will not result from their labours .- Nation .

EMIGRATION TO QUEENSLAND .- On Thursday about four hundred emigrants-men, women, and children -embarked at Queenstown on board the Erin Go Bragh, one of the Black Bull Line of Australian packets, for Queensland, Australia. They were principally from Tullamore and its vicinity, in the ling's County, and were accompanied by the Rev P. Dunn, a Catholic clergyman who has already resided or three of which he spent in Queensland. This gentleman is going out expressly with the emigrants, in order to look after them on the way, and to assist them in getting employment as soon after their tive place, after his return from Australia, he could not help contrasting the wretched and almost hopeless condition of the poor struggling farmers he saw about him-many of them with eviction constantly impending over their heads, and living in continual dread of utter ruin - with the comfort, prosperity, and independence of those he had left behind in the Australian colonies, and he determined on an effort to lead a number of thom at least to a land where their labour and industry would meet with fair protection and reward. Under his advice, accordingly, a number of the inhabitants of Tullamore and its vicinity prepared themselves to quit their native land, and to seek for better fortunes at the other side of the tropics. The colony to which they are three times the area of France, and to ten times the area of England and Wales.

LEVELLING A CATHOLIC CHAPEL.—FAIRHILL, COURty of Galway. - A few nights ago a large portion of the side walls of the Catholic chapel at Furney was thrown down by some persons unknown, and the support having been taken from the rafters, the roof fell into the body of the chapel .- Freeman's Journal.

PROTESTANT PENAL LAWS .- It was once the policy of England to proscribe all matrimonial alliances between natives of this country and natives of Ireland. The Statutes of Kilkenny denounced the penalties of attainder and the doom of a traitor against any Englishman who should presume to take to wife, or even to fall in love with, a daughter of Ireland. Three centuries and a-half later the same principle was affirmed in a different form tion of all intermarriages between Catholics and Protestants possessing any estate in Ireland. About the same time transportation was the least punishment incurred by a Popish priest who should wilfully join in wedlock any two persons, either or both of whom should be of the Protestant religion. Odious as these enactments were, they had at least the merit of being intelligible, and were tolerably effectual in keeping up a caste-like separation between two great classes of fellow-subjects and fellow-Christians. Like the patricians and the plebeians of ancient Rome, the Irishry and the Englishry lived for generations side by side, severed from each other by social barriers far more durable than any political or party ties which might occasionally unite them. The spirit of that blind and cruel legislation has passed away, but its consequences survive in anomalies more inconvenient, though less flagrant, than those which it immediately produced .- London Times.

THE DERRYMAGASH VICTIMS.—About twenty of the Catholics of Derrymacash, who were fired upon by the Orangemen, and otherwise illtreated, on the 12th July, 1860, will be tried at the approaching Assizes of Armagh. They are mostly day labourers, and are totaly unable to pay either attorney or councellor to defend them, and efforts are about being made to collect a fund for that purpose. We sincerely trust that the collectors will be kindly received in Dundalk Newry, Armagh, and other towns, when they proceed on their philanthropic mission. The Catholics of Derrymacash are not a turbulent or disorderly people. They are a spirited race, and anything they did on the fatal day alluded to, was in their own defence. They are described to us as having mostly standing at their own doors when they were fired upon by the Orange rabble, and a number of them shot; and for defending themselves they are now to be tried and if possible convicted. There was a young woman amongst them, named, we think, M'Ildust, and she is a perfect heroine. She displayed such courage and fought so well in defence of the Catholics and their place of worship, that she deserve some mark of distinction, and we hope she will yet receive it. Girls, particularly, who display high spirit and noble feelings in defence of Catholic liberty in Ireland, should be rewarded. We now leave the poor Catholics of Derrymacash in the care of the public, trusting that a fund will be supplied to enable them to fee counsel and secure a fair and impartial trial .- Dundalk Democrat.

NUMBER AND POSITION OF CATHOLICS ON JURY LISTS. -A trustworthy and esteemed correspondent writes to us :- "The Grand Jury of the county of Clare were sworn in on Friday. The High Sheriff is eldest son to Sir Lucius O'Brien. One Catholic (James O'Brien, Esq., D. L.) appears placed almost at the tail of the jury, and this in the most Catholic county in the United Kingdom." There is nothing could form a more eloquent comment than this fact upon Ireland is Protestant under that demonination, including even the Presbyterians. In the blackest, shires of the black North there is a leaven of Catholicity which almost makes the numbers on the side of each creed equal. Yet what would, be the outery

by Catholica? What a very accusing spirit would be conjured out of his presence to appal the system which placed him alone and unsupported, as if it 132 heads of families (comprising 1,660 per were to show that according to the letter of the law, received one cwit each without charge; and Protestants were not excluded from the responsibilisuch a state of things in semi-Untholic Armagh -the new applications this week, which as which as who would be so very jealous of the common crease in the number of recipients during the past sons who would be so very jealous of the common crease in the number of the common rights of the constitution, give us a little of their fortnight, have been caused by increased want of rights of the constitution, give us a little of their fortnight, have been caused by increased want of rights of the constitution, give us a little of their fortnight, have been caused by increased want of rights of the constitution. would certainly not fail of excitement if it were their own? In clare, Protestantism is almost non-existing as an element in the population. There is a Catholic proprietary as well as a Catholic peasantry. There is a host of men who are qualified in every respect for the position of Grand Juross, if their Catholicity is no bar to that position. Yet how does it occur that in this Catholic county, amongst this Catholic proprietary, just one Catholic is found to stand before his fellows, and at the tail of the list, be sworn as a Grand Juror? It must have been a difficulty according to the census returns to had him enough of Protestant companions, and in the feat whole districts must have been denuded of their Protestant inhabitants. Where the fault lies of such an anomalous fact, we do not attempt to see; but it remains with the Catholics of Clare to abolish the state of things arising out of it, or aid in its perpetuation by remaining inactive. - News. THE ENGLISH MINISTRY .- The friends and foes of

this worthless government agree in stating that it will soon meet its downfall : a fate, it must be admitted, it richly deserves. We believe but for the little quarrel with America it would not have lived even until now, as it is good for no purpose whatever. But England's one virtue saved it: that is. the cessation of party strife when danger from abroad threatens the realm, for then England knows but one party. The advent in power of this now effete government, has been a waste of the public time. It has passed some small measures of questionable utility; but, as is usual with the treacherous, Whigs when in power, they have done nothing for amelio-rating the wrongs of the multitude. "Where," said its partizans to the late Tory Government, "is your seven or eight years in the Australian colonies, two | measure of Parliamentary Reform? The country calls for a Reform Bill that will extend the elective franchise, and give better representation to the people, and show us your measure till we examine it." The measure was produced but it would not satisfy arrival as possible. The party, in fact, was made up by his exertions altogether. On visiting his naand a better one should be produced. And then the cry was taken up by the deluded people of England; and the Tories were driven from power. With great joy and gladness the vacant places were soon filled by the Whigs. Their dupes were on their tip-toe watching for the good things to come. A grand measure of reform would surely be passed now, when its friends were in power. But the mountain in labour produced only a mouse. The Whigs, true to their treacherous character, had got into office, and they resolved to do nothing. And ever since they have been cajoling the public; keeping the people powerless, fleecing the country by heavy, taxation, and sustaining the rotten aristocratic government of the land and its hangers-on, in affluence and ease. As for Ireland, who expects anything for going is one which is described as possessing great her from the Whigs? We, at least, are not disapnatural advantages as regards fertility, salubrity of pointed in that respect; and, it appears that Irishclimate, and fitness for trade. It is a new British | men, with some few exceptions, are at length agreed colony, comprising the whole north-eastern portion in condemung that worthless party. We only wish of Australia, and covers an area equivalent to about they had come to that agreement long ago. If they had, it is probable the alien senate would have been compelled to settle the Land Laws, yield to the wishes of the Catholic Hierarchy on the question of education, and take steps to secure the poor of the West from the pangs of famine. But, for their blind trust in the Whigs, they have got no return, but neglect and insult; and the last act of the premier last Autumn was to send a cracked-skull baronet to our shores to insult the Bishops, and misrepresent the condition of the starving peasantry. Ireland, at least, will not lament the downfall of the Whig Cabinet .- Dundalle Democrat.

NATIONAL CELEBRATIONS. - National Celebration or Anniversary Festivals are nowise new things. They have been resorted to from time immemorial by the that in several counties the peasantry were saved glory and the worth, the genius and the strength of afforded them by the construction of railways. - Australia, 1 ship and 8 passengers; to Queensland the land; and whether these meetings took place in Among the counties to which this observation tented field or at the social board, their objects and aims were the same. They were made use of to revivify the recollections of the past, to touch a sympathetic chord in the human heart, to rouse up a Intent but loving feeling, and to perpetuate the memories of the brave, who battled and bled, who dared and died in a righteous cause. Were we to be was by no means so wet as that of 1861. Whatever asked what pastime, or custom, or characteristic trait of our country, of all others we would like to see preserved, we would unhesitatingly answer-Anniversary Festivals. Apart from every other consider- ence. Now we find that in April, 1861, the Inspect ation, local or otherwise, we recognise a germ of great good in these National re-unions. They bring together men of the same creed and class-men of the same taste and feeling; they establish life-long friendships; they smoothen down sectarian acerbities; they form centres of action, that can be continually enlarged: they form the nucleus of what can be moulded at any moment into shape—a powerful National Organisation. It is because they can create and foster a vigorous and potent public opinion, that could stiffe all fitful remonstrance, that they are decried by the interested. Nothing could please the ancient enemy more than the total abandonment of a practice that would tend to keep alive the recollections of Independent Institutions. For upwards of two-thirds of a century, the exiled contingent of our race, our outlawed expatriated countrymen in America, have met yearly to celebrate the National Festival of their Patron Saint. That Anniversary wakens up old thoughts of home, they feel again that they tread the valleys, that they cross the mountains, that they ford the rivers of the dear old land. They sing its songs, they recite its glories, and with the warming and quickening impulses of of their nature, they break forth into a glowing recital of their own holy aspirations - and their last words are, that their bones, at least, may rest in the bosom of that land

'They never more may see." Generous hearts, fail not-keep alive those grand old memories-self-abasement can never degrade you -the corruption of the world can never conquer you -your olden enemy can never extinguish you, while your love of fatherland lives. - Dublin Irishman.

GENEROSITY OF A LANDLORD. -It affords us pleasure to record the humane conduct of Robert, Orme, Esq., who has given orders to his land agent, Thomas Higgins, Esq., of this town, to purchase and distribute coals to the tenantry on his estate of Lisavally, near Tuam. This is an example worthy of imitation. This is better than a gift of £10 or even £50, to a committee. - Connaught Patriot.

REDUCTION OF THE IRISH CONVIOR ESTABLISHMENT. The whole establishment at Philipstown, in the King's County, is about to be closed, the officers belonging to it disposed of by gratuities or superannuathe extent to which the Catholics of Ireland, up to suing financial year. This is a very strong proof of this time, enjoy the privileges of the constitution. Clare is far more Catholic ages of the constitution. Clare is far more Catholic than any other county in and will leave the Irish convict directors only three prisons under their superintendence—namely, Mount-joy Prison, in Dublin; Spike Island Public Works Prison; and the intermediate establishment at Smith-field, Dublin, with its appendage at Lusk Farm When the directors first undertook the charge of the of our Conservative friends if there appeared on the Irish prisons there wore 4,000 Irish convicts in the Grand Jury panel of one of those counties - Armagh home establishments; besides severa hundreds in or Londonderry, for instance—a solitary Protestint, Bermuda and Gibraitar. There are now not 1,500 does not ceach it. He leaves it without any explanation; and property in it at the looking down from the box, as he stood surrounded. At home, and none undergoing transportation.

deserving students in the prosecution of their stu-deserving students in the prosecution of their stu-dies. These exhibitions will be divided between the four provinces, and will be open for public competi-the rest of manking. Times. tion to youths from every part of Ireland. Some of The Tuscarora and the Sunter at Gibrattar these exhibitions will be given away at the begin- Southampton, Feb. 17.—A telegram has been re-

when that Company were prepared to perform their part of the contract, the Government would be ready that the Tuscarora was exercising the same watchful to perform theirs. It is inferred from this that, care over the Sumter as she did for some time over when the Company present four first-class ships of approved strength, the Government will give the subsidy.

THE "UNITED." (?) KINGDOM - We are strongly assured every day, by one very high authority or another, that there is no real difference, before the law, or in the feelings of the people, between England and Ireland; Dublin or Middlesex, Cork or Yorkshire it is all the same. We have been long threatened to publish a comparative statement of crime in the two kingdoms; but, pending the proof of the superior morality of the Irisb, we may accept as a fact beyond all doubt or question, the crime in England is much greater in proportion to population than it is in Ireland. We shall give our proofs, if. possible next week, from the Parliamentary tables. If, therefore, any favour were openly and avowedly shown by the Government -the real, bona fide, honest representative Government of this conglomerate State—it should be shown to the most peaceable, moral, crimeless portion, when that portion is well defined and placed within ancient national insular boundaries. But the very contrary is the practice in the British dominions. Peaceful, moral Ireland is subjected to a foreign antagonistic Church, which ministers to no more than one-tenth of the population. She is beggared by a Union which drains her life blood, and makes her no return. - Universal News. AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS. - On the 8th March,

1861, an order of the House of Commons was made,

on the motion of Lord Dunkellin, for a "return of

the average rate of weekly earnings of agricultural laborers in Ireland, for the six months previous to the 1st of January, 1861." The return is dated 12th April, 1861, and is signed by Sir Henry Brownrigg, but, for some reason, it was not published until the 6th of February, 1862. The return, therefore, refers to a period thirteen months back : but there is abundant material in it applicable to the present time. The return contains five columns -one for agricultural laborers, including men, women, and children; a second for the amount of "weekly wages" a third for the weekly earnings "by job or task work," a fourth for the "allowance of food and drink," and a fifth for "remarks as to harvest work, &c." The tables are filled up by the Inspectors of Constabulary, the gentlemen upon whose testimony Sir Robert Peel appears to have relied for information respecting the state of the peasantry in the West. It is with some surprise that we find that weekly wages are far higher in Roscommon than in any other county in Ireland. The weekly wages of men in Roscommon amount to 10s. of women, 5s, and of children under sixteen 4s. 6d. In the county of Duolin the wages of men are put down at 8s 9d, of women at 4s 11d, and children at 2s 9d. The county in which the laborer is remunerated most poorly is Waterford; there the wages ot men are 43 6d weekly, of women 2s 9d, and children nothing. In Galway men earn 6s 6d weekly; women, 3s 7d; and children, 2s 5d. The general average of men's wages appears to be 7s per week; of women, 4s; and of children, 2s 6d. In harvest time wages in some counties are doubled "for four or six weeks," in others no perceptible increase takes place. In a few counties there is no remuneration for the work of children. It is not usual in this country to supply laborers with food. When food is given there is a diminution of wages. The counties from which laborers proceed annually to reap the harvest in England are Down, Galway-" where many of the laborers on small farms are owners, and scarcely any sum is paid for labor particularly in the western and poorer classes, where the people go in what is called core," i.e. an exchange of labor—Leitrim and Donegal. The laborers set out for England and Scotland in the months of June and July, and return about the middle of October. The inspectors state extends are those of Meath (the Dublin and Meath Railway), Roscommon (the works between Roscommon and Castlebar, through Castlerea), and Wicklow (the Dublin and Arklow Railway). The Board remarks are made by the Constabulary as to the effects of the weather of 1860 apply with increased force to those of 1861. Few will question this inferors of Constabulary wrote as follows :- "Laborers have been badly off from want of employment;" "demand for laborers not good owing to the wetness of the season." "For at least half the year there is scarcely any employment for an agricultural laborer, who is in general, a married man with a family, and may be considered in a state of destitution;" mand for labor very limited, women and boys being nearly altogether out of employment." Many of the laboring class suffer much in consequence of having unemployed during the winter season." "The rate of harvest work was peculi arly owing to the wetness of the summer." "Laborers are much distressed owing to the wetness of the spring;" " laborers are in many places in a state of great distress;" "in consequence of the severity of the weather the laboring classes suffer a great deal," &c. The constabulary officers wrote thus of the winter of 1860 and the spring of 1861. The causes of suffering which then prevailed, prevailed in an increased degree in the summer and autumn of 1861. Will any member be good enough to move for the returns given to Sir Robert Peel on his trip to the West by the constabulary? We would be glad to compare them with the returns of 1861 now for the first time printed .- Nation.

GREAT BRITAIN.

If he Mr. Bright, asks why we backed up civil language with serious preparations, we may ask why did not the American Government, who always regard "defined law," immediately give up the men they had no right to keep a day or an hour? Why did the people, who are no mob but reasonable electors, give Captain Wilkes a triumph? Why did the Executive and the House of Representatives vie in doing him honor? Even if a man is piqued by the asperity of a just remonstrance, that is no reason for resisting it, still less for keeping stolen property, or holding men in illegal durance. But this, which is the only excuse Mr. Bright can imagine for the Americans and their Government, has no foundation in fact. From the time that the American Government heard of the "accident" twenty-five days must have elapsed before they and their people could hear a word of news from this country. During all that time they heard of no offensive articles to exasperate them, no reinforcments to Canada and the British States, -nothing whatever. They had it all to themseives. Yet during these twenty-five days they celebrated a triumph over the prisoners, held orgies, and danced a war dance around them; gloated over the notorious condition of the cells in which they were confined, and related with glee that they were to be the first victims, of a bloody retaliation if anything unpleasant were done by the other side. Mr.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.—The board, at its late that the American Government, though, as Mr. In the present aspect of affairs. While the adoption meeting, made arrangements for placing at the dispersant of the university £480 per annum, of the rector of the university £480 per annum, or £30 from each diocese, for meeting, whether the tone or the nature of our demand would only be initiatory, or £30 from each diocese, for method to assist whether the tone or the nature of our demand would portant results [1] lighther that the American Government, though, as Mr. In the present aspect of affairs. While the adoption of the proposed resolution would only be initiatory, possilof the rector of the university £480 per annum, and the construction of the proposed resolution would only be initiatory, or £30 from each diocese, for method to assist whether the tone or the nature of our demand would be accounted by the account of the proposed resolution would only be initiatory, or £30 from each diocese, for method to assist whether the tone or the nature of our demand would be account of the proposed resolution would only be initiatory, or £30 from each diocese, for method to the proposed resolution would only be initiatory, or £30 from each diocese, for method to the construction of the proposed resolution would only be initiatory.

ceived here to-day from Gibraltar, dated Thursday, stating that the Federal steam corvette Tuscarora had arrived at that port; that the Confederate steamer ported to have said, relative to the Galway line that Sumter was satill there, and unable to get coal, in consequence of having no money to pay for it; and the Nashville in these waters.

Time, which brings retribution to all sides in turn has inverted the old contrast between the cost of Kings and Democracies. It used to be said that the trappings of a Monarchy would maintain a Republic and no Rebublic was supposed to be so cheap as that which our race had founded in the New World. Its annual expenditure was small and evanescent, and the only question was whether a State could exist in blessed unindebtedness, and whether that debt which is an invariable condition of European prosperity and power was not necessary to the very existence of a people. But the tables are now turned, and we may afford to smile at our own expenditure in comparison with that of Washington. Yet when it is considered that we not only run into debt, but also pay, and that all our figures stand for solid realities, perhaps it is just worth looking at one of our Remans of Annual income and Expenditure. The American expenditure we seem now to know something about; we have yet to see their income, which may not, after all, beat our own. Our sum-totals are much too large, and, what is worse, the difference is slightly the wrong way. It is right that they should sometimes be presented to our readers, for Revenue and Expenditure are facts as important as the length and breadth of these islands, their population, their climate, and their productions. Here with a population of about thirty miltions, and not over much elbow-room, we managed to spend last year 70,818,058! We were not equally successful in our revenue, which was only 68,603,8511. Thus the excess of our expenditure over our income was 2,214,207l. Now, it is true this is a mere bugatelle in the grand American scale, being but a two days bill for the two armies there looking at one another. But we would rather the difference was the other way, or, at least, that we had made things a little more square. We cannot see that the American difficulty has anything to do with it. On the contrary, the cost of the Army and the Navy for the year ending September 30 of last year was a trifle higher that for the year ending December 31. It may, indeed, be said that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had arranged for a larger reduction under these heads than he was able to effect, and that the affair of the Trent spoilt a nice calculation. Such, however, is the fact. We are spending at the rate of nearly seventy one millions a-year, including interest on old debts and every other outgoing, while the income lage two millions and a quarter behind .- Times.

BREACH OF PROMISE CARE-HARRISON v. HOOKS -In this case, which was tried in the Court of Exchequer last week, and caused much amusement, the plaintiff was a damsel of the tender age of thirtyfive, and the defendant, a "venerable" elder of the Presbyterian church, who had seen seventy summers. After the case had been at hearing two days, the jury gave the plaintiff £50, wherewith to console her wounded feelings.

EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF LIVERPOOL .- ACcording to the official monthly returns just compiled by the emigration officers at the port of Liverpool it appears that there is no improvement whatever to notice in the emigration trade from the port of Liverpool, and there is a decrease of 568 emigrants when compared with the same month of the last year. During the past month there sailed, under the act, for the United States seven ships, having on board 366 passengers, of whom 150 were English, 129 Irish, 34 Scotch, and 23 foreigners; to Victoria there were two ships, having on board 524 passengers, 233 of whom were English, 229 Irish, 57 Scotch, and 23 foreigners-making the total number of passengers which sailed under the act during the past month 988. The number of vessels and passengers sailed, not under the act, were—to the United States, 15 ships, having on board 538 passengers; to New people of every nation, for gathering together the from absolute destitution only by the employment South Wales, I ship and 17 passengers; to South 1 ship and 22 passengers; to Africa, 1 ship and 22 passengers; and to the West Indies 1 ship and 10 passengers—making a total of 20 ships and 617 passengers. The immigration into the port of Liverpool during the past month has been very large when compared with previous months, there being no less than 22 ships, having on board 607 passengers, arrived in the Mersey, all from the United States. This number returning to Liverpool at this period of the year is almost without a parallel in the annals of the emigrant trade, and shows plainly that war has considerably reduced the demand for labour in the Federal States.-Post.

UNITED STATES.

Washington, March 6.—The President to-day transmitted to Congress the following Message:— Fellow-Citizens of the Senate, and House of representatives:

I recommend the adoption of a joint resolution by your honorable bodies; which shall be substantially

as follows:-Resolved,-That the United States ought to coperate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolishment of Slavery, giving aid to such State in its discretion to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system. If the proposition does not meet with the approval of Congress and the country, there is an end. I deem it important that the people of the States in-terested shall be notified of the fact, so as to accept or reject it. The Federal authority would find itself highly interested in such a measure.

The leaders of the Southern reballion hope the Government will be obliged to acknowledge the in-dependence of some portion of the disaffected States, and that all the others will say, "The Union for which we have already struggled being gone, we will now go with them." Such a measure deprives them of some hope, and the initiation of emancipation completely deprives them of it. The point is not that all States tolerating Slavery, would very soon at all initiate emancipation; but while the offer is made to all, the more Northern shall, by such initiation, make it certain to the more Southern that in no event shall the former join the latter in their proposed Confederacy. I say initiation, because in my judgment gradual and not sudden emancipation is better for all, in a mere financial and pecuniary view. Any sensible member with the treasury reports before him can see how very soon the current expenses of the war would purchase, at a fair valuation, all the slaves in any named State. Such a proposition on the part of the general Government sets up no claim by the Federal authorities to interfere with slavery in the Suites, referring it to be absolute control of those immediately interested. It is proposed as a matter of full choice with them. In the annual message last December I saw fit to say, "The Union must be preserved," and hence all indispensible means must be employed. I said this not rashly, but deliberately. War has been necessary, and been continued. A practical knowledge of the Federal authority would render it necessary, and it would at once cease. If it continues, the war, will continue. The proposition now made, though an offer only, I

tention of Congress to the subject.

The President's Message excited deep interest in the House to day. It was evident that a document of such importance was not anticipated.

The reading was called for by Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania, and referred to the Committee on the state of the Union, by whom it will be discussed. The subject governs the theme of conversation: A message of a similar character was not expected.

United States Government and Canada. - The lispatches of Lord Lyons, recently laid before the Imperial Parliament, throw considerable light on the intrigues attempted to be set on foot during the last year by the United States Government in Canada, and afford abundant evidence of the necessity of that nobleman keeping, as he did, a wary eye on Mr. Secretary Seward and his machinations. The following letter by Lord Lyons to Sir Edmund Head, our late Governor General, affords a specimen of the trickery and evasion on the part of the United States Secretary :-[Extract.]

Washington, April 19, 1361.

I informed you in a private letter some days ago, that I had learnt, from what I thought good authority, that this Government had determined to send two secret agents to Canada, and that it was supposed the object was to ascertain the state of feeling in the Province with regard to nunexing itself to the United States.

I showed him the paragraph in the paper yesterday afternoon at the State Department, and asked him whether there was any rath in it.

"That," he replied, " is a question which I cannot

"It is," I said, " a very irregular proceeding." I repeated this remark, and then Mr. Seward asked

why it was irregular I answered that it was an attempt to hold communication otherwise than in the regular official manner, and through the regular recognized chan-

After a pause Mr Seward went on to say: -" If you suppose that any agent of this Government has been dispatched with any object affecting the present Colonial relations of Canada to Great Britain, you are entirely mistaken."

I said that I was very far from having intended to suggest so grave a charge against the Government of the United States as this.

"After all," observed Mr. Seward, " if we did send an agent to Canada, I suppose it would be no treason.

I replied that "treason" was usually applied to breakers of the obligations between subjects and the power to which they owed allegiance; that breaches of international obligations were a different mat-

apon my mind was, that undoubtedly an agent or agents had been sent to Canada, and that whatever the object was, it was clearly one which the Secretury of State was unwilling to avow to the British Minister.

Here the conversation ended. The impression left

A copy of the foregoing was of course forwarded to Carl Russell, with the following letter: -Washington, April 22, 1861.

My Lord, -The inclosed copy of a letter which i addressed on the 19th instant to Gov. Gen. Sir Edmund Head, will make your Lordship acquainted with the steps taken by me with regard to a report that secret agents have been sent by this Government to Canada.

The Mr. George Ashman who is stated to be one of these agents, was president of the Convention at Chicago, which nominated Mr. Lincoln as the candidate of the Republican party for the Presidency of the United States.

In one at least of his speeches during the Presidential canvass, Mr. Seward alluded to the eventual acquisition of Canada as a compensation to the Northern States for any loss they might austain, in consequence of the disaffection of the Southern part of the

I suppose, however, that the agents who now appear to have been sent to Canada have been dispatched with some definite and practical object .-Your Lordship will perceive from my letter to the Governor General that although Mr. Seward refused to give me any other information on the subject, he did assure me that no agents were employed by the government for any object affecting the Colonial relations between Canada and the British Crown.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) Lyons.
Three months after, Mr. Seward, in a conversation with Lord Lyons, voluntarily introduced the subject of this secret agency, saying Mr. Ashman was "a most respectable man," and only sent " to ascertain the feeling in Canada with regard to fitting out privateers on the St. Lawrence." The reply of Lord Lyons was brief and pointed, as follows:

I did not enter into any discussion with Mr. Seward; but, ic obedience to the instruction contained in your despatch of the 16th ultimo, I said that Her Majesty's Government considered that they had reason to complain that no previous notice had been given to me of the intention to despatch Mr. Ashman : and that no frank explanation had been given in reply to the inquiry which I had made. I added that I was directed not to conceal from Mr. Seward the unfavorable impression which the transaction had made on Her Majesty's Government.-Montreal Transcript.

We (N. Y. Christian Inquirer) tremble when we think what we are to do with these seconded States when we get them back. They will be like the elephant which the man drew-too costly to keep, too big to sell, too capacious to feed, too hard to

The New York Tribune gives the following account of the morals of the grand Army of the Potomac :- The two great curses of our Army are whisky and gambling. 'I scarcely know which is the greater. Sometimes men receive presents of turkey stuffed with a bottle of whiskey, or butter with a sub-stratum of whiskey in a tin case. In one division a respectable looking man with a cloak, was observed to be very popular, and, being examined, it was discovered that he was incased in a tin contrivance fitting to his body, filled with whiskey. One wagon in General Franklin's Division was confiscated with all its supply of useful articles in consequence of a false bottom being discovered containing over 50 buttles: of whiskey. Men are seen standing on barrels forhours, others with saddles on their backs walking up and down, a punishment for drunkenness, while those who have repeated the offence are more severey dealt with in the guard-house. As many as from fifty to a hundred men will sometimes be in the guard-house after pay-day for this offence. Gamb-ling is even more difficult to control and equally pernicious with drinking. Some men could not make allotments because they owed gambling debts. that would take all their pay for months to come; and the observation was made laughingly from one to another, after a number had allotted, "No more poker for us boys." Experienced gamblers somer times join regiments for the purpose of winning the money that comes from the pay-table. A member of; a regiment won \$700 at one sitting; he proved to be an old gambler. Another was found to have a complete, faro bank, which must have cost over: \$200, in his possession. I might go on with these instances, but feel that I have already extended my thing unpleasant were done by the other side. Mr. hope it may be estermed no offence, to ask whether letter to its full limits, and would merely point store does not cauch it. He leaves it without any explanation of more value to the State and private persons contion, for it admits of only one explanation; which strikes, the institution and property in it at their root appropriate to the root of the control of the contro

in now occupied by the Planting

True Mitness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No. 223, Noire Dame Street, by

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Post-Office, Quebec.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1862

The second secon

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE proceedings in the Imperial Parliament have been enlivened by a challenge to mortal combat from The O'Donoghue to Sir Robert Peel .-The latter, being warned in a speech by Lord Palmerston against " breach of privilege," declined to fight, whereupon his antagonist made sucastic allusions, not pleasant to official ears .-It is hinted that Sir Robert Peel and the Hon. Wm. Cowper are to exchange offices.

On the other side of the Channel, Plon-Plon has greatly distinguised himself by a furious anti-Papal tirade in the Senate upon the subject of the Address in reply to the speech from the throne. There is also trouble between the Emperor and the Corps Legislatif on financial matters; and on the whole there is what official persons term " a very unpleasant sensation."

The feud betwixt Louis Napoleon and the Society of St. Vincent de Paul is becoming more bitter every day, and has been greatly stimulated by a recent disclosure at Turin. At the suggestion, apparently of the French authorities, a domiciliary visit was paid to the residence of the President of the St. Vincent de Paul at Turin, and a letter from M. Baudon, the President of the suppressed General Council at Paris, was discovered; wherein the writer mentioned that he had made arrangements in case of his death, with the President of the Society at Brussels, the Hague and at Cologne, by which he delegated to them his powers, to be by them exercised, till a new President could be named, or the General Council resuscitated. This letter has been nublished, and its contents have excited much wrath amongst Imperial officials, as high treason against Jack-in-Office, and flat burglary as ever was committed. The Weckly Register mentions a bon mot upon the Emperor's futile efforts to impose a government hireling upon the Society, as its President. For this office, a M. Laity, a Senator whose domestic arrangements are not of purest character, was suggested by the French Prefects to the several Conferences. Now there till lately existed a Society at Paris, called after St. Francis Regis, having for its object the sunpression of concubinage, and the promotion of Holy Matrimony betwirt persons living in impurity. This Society has been suppressed by Imperial tyranny; and to the suggestion of the Prefects, therefore, M. Baudon, replied that, under the peculiar circumstances, it would be more appropriate to appoint M. Laity as Presideut of the Society of St. Francis Regis, than of that of St. Vincent de Paul.

From Italy the news is very encouraging. A Ministerial crisis in the Sardinian Cabinet seems at hand. Victor Emmanuel hates his Minister Ricasoli; and longs to get rid of him. In the South the Neapolitans are making head against their enemies; and the revolutionists, with beavy hearts and in their largest type, deplore the " reactionary inovement" which is every where rife, and which it is expected will be assisted in the Spring by expeditions now organising at Trieste, Rome, and Malta. In the meantime, a characteristic proclamation has been issued by the Sardinan Government, so atrocious as to have elicited the indignation even of English Liberals. It dooms entire districts to destruction, enjoins that all the houses and cabins therein of every description be razed to the ground, and that the inhabitants of any house in which more than a day's food shall be found, shall be shot as brigands .-These are the beauties of Liberalism, and of that civilisation which the Montreal Herald applauds, and censures the TRUE WITNESS for condemn-

The Northerners have had a sound drubbing frigates—one, the Cumberland of 24 guns sunk, which it has the right to expect from us. and the other the Congress of 50 guns, captured Merrimac. A subsequent action between the latter and the Federal steamer Monttor occurhave effected a landing in Florida and Georgia; and the Coolederates, turned on both flanks, tached to this good work of charity. have abandoned their position at Manassas, which "The sum is not fixed, but is left to the good will is now occupied by the Northerners.

ST. PETER'S PENCE.

We have the lionor of laying before our readers two very important documents upon a subject which at the present moment must appeal warmly to every Catholic heart. One is from the Bishop of Montreal, the other is from the Bishop of Kingston; and both establish in their respective dioceses the good work known to the Christian world in the Ages of Faith, as the St. Peter's Pence" or Denier de St. Pierre.

We cannot all be missionaries, yet by our contributions to the funds of the "Society for the Propagation of the Faith" we share all the spiritual advantages of the actual missionary. So too, we cannot all enroll ourselves in the Papal Brigade, though we must all admire the chivalrous sons of Erin who at the Holy Father's call rushed cheerfully to his aid in arms; yet by punctually paying our several contributions to the St. Peter's Pence, we shall participate in the good work for which our. Irish brethren nobly ventured their lives. We shall aid our Holy Father to defray the expences of his sublime position, and we shall furnish funds to the Sovereign Pontiff to make head against his enemies and the enemies of the States of the Church. Every copper that we give for so noble a purpose, is so much given towards frustrating the designs of the Liberals and Jacobins of Italy; and the tax which all true Catholics will in these evil days joyfully consent to lay upon themselves, is a tax for ransoming the Vicar of Christ from the hands of those who seek to hold him in bondage, and for defeating the designs and machinations of those who have taken counsel together against the Lord's Anointed.

We do not give the eloquent Mandement of the Bishop of Montreal in full, because of its length, but must content ourselves with laying before our readers its most interesting passages. The Mandement is addressed :-

" To the Clergy Secular and Regular, to the Religious Communities and all the Faithful of Our Diocess Health and Benediction in Our Lord Jesus Christ.

"It is time, Dear Brethren, that we should give you an account of the St. Peter's Pence collected during the course of last year in this Diocess, and which was placed in your name at the feet of the Sovereign Pontiff, by the hands of his Eminence Cardinal Barnabo, Prefect of the Holy Congregation

This collection amounted to the sum of \$20,-748, and 50 cents, and was graciously acknowledged by the Holy Father in a letter addressed to the Bishop of Montreal, and couched in the following terms :--

" PIUS IX. PAPA

" Venerable Brother, Health and Apostolic Benediction.-We have to return you and the faithful of your Diocess many thanks for the sum of money collected and sent to Us by you and the same faithful, in order to relieve Us in our own great distress, and in that of this Apostolic See. But We are convinced that in these evil days, and pending this great battle against the Catholic Church, you will in your profound religion, and episcopal zeal, omit nothing to sustain with continually renewed ardor, the cause, the rights, the doctrines of that Church-to watch over the safety of your flock-to refute the multiplied and contagious errors of the adversaries-to expose their snares, and to repress their efforts. Nevertheless cease not-together with your faithful people, to offer up to God your fervent prayers, that He may come to Our aid, and to that of all His Church; that He humiliate all the enemies of the Church and of this Apostolic See, causing them thereby to return to the paths of truth, justice and salvation.

"Finally We bestow upon you, Venerable Brother, with love and the fullest affection of Our heart, and upon all the clergy and faithful laity on trusted to your care, the Apostolic Benediction as a pledge of all heavenly gifts, and of Our singular affection for

" Given at Rome at St. Peter's the 21st November.

and in the Sixteenth year of Our Pontificate.

His Lordship proceeds to explain the origin and nature of the St. Peter's Pence collection, its pressing necessity, and its great value to those who contribute towards it. The annual expenses of the Papal Government do not exceed ninety million francs, or about \$15,000,000; and if the Catholic public were to tax themselves to the amount of ten sous, or about eight cents per annum, the sum realised would more than defray all the charges to which the Holy Father is subjected in the administration of his States. His Lordship hopes that in the Diocess of Montreal the collection shall amount to two hundred thousand francs, or in round numbers nearly \$34,000. For these, and the other reasons and considerations set forth at length in his Mandement, His Lordship, the Bishop of Montreal enjoins and ordains as follows :-

"The wants of the Holy See increasing and becoming more argent every day, We establish in a regular and permanent manner the St. Peter's Pence at sea from the Confederates, and have lost two in this Diocess, in order to regulate the succour

"It is not indeed, an obligation of conscience that -by the iron-clad heavy armed steam battery we prescribe; but it is a supreme act of Catholic charity and filial piety that we recommend to all and each of the faithful committed to our care.

"All the faithful, young and old, the poor as well red, but no decisive fresults followed. On shore as the rich, are invited to pay St. Peter's Pence. For the Northerners have been more successful .-- we believe that parents will pay for their children-They claim a victory in the South-west; they and that the wealthy will pay for those who are in want-so that none amongst our Diocesans may be deprived of those blessings which we know are at-

of every one in particular. They who have little will fervor; the Church yielding to our lake warmness, nineteen conturies; the winds of revolution may

attached.

"To take up the St. Peter's Pence, a collection will be made in every Church in which Mass is celebrated, four times in the course of the year, on the Sunday immediately following the Ember Daysthat is to say-on the Second Sunday of Lent, Trinity Sunday, the Sunday in the month of September next after the Festival of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross and the Sunday in Advent next after the 13th of December. This rule will be adhered to, unless some special motive should compel the collection to be deferred to some succeeding Sunday.

"This, collection shall be announced and recom mended on the preceding Sunday; and some prominent persons are to be invited to assist in the collection, as a mark of their veneration for the Holy See. Those who are unable to assist at High Mass are exhorted to send their contributions by the hands of

"The St. Peter's Pence being a free-will offering, every one is invited to lay aside, during the interval betwixt the several collections, what he can economise on his current expenses incurred for dress, pleasure parties, and similar objects. Parents will accustom their children to deny themselves; and if the latter are old enough to attend Mass will tender through their innocent hands the sums intended for the purse of the Holy Father. Happy the families of which the little ones shall thus be taught to imbibe the love of the Father of the great family.

"This collection shall be made in all Seminaries, Colleges, Communities, and Convents, in such manner as their several Superiors shall approve; and a separate account of the product in every Church, and particular Institution shall be held, and annually laid at the feet of the Holy Father.

"On the sixth of August, or on the following Sunday, shall be cerebrated the anniversary of the Archiconfrerie of the St. Peter's Pence Association. All good Christians are invited on that day to receive Holy Communion for our Holy Father the Pope, and for those who defend his sacred cause.

"In all other respects, the rules of the said Archiconfrerie, which will shortly be published, shall be adhered to; and the Indulgences thereto attached by the Sovereign Pontiff may be gained when the deed of Association shall have been communicated to each Chapel and Community."

In accordance with this Mandement, the first collection of St. Peter's Pence from this Diocess and for the current year, will be taken up on Sunday next; and the proceeds will be transmitted to Rome by the hands of our beloved Bishop himself, as the first fruits of that love for their religion, attachment to the Holy See, and detestation of all its enemies, with which every truly Catholic heart is and must be animated.

We now lay before our readers the Pastoral of the Bishop of Kingston.

PASTORAL LETTER OF HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF KINGSTON.

EDWARD JOHN, BY THE GRACE OF GOD AND THE FA VOR OF THE HOLY SEE, BISHOP OF KINGSTON.

To the Clergy and Laity of Our Diocess, Health and Benediction in the Lord.

Dearly Beloved Brethren -The holy season of Lent is fast approaching; those days of penance and prayer when the Church addresses us in the language of the Prophet Joel,-" Be converted to me, saith the Lord, with all your heart, in fasting, in weeping, in mourn ing"-Joel 2, 12. Ever alive to our eternal interests, she exhorts us to enter on this penitential time with becoming dispositions, and to apply ourselves to the practice of the mortifications she prescribes to us. In vivid colors she portrays the necessity of penance. reminding us how faithless we have been to the teachings of the Divine Law, the fulfilment of which can alone conduct to our peace of mind here, and our eternal felicity hereafter. She encourages us to the practice of mortification, by the assurance that "God is gracious and merciful, patient and rich in mercy "-Joel 2, 13. To those whose lives are passed in the service of the Lora, whose sole desire is the observance of the Divine precepts, she brings the to the population under His direct sway, but to comfort and consolation that the Holy season of the Church at large. It placed the Sovereign Lent is rich in those graces which will enable them to walk on, with constancy and perseverance, in the path which leads to heaven. To the sinner who has alted character as Head of the Catholic world, wandered away from piety and virtue, setting before his eyes the darknes of his ingratitude, and the awful punishments which await all those who love inquity, she offers exhortation to abandon sin and injustice, to atone for his past offences, and to appease by sincere sorrow and meet works of penance, the anger of an offended God. For him she pours fourt in plaintive language her supplications to the Father of mercy Spare, O Lord, spare thy people.

The hallowed season of Lent is at hand. Remember, Beloved Brethren, that " if you live according to the flesh, you shall die, but if by the Spirit you mortify the deeds of the flesh, you shall live"-Rom. 8, 13. To us all is offered an opportunity of making their peace with offended Heaven, and returning like prodigal children to the embraces of an outraged but still loving Father.

Impressed with a deep conviction of the heavy responsibility resting on Us, desirous of fulfilling the duties devolving on Us as your Chief Pastor, urged by the charity of Christ, We call on you "to sanctify the fast" by a sincere conversion, by approaching that Holy Tribunal, where, in the fulness of a penitent heart, avowing your sinfulness, acknowledging your weakness, abandoning your victous inclinations you may receive that pardon, which healing the wounds of your soul, will strengthen you against the temptations of the world, and enable you to encounter successfully the trials and difficulties of your different walks of life.

The season on which we are entering will be bailed by the sincere Catholic with solemn and joyful feelings. The idea of fast, of penance, of mortification, may be repuguant to the worldling or the voluptuary, whose sole desire is the pumpering of a perishable body, or the enjoyment of those pleasures of which he is a willing slave. But to the faithful Catholic the annual recurrence of this great Fast brings high and holy thoughts. It fills his mind with the recollection of that solemn fast which the Scripture tells us the Lord endured for forty days and forty nights-Matt. 4, 2 It reminds him of the ages gone by since the establishment of Obristianity, in each successive year of which, during nineteen centuries, to every people, in every country. where the Catholic faith has been prouched, this great fast has been proclaimed : co-eval with the propagation of the Gospel, and, if we believe the Fathers of the Church, of Divine and not human nuthority, the Lenten fast has ever been practised in the Oburch. True, we have fallen away from primitive glide safely on its course as it has done for the last

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give of that little; and they who have much will give and plying our great weakness, has departed from abundantly; but all will give cheerfully, so as to or rather relaxed that rigorous observance of Lent so. partake more freely in the precious graces thereto saithfully practised by our Fathers. But if she has done so as regards corporal nourishment, she never has and never will relax in her doctrines : now as in the primitive ages of Ohristianity, she teaches us the absolute necessity of penance and mortification. At all times, but particularly during the Holy Season of Lent, she exhorts her children to curb their passions, to restrain their evil inclinations, to crucify the flesh, to atone for past transgressions-and this, Beloved Brethren, is the chief and principal object of the fast of Lent. Fasting, abstinence from certain viands is undoubtedly of great service, at all times salutary; but the principal aim, the primary object, is fast from sin ; to diminish corporal food, to restrict ourselves to a certain quantity is, it cannot be denied, a privation; to war against sin, to battle against iniquity, to cleanse and purify the conscience is, according to St. Augustine, the great and perfect fast. By uniting your efforts for the destruction of sin in your souls, with the privations enjoined by the Church during Lent, you will gain a victory over the numerous difficulties which your own inordinate self-love throws in the way of salvation, you will draw down on yourselves the infinite mercy of God; and this is to fight the good fight, to lay hold on eternal life, whereunto we are called "-1 Tim. 6. 12.

Wherefore, Beloved Bretbren, with firm resolve to

break down those barriers of sin which interpose be-

tween you and the service of God, "cast off the works of darkness, and put on the armour of light'-Rom, 13, 12. Walk on courageously in the way of penance and mortification. Recall to your minds that "now is the acceptable time, that this is the day of salvation." Fulfill with piety and exactitude the observances imposed on you during the Holy Season of Lent. Fast, in order that you may restrain and subdue your rebellious passions, that you may shun the evil consequences of sin; "for the wages of sin is death "-Rom. 6, 23, the loss of eternal life. Past, and to fasting add others works of self-denial and abuegation, that you may draw down on yourselves the purifying dew of Divine grace, which, enabling you to purify your souls in the salutary waters of Sacramental penance, and to strengthen them by a Holy Communion, will render you worthy of celebrating in the Sprit of the Church "in joy and gladness" the approaching feast of the resurrection of Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. And now, Beloved Brethren, we invite, your attention to another subject of deep importance to us as Catholics No one among you is ignorant of the manifold injuries recently inflicted on Our Holy Father Pius IX, or of the great and crying injustices to which evil designing men have subjected him. Imbued with the false liberal- and protection to the Holy Father against the wick ism so rampant in our days, seeking only the ed designs of the inveterate enemies of the Church success of their own ambitious designs, aided and and the Papacy. abetted by an anti-Catholic and revolutionary press, they have left no means untried to deprive the Holy Father of his temporal dominions, and to sever that union of Prince and Pontiff consecrated by the lapse of ages, and by the univer-

sal assent of all good, sincere Catholics. They have to some extent succeeded in their criminal designs. Trampling under foot every right, both human and divine; setting at naught the guarautee of treaties, the laws of nations; acknowledging no other law but that of the lawless freebooter, they have wrested by armed violence from the peaceful sway of the Vicar of Christ, a portion of those territories which for ages had been the Putrimony of the Church. Need we here recall to your loving hearts the base calumnies, the outrageous insults which the enemies of the Catholic Church have heaped on the Sovereign Pontiff .--Need we enumerate the wanton lies which a scurrilous and irreligious press daily publishes against our Holy Father? And why all this rage? Why are all the enemies of religion and society leagued together against the Supreme Pontiff? Because the Holy Father has dared to protect himself and his sacred rights. Because He has loudly protested against spoliation and robbery. Because He has repeatedly declared His fixed determination not to abandon any portion of the Patri-

mony of the Church entrusted to his charge. The temporal and spiritual authority have been united in the Papacy for centuries, and that i union has been productive of great good, not only Pontiff in a position of independence-it invested Him with external authority, which in the eyes of the world added weight and dignity to His exby placing Him, in a temporal point of view, on an equality with the reigning powers of Christendom The union of the spiritual and temporal power in the person of the Supreme Pontiff, can be traced back to those far distant ages when the imperial authority was transferred from Rome to the East. Since then no Sovereign save the Vicar of Christ, has reigned in that city. Compared with the line of the Roman Pontiffs, the oldest dynasties of Europe dwindle into insignificance. All has changed since the Roman Pontiff was invested with his temporal authority, ideas, peoples, empires, but Rome and its Pontiff-Prince still live in strength and vigor. True the Papacy has been subjected often since to many rude trials and persecutions; it has had to combat the inroads of Barbarians, the insidious policy of ambitious

men, as well as the treachery of perfidious friends and the attacks of openly declared enemies. The Eternal City has been taken and retaken, it has been occupied and plundered by the haters and scoffers of religion. The Pontiffs have been driven furth into exite, have been subjected to scorn and contumely, but after a time Rome has ever returned to the Pa pacy. Sacrilegious men, enemies to Catholicity, hope by destroying the union of the temporal with the spiritual, they will ultimately affect the destruction of the Church, and the overthrow of religion. The greatest barrier to the propagation of their revolutionary ductrines they find in the union of these two influences, the temporal and spiritual power As yet, they have not been able to accomplish their wishes, the Eternal City still recognizes the sway of Pius IX; but his firmness and not the armed legions of Catholic Europe, has arrested the sacrilegious designs of his enemies. The dignified attitude of that venerable man, relying not on human efforts, but on the all-powerful aid of Him who said "I am with you sil days, even to the consummation of the world "-resigned to every trial and persecution, but resolved never to betray the trust reposed in him of preserving to the Church the temporal possessions which have been banded down through successive Popes as a sacred heritage, has thrown around him a moral force and influence which has confounded his enemies as much as it has elicited the admira tion and applause of the Catholic world. Before it, the ambitious designs of revolutionary hordes are thwarted, their insidious efforts to wrest from him the remaining portion of the Patrimony of St. Peter paralised In the name of what they call " progress they have demanded the possession of the Eternal City, the centre of Catholic unity, the seat of the rimacy, the city on the mount towards which the faithful turn with glowing faith and loving hear s. Should these turbulent spirits succeed in obtaining nossession of Rome, and the Holy Pather leave i rather than submit to their usurpation of his rights, we have every reason to hope that their presence there will be but of short duration, that he will ultimutely recover his dominions, and return back in triumph to his throne. In the promises of the Lord

to His Church we can find strength and consolation The back of Peter, with Christ for its guide, will

blow ever so wildly, the billows of satanic hate lash ever so strongly, they will not harm or arrest its onward course. The past history of the Church presents numerous evidences of an Almighty watchfulness over her. Without seeking for proof of this in her many trials and conflicts in remote ages, to what persecutions has she not been subjected during the last seventy years - Rome in the possession of her enemies - two successive Popes exiles, one of whom died far away fram the Eternal City, the other having, like to His Divine Master, drunk deeply of the bitter cup of sorrow, carried back in triumph. The enemies of God and of Oatholicity who were the cause of such rude vicissitudes to those Holy Pontiffs, now sleep in their tombs; but the Church and the Papacy still exist. Other trials may come, perhaps severer persecutions have to be endured, the same however, will be the result, the Church will he triumphant, its enemies confounded. During his Pontificate, our Holy Father Pius 1X.

has had his trials and persecutions; calm, resigned to the will of God, he has borne all with meekness and patience. In the sympathy of millions of faithful Catholics, he has found his greatest earthly consolation-sympathy manifested not only by language expressive of devotion and attachment to Him, but also proven by a generous and universal li-berality, which has enabled him to recruit his impoverished resources. On a late occasion, you, dearly beloved, in response to Our invitation, came generously forward with your offerings, and enabled Us on Our recent visit to Rome to tender to the Holy Father something more than mere verbal expressions of sympathy. And for this We hereby offer you Our thanks and gratitude. In again appealing to you in behalf of His Holiness, We need only remind you that his trials and difficulties still continue, that his encmies are still as numerous, as bitter and vigorous against him as ever; that in his endeavours to maintain himself against the sacrilegious encroach. ments of his plunderers, as well as to support the dignity of his exalted position, he must rely on the chaity of the Catholic world. That charity will not fail him-already, on the other side of the Atlantic, the old and time honoured association of St. Peter's Pence has been revived. In every part of Europe, thanks to the generosity and devotedness of the lairy it has been established on a firm and solid basis, and promises in a short time to furnish to the Sovereign, Pontiff, if not ample means to meet all his wants, as least sufficient to provide for the most urgent and pressing. There is no true Catholic, who in view of the good which will result to us from a continued and well combined association among ourselves, independent of the aid offered to the Pope, will hesitate for a moment in joining it, as it will not be mere. ly an association, each member furnishing his contribution however small at fixed periods for the maintenance and dignity of the Holy See, but one also in which, united in the bonds of holy fellowship, we will offer up our prayers to the great God for strength

We then invite you most earneatly, Beloved Brethren, to join this Pious Association which We so ardently desire to see established in every portion of this Diocess, and which should count amongst its members every Catholic, without one single exception. The obligations of the association are but slight, the advantages to be derived are very great and precious. The Holy Father, with a view of encouraging the noble spirit of attachment to his sacred person and the inalienable rights of the fiely See, has been pleased to grant to this pious society of St. Peter numerous privileges and indulgences .-The contribution required from the members is so exceedingly small as to come within the means of all; and even the poorest among us can enro! themselves as members of this truly Catholic Association which has for its object the exaltation of our Holy Mother Church and the freedom and independence of our Sovereign Pontiff. Let then, both young and old have their names inscribed on the Registers of the Association, and let all fulfil with piety and exactitude the duties it prescribes. What a beautiful sight, and how consoling to the heart of our Beloved Pontiff, to see all his children united in this Association. It will be a sure means of bringing down a blessing on you and your families and obtaining for you all an increase of Divine faith of and a still more ardent attachment for the Church of Christ.

Wherefore, having previously invoked the Holy Name of God, We have decreed and do hereby de-

cree as follows: 1. The Confraternity of Saint Peter the Apostle.

affiliated with the Arch-confraternity in Rome shall be established in all the Missions of the Diocess. 2. A Register shall be kept in each Mission in which shall be inscribed the names of the members

of the confraternity. 3. The collection of the St. Peter's Pence, of one penny per month, will be taken up twice in the year, on the first Sunday in March and September, and the amounts collected sent to Us in order that they may be ransmitted to Rome.

This our Pastoral Letter is to be read in all the Churches and Chapels of the Diocess on the first

Sunday after its reception. Given at the Episcopal Palace at Kingston, under our signature, the seal of our arms, and the countersignature of our Secretary, the eleventh of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

+ E. J., Bp. of Kingston. L. † S. By His Lordship's command, J. SAUVE, Pro-Secret.

On Saturday morning, the 22d just., their Lordships, Mgr. Bourget, Bishop of Montreal, and Mgr. Larocque, Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, will embark on board the steamer at Portland. to proceed on their journey to Rome, in compliance with the invitation addressed by the Sovereign Pontiff to the prelates of Christendom.

The Bishop of Montreal will be accompanied by the Rev. M. Vinet, of Sault au Receilet, and by the Rev. M. Desautels of Varenues. The Bishop of St. Hyacinthe will be accompanied by the Rev. M. Poulin of his Cathedral.

The prayers of the faithful for the happy voyage and safe return of their Pastors will not be wanting on the occasion; and as these will lay at the feet of the Holy Father the ardent vows and aspirations of the Catholies of Canada for the defeat, disgrace, and discomfiture of all his enemies, and of all who meditate evil to the Holy See, so will they return laden with the Apostolic Benediction of the best of Fathers, to his loyal and devoted children.

From a highly esteemed friend we have received some remarks with reference to a lecture by the Rev. M. Lavelle, which appeared in our last. From want of space, we can only say this week that we do met pprove of all the conclusions which the lecturer seems to draw from his Catholic premise. We will return to the subject in our next.

We have been requested to mention that the late. Rev. F. X. Core, who died on the 1st inst. was a member of the Society of one Mass.

THE LATE COUNT CAVOUR. - " Barring that I'm a thief and a , and given to drinking, I dare any one to say that, black is the white of my eye" - said the indiguant old lady to the magistrate before whom she was arraigned as "loose idle and disorderly." The friends of that honorable man, the late Count Cavour, must also make up their minds to hear the praises of their hero chaunted in the future with several qualifications. Barring that the man was an inveterate liar, and slanderer, and destitute of every sentiment of honor which is supposed to obtain amongst gentlemen, he was an honorable statesman enough. That he was a Liberal, and a staunch enemy of the Church, no one can deny; and these good qualities serve in Protestant estimation to cover a multitude of sins-or in other words, an amount of moral turpitude which would consign other men to Coventry, not to say to the Penitentiary.

The truth is that these Italian Liberals are without exception a bad lot, and the world is beginning to find them out. One of the latest revelations was made the other day in the House of Lords by Lord Clarendon, and concerning Cayour, one of these " purest of European statesmen" whom the Montreal Herald so admires. Here are the facts of the case as we find them set forth in the "Parliamentary Report" of the London Times.

There has been lately published a volume of " Cavour's Correspondence," in the course of which the writer-the late Count Cavour-details the substance of certain conversations which he had held, or rather, which he pretended to have held, with Lord Clarendon during the sitting of the Congress of Paris. In these the latter is represented by M. Cavour as having promised the assistance of Great Britain to Piedmont-in case the latter should attack Austria and passages such as these (especially marked out for contradiction by Lord Clarendon) oc-

"England, free of the peace, would see an opportonity of renewing the war, which would be popular because it would be a war for the liberation of Italy." He then goes on to say :-

"If they (Lord Palmerston and his Government) share Clarendon's views, we must make secret pre-parations, contract the loan for 30,000,000f., and, upon Della Marmora's return, offer to Austria an ultimatum which it would be impossible for her to accept, and open hostilities."

In another letter Count Cavour says:"Talking with him (Lord Clarendon) as to the means of acting morally and even materially upon Austria, I said to him, 'Send your troops upon menof-war to Spezza, and leave your fleet there." - Times

That a British Statesman, holding the stituation of Her Majesty's Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and of British Plenipotentiary at the Congress of Paris, should contract, in the name of his royal mistress and of his country, such extraordinary engagements, to the detriment of a foreign Power, with which the British Government was on amicable terms, and whose representative, Count Buol, had every reason to believe in the sincerity of Great Britain's friendly professions, seemed incredible; and yet the language of Count Cavour's letter was clear, and explicit. Of two things one, therefore. Either Lord Clarendon at the Congress of Paris had foully abused the confidence reposed in him by his Sovereign and hy his country; or Count Cavour was an unscrupulous liar, guilty of imputing to a British statesman sentiments which the

Lord Clarendon seems to have been quite sensible of the dilemma in which the publication of the Cavour correspondence placed him. So immediately after the meeting of Parliament, His Lordship rose in his place in the Upper House in his own words to " clear myself from the absurdity—I may say palpable absurdity -with which I am charged;" and, protesting "upon his honor" to have "not the slightest recollection of having made such statements" as were attributed to him by the deceased Italian statesman, he continued that he did not think "so wild a notion could have been seriously entertained by Count Cayour binself." After a long speech, vindicating himself from the dishonorable imputations which the latter had cast upon him, his Lordship concluded in the following terms :-

That I, as one of Her Majesty's Secretaries of State, without any communication from my colleagues, and contrary to the dictates of common sense, knowing that the French Emperor at that time had not the slightest thought or intention of making war against Austria, that he did not then, even require her to withdraw her troops from the Legations - that I, under such circumstances, should, even in the most indirect manner, have recommended a country, to which we wished well, to commit such a suicidal act as going to war with Austria, with her large army under Radetzky, and, without a shadow of anthority to give any pleage for the support of England, to encourage what might have been a war with half Europe, is an absurdity so pulpable that I hope your lordships will think it carries its own refutation with it (hear, hear), without my laying claim to that character for extreme reserve and discretion which Count Cavour rather paradoxically informs his correspondent possess. (Cheers.)—Tunes.

This formal contradiction to Cavour's equally formal asseverations, has created no little trouble amongst the admirers of one of the "purest of European statesmen;" and most amusing are "dodges" by means of which they seek to extririal to the subject, of which the burden is That Sunday will attend for this purpose.

Count Cavour, in his interviews with the British ST. PATRICK'S DAY THE DUTY OF Plenipotentiary at Paris, labored under a delusion analogous to that beneath the influence of which the unfortunate victims take to shoplifting and picking pockets. These, in the maudin cant of the day, are spoken of as suffering under a disease or passion for stealing called kleptomania; and the Times in like manner claims plenary absolution for Count Cayour, as laboring under a hallucination or mental disease, which irresistibly impelled him to falsehood. "It is natural," says the Times, " that Lord Clarendon should be anxious to repudiate the rather indiscreet utterances attributed to him;" and it is "fully convinced that Count Cavour's version of the occurrence is incorrect." and that Lord Clarendon "never gave the wild advice which the heated imagination of Cavour imputed to him." But this would appear to be tantamount to an admission that our "purest of European statesmen" was no better than a common liar, so the Times urges in extenuation that :-

"The words which he (Court Cavour) puts into the mouth of Clarendon were, we may presume, not what the British Minister really uttered, but what Cavour would have wished him to utter."— Times.

So, when the modest retiring damsel at the bar of the Old Bailey is convicted of having inserted her hands into a middle uged gentleman's pockets, and of having abstracted therefrom a watch, a purse, or other valuables - her advocate will plead in her behalf, and in mitigation of sentence, that the things which she took from the prosecutor's nocket were not indeed really given to her, but what she wished the prosecutor to have given her-and there an end of it.

REGULATIONS FOR LENT IN THE DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

All days in Lent, with the exception of Sundays, are Fast Days of obligation.

By a special indult the use of flesh meat is allowed on every Sunday in Lent, with the exception of Palm Sunday; as well as once a day on the Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays of the five first weeks in Lent; but its use is forbidden on Palm Sunday, and the six other days of Holy Week, as well as on Ash Wednesday and the three following days. On those week days when flesh meat is allowed, no fish is allowed at the same time.

We would take the liberty of reminding our Irish friends that the collection for the St. Peter's Pence Fund will be taken up on Sunday next, at High Mass and at Vespers; and that the proceeds will, on St. Patrick's Day, be handed over to the Bishop of Montreal, who will in person lay the money so collect ed at the feet of the Sovereign Pontiff. To exhort Irish Catholics to be liberal on such an occasion would be not only superfluous, but insolent. They are of the same blood, the same old stock as well as of the same old faith, as were those gallant Irishmen, who freely shed their blood in defence of the Holy See and its rights on the field of battle; and we are sure that the Irish Catholics of Montreal Management:- Messrs. Nicholas Browne, Win. M. Donnah, Edward will approve themselves worthy of their noble hearted countrymen.

IRISH FAMINE RELIEF FUND .- The total amount collected in Montreal, and remitted to His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam, is now ascertained to have been \$3,674 45c.

We have been requested to state that the collection of the people of Sorel has been received. and the names of contributors shall be duly acknowledged in our next. The sum amounts to

IRISH RELIEF FUND, PERTH .- We underlatter did not entertain, and language he had stand from a correspondent at Perth that the amount collected at that place for the Irish Relief Fund was over \$400, not including the sum of \$50 which the Very Rev. Father M'Donagh. Vicar-General, sent to the Archbishon of Tuam as his subscription on the first intimation he received of the distress there, and before he had réceived any instructions from the Bishop to make a collection for that purpose.

> The Irish of the Missions of St. Joseph, Huntingdon and Dundee have remitted, through the hands of their Pastor, the Rev. M. Gagnier, to His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam, the sum of \$112. This, when we consider the condition of presiding. these Missions, is highly creditable to their warm bearted and generous population.

IRISH RELIEF FUND. - The Treasurer of the Irish Relief Fund, the Rev. M. Timlin, on Thursday last, forwarded to his Lordship the Bishop of this Diocese, a Checque for the amount collected in this town and vicinity up to date in aid of the destitute and suffering in certain parts of Ireland, amounting to upwards of Five Hundred Dollars (\$500). There are many localities yet to be heard from in this Mission, and this very handsome amount will, no doubt, be followed by a further instalment of donations from the charitable. When we consider the present depressed state of business, and the scarcity of money, which is generally felt at this season of the year, the amount already forwarded speaks volumes for the philanthropy and feeling of real Christian charity which generally characterises all classes and creeds in the community in which we live. When the subscription list has been closed, it will appear in our columns .--Cobourg Sentinel.

TEMPERANCE MEETING .- We are requested to stase that the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society will hold a meeting immediately after Vespers, next Sunday, and that badges will be the artifices, or as the profane would style them ready for all those who intend walking in the Procession on St. Patrick's Day. No one will be cate themselves from the dilerama in which the admitted into the ranks of the Society without a necessity of upholding both the bonor of Lord badge. And in order to prevent, confusion and Clarendon, and Count Cavour's credit for vera- delay on St. Patrick's Morning, it is hoped that year of his age. city, places them. The Times devotes an edito- as many as can possibly go to the meeting on

TEETOTALERS.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Montreal, March 13, 1862. Sir-I was much pleased to notice in the last number of the True WITNESS a few well-timed remarks upon the proposed celebration of our approaching Anniversary from a member of our St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society. With him I heartily join in the hope that every Teetotaler belonging to the St. Patrick's congregation will remember that Monday next, the 17th of March, is a day dedicated to the honor of Ireland's Patron Saint, and one which we love, and all are bound to observe. Yes, we should bear in mind, that the very highest tribute of respect and admiration which we can afford to St. Patrick is, after all, but a small acknowledgment indeed of the priceless gifts which he hath so bounteously bequeathed to us.

Let us, however, do what we can upon this Day to satisfy the obligations of our religion, as well as the claims of our Nationality. And with these objects in view, I join in the request made by your former correspondent, that every Teetotaller will hasten to his post on Monday next, glad to embrace so favorable an opportunity of publicly identifying himself with the cause of A TEETOTALER.

PROMENADE CONCERT .- As our readers will perceive on reference to the advertisement in another column, the St. Patrick's Society of this City are making preparations on a large scale to celebrate in a worthy manner the Anniversary of the Patron Saint of Old Ireland. Besides the Procession through the principal streets of the City in the forenoon, there will be a grand Promenade Concert in the evening at the City Concert Hall, which so far as regards artistic talent and choice music will surpass any thing that has been offered to the public during the season .-Mrs. Laura Honey Stevenson will aopear on the occasion; and three French artists, Messrs, Lavoie, Gurnette, and Lefeyvre, have kindly volunteered to sing selections from the opera of William Tell. The Tom Moore Club, and a number of Lady and Gentlemen Amateurs will lend their assistance. Addresses will be delivered by Marcus Doberty, Esq., President of the St. Patrick's Society; and by T. D. M'Gee, Esq., M.P.P. The proceeds will be devoted to the relief of the suffering Irish poor.

To the Editor of the True Watness.

Perth, March 7th, 1862. Six-The Annual Meeting of the St. Patrick's Socisty, having taken piace as usual, the following gentlemen were chosen as Office-Bearers of the Society

for the present year :--William Walsh, Esq.-President. H. S. Gallagher, Esq - 1st Vice President Timothy Enright, Esq. - 2nd Vice-President. Mr. Patrick Griffin - Treasurer

Mr. Peter M'Dermott - Grand Marshal. Mr. John Brennan-Recording Secretary. Mr. John Mangan-Corresponding Sec.

The following gentlemen form the Committee of Kennedy, Michael Leonard, Michael Harmey, Patrick

Hartney, John M'Cabill, Jeremiah Lacey, James Hartney, John & Control Doran, and Michael Hogin.

John Mangan, Cor. Sec.

To the Editor of the True Witness. Brockville, March 10th, 1862.

DEAR SIR-The Annual General Meeting of the Benevolent Association took place in the Separate School House, on Tuesday the 4th inst., when the following gentlemen were elected Office-Bearers for the present year :-President-Mr. P. J. Maher.

Vice-President-Mr. Thomas Braniff. Tressurer - Mr. Hugh Lennon.
Recording Secretary - Mr. James Rooney.
Corresponding Sec. - Mr. James Nolan.
Grand Marshal - Mr. Wm. Daniels. Deputy Grand Marshal-Mr. Mathew Barney.

Committee of Management-Messrs. John Brady, Patrick M'Gee, John Doyle, Edward Oaulfield, N. J. Agnew, Henry Mullen, and Edward Powers. It is generally understood amongst the members

that the coming Anniversary of our National Saint will be celebrated by a Procession. Yours, &c.,

JAMES NOLAN.

COBOURG ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

On Monday evening last the Fourth Annual Meeting of the above Society, for the election of officers, &c., was held in the St. Patrick's Hall, Cobourg, T. Duignan, Esq., President,

The election resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen as office-bearers for the current year, viz:

Joseph Pidgeon, Esq.,—President. Dr. P. G. Fergus,—1st Vice do. John Craig, Esq. - 2nd do do. Mr. D. McAllister .- Cor. Secret .ry. Mr. F. Duignan,-Rec. Secretary. Mr. P. Cummings. Treasurer. Mr. J. Duignan, - Marshal.

Assistant Marshals-Messrs. T. Walsh, P. Duffy, D. Heenan, John Dolon. Executive Committee .- Messrs. T. Duignau,

M. Cunningham. D. C. Feely, J. Murphy, P. Mourn, M. Curtin, P. Keon, B. Farry, B. Mullin .- Cobourg Sentinel.

Married.

At St. Patrick's Church, on the 4th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Dowd, Mr. Thomas Kelly, of St. Edward's, to Susan, daughter of the late Edward O Krefe, of

In Dublin, on the 15th alt. in the church of SS. Michael and John, by the Rev. N. Walsh, G.C., Mr. Simon J. Green, of that city, to Eliza Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Bryan Consedius, of Neuagh, County Tipperary, Ireland.

In this city, on the 11th instant, Marie Julie Trudeau, wife of Mr. H. Cotte, aged 26 years and 10 On Tuesday morning, 11th inst., at St. Antoine

Hall, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of John Torrance, Esq., aged 67.
In this city, on the 10th instant, William Gran, native of the County Fermanagh, Ireland, in the 23rd

year of his age.

In Rawdon, on the 1st instant, William Price, Esq. Pork—Prime, \$9.50 to \$10.50; Prime Mess, \$10.50 for sale at DALTON'S News Depot, Corner of Craig.

Advocate of this city, after a long and painful illness to \$11.50; Mess, \$13.to \$13.50.

which he bore with Obristian fortitude.—R.I.P. Dressed Hugs—Some parcels that have been de-

GRAND PROGRAMME

PROCES SION

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION,

FOURTH AND FIFTH COMPANIES OF PRINCE OF WALES' RIFLES,

> LIGHT INFANTRY, No. 1 HOSE COMPANY,

STUDENTS OF MONTREAL COLLEGE. AND

CHILDREN OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS SCHOOLS, ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIONAL

ROUTE OF PROCESSION ON ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

FESTIVAL OF IRELAND.

The Members of the St. Patrick's Society and the different Bodies who will take part in the Procession of St. Patrick's Day will form at the St. Patrick's Hall, Place d'Armes, at Eight o'clock A.M., on the morning of St. Patrick's

Day, and proceed to the St. Patrick's Church. After High Mass, the Procession will Re-form in Radegonde Street, and proceed by the Haymarket Square to Craig Street, down which to St. Denis Street, thence to Notre Dame Street, up which to M'Gill Street, through Great St. James Street to the St. Patrick's Hall, Place d'Armes, where the Procession will disperse.

That the American people are appreciative of any substantial service rendered them, is seen in the result of Dr. Ayer's enterprise. It was something of a venture for a chemist of his splendid reputation among the literati of the world, to risk it in the production of Cough Drops and Pills. I'm be boldly threw himself into the gap where his tolents could best subserve the public weat, and it is now easy to see that he did not misjudge the temper of his countrymen. Throughout this nation and some foreign lands, his name is foremost at the bedside of sickness -- while in the good he scatters, he is second to no living man's. He wins the brightest horrels man can wear, and enjoys in untold measure the luxury of doing good - ibserver, Dubuque, lova.



GRAND

PROMENADE CONCERT

EVENING OF St. PATRICK'S DAY.

A GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT WILL BE GIVEN BY THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY,

With the co-operation of the

St. Patrick's Temperance Society, NOS. 4 & 5 COMPANIES

PRINCE OF WALES' RIFLES.

HOSE COMPANY.

Monday Evening next The 17th March 1862.

CITY CONCERT HALL.

ADDRESSES Will be delivered by

Marcus Doherty, Esq., President of the St. Patrick's Society,

Thos. D'Arcy McGee, Esq., M.P.P.

The following ARTISTS have kindly vo-lunteered their services:— MRS. L. H. STEVENSON, PROF. SMITH, (Organist of St. Patrick's Church,)

PROF. ANDREW, MONS. FRANCOIS LAVOIE, MONS. FRANCOIS GUENETTE, MONS. FREDERICK LEFEBVRE, MR. E. WOODS,

THE TOM MOORE CLUB

And a number of Amateurs.

Prince's Celebrated Brass Band Will be in attendance.

Proceeds to be denoted to Charitable Purposes.

Tickets 25 cents each. To be had from members of the Committee; at the Music Stores and usual places; and at the Door on the Evening of the Entertainment.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Plour-Super, is off-red freely in quantity at \$4,95 on the sput, without it recting natice. Other kinds are selling in retail parties at about former quotation. Onimeal - \$3 80 to \$4

Wheat-A sale of 10,000 bushels from store, at somewhere between \$1 06 and \$1 07. Barley, Oats, Corn We can hear of no trausac-

tions, either on the spot or fur delivery.

Peas - Lutest sales 70 cents per 66 lbs. on the spot.

Ashes, per 112 lbs - Pots, \$5.65 to \$6.70; Pearls,
\$6.30 to \$6.40.

Butter - Store-packed, 11c to 12 c. Dairy, 13c to

Song Books, Almanaca, Diaries and Postsors Stamms.

tained on the way are still arriving; and the mild weather induces immediate sales at about \$4:40. Lard is in fair demand, and ranges from 71c to 8c.

Tallow-Bic to 9c. Eggs are in active demand at 17c. Seeds—Clover Seeds, \$3:75 to \$4:25, for common to good; Timothy, \$1:75 to \$2 -- Montreal Wilness.

St. Patrick's Literary Association.

GRAND

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

ST. PATRICK'S NIGHT, Monday next, March 17,

Bonaventure Hall.

PROGRAMME.

Address, by the President, T. J. Walsp, Esq. Overture Piano Professor Simon PROLOGUE,

Written for the occasion by T. D. McGee Esq., M.P.P. Spoken by Mr. J.P. Kelly.

ST. PATRICK AT TARA,

An Original Drama in 3 Acts, Compiled by the Rev. Mr. Bently, Director of the

Association. DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Laogare, King Paramount ... Mr. J. P. Kelly. Angus, King of Munster . . . Mr. B. Campion . Benignus, a Prince converted

by St. Patrick Mr.J. Dounelly. Morar, Drudis. Mr. J. Ronayne. Mr. W. Johnson. Oscar. Arindal, St. Patrick Mr. H. Teulon. Bards, &c.

Solo, Piano Forte, "The last Rose of Summer," with variations. Song, "Coleen dhas Cruteen on bho," ... Solo, Violin, "Sounds from Home,"... Jos Gang'l...

Gentleman Amateur Song, "Let Erin Remember the Days of Old"...Moore....

Lady Amateur

To conclude with an Original Comedy, taken from Dicken's "Posthumous Works of the Pickwick Club," by the Rev. Director of the Asso-

ciation, ontitled,--

CHOOSE YOUR COMPANY. DRAMATIS PERSONAL.

Pick-Wick, ; Pick-w. Pi Winckle, Snodgrass, Pi Mr E Farley Pickwickians | Mr J Ronayne | Mr H Toulon | Mr J P Kelly Lieut Tappleton Mr B Campion Dr Paine Mr J Sadlier
Bob. Sawyer, Medical Mr W Meagher
Peter Magnus, Students. Mr J Donnelly

The characters of both Plays will be supported exclusively by Members of the Asso-

Musical Director, Professor Simon. Mr. Voght, (late of Philadelphia,) has voluntcered to use one of his splendid Pianos

for this occasion. TICKETS 25 cents each. Curtain to rise at EIGHT o'clock precisely.

HERRINGS.

75 BARRELS, and HALF-BARRELS for Sale by J. M'DONALD & CO.,

Corner of M'Gill and St. Paul Streets. Montreal, March 13, 1862.

PRIME MACKEREL. Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Barrels and Halves. RYAN, BROTHERS & CO.,

St. Peter Street. Montreal, Feb. 27, 1862.

WANTED,

BY A LADY of several year's experience, a Situation as Organist and Teacher of a Catholic School. The best of references given.

Address, if by letter, post-paid, "M. Y. R.," TRUE
WITNESS Office, Montreal.

SEEDS----SEEDS----SEEDS.

R. J. DEVINS.

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

NEXT THE COURT HOUSE, MONTREAL, (Premises formerly occupied by Alfred Savage & Co.) JUST Received direct from

FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN, A large assortment of the finest fresh.

GARDEN, FIELD, POT HERB and

FLOWER SEEDS. FOR SALE, all kinds of CLOVER AND TIMO-

Song Books, Almanaca, Diaries and Postage Stamps, for sale at DALTON'S News Depot, Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal

FRANCE PROSESSI SASSIBLE PROSESS The Address, in reply to the Speech from the Throne, which has been anxiously looked for, was reads on the 17th fult. The following passages are interesting to Catholics :— : (1) 1 (4)

"Letters and the arts unite voluntarily under glorious reigns—all great things hold together.—In the same order of ideas the members, of the corps of education, although treated with less parsimony than hitherto, merit the ideas of improvement which occupy the attention of your Minister of Public Instruction of The competiand the progress of study owes to their devotion results worthy of attention. In conclusion, we would desire that it were possible to secure for the ministers of public worship, towards whom the hand of your Majesty, was already extended at the commencement of your reign, a salary more in accord with the charges of their functions. While abundant private liberality seeks out religious congregations the parochial clergy remain poor under the weight of their labor and duties towards the world. Thus, as the Emperor said, the Church ought to give to Cæsar what belongs to Casar; but it would be desirable (and the Emperor would be delighted at it) that the resources of the State may permit it some day to accord to the worthy priests upon whom more especially the care of souls devolves that which their modesty dares not demand, but which their necessities and dignity require. [Expressions of approbation.

"Sire, with respect to foreign Cabinets, your relations are amicable and confiding. At home all breathes peace, all tends to useful and productive enterprises, which war could not but compromise. That is a fact which must have struck the august guests whose visits aftest their cordiality. It is a fact which results from the internal energy in which our activity is displayed. France and her chief only demand to be seen closely to be judged in their honorable love of concord. We have consequently differences only with distant barbarians who revolt against the rights of nations. Our soldiers and seamen have made China and the extreme East repent of it. It will not be long ere Mexico, in her turn, shall receive the merited chastisement of her unworthy proceedings. May the expedition concerted with Spain and England be prosecuted energetically by the common accord of the three Powers, and procure complete satisfaction for our fellowcitizens and our national interests. Nearer to us, in that land of Italy delivered by our arms from the yoke of the foreigner, continues to prevail a painful conflict which divides opinions and deceives consciences. The diplomatic documents communicated on this subject to the great bodies of the State have proved to us how much the confidence which the Senate reposed in your Majesty was legitimate and opportune. Your Government, in making allowance for international exigencies, has not lost sight of the interests of Catholicism, and your Majesty has practised with as much uprightness as prudence the policy openly proclaimed by you, and which, in the address of 1861, received from the Senate an adhesion so complete. You will persist, Sire, in your work of protection and conciliation, as we will persevere in our confidence and our convictions. Doubtless, you experience the regret that we also keenly feel at still encountering immoderate pretensions, sometimes resistance and immobility; but your counsels are those of Wisdom, and we must not be tired with saying, in do without calm and moderation in order to be established; then, that the justest cases are led astray by extreme refusals, and are incompatible with the good conduct of human affairs. Sire, vour Majesty, who fills so nobly abroad the part of mediator, has a right to invoke within the reconciliation of minds. Let party clamor be silent, then, before the confidence of the nation. Let the policy of Legitimist interests remain victorious over what yet remains of the policy of passions. The first, which is yours, makes the country march from progress to progress. The second, which has but too much prevailed in the past, can only weaken and delay us. This is not what the Senate will ever take for guide; and we shall not forget that if liberty is not serious but by independence, it is not durable but by moderation."

It is rumored that Prince Napoleon is dissatisfied with the terms of the address on the Roman question, and will move an amendment. The Journal des Debats states that com-

plaints are being made of the French ports of the presence of several Confederate privateers in their waters. " Never," adds the Debais,-"Will public opinion in the civilised world admit that privateers can be assimilated to ships of war. No doubt ships of war seize enemy's vessels and confiscate them, and we do not believe that this right will be speedily abolished. Each belligerent naturally endeavors to enfeeble and to defeat his enemy by all possible means, and that is true by land as well as by sea. But the State navy does not exercise its right with the object of gain. The honor of the flag it represents is a guarantee that it will not commit any excess or any act of uselest severity. Morever, it is bound to observe certain rules of international law .-It brings its prizes into port, and has them condemned by a competent tribunal. The privateer, on the contrary, plunders and burns in the open sea to divide the spoils of its victims among a crew composed of the dregs of the maritime population of every country. How can we be certain that a Southern privateer has not seized a French vessel in the middle of the ocean, and set it on fire after having murdered all on board to destroy all traces of its crime! We now begin to comprehend, therefore, by palpable facts how much it is to be regretted that the stipulations of the treaty of Paris are not applicable to America as thy are to Europe. The disquietude which such a state of things must produce has found an echo in the English Parliament. Lord Derby pointed out in a different point of view from ours the prejudice caused to English commerce by the American war: We are aware of the Federal Government when, at the period us in corruption and treason.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. of the treaty of Paris, it though it was for its adtream and trail and the second of the second and replied evasively to the proposal made to it to sign the convention with the European Powsurrection has broken out in the South that it in-vokes the benefit of a div of which it refused to absolutely unjust, to appose this argument to the would recoil from them with more maffected disgust demand of the Federal Government. The Administration which made a negative reply to the proposal of the European Powers was an Administration named by the South, and was composed, in a great part, of the men who are at the head of the separatist insurrection supported and patronized by M.M. Jefferson Davis, Floyd, such steps. Mason and Stidell.

-Among the diplomatic correspondence published in the Times, is a despatch from the British Ambassador in Paris to Earl Russell; dated Jan. 24. It relates to the rumours prevalent at that date mmong the officers employed in the Mexican expedition that they were going to place the Archduke Maximilian upon the throne of that

"I thought it necessary to question M. Thouvenel upon the subject. I inquired of M. Thouvenel whether any negotiations had been pending between this Government and that of Austria with reference to the Archduke Maximilian .-His Excellency replied in the negative. He said that the negociations had been carried on by Mexicans only, who had come over for the purpose and gone to Vienna."

The answer of M. Thouvenel that no " negotrations were pending ' between the French Government and that of Austria may be, and probably is, true; but if M. Thouvenel had been asked whether any pourparlers, overtures, or conversations had ever passed between the Emperor Napoleon and the Archduke Maximilan, perhaps his answer would be different; or it may he that he had no knowledge of the fact, for the Emperor, when an idea enters his head, seldom begins by informing his Munsters or by opening negotiations in the sense meant in the despatch. I have some reason to know that the idea of putting the Archduke Maximilian on the throne of Mexico has been in the Emperor's head for the last 18 months, at least. It was talked of, vaguely to be sure, but still talked of, in certain circles of Parisian society long before January last, and I heard it alluded to in a distant provincial town in October last. Did etiquette allow of questions being put to the Emperor as they are to his Minister of Foreign Affairs - not about official negotiations, but about non-official negotiations with the Archduke himself, or with General Almonte, the Mexican Minister, the answer would probably be less negative than that of M. Thouvenel. As I have already observed, the idea bus been a cherished one of the Emperor for a long time past, and though Ministers may not know these things, they are seen to coze out sconer or later in society. Whether the idea originated with the Emperor himself, pleased as he has been with the character of the Archduke, or whether it was first put out as a feeler by Almonte I cannot say.

It has been said that the Archduke accepted the offer without hesitation. This is not true. The Archduke replied to the overtures made to him, that he could not accept or refuse a throne which was not yet in existence. When rival factions in Mexico were put down, the wrongs of the contracting Powers redressed or revenged, brigandage crushed, and public tranquillity restored, then, indeed, if the Mexican people turned towards him and invite him to rule over them as a constitutional Sovereign he did not think he should hesitate.

A French physician who lived for many years in Mexico, where he acquired considerable wealth, was, tion. He denounced the Confessional, and all those about a fortnight or three weeks since, requested to who frequent it; he denounced "the religion of the attend a private conference with a well-known sena- | Fope," which he said was " not the religion of Christ," dom, and we must not be med with soying, in tor and, I think, a Minister, in order to give his and he uttered a comprehensive anathema against opinion whether from his knowledge of the state of the st things in that country, he thought a monarchica! form of government would suit the Mexicans or be accepted by them. He gave his opinion decidedly in the affirmative, with the reservation, however, that any Prince proposed for that purpose should not be a Spaniard.

According as the civil war in America continues without hopes of a speedy solution, commercial em-barrassments become greater in France. Merchants find no employment for their capital, and remain in-active. It is an instructive fact that the only industry now prosperous is that which the Protectionists prophesied would be annihilated by the commercial treaty with England. The iron-masters are the only manufacturers who are disposing of their produce at remunerating prices.

The French papers publish an official document of which, as they say in the guarded language which in France is a matter of necessity in dealing with any of the acts of the authorities, "our readers will not fail to appreciate the importance." It is an order of the Prefect of the Aude suppressing the Conference of the Society of St. Vincent of Paul, which has hitherto been authorised to exist at Limoux notwithstanding the suppression of the Central Administration of the Society decreeing legal penalties against its members if they should henceforth meet, and consigning "the books, registers, correspondence, and naternal" belonging to the Society, and all money actually belonging to it," to the Mayor of Limoux. who is to be respon-sible for the preservation of the same." The reasons given for this violent act are : That "M. de Sainte Valiere, styling himself 'President of the Conference of Limoux, and professing to act in its name, has called upon the Minister of the Interior to maintain the Council General of the Society." That this act had been protested against by twenty-three members of the Conference; and "although the demand had not been regularly voted by the Conference, as appears by the protest of the 23 members, it still shows that some members of the Conference desired to pervert the Society into an instrument of their political passions or their personal ambition," which is "essentially opposed to the spirit of moderation and dignity by which such associations ought always to be inspired." It is not easy to exaggerate the importance of this act as a proof of the absolute subjection of all charitable and religious societies in France to the authority of the State. When the general Society of St. Vincent of Paul was dissolved, we were assured that the individual conferences were to enjoy full freedom of action; and that all that was objected to was their union into a single corporate body by the superintendence of a Central Board sitting at Paris. It now appears that any one of the local Conferences is at any moment subject to be broken up, and its funds confiscated, if its President presents to the Home Office a petition directly and avowedly on the affairs of the Society which does not express admiration of the acts of the Minister, and secure his approbation .- Weekly Regis-

The Archbishop of Paris, at a meeting of Cures which he recently held at the residence of the Cure of the Madeleine, told them "that they must be prepared for persecution." These words from the lins of one so timid, have caused great surprise. That they were spoken I know from a witness. Persecution is not, in my opinion, the most imminent danger. - 20 1第15 ... - ごき 44 ()

न्यात्मक अनुस्थित कर्षा । यह नेहरी प्रतिस्था

from M. Louis Yeuillov's recent, work, the M. Parfum world has recently invented long range weapons; strictly incognite, refuses all invitations, and pays no de Rome," a definition of Passaglia, of which if but you know very well that the Ohurch has also visits, nor will pay any while in Vienna, except to it is genuine, we only say, as Oatholics, we are bound to sincerely regret that any Catholic, especialers, and that at p esent it is only because an in- iy one like M. Louis Veuillot (whose religious earbeen compelled to differ from him), should have allowed hunself to indulge in imprecations so fearful. admit the authority. It would, hevertheless bee We are very sure that there is no man in Europe who Property of the Paragraph

The Diritto of to-day contains the following :1155 "Garibaldi, having been informed that in some towns claudestine enrolments are being made in his name, has requested us to declare that he has neither authorized nor recommended the adoption of any

A pelition from the citizens of Bergamo against the Bishop of that place was referred to the Minister of Public worship.

In the Armoniu of Wednesday we read from Lieg-

horn in a letter that:—
"This Government, to whom it is nothing to tram ple on the most sucred rights, will, when it suits her even put on one side that decency; which no one ought to neglect under any circumstances of time; place, or person. Of this shameful fault it has been guilty in the imprisonment of Monseigner Corli (late Vicar Apostolic of Agra). He was arrested in the Capuchin Convent at Leghorn, on the morning of the 21st of this month about nine o'clock, by two gendarmes. He was at once led to the public jail, called Dei Dominicani, a den of the most abandoned ruffians. A gloomy cell was assigned to him, which contained two benches side by side for a bed, and a mattrass upon them, which certainly did not make the miserable couch more comfortable, and a clumsy table, with a chair to match, and no light in the evening to drive away the darkness from that living As to his food it was like that of the rest .-But that is not all. The cell of the Bishop was un-der those where women of bad character were confined, while these at both sides contained criminals of the lowest populace, and one can well imagine their nature. Behold the veneration which is nourished towards the sublime Episcopal authority!

FREE PRESS IN A FREE STATE. - In the Echo (Conservative paper) of Bologna we read :-

"It is now a month that our editor has been in prison. From the prisons of Torrone, he has recently been transferred to the political prisons of St. Giovanni in Monte, and again shut up in a dungeon [segreta]. The greatest rigour is used towards him; his family cannot enable him even to receive his dinner save by great difficulty, and with the greatest trouble.

Great hopes were entertained by the Revolutionary crew of a speedy end to the life of the Holy Father, and their telegrams spread the glad tidings of

the approaching event. The Correspondance de Rome, a paper published here in French, gave these ill-wishers of the Pope a very bitter pill a few days ago. It informed them that the Pope's family (Mastai) is celebrated for longevity: that the Pope is 68 years of age; that his two brothers, and one sister, are of the ages of 82, 78, and 75 years respectively; that his father died at the age of 84, his mother at 82, and his grandfather at 96 - and the Revolutionary vermin are advised to base their prognostications on these data. Small comfort for them, I trow!

On Candlemas-day, while the Holy Father was blessing the Faithful in St. Peter's, a terrible thing was happening in Bologua.

I quote from the Osservatore Romano; its correspondent, writing from Bologua on February 3rd, says, that all the well-disposed people in the city were scandalised by the quite unexpected presence there of the infamous monk Pantaleo, whose coming was duly heralded by printed placards fixed on the walls, informing the Bolognese that he should expect to see them in a certain church on Candlemas-day, to hear the true Gospel of Christ" expounded by him.

Immense crowds attended, the writer says, and after the apostate had said a sacrilegious Mass, he mounted into the pulpit, and for an hour or more regaled his hearers with a discourse abounding in blasphemy and language of the most frightful kind, against all who are barring the way of the Revolusuitical religion of the Bishop of Rome." Afterwards he spoke of the mode whereby Italy should be regenerated and cleared of the "filth which contaminates her"-a main feature in his scheme being the ridding of the land of "the followers of the bypocritical and counterfeit religion of Christ." He prophesied that in short time Rome and Venice will be restored to Italy, not by Victor Emmanuel, who (he said) is incompetent to do it, but by "Christ incurnate in Garibaldi, whose principal Chaplain (he emphatically exclaimed) [am."

On the same day he delivered two other addresses in the same vein to great audiences, and his most extravagant utterances were vociferously applauded He was quite bold and open in denouncing the Executive of Piedmont as being perfectly incompetent to make a United Italy. His only hope was in "a really Christian Republic, with Garibaldi as Chief." This Pantaleo is the man who acted as Garibaldi's private chaplain" in his fillibustering enterprise in Sicily; he was appointed by Garibaldi to some post of honour and emolument in the Island of Sicily; he came afterwards to Naples, and there, as you may remember, he preached, and compared the Garibaldian entrance into Naples with that of our Saviour into Jerusalem, and gave the preference, upon the whole, to Garibaldi! All this is shocking, but it is, after all, encouraging. Such things nauscate those who are at first inclined to be enchanted with them. The time of disenchantment is at hand, believe me. -and the suppressed passages, as I am told, are of such a nature as to stir up the dormant faith and courage of men infinitely more phlegmatic than our Gallic neighbours, if they were only given to the public. - Cor. of Table!

A letter from Rome, the 4th, published by the Journal de Bruxelles, says, " The Court of Rome complains of the maccuracies contained in the communication of the Ambassador (Lavalette), to M. Thouvenel. It is simply stated in it that the Cardinal Secretary of State said, "All concession between the Holy See and its despoilers is impossible. Neither the Pope, nor the Sacred College, nor a Council, would have the right to yield the least part of the dominious of the Church." Now, the Minister of the Holy Father said something more, and my information, in this respect, is derived from a good source. He forcibly contrasted the Emperor's promises with their continual violation since the beginning of the war of Italy, and asked the Ambassador why the solemn declarations on this matter in favour of the temporal sovereignty of the Pope, had only ended in the sterile and ironical guarantee, with which the Emperor now boasted that he surrounded the sucred person of the Fether of the Faithful. "Do not deceive yourself, Marquis," said the Cardinal in conclusion, "whatever may happen, the Pope will still be Pope, and we know what we have to do in due time and place." The Ambassador asked with an ill-concealed anxiety whether the Holy Father intended to leave Rome, and seek refuge in the midst of any Catholic nation. "I have no commission to answer so serious a question," answered the Cardinal. "All that my instructions allow me to tell you is, that the Pope will always be Pope. Should he have to decide on a second exile, the place matters but little for him. The Sultan himself will

blessing of a Pope, an old man, and an exile. The it is proper here to mention that he is travelling

more rapidly effected, and more cleverly organised, the uniform of an English colonel, nor has be been of the results of the increase of wealth in the country, we find the Government rapidly clearing off the old debts with which the country was encumbered since its days of internal trouble and confusion ... The royal signature has just been affixed to a decree for the payment to France of the debt of 1823, amounting to twenty millions of piastres. Some time ago the English fanatics would pretend that none of these things could possibly happen it Spain did not adopt the principles of the Reformation, and swear by Queen Elizabeth of England and the Thirty-Nine Articles! -Nation. GERMANY.

We have received the text of the reply of the Prussian Government to the Austrian and Wurzbourg Note of the 2d of February respecting the reform of the actual Constitution of the German Confederation. It is dated the 14th of February. Copies of this reply have been sent to all those Governments who signed the Austrian note. Prussia declines to join a Conference on the bases laid down in the Austrian Note.

After replying to various points in the Austrian Note, the Prussian Note concludes as follows :-

"The Prussian Government does not remain befulfilment of her Federal duties, for the defence of his incognito. interests really German, in serious efforts to render justice to the legitimate national aspirations, and make them be adopted by the other Confederate Governments. But it has never taken advantage of those duties faithfully accomplished to attempt to be entitled to take a step such as has been taken by the Governments who signed the identical note against Prussia. In the realization of the ideas of reform indicated at the end of the said note, and which tend to create, 'for the whole Confederation' a constitution with an efficacious executive power, a common legislation and Parliament, and which are not unconnected with the aspirations of a more vast 'political consolidation' for non-German territories, as already manifested in the Austrian despatch of the 5th November, the Prussian Government would see a far greater danger for the existence of the Confederation than in the reforms proposed in the Prussian despatch of the 20th December.

"Nevertheless, the Prussian Government does not intend to lay a protest against a simple statement of the views relative to the basis of reform. It thinks that it is wiser to reserve its final judgment until a plan of reform shall have been presented to it, which will give it the opportunity of discussing it with the Imperial Government. For the present the Prussian Government considers beyond a doubt the practical impossibility of a reform according to the present, general indications, and, these being indirectly in opposition to its own point of view, it must necessarily declare as impractible the opening of a conference on reform attempted on such a basis.

"To His Excellency, Count de Rechberg." The following is the text of the proposition laid before the Prussian Chamber of Deputies by M. de Carlowitz on the 14th just, respecting the recognition of the King of Italy :-

"That the Chamber do decide to vote the declaration, that it is in the interest of Prussia to delay no longer in recognizing the Kingdom of Italy.

The Bill "on Ministerial responsibility" has been adopted by the Committee of the Upper Prussian Chamber by eight votes against four, with the important modification, however, that Ministers cannot be sentenced unless they openly violate the express regulations of the law.

The question of the Electorate of Hesse is actually before the Prussian Chamber of Deputies. M. de Twesten, the first speaker, insisted upon the necessity of Prussia interfering by force of arms. Count Bernstorff replied, that the Government was firmly resolved that any alteration in the Constitution of the Electorate of Hesse of 1831 should be operated only by legal and constitutional means. The debate was adjourned.

The Prussian papers devote long articles to the tween Austria and the so-called Wurzbourg Coalition (Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Hanover, Saxony, Hesse-Darmstadt, and Nassau) and Prussia.

The National Zeitung of Berlin says:-The most easy part of the work has been done. A suitable reply has been sent to the insolence of Austria and of the Wurzbourg Governments. Doubtless it is no great thing for a military State to put down a miserable diplomatic demonstration like that which has just been made. That demonstration was so miserable and shameful that, if the Minister of Foreign Affairs had at once sent their passports to all the Envoys whose Governments took part in it, it would have served them right. Prussia is not sunk so low as to allow herself to be led by the nose by MM. Schmerling, Reciberg, and Co. That fine company has dared to ask Prussia her opinion on the best possible reform for the Federal Constitution. They knew very well what the reply would be, and, after having received it, they deliberate for six weeks, and then issue a protest against views which were given at their own request. The people and all friends of Prussia will approve the Government for having treated this miserable attack with contempt Let Prussia at once recognize the King of Italy. We owe no respect to Austria; that respect which we have hitherto shown her is put down as weakness, and has encouraged these insolent attacks. The Wurzbourg Governments have fancied that Prussia is weak; she must, therefore, show herself stronger than they imagine. Let her recognize Italy, and then they will say that Prussia is a State with which it is advisable to remain on good terms. If our Government has not sufficient moral strength to do this they will console themselves for the diplomatic check they have just received; the Berlin Note of the 14th of February will not hurt them, as they will remain convinced that Prussia dare not do any thing disagreeable to them, and that'at the utmost

she can only say a few harsh words to them." AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, FEB. 14 .- The Prince of Wales arrived in this capital on Wednesday, the 12th inst., soon after 2 p.m., by express train from Munich. The time of travel between that city and Vienna has lately been considerably extended by the floods, which have damaged the railway line and ontailed about three hours' transit by horse-road, in quaint old diligences and other exploded vehicles, with broken windows and crazy wheels, disinterred for the occasion from the ancient coachhouses where they had long been mouldering. Indeed, such carriages are now so out of date that the narrowest search was apparently unequal to discovering a sufficiency of them, and omnibuses were taken down by rail from Vienna to ply upon the old highway, which had been abandoned to carts and private carriages. For the passage of the Prince, however, an effort was made, and the ordinary time of the journey from Munich to Vienna since the floods set in was shortened by nearly seven hours. His Royal Highness was received at the Vienna terminus by Lord Bloomfield, Prince Augustus of Saxe Cohourg-Gotha, and Mr. Julian Fane, and proceeded at once to the Archduke Charles Hotel, where two floors had been prepared for the reception of himself, and suite. He, had, arrived but a very not refuse to give him an asylum; and in the pre-short time when the Emperor Francis Joseph called sence of the Vicar of Jesus Christ, the people of upon him. The Archarkes also called As the Vithat there was something strange in the conduct of public?" If so, why are our dearest and most sacred of the Federal Government when, at the period us in corruption and treason. the Agree of the second of the

hers." Cor. of Weekly Register : 1 1 17 Minutes of return those paid to him by the Emperor, the Arch The Spanish kingdom is making great progress under the able government of our countryman, Mar shall O'Donnel The expedition to Mexico has been shall be than that of either France or England; and as one going to evening parties at which he met the ex-of the results of the increase of wealth in the country. Dukes of Modena and Tuscany, nor has he dined with the Emperor, inor resolved to prolong his stay in Vienna for some days at the equest of His Impeing present at Prince Schwarzenberg's great ball on Monday next. Some of these inventions are merely silly; others are evidently malicious. The Prince wears plain clothes, and has not once appeared in any other costume; he has been to no evening parties; the Emperor was very desirous he should dine with him, but he positively declined; he is so far from intending to prolong his stay that he leaves at half-past 6 to-morrow morning for Trieste, where the steamer Osborne waits to convey him to Corfu, whence he will proceed to Alexandria, up the Nile, to Thebes, then to Jerusalem, Beyrout—in short, the tour chalked out for him, and about which you are probably better acquainted in England than we are here. As to the presumption that he would go to Prince Schwarzenberg's ball—even were he to be here when it occurred-that could have its rise only in great ignorance of the common proprieties of life, as understood in England, at least, where people do not go to balls within two months of a parent's death.
What the Prince of Wales has done here has been to hind any of her Confederates in the conscientious live in the most retired manner, rigidly maintaining

The inundations in the Austrian dominions have assumed the proportions of a great public calamity, They are due to the suddenness and rapidity of the thaw, and are doing great mischief in various parts of the empire, being especially a cruel infliction upon the poorer classes, who, in many instances, are driven from their dwellings, and find no shelter elsewhere. In the night from the 6th to the 7th inst., a hard frost set in again here, and in that from the 7th to the 8th; it was yesterday reported that several deaths had taken place from exposure. Subscriptions have been actively set on foot in Vienna for the sufferers, and the Emperor has headed the list with 10,000 florins.

DRESDEN, FEB. 14 .- The official Dresden journal of to-day publishes a letter from Vienna asserting that the Austrian Government intends effecting a revision of the Concordat, and that the Pope had most readily expressed his acquiescence in the proposal. It is added that negotiations on the subject will probably be commenced shortly.

VIENNA, FEB. 9 .- In addition to the two letters recently addressed to you from Pesth, another ought to suffice to give a tolerably clear idea of the state of feeling and aspect of affairs at that head-quarters of Hungarian politics, and to place before you the present views and aspirations of the Hungarians, so far as I was able to gather them during my late short visit to their capital. The desire for an amicable arrangement with Vienna, if such could be brought about without a positive sacrifice of what they claim as their Constitutional rights, is evidently very strong among them, and, perhaps, owes part of its strength to a certain degree of discouragement, which it would be erroneous, however, to construe into an indication of discomfiture or of probable abandonment of their cause.

RUSSIAN POLAND.

The Cathedral of St. John and the Church of the Bernardines were reopened to-day by Archoishop Filinski and Bishop Plater. The other churches of Warsaw will be re-opened to-morrow.

Monsignor Felinski, the new Archbishop of Wareaw, has delivered an allocution, in which he urged the people of Warsaw to abstain from singing hymns which give offence to the Government, but to pray for their country.

The Archbishop said, - " If any power whatever were to prohibit you from praying for your country I would exhort you not to obey."

The Schlesische Zeitung of Breslau publishes a letter from Warsaw, in which it is asserted on authentic information, that, should the present tranquillity of Warsaw remain undisturbed, the Emperor Alexander II. will pay a visit to that city in the ensuing spring.

An abject letter, purporting to be the petition for mercy of the Abbe Bialobrzeski, declaring that he had only ordered the churches of Warsaw to be shut because the people insisted on singing hymns of which the Government disapproved, went the round of the press some ten days or a fortnight ago. It was of course a forgery, and is now admitted to be

We do not know to whom the forgery is to be attributed, nor what reason there may be for supposing the Russian Government to be a party to it. An other story, that the Pope had despatched a Brief to censure the Polish patriotic movement in Posen, has also been contradicted.—Tablet.

INDIA.

Absurd stories regarding the apprehension of Nana Sahib at Kurrachee, which have been for some time current in India, must have reached England. The Nana is alive, and believed by Government to be at this moment somewhere on the Nepaulese or Thibetan frontier. All the papers referring to him are with the Secretary of State for India. Even when he dies it will be long till the natives are convinced of the fact. For some years we may expect a Nana from time to time to tura up in half a dozen places at once. But this uncertainty is not favorable to political quiet. The supposed Nana Sahib has been brought down

in irons to Bombay, and lodged in Tannah gaol.

The New York Tublet points out the beauties of Yankee Freedom and Yankee civilisation. It says:
—"The old "No-Popery" cry is raised again, and
the spirit that moved the Philadelphian rioters to burn down the temples of the living God, and to trample oe the cross that had crowned their summits when it fell crashing to the ground, that same spirit is acroad rampant as ever. At a time when Catholics are shedding their blood in thousands for the Union, leaving their families and their homes to throw themselves into the van of the Old Flag's defenders, so that even the most bitter of their enemies are moved to do them justice, these loyal Pennsylvanians are valiantly fighting Catholicity at home, and showing their gratitude to the Catholic soldiers of the Union by debarring Catholic children who are so unhappy as to be the inmates of their charitable institions from all instruction in their own religion, or even receiving the sacraments of their Church! Here is loyalty—here is "American civilization"—here, certainly, is American gratitude! We did hope that after the generous stand made by Catholics for the Union, there would be an end of this disgraceful persecution of Catholics, which has so long furnished a weapon to the enemies of American institutions!we were fain to hope that a more enlightened spirit would prevail amongst Protestants in their intercourse with Catholics-Pennslyvania, it seems, will not suffer that dear delusion to be entertained—in bot haste her ancients and her elders rush forward to unfurl the banner of persecution, more dangerous at the present moment to the national cause than the Stars and Bars of the Rebels. They must be mad, stark, staring mad - Popery-mad they undoubtedly are, and if they be not properly secured and bound down by the stern justice of public opinion, the mischief they may do is incalculable. Enough has been done to make Uatholics seriously ask: " Are we or are we not on an equality with the other citizens of this Re-

A footman learned from his master that mal-a-propos meant "out of place" Meeting, a brother foot-men who had been discharged; he exclaimed, "Ah my dear fellow, I am: sorry for you; you are mal-apropos !"

INFORMATION WANTED, OF MICHAEL HENNESSY. When last heard from, in 1858, he was in Ogle County, Illinois. Any information concerning him will be most thankfully received by his wife, MARY HENNESSY, St. Rochs, Quebec.

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The Title and Table of Contents suggests the character of this work, which the Rev. Author designates in the following Dedication: "This Treatise on the Sacred Infancy of our Most Dear and Blessed Redeemer, is laid with the most Tender Devotion, the most Humble Confidence, Reverential Worship, at the Feet of Saint Joseph, the Spouse of Mary, and the Great Foster-Father of on: Lord."

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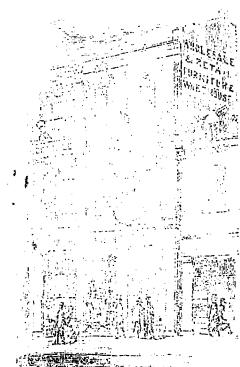
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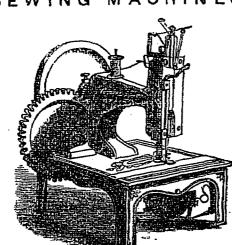
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N.B.—There is no Marble Factory in Canada has so much Marble on hand. June 9, 1859.

The Montreal Gazette

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THOMAS M'KENNA WOULD beg to intimate to his Customers and the Public, that he has W

REMOVED his Plumbing, Gas and Steam-fitting Establishment TO THE

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

(Formerly occupied by Mitchell & Oo.,) where he is now prepared to execute all Orders in

where he is now prepared to execute all Orders in his line with promptness and despatch, and at most reasonable prices.

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

manlike manner. The trade supplied with all kinds of Iron Tubing

on most reasonable terms. on most reasonable terms.

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

which has given complete satisfaction.

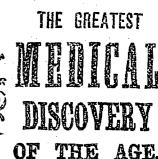
Montreal, May 2, 1861.

D. O'GORMON,

BOAT BUILDER.

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

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



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

From the worst Scrofula down to the common Pimples He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder hu-

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

mor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth. One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of beils Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.

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

ears and blotches among the hair. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly erruption of the skin.

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

Three or four bottles are warranted to core salt Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of

scrofula, DIRECTIONS FOR USE .- Adult, one table spoonfol per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in had casts of Scrofula.

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

For Inflamation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag when going to bed. For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected

part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the

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

For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid field ozing through the skin, soon hardening on the surface; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it in.

For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so
than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple,
covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes

the itching and scales will disappear in a few days, but you must keep on with the Ointment until the skin gets its natural color,
This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to.

forming running sores; by applying the Ointment,

Price, 2s 6d per Box. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Warren Street, Roxbury Mass.

For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces. Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the readers of the TRUE WITNESS with the testimony of the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylumn, Bos-

ton:--

ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM, Boston, May 26, 1858.
Mr. Kennedy—Dear Sir—Permit me to return you

my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asy-lum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors so prevalent among children, of that class so neglected before entering the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly doen your dis-covery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by scrofula and other humors.

ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB, Superioress of St. Vincents Asylum.

ANOTHER. Dear Sir—We have much pleasure in informing you of the benefits received by the little orphans in our charge, from your valuable discovery. One is particular suffered for a length of time, with a very sore leg; we were afraid amputation would be necessary. We feel much pleasure in informing jou that he is now perfectly well.

Sistems of St. Joseph,

Hamilton, C. W.