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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1862.

AN IRISH BOY'S ADVENTURES. CHAPTER Live Chicago

About thirty years ago, in a small room, in the town of Waterford, three persons, an elderly man and woman, and a boy, were seated round a ifire, on a dreary December evening. The room was scantily furnished, and the few articles in it were poor in appearance. On the walls were two small, colored prints, one representing the Madouna, the other St. Joseph. Over the mantel-piece was a roughly-framed pencil sketch, bearing the initials, "P. B.;" and above this was a blank, clean space on the wall, which showed where a large picture had hung. On a small table, in a corner, lay a few educational works, some drawings of buildings, and a copybook; and beneath it lay two sets of stonemason's tools. It was plain that the owners of the room had been coming down the hill lately, and had parted from

some of their possessions by the way.

God knows, it isn't my wish, Mary; you know well I don't like to lave the ould spot, if it could be helped: but what are we to do? This is the third week we're out o' work, and I see no chance o' getting any aither. Peter Butler said in his letter, that if Phil there, and me, was in Bradford, we'd be imployed at once, for they're always buildin' there. You could stop wid your sister till we wrote, and thin you could join us

'Yes, mother, cheer yourself up,' said the last speaker's son, a lad of sixteen, with black animated eyes, and a bright intelligent face, 'it's only for a week or a fortnight, and then, please God, we shall be all together once more.

' Well, dears,' said his mother, drying her eyes, it may be all for the best; God grant it. I I den't like to be puttin' myself in your way, Martin, she continued, addressing her husband but somehow or other, I can't get over a foolish feelin' I have that something wrong will happen if you lave me.

'Tur, woman dear, never mind that. Well, will we go on Monday, thin? You know there is no time to be lost, Mary.'

His wife gave consent with a sigh, and it was arranged that the father and son should sail for Eugland, and seek employment at Bradford, leaving the mother with her sister in Waterford.

For some years Martin Byrne had worked at his trade of stonemason, and had enjoyed modego ill with him. Work became slack in Waterford, and when his employer failed in business, he found it almost impossible to get work elsewhere for himself and his son. It is needless to quote the old proverb. Ill luck came not alone always been infirm, grew worse than ever; and money he had saved ...

wrote to him, informing him that stonemasons' wearing away his patient's little remaining work was plentiful, and well paid for there, and strength, torbade him to proceed. Delirium advising him to go thither with his wife and son. take Peter Butler's advice, and in the beginning ed on till the evening of next day, when he apof the second week of December, father and son Chumley, one of the principal builders in Brad-

At the time of the two Byrnes' arrival, the come visitor: the scarlet fever, in its worst form, was making dreadful havoc among the poor. In that quarter of the town in which noverty compelled our two friends to take up their abode, many families had been attacked, and the greatest dread was entertained of contagion. Seeing that disease was in Bradford, Martin Byrne wrote to his wife, suggesting that she should remain in Waterford till he and his son had earned sufficient to buy some furniture, and the scarlet fever had disappeared from Bradford. He received in return a long letter containing his wife's expression of sorrow for being unable to rejoin them, accompanied by such lengthy cautions as affection prompts, to take great care.

One evening, nearly a fortnight after this, the father and son were walking homeward after work, the former talking cheerfully of the prospect of a speedy reunion with his wife.

'Yes, Phil, if we only had another pound saved, we'd be able to have her among us agen.' 'I wish she were come, father; I wish she were come,' said Philip. ' But, father,' he conyour face so red? You don't appear to be warm, for I have seen you shiver more than once this last balf-hour.

blowin in my face, replied his father, who was be for ever about you; and now may He have heard a village church clock strike one, as he it broke out from the black clouds that over- wealthy tradesman. It was old and had but two unwilling to attribute the illness he really felt, to mercy on my poor soul. a serious cause.

was his wont. Marin Byrne seated himself close, eyes closed Immediately after; devoutly research spoke with poin. He had intended to seek for his he looked upon the lonely old place; he could it; and carred to seek for his he looked upon the lonely old place; he could it; and carred to seek for his he looked upon the lonely old place; he could it; and carred to seek for his he looked upon the lonely old place; he could be lonely old be lonely old be lonely old be lonely old be lone

by the fire, whose hear appeared insufficient to ing the Holy Viaticum, he said, faintlywarm him. Philip moved uneasily from one part of the room to another, pretending to be busy among his books, but really occupied in stealing fugitive glances at his father, upon whose face a deep flush had gathered, as he bent shivering over the fire. At length he caught the mournful eye of his son fixed upon him, and, placing his elbows on his knees, and letting his head sink between his hands, he sobbed out, while the tears streamed through his fingers, 'O Blessed Lord, look down on my poor wife and child.'

His son ran towards him; and, embracing his feverish head, endeavored to soothe him, while one of the lodgers hastened to the house of the

Martin Byrne rapidly grew worse. He lay tossing restlessly on his bed that night, sometimes raving about his wife and son, with whom he thought he was conversing; sometimes imagining himself to be at work. The morning found him calmer, but much weaker. His son, who had watched beside his bed through the night, then brought to him the priest, Father Stevens.

'I'll make my confession to you, father,' said the sick man-111 recommend my soul into the hand of God, for I feel I'm goin'. It's soon and sudden, glory be to God.'

Oh, father,' said Philip, 'don't give way to sad thoughts. You're strong enough to get over it yet, please God; and you'll soon be at work with me agen.'

The dying man shook his head.

'No, a channuv,' he said mournfully; 'no, Phil, dear, we'll never work together any more.' Philip's eyes filled with tears, but he yet hoped that his father's strong constitution would over-

come the disease. In the meantime, the priest had laid by his overcoat and hat, and was bending gently over the bed. 'Now, my son,' he said soothingly, when Philip had left the room, try to turn your eyes away from this poor world which I see you are soon to leave, and fix them upon the great unpleasing manners.

one that you are going to.' He anointed him after confession, and departed, leaving him more tranquil than he had been since his seizure by the fever on the evening be-

The doctor called twice during the day, and administered medicines; but Philip, who had back. rate prosperity. But about a year before the eagerly watched his countenance since his entime at which our story opens, things began to trance, saw him, after attentively looking upon lessly. More than once during the day Martin him to get me some work till I earn enough to Byrne made a feeble effort to talk of his wife to enable me to return with some money to my mohis son. He directed him to inform her gently ther. The funeral of my poor father has left of what had happened; and expressed his bitter me with very little. Even if Mr. Chumley had in this instance. His wife's health, which had sorrow that he could not see her on his death- not sent at all, I should have had no wish to rebed. He was proceeding to speak of the way main in Bradford any longer. It has been a the doctor's fees drained him of whatever little in which Philip might best provide for her after sorrowful place to me, he added, his voice tremhis father's death, when the doctor, who was in bling. About this time an acquaintance in Bradford the room, and who noticed how the effort was came on him again in the evening, and he conti-Martin Byrne, as we have seen, thought fit to nued to rave wildly during the night. He lingerpeared conscious that his last struggle was nigh, had applied for, and obtained work from, Mr. and he sent once more for the priest. Father Stevens at that time had more work in the pestilencehaunted dwellings of the poor than his worn frame could bear; but he delayed not a moment off, when, turning his head for a last look of the people of Bradford had among them an unwel- to accompany our friend's messenger. He had come several times on the day before, although he had only promised to repeat his visit once.-The truth was, that he liked to attend the fervent, poor Irishman, in whom he found more simple and earnest piety than he had often met with. When he entered, the father was lying calm and knelt by the bed side.

wilfully, do harm to any man. By God's grace, I never knowingly injured anybody, and He is plased to grant me quietness now. Blessed be His name!

His son broke out in unrepressed lamentations. 'Oh, father dear,' he sobbed, 'are you going to leave me?

'Don't cry, asthore,' said his parent. 'Don't cry. I'm going from you, Phil dear; but the good God will be a better father to you. Tell your mother, he continued, the tears flowing down his own cheeks, 'tell her that I died thinking of her; that I died hopin' to meet her in and he hoped to get odd jobbs in some of them, dral. Although he was too miserable to be very from his hiding-place the almost inaudible footheaven, and to meet you there too. Poverty and so make his way on to Newcastle. It was tinued, looking anxiously at him, what makes and sickness will never trouble us near the throne of the great God, Phil. I can't say much more was exactly thirteenpence haltpenny. Although | yard, and let his eyes wander slowly over the ing out, he saw the shorter one plant his ladder to you, my poor boy, he said weakly, trying to it was the 23rd December, no snow had fallen place his hands on his son's head. May God 'Oh, it's nothing, child, but this sharp wind bless you, dear, and keep you; may His blessin' ground was hard and firm beneath his feet. He

He stopped, exhausted; and the priest, ad- and he sat down to rest himself, and to eat some ments before the grand east window, through but it was much higher than modern two story His son made no answer, but a dull, heavy vancing began in low, solemn tones to direct the of the bread and meat which be had received which the mood was now shining, and gazed houses and covered a large extent of uground. foreboding of evil entered bis mind. dying man's thoughts heavenward. Martin from Mrs. Clark. He wondered why it was that laxify up at it with his hands in his pockets. He, being nousially broad and long. Quaint olds with his hands in his pockets. He, being nousially broad and long. Quaint olds with his hands in his pockets. He, being nousially broad and long of evil entered bis mind.

When they sat down in their longings, instead Byrne held the clergyman's hand as fromly as he felt somewhat languid and had less appetite was not, as I have before binted, in the mood for wooden ornaments were placed; along other roofs. of bustling about among the other lodgers, as could, and istened to him attentively with his than usual. His throat, too, was so sore that be reflecting on anything but his own troubles, yet, and around the hittle windows that crose out of the longers, as could, and istened to him attentively with his than usual.

Good bye, Phil; kiss me before I die.'

take your thoughts from heaven.?

your dear Son.'

They were his last words. He lay, with his eyes upturned, grasping the bed-clothes with the firm, convulsive gripe of death his face still wearing the quiet, happy expression I have mentioned. The priest placed his hand on the heart of the corpse, and said to himself, as he withdrew it,

tion, he said, soothingly,

'Henceforth, my dear boy, you must look up to God as your father,' and returned to read the prayers for the dead.

had found out the Byrnes a few days before) and grass near the grave, where he remained, lonely, sad, and heedless of the cold and mist, till night penny in his pocket. came on. On his return home, he sat down with a heavy heart to write a letter to his mother, describing his father's death and declaring his intention to set out at once for Newcastle, where lived a maternal uncle, who was very fond of him. On the morning of the next day, while he sat with his head between his hands in the little room where his father died, Mrs. Glark, his landlady, entered. She was a thin, eld by woman of cold,

Good morning, Mrs. Clark,' said Philip. gloomily, rising his head.

Good morning, sir, she replied, with a deep sigh. Mr. Chumley has just sent me to say the workmen, he'd rather that you'd not go

the sick man for some time, shake his head hope- Newcastle, and I intend to go to him and ask

'Ah!' sighed Mrs. Clark, shaking her head, tit's a weary world, young man, as my poor John used to say, I don't think you paid for last week's

washing, did you, sir?'
'No,' coldly answered Philip, handing her the money. He immediately made preparations for his journey-simple ones enough. He knelt and implored the protection of God, put a crust into the breast pocket of his jacket, and stepped into the street. He was proceeding to walk briskly house in which his father died, he saw Mrs. Clark running after him. She beckoned to him to return, and he followed her into the house, noticing, as he did so, that her manner had greatly changed.

'Mr. Byrne,' she faltered, 'these is hard times. and they make us poor people hard-hearted. But motionless, and had just addressed Philip, who I once had a bairn myself, she continued, growing more agitated, 'and I couldn't abear to see 'Phil,' he said, in a tremulous voice, 'never you going away like that; so I just called you back to ask you to take this little paper of bread and meat with you, and to give you your washing money back again.' And she put her apron to her eyes.

' May God bless you, Mrs. Clark,' said Philip; may God bless and reward you.

He bade her good bye, shaking her hand warmly, and she followed him to the door and watched him till he was out of sight.

Instead of taking a northerly course, Philip chose the eastern road in the direction of York. He knew that there were several towns on it. his only chance, indeed, for his stock of money in or near Bradford for some weeks, and the a trong description and selection of the passes transfer and the selection of the selection

ed, combined with the sharp wind on the road, He arranged the scapulars on the breast of the had wrought upon and temporarily enfeebled his him, and in the morning he thought himself strong enough to proced upon his journey. Instead of remaining in Leeds, as he had intended, he breakfasted on the last pieces of Mrs. Clark's bread and meat, paid to the landlord the shilling he asked for ('and far less nor it ought to be,' he said) Blessed, indeed, are the dead that die in the and set out for York, hoping to arrive there Lord.'

Then, gently drawing aways Philip, who was addressing his dead parent in wild terms of affectively on very slowly, not being able to walk much the day, however, he grew much better; and it eight he had entered the suburbs of the fine old two fellow-workmen, bore the body of Martin city, and soon after he passed under the grin, Byrne to Bradford Cemetery. Philip stayed black portals of Micklegate Bar, and found himafter the rest had gone, and then sat down on the self in the busy streets of York on Christmas

HRONICLE

CHAPTER II.

Merry crowds of working people were thronging round the bright and gaily-ornamented shopwindows, or talking and laughing on the footway. Well-muffled ladies were sweeping grandly out of great shops, attended to the door by obsequious shopmen. It was market night, and poor thinly-clad women were trudging homewards through the snow, laden with heavy baskets, or with penny bundles of holly and ivy; their faces wearing an expression half of pleasure, half of anxiety,-pleasure from the happy thoughts that the glorious festival never fails to bring with it, and anxiety, from the fear that they had ventured that, for fear of you bringing the fever among to make greater purchases than their small means would allow.

Infirm old men, who felt very uncertain as to 'I expected as much,' said Philip, with a toss of the head. 'However, I have an uncle in Newcastle, and I intend to go to him and ask shutter up one another's eves with snow-balls. I was a positive got the ladder and tools, and I know the room he keeps his money in. Time 1 did; I've watched him long enough.' shutting up one another's eyes with snow-balls, despite policemen, or doing their best to break their own and other people's bones by making slides on the flags. There were few men or women in the crowd, however, who had not a brighter look than usual, and Philip could not avoid wondering, as he jostled through them, whether or not there were any so miserable as he. Had he spent his last three halfpence during the day on a mug of milk and two biscuits. and he was becoming painfully aware by this time that he had a stomach. To seek employthe thought of passing the night in the snow-covered streets. With a sinking heart he conwas, Philip's repeated trials were unsuccessful: and when at last a policeman told him roughly that,' he gave up the attempt in despair. He faces of suspicious policemen who stared at him, interviews held with lamp-posts by unsteady persons, who had been taking a foretaste of Christtread of a solitary policeman on his beat.

against the sky, its beautiful sculptures now and

work in Leeds; but, when he had walked the not help making a rapid contrast between the remaining two miles of the road, and had entered appearance of its interior on Christmas-eve three The weeping boy pressed his lips with intense affection to the fevered ones of his father, and to be unable to carry out his purpose. The truth continued to utter broken exclamations of grief. was, that the confined, unwholesome air of his light mass, no devout adorers, no bright lights the beautiful streaming through the beautiful stream along. 'Now, my son,' said the priest, 'let nothing tather's room and the loss of rest he had sustain- streaming through the beautiful stained glass; these had all departed; and the light that then played on the deserted payement, was somewhat like the worship carried on within—a rather cold dying man, who feelly moved his fingers as if to assist. Something like a smile overspread his worn face as he said, in a barely audible voice. Street, and having there ordered a bed, threw him, and the cold, disturbed his thoughts, and the cold, disturbed his thoughts, himself upon it. The rest, with a basin of hot and, turning with a shiver, he saw two men walkgruel, which he took that night, greatly refreshed ing sharply by him, conversing in hurried, earnest whispers. He stood in the shadow cast by a high wall, and was not noticed by them. Too much oppressed by cold, hunger, and drowsiness to heed them, he turned into a dark old arched doorway in the cathedral wall, somewhat sheltered from the wind, and, putting his back to the door, abandoned himself to his miserable thoughts. While they were wandering sorrowfully to his mother, he began to doze. Awaking soon after, with a dull, confused noise in his ears, he heard more than a mile an hour. Towards the end of, the loud bells of the minster chiming twelve o'clock. Folding his benumbed hands, he said, was well for him, indeed, for he saw with despair fervently, while the tears stood in his eyes, 'Oh, the darkness come on when the towers of York good Lord Jesus, born in cold and misery your-On the following day Philip, Peter Butler (who minster were still nine miles away. At half-past | self on Christmas day, pity and help your poor creature.

He had scarcely whispered his petition, when he heard the voices and saw the figures of the two men who had passed him near the east window. There was something in their looks, that led Philip to the strong suspicion that they were out for no good purpose; and since the deep shadow of the arch completely concealed him, he watched them narrowly, without their being aware of his presence. One was strongly-built, ill-looking ruffian, with his neck swathed in a large neckcloth, and his eyebrows overshadowed hy a cap. The other was tall and sinewy, and likewise wore a cap, with an old velveteen shooting-jacket, and a thick muffler. The first appeared to be replying to some objections which the other had raised.

' We'll have to wait long enough afore we get sich another chance. They've been in bed for a couple of hours, and there ain't even a sarvent lass in the house; the one they have 's got leave. The waits won't be round fur a good bit ret, and there's no peelers about. I've got the ladder

' Come on, then,' said the taller one; 'sooner it's over the better. Owld hunks,' he added, with a chuckle, 'he'll not expect such lucky birds as us this mornin'. I'll tell you what, tho', Mister Nathan, mind, it's to be fair halves.'

Before Philip, who was now wakeful enough, could hear the reply, they had moved away. He came quietly out of the archway, and watched the two dark figures, clearly visible against the snow, till an angle of the cathedral hid them from his view. Forgetting at once cold, hunger, and ment was out of the question; he had no means fatigue, and possessed by a strong exciting desire of getting food or shelter; and he trembled at to prevent the projected villainy, Philip set out in pursuit with the stealthy, subdued energy of an Indian. The moon was now completely hidstrained himself to make his first essay in beg- | den, and by walking in the shadow of buildings ging; but the people appeared to think that the he contrived to keep the objects of his pursuit in numbers of more noisy and apparently more view, without being himself observed. He saw needy beggars in the streets were more in need the short one dive swiftly into a dark courtof relief than the quiet, shame-faced lad who yard, and bring thence a ladder; while the other scarcely made his request heard. However it turned about, and gazed keenly into the night .-Philip's heart beat strongly, and he stood, immovable as a post, in a dark corner. He had that 'he couldn't be blocking up the passage like the good fortune to remain unseen, however, and he continued to follow them with the same cauwandered about the streets with a slow, hopeless, tious swiftness. Soon after they passed out of aimless step, till eleven o'clock, when most of the minster-yard, and, crossing another street. them were almost deserted. He stared in the entered Little Stonegate. Quickly hobbling over the slippery stones after them, fearing every motill be was tired of staring. He watched solemn | ment that they might turn their heads and discover him, Philip warily took the left side of the above street, while our two scoundrels walked mas excess. He tried to find diversion in ob- quickly down the other. Every house in the serving the few knots of pretended females - street was dark and silent, for all were occupied young fellows in women's dress-who were out by sober shopkeepers, who invariably retired to to make a night of it.' Soon even these had rest early. Philip saw the burglars, as he now disappeared, and the silence in the streets was knew them to be, stop when they had proceeded broken only by the mosning of the wind, or the a short distance; and, guessing that they would look keenly about them before executing their While wandering about, cold and wretched, purpose, he quietly retired up a dark passage. Philip suddenly found himself before the cathe- His expectation was well grounded, for he heard much disposed to admire the magnificent building fall of one of the burglars on the snow as he then, he yet turned mechanically into the minster- passed and repassed the entry. Cautiously comvast pile, which, dark and majestic, towered up against the wall of a house, and prepare to mount to a second story-window. The house in then revealed by the crescent of the moon, when question was evidently the habitation of a neared the eighth mile stone from Bradford, spread the beavens. Philip passed for a few mo- stories, like many others in the same old street;

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cended were saidefaced shield, and the letters cended were saidefaced shield, and the letters T4O fixed to tile wall incirculate was also an old engraved brass, plate, which had been allowed to fremain as a curiosity, whereon were inscribed the lines.

"Roundhead rogues the plaguethye,
The cry of "Heaven and Osgodbye."

The shield, initials, and coupletswere all memorials of one to whom the old house had once belonged, John Osgodby, a poor but devoted Marston-moor. Philip's eye caught in a hasty glance the name of "S. Hilderthrope, optician," &c., on a large sign-board, surmounted by a huge pair of gult, wooden spectacles, and a mock. telescope. The old house has lately been destroyed, to make from for a warehouse. Philip, creeping from one entry to another, at last stood in a dark doorway opposite to where the burglars were. He saw the principal one nimbly ascend to one of the windows, and disappear, after a short delay, while the other held the ladder, and eagerly watching his companion's movements. "Now or never!" thought Philip. With a tall one, and rushing in before him pushed the ladder from the wall. Muttering a tremendous oath the astonished housebreaker drew from his breast a life-preserver, and aimed a furious blow at his young antagonist, trying to hit him under the left ear. Philip, however, with agility, sank to the earth while the heavy weapon whizzed over his head; and then, while the tall ruffian was staggering from the force of his own blow, he threw his arms round his neck, and tried vigorously to trip up his heels. In this he was not very successful, for he had to deal with a strong man, and it was his excitement only that prevented his feeling the weakness resulting from hunger. The burglar had contrived to regain his balance, and was fast getting the mastery, when his toot slipped on the flags, and down he went, swiftly and heavily, with Philip upon him. The latter heard a sharp cry of pain, followed by a moan, and immediately felt the fierce gripe on his waist relax. Rising easily, he saw that his opponent lay still and senseless, with blood flowing from his head, which had struck against one of the door-steps in the fall. Philip pulled the bell-handle, hurriedly, and shouted loudly for help. He had already done so, as well as he was able, during his struggle with the burglar .-At this moment, he heard a noise at the window

lar, by turns. "There's a robber in your house, sir," said Philip, quickly.

above, and looking up, saw the other one stand-

ing at it, shaking his fist and cursing savagely .-

Philip thought he perceived something bright in

that gentleman's hand, and imprudently neglect-

ed to retreat beneath the gable, he saw a sudden

flash, and felt a pistol-bullet whistle by his ear,

which it slightly wounded. The ruffian in his

rage then flung out the pistol itself, which passed

over Philip's head. In the meantime, the door

opened, and an excited old gentleman in a dress-

ing-room, with a lamp in his hand, stood gazing

in perplexity on Philip and the prostrate, burg-

"Yes, yes, yes; I've locked the door of the room he's in; he's safe enough for a while. But, in the name of Heaven, who is this lying here, dead, apparently?"

He is another housebreaker,' said Philip; he is only stunned by a fall, and will soon make off. if he be not secured."

The fallen burglar did at that moment raise himself to a sitting posture, and tried to gather and carried within by some half-dressed people who had rushed from adjoining houses, for by this time Philip's cries, and the report of the pistol, had roused the street, and lights were visible at the windows. One of the more active neighbors had brought four policemen to the scene, and these first captured the ruffian up stairs; and then, having bandaged his companion's head, and searched and handcuffed both. harried them off to the lock up, taking with them the ladder, life-preserver, pistol, and such tools as were found in the search. The few invitation to stay, departed to the warm beds see every one, even if he were a Turk, zealous they had left, after wishing him and one another in his own religion. a merry Christmas.

· Come you in here,' said Mr. Hilderthrope. pulling Philip by the arm after him into a richlyfurnished room, where a log which his wife had thrown upon some cinders and he sticks had already begun to blaze. 'There,' he said, placing his own soft arm-chair by the fire, and putting Philip by the shoulders into it, there: try to get warm, for you look blue enough, my poor fellow, though you've been perspiring.'

While Philip, with Mrs. Hilderthrope's sleek black cat purring familiarly on his knee, sat by the fire with a half-bewildered look, thinking on bis strange change of circumstances from the cold cathedral-yard to that luxurious room. Mr. Hilderthrope said, Martha, this is the lad that prevented those two infernal rascals from robbing the house."

His wife, a gentle-looking old lady, who had scarcely recoved from the fright, kindly threw a busband, and I should have been sorry had warm fur mantle over Philip's shoulders, and was holding a glass of wine to his lips, when she suddenly exclaimed, Good Heavens, Samuel, the poor child is bleeding!

It is only a little cut on the ear, ma'am. said Philip; I felt something strike it when the pistol was fired.

Mrs. Hilderthrope placed some plaster on the peared to have great faith in wine as a restora- kindness. ive, field a bottle to. Philip's mouth till be was Never mind that, my good lad, said Mr.

But, bye the bye, Martha? he added, 'you had for that green land of yours.' belief go and get some sleep. I'll undertake On the following morning, when our young the French Revolution was sent there by a verdict

the face of the house. A broad scop to feed this young man and Elligively on a full forcemparatively recent erection, was account of the affair to morrow.

himself, Well, Samuel, threves let you alone Mr. Hilderthrope, accordingly, took Philip to long enough to make you think that they'd never. Waterford, and preceived from the widowed visit you on your sixty-fourth Christmas eve __ mother a joyful assent to his proposal, as well as Christmas eve! I never licard such blessing as only an Irishwomen can give: before of a burglary on Christmas eye !- though He accompanied mother and son to Limerick, and far be it from me to indulge in recriminations of cavalier, who lost his life for King Charles, at by the way, it's Christmas morning now. Now, he said, when he saw that Philip had ended his stone, to whom he strongly recommended him; meal, 'now tell ime how you contrived to out-promising at the same time,' to send sufficient meal, now tell me how you contrived to out-wit those rascals. Where did you first see sums for the support of his mother. them ??...

and what were you doing there at that time of gallivanting, I suppose, eh? he said, laughingly. be present at the trial of Messrs. Coulson and No, sir, said Philip, I was about to sleep Daniels, who were transported for seven years. there when night, young gentleman, if its a fair question?

Eh-what! Sleep in the minster yard?'and eagerly watching his companion's movements.

"Now or never!" thought Philip. With a interrupted Mr. Hilderthrope, opening his eyes of the hearers (distant relations, for, as the read-rapid and noiseless tread, he came behind the very wide, 'upon my life your fond of an airy tall one, and rushing in before him pushed the apartment. What, in mercy's name, my poor were surprised, and not pleasantly, to know that lad, were going to sleep there for? Are you a he had left £70 per annum to a certain Philip York boy? What's your name?

my name is Philip Byrne.

'Ob, an Irishman, are you?' said Mr. Hilderthrone; 'I've been among your country folk, Well go on: have you been in England long?'

Waterford a few weeks ago, sir, hoping to get been married, and has three stout young sons, work here as stonemasons (we could get none at Bradford because of the frost). So we did; too; but poor Samuel Byrne was killed in Italy but my poor father caught the scarlet fever, and by a Sardinian bullet. We may add, in conclu-God was pleased to take him from me.'

He stopped for a minute, and drew his sleeve across his eyes, while his hearer kindly tried to lead him away from the painful subject.

"I've been trying to push my way to Newcastle, where lives an uncle of mine, for I didn't | The Lamp. like to go back to my poor mother without having something to give her.

'It's well you've found some Samaritan on your road, my poor child. Well?

'I walked,' continued Philip, 'from Leeds today, expecting to be here in time to ask for a job; but it was half-past eight when I came in and I had no money to pay for a bed with; so I must all fervently trust were the case, that all this have hung about the streets ever since. I had political and religious rancour had disappeared from wandered into the cathedral yard, and intended to sleep there, as I told you, sir, when I accidentally overheard the two housebreakers planning the robbing of your house."

He then narrated what had passed from the time when he first saw the burglars near the cathedral till their capture.

As he ended, Mr. Hilderthrope, who had listened with evident, surprise and admiration to the whole recital, rose from his chair and shook Philip's hand heartily.

'You are a brave lad,' he said, 'and, I firmly believe, a good one; and, if ever you have to lodge in an archway again, it won't be old Sam having in their position, in their tangible and mate Hilderthrope's fault, that's all. And now, my poor fellow, I'll show you where you're to sleep for you must be nearly worn out by fatigue, what with your twently-six mile walk and your

thief-taking exploit." Philip took leave of his new friend at the door of a beautiful little bed-room, which had been made ready for a young grand-nephew of Mr. Hilderthrope, whom sudden sickness had tions and scowl defiance at one another, while flags his faculties for a retreat; but he was seized prevented from coming to the house for Christmas week. Our hero glanced round the luxuriously-furnished room, peeped out into the snow-covered street, and, sinking on his knees, offered up a few fervent, grateful prayers to the great and good Helper of the poor and friendless, commending himself to His care. Then, undressing, and composing himself to rest, he was soon in the midst of a confused dream, whose principal objects were his mother. York Minster, and Mr. Hilderthrope's black cat. He rose rather late next morning, Christmas-day, and, having inquired as to the situation of the Catholic neighbors who were present congratulated Mr. chapel, hurried off to Mass, and Mrs. Hilder-Hilderthrope, yied with each other in their thrope saying, as he went out, that, though she praises of Philip, and then, rejecting their friend's was no friend to the Pope herself, she liked to

> In the afternoon Philip noticed that his two friends were for some time deeply engaged in conversation, and he guessed that he was their subject. That night, while the old couple were seated on either side of a huge wood fire, and Philip sitting in the centre of the hearth, Mr. Hilderthrope said, ' Philip, how would you like to live in York altogether?

> 'Why I must own that I should not like it at all, sir,' said Philip, firmly. You and your lady have been very kind to me, and I have no dislike to York; but my mother is doubtless fretting about me in Waterford, and there should I like to be, too. Besides, sir, I'd rather live in Ireland than anywhere else.'

His two friends smiled; and Mrs. Hilderthrope said, while she patted him on the head, That's the best answer to give, child.

'I expected such a reply, Philip,' said her you spoken otherwise. Well, now, to come to munity, and from whom an absolute unanimity is rethe point. You are a stonemason, are you not?

'I am, sir,' was the reply. Well, my wife has a nephew in Limerick, who is a builder. What would you say, now, to becoming an apprentice of his-eh? Come, don't be too particular, you young rogue.

All I can say is, sir, said Philip, gratefully, gound, which was very slight, and spread provi- that there is nothing I should desire more, and sions on the table; while her husband, who ap- that I can never sufficiently thank you for your

on the verge of sufficiation. This was Hilderthrope; you did more for me than that Before you let us know all the ins and outs amounts to: "We shall need your mother's conof the affair, tell us how you managed to break sent, of course to-morrow you can write and that long fellow's head; said Mr. Hilderthrope, tell her all about it, and the day after we'll start

to feet this young man, and 221 give) out a full friend proceeded in a cab with Mr. Hider-count of the aftair, to morrow.

His wite assented, and abaying bidden both good, aight retired?

Solve the feet of the Guidhall, to give his evidence thrope to the Guidhall, to give his evidence thrope to the Guidhall, to give his evidence against the two noted burglars. Nathan Coulson, altas Slippery, Nat, and Richard Daniels, altas Long Dick, who were committed for trial brought to run, the cold turkey, and hinshed that bottle of wine Band Mr. Hilderthrope; II'll he was somewhat astonished and embarrassed to find himself, the object of the admiration of a crowded court-house, and to hear himself loudly enhanced up and down the floor, muttering to himself, "Well, Samuel, threves let you alone."

Mr. Hilderthrope, accordingly took Philipped. the county of Armagh, or that I should compare the Protestant jurgresof, Armagh, or that I should compare the Protestant jurgresof, Armagh, with the prices of those times. Who, gentlemen, I do not say so, but it say; this, that as long as man is man, last ong as man has the passions and prejudices of man bit is as impossible wholly to divest himself of prejudice when he enters the jury box as it is for him to strip himself, his integrants as the passions and prejudices of the passions.

and there bound Philip apprentice to Mr. Grim-

In the cathedral yard, sir,' said Philip. on well, and mind your work, and I'll mind.
Cathedral yard, eh? repeated his hearer, you.? A first the said what were you doing there at that time of Philip only saw his benefactor once again,—

when he went to York at the spring assizes, to

Four years afterwards, Mr. Hilderthrope died; and when his will was being read, some Byrne, 'who had saved his property, and per-"I am an Irishman, sir, was the reply, and haps his life, from burglars, on Christmas morning, 183-;" but this was left only on condition that Mr. Grimstone should be satisfied with his apprentice's behaviour during five years. He and like them well. I have friends in Ireland. was satisfied, however; and Philip got his annuity, and enjoys it yet. He is at the present 'My father and I came to Bradford from time a thriving tradesman of Limerick, has long Martin, Michael, and Philip. He had another, sion, that Mrs. Clark once received, at Christmas time, a fine plum-cake, 'as an acknowledgment, said the accompanying letter, 'of kindness' shown to a poor lad whose father had died in her house of scarlet-lever some years ago-

TRIAL BY JURY. From the London Tablet.

We gave in our last number an account of the Armagh Jury Panel Trial;" but the following extracts from the speeches of Mr. John O'Hagan and Mr. Whiteside, will be read with interest :-Mr. John O'Hagan :- Let us suppose what we

this country, and that the exclusion of Catholics from the jury-box, which we have demonstrated before your could not be shown to have entailed any turther consequences, would it not still be a grievous and startling injustice? Gentlemen, I implore your earnest attention to this unhappy aspect of the case, and you may believe that it is with the deepest pain that I am obliged to open a page so miserable. I have said, gentlemen, this would be an outrage upon Catholics, even if political and religious rancor had vanished from our land. But, is that the case? Is that the case in the county of Armagh? Wretched it is to contemplate; but there is the fact-a people split in two-living intermingled with one another-neighbors who ought to be kuit together by all the kindly offices and charities of neighborhood, rial interests, no earthly ground of difference—nay, through the sheer force of neighborhood a germ of kindly intercourse from time to time begins, but | those records of injustice but for what this case sugnever is permitted to acquire strength or growth, because in early years it is choked by the poisonous seed of hatred. Year after year the same hateful spectacle is witnessed. Men who, but a week before, had been mowing in the one field, partaking of the one dish, as soon as these glorious July anniversaries come round, bind themselves into opposing facare flaunted party tunes are sung. The Protestant marches in triumph past the chapel of the Catholic -the Catholics rush out and assault the Protestants with stones-then an armed conflict begins-and murderous weapons are brought out until there is. blood upon the ground, and the spirit of madness and revenge possesses a population whom reason and religion alike command to live in peace with one another; and all for what? - because King William III. beat King James II. 170 years ago. Gentlemen, the first defences which we filed were opened by my friends on the other side, and it was said we had pleaded the whole history of Ireland. Heartily and from my soul, do I wish that those names and times had been forgotten, had at least passed into the dispassionate domain of history. But how can we so treat them? Why is it in Ireland alone that this odious difference prevails? Every good man in his day and place should labour according to his means to remove it, and so long as it remains there, so long, I assert, if one party be excluded from the jury box, that party has no real safe-guard for life or liberty. And why? Because, gentlemen, in such a divided state of society, when men's lives are lost in conflict, and the liberties of accused men are jeopardised, the only security for either is an administration of justice and fair play, fair and impartial and as such inspiring wholesome confidence and wholesome fear; and I deny that that can take place so long as there is a virtual exclusion of one party from the jury-box. I will go further.] will say that of all the modes of injustice, there is none so intolerable and heartburning as that which is effected through the making of a partial jury. Gentlemen, it is an old and true saying that "the worst things in this world spring from a corruption of the best." What trial by jury is, according to its noble idea, it would ill become me to dilate upon. And yet, this I will say and I will appeal in this to every man around me, that nothing which we heard, nothing which from reason we could deduce as to the working of trial by jury, impresses its excellence on the mind to the same degree as our experience of its daily operation in these courts. It is wonderful and even in some degree mysterious, certainly baffling all that could be thought beforehand, that a body of twelve men, taken out of the general comquired, should be, as they are, the very best instruments for arriving at truth and justice that ever was invented by man. They are so, gentlemen. But gentlemen, when a community is divided in feeling, and when a jury drawn exclusively from one sit in judgment upon their adversaries, no tribunal was ever so unjust. And why? Precisely for the same reason. Because they embody and reflect the passions and prejudices of the class from which they spring, and because it is a feat impossible for human nature to cast aside at once all these passions and prejudices at the entrance to the jury-box, and in obedience to those passions they work injustice, often unawares. It is an indisputable fact that no tribunals known in history have ever been so thoroughly iniquitous as partisan juries. Throughout great part of the disgraceful reign of Charles If, the state trials present an almost unbroken series of judicial murders, but with very many victims.

And every head that fell beneath the guillotine in

of his integuments. #8It has been thrown out gentlemen, that when we take the panels as containing such a disproportion of Roman Catholies, and as being almost exclusively Protestant, we impliedly accuse those Protestants of perjury. Gentlemen, we do no such thing! It would be an odious imputation, this kind. But, I say this—Suppose them to intend as honestly as men can intend, it is impossible for them wholly to prevent the effect of education; association, natural sympathy, and natural antipa-thy. There is an enormous distinction between per--jury and prejudice .-- But, gentlemen, I would put this to the test. Here we are in this country, a population of four and a-half millions of Roman Catholics, being to the Protestants as four to one. I ask you, gentlemen, has it ever been known that in any party or political case involving; a conflict between Protestants and Roman Catholics, an exclusively Catholic jury has been impanelled? Gentlemen such a thing, if it occurred, would be regarded as a prodigy and portent, and clocked on as an insult by every Protestant, and I, would say not merely by the Protestants but by the Catholics of the country also, for what they ask and have always sought is equal justice, and not to counterpoise one injustice by another. No, gentlemen, I will say that there is not a Catholic in Ireland who desires to see the tables thus turned. The vital part of this question, is this -that you must try what effect upon an ignorant population of Protestants and Roman Catholics is produced by the constant spectacle of seeing juries brought exclusively from men of one religion. The population is equally divided, as the last census shows. I ask you whether it does not produce a deep impression on the mind of the Catholic that he need not look for justice, and on the mind of the Protestant that he need not fear it. Can the poor Catholic, whose relative may have been slain, or himself may have been wounded in one of those conflicts, have the same confidence in the tribunal that is to try his antagonist if he sees always in the jury-box men op-posed to himself in religion; or will such a trial have the same wholesome effect as if the juries were impartially constituted by a mixture of different creeds, where the prejudices of one side could not be brought to bear exclusive sway. The appeal of the Protestant to the prejudices of his co-religionists may be in vain—the jurors may possibly do their duty. It may be true that nothwithstanding that appeal-notwithstanding that he is tried by twelve Protestants-they might convict him. But I say it is impossible that the mass of the population of the Protestants and Roman Catholics in the north of Ireland can believe it will be so, or that justice will be tairly done when they see juries almost invariably empanelled from one class only. Gentlemen, it is not your issue to consider whether justice was done, or was not done. In many instances it has been said that it was not done. In many instances perhaps it was. But, gentlemen, justice performs its high office in not merely selecting the right victims—blind vengeance might do that—but by being so conducted by a fair and equitable procedure that it brings home satisfaction and acquiesence to the mind of every man. It has been often said that want of love of the law is one of the greatest curses of Ireland, and certainly it is a deep misfortune for any country not to have a thorough affection for, and confidence in the law. The long history of the past which produced that feeling in the minds of the people of Ireland I shall not now refer to. But, gentlemen, amongst all the penal laws-amongst all the laws that so distracted the people of this country, there was none so odious in its nature or deadly in its effects as that law which excluded Catholics from the jury-box, and gave it as a ground of challenge to a Protestant that a man about to be sworn was a Papist. Gentlemen, I hate to refer to these things, and would not disentomb from the past gests, and I say this that so soon as Protestants and Roman Catholics in Ireland are on a footing of not merely in the theory of the law, but in all the details of its administration—when once that is complete, equality has fairly taken root-then let the memory of the penal laws, and all the conflicts which produced them, "be buried deeper than did plummet sound." But, gentlemen, so long as we persistently see the same effect result from the act of the sheriff as formerly resulted from the letters of the law, so long is it impossible not to recur to them. Gentlemen, are those my words alone? I will read to you what was said by a distinguished orator and statesman on one of those occasions when the array was challenged, as I have said. In the case of Mr. Smith O'Brien, in Clonmel. his advocate said this :- "For every twenty-four or twenty-five names on this panel I find the name of one Catholic gentleman; and if this system of excluding men on account of their religion is persevered in, I say better at once, frankly and boldly to reenact the penal laws." These are the words of whom? They are the words of the Right Hon. J. Whiteside, and I repeat his words.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA. (From the Northern Press.)

If we take a calm view of the causes of the civil war in America, we may readily understand the groundwork of the policy of the present Adminis-

tration of England.
From the first beginning of that Republic, a struggle commenced for supremacy of political power, which increased in intensity until its final destruction by Mr. Lincoln's election. The North sought it by increase of immigration in its free States and acquired territory. The South had, until lately, possessed the reins of government under successive Presidents. To a certain extent, the negio population of the South, by the provisions of fundamental law, gave, as property, a certain increased vote to their masters. No property in the North furnished the same privilege. It was an anomaly, and political rivalry induced the one to exert a constant effort to deprive the other of this privilege, aiready secured by the constitution.

As the Republic increased in acquisition of territory and in population, the Northern States became chiefly a manufacturing people; and, in the Western States, producers of breadstuffs, &c. The South, bowever, was entirely agricultural, and by black labour; raised different products, but those such as were demanded by the commerce of the world. Thus sprung up a rivalry manifested in a constant effort by the North to render, the South tributary to her through the agency of a protective tariff, while the South desired free trade.

Thus, then, the black population of the South the means of political influence, and the instruments of agricultural inducements to free trade.

This cause of irritation was then to be removed with matter for reflection and with serious instruc- the loss of their religion and their morality. tion. Ever since the days of the mis-called reforms-

established on garth, and new systems and stand-ards of right and wrong began to multiply. Some would Compound for sins they were inclined to By damning those they had no mind to."

revelation.

"Mince pies and goes they would oppose
And blaspheme custard through their nose."

While all striving to outdo each other in their extravagancies, finally tried to approximatelin an outward appearance of, fraternisation, calling them selves stravagalical their fon yeired unity being their joint attack upon their fonctions of God, the only pillar and ground of the Truth The grand army of evangelicals have selected Exeter hall—before its present concents appropriation a famous mereits present congenial appropriation, a famous mena-

gerie of wild beasts—as their present chief encamp-ment. Thence issue the mandates of those "Who prove their doctrines orthodox By apostolic blows and knocks."

Thence goeth forth an afflatus of inspiration to the Orangemen of Ireland and Canada, and to the knownothings of America; and thence also to all who have fallen into the sin of Lucifer, the bright morn. ing star, who fell in his pride of private judgment. set up in opposition to the laws of God.

Here then was an instrument at hand ready made to accomplish the object of the politicians of the North. "We will first put down slavery, and then attend to Popery," said they.

Now we wish it distinctly understood that we are not advocating slavery in any manner. Like many other objectionable institutions, God permits it on earth, and it is our bounden duty to ameliorate it, as did our Blessed Lord and His disciples, in teaching obedience on the part of the slave, and kindness on the part of the master. But our views on this subject were fully reflected four weeks since in the beautiful article we reprinted from the New York Metropolitan Record, and to this we again, therefore refer. Often and often have the most saintly children of the Church redeemed with money, and at times by the substitution of their own persons for the objects of their heroic charity those who were subjected to slavery of a more terrible description than that of these negro rustics of the Southern landed proprietors. But Christ made no crusade against slavery as an institution, nor has His Church. On the contrary, the tampering with slaves, and taking them from their owners, was expressly condemned by the Council at Gangres, in Paphlagonia, in the year 341, when the question was raised in the case of Eustathius and his followers .-(See Dupin, quatriceme siecle, ix. 85. Fleury iv. l. 17.

tit. 35 Bergier dictionaire, tit, Eustathius.
But it well suited the North to ruin the South, if possible, by declaring it a sin, and to act on the moral feelings of the evangelical element both North and South. This was easily done.

Books of horrible tales of cruelty which never existed were everywhere disseminated, and the pulpits resounded with the cries of spurious philanthropy, overlooking entirely worse miseries at their own doors. It became finally the chief object and groundwork on which to attain political power .-The Democratic party being sundered, Mr. Lincoln was elected by this fanatical element; and the whole South retired from the Union.

We confess we do not quite perceive the necessity of liberating 4,000,000 blacks, to murder and rain 6,000,000 of whites, any more than we do the wisdom of giving sudden freedom to so large a po-pulation, educated in and habituated to compulsory labour, of a physical nature and constitution unitting them for voluntary daily toil; and yet the cessation of which, besides the misery it would inflict on the suddenly emancipated negroes, would inflict an injury on commerce, and, consequently, on those of every class dependant on it, in extent and amount quite incalculable. We cannot, for the life of us, see anything but pharisaical egotism, sentimental humbug, and reckless and canting selfishness, in such a course. Anything but philanthropy. It might, perhaps, be more reasonable if they at the North chose to recognise the black population as their own equals, in their own houses, churches, railroads, steamers, and in marriage. But this is no part of their scheme. Mr. Lincoln sees the only way to provide for them is to send them off to some colony, and the Northern free negroes with

And nothing more clearly exposes the utter shame and hypocrisy of the abolitionist cant than this! Marry with the blacks, give them seats at your tables, admit them at your houses, in the social circle, in places of public resort, on terms of peryour white-skinned selves. Lincoln, Beecher Stowe, and Co.; and although we shall give you no more credit for common sense or more humanity than your neighbours, we shall begin to hope that you are not the utter hypocrites we regret to say that we take you for at present.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

LETTER FROM HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM TO THE RIGHT HOVORABLE LORD VISCOUNT PALMERSTON.

St. Jarlath's, Tuam, Feast of St. Thomas of Canterbury, 1861

My Lord-To some it may appear surprising that on behalf of the famishing people, I should chiefly address myself to one who is not known to entertain friendly feelings to our country, and whose strange selection of an Irish Secretary, fully reveals his hostility to our religion. However, the vital interests, on which I venture to address your lordship, are less affected by personal inclinations than by a responsible position, and, therefore. I generally appeal to the Frime Minister, as the person who best represents the power as well as the obligations of the Government. No matter how disposed the individual may be to labor to heal, or even to acknowledge the dreadful evils which several large districts are now enduring; this indisposition must yield at length to the requirements of public duty; and to many a disbelieving functionary there has been brought in your time the clearest conviction of Ireland's wrongs by the persussive pressure of a strong Irish party. In a combined parliamentary vote there is an actonishing efficacy. It seems to be the sole ministerial touchstone by which the truth of any assurance of ours is effectually tried.

In an evil hour, and through the influence of those alien counsels that have divided and weakened us, the powerful Irish party, by which the united vote was so successfully wielded, has been dissolved. The good which that policy achieved in the brief period of its triumph, will doubtless furnish a stimulus to its revival. It obliged a cruel minister to sheath the sword of religious persecution which he had wantonly drawn; and if the Irish people were now shielded by its influence, their sons would not be exposed to the loss of their faith in infidel Colleges, nor their daughters to the loss of their virtue-in those mansions of idleness called workhouses, nor themselves to the loss of their lives unless they go into those loathsome dwellings so uncongenial to their habits, and leave for ever their cottages under whose roof the faith and innocence of their children wore protected.

Yes, my Lord, comparing the appalling destitution doubly created exasperation, in the North, by being now fast spreading through the south it seems, as well as through the west, with the chilling announcements of the Irish Secretary, it is not difficult to per-ceive that the people are now threatened with this per fas aut ne fas. And here began a chapter in triple loss, the aged with starvation unless there is this, world's moral and religious history, replete out-door, relief, and the youth with what is worse,

Never, probably was more strikingly fulfilled the sacred adage of giving the people a serpent or a stone, whilst they were crying for bread, than in the two fold benefits profered by him of godless tion, private judgment usurped the authority Christ Colleges and workhouses. He might, as long as the patience of the people will permit to appropriate their taxes to such mischievous contributions, become their panegyrist, and again recommend them Others exhibited their graces, by pouring con- to the enlarged liberality of Parliament. But to tempt on those, holy, seasons wherein Christians, solicit, the voluntary contributions of the Catholic

and a second design

that last been yet attempted in the way of crushing ant dilemma for the trustees to deal with: Already their religion twhat an realimate, must be Inave the sum of (eleven thousand pounds out of the small formed of, Irish Oatholic gentry, when he invited annuity of the senior classes has been mortgaged, them is auxiliaries of trample on the authority of not only for the repairs and fittings of the portions them is auxiliaries of the Popel on the authority of not only for the repairs and fittings of the portions. And Bishops and of the Popel on the some site of that are built, but for entirely new erections. And them has and of the Popel o'He comes to allay relithat are built, but for entirely new erections. And globs strife, and exports the descendants of those the result must be either a diminution of the amount who they of their faith to assist of their little annuity of £20; or of the number of the him in raising a temple of an uniscotation aducahim in raising a temple of an "ansectarian aduca- those who are now in its receipt." Rancere subjection." Lwonder the benefits of this faithless cor lis," was a noble maxim of the old Roman Government and surely you look in vain for any similar Commencement of that religious persecution, which, sentiment regarding a government which, amidst under the pretence of asserting the paramount intertube expenditure of mullions on sinecures; would take fests of faith, convulsed the nations of Europe with anarchy and rapine. Their faithawas everything : fact of sustaining an Imperial establishment out of anarchy and rapine. Their tatto-was very thing its purchase, was not to dearly bought with the poor pittance of the students, would, I have no doubt, disarm the anti-papal wrath of Spooner himplinder of sacred property on the secure of this plunder of sacred property on the secure of religion of the selfure of the poor widows lamb, and would not fail to convert the benevolent nature of that genthat recent establishment that was ever vociferating the true faith, now to, turn round on the people and tell them that the strife of Christians is only about non-essentials, and that the paramount blessing of the world is best provided by an unsectarian com-munion of all its children. Verily, there is more than the cunning of the serpent in this opposite train of conduct and of reasoning. If their faith is now as valuable as then, why expose its purity by an unhallowed contact with the members of that Ohurch out of which they were adjured to come? But if indifference and "unsectarianism," and a common Christianity be now the only religion fit for society, let the Protestant establishment, in all due consistency, resign all the plunder which it amassed under false pretences. Then its votaries, and those of the Catholic Church, equally stripped of prosleytising weapons, could enter the literary Lyceum with equal advantages. When this is done by restoring to the starving poor this unrighteous plunder it will be high time to propose to the Catholics of Ireland your peaceful plan of an "unsectarian education."

It is not a subject of much regret, however, that the Irish Secretary has ventured on this correspondence It will have taught him and his advisers a lesson for which they were not prepared; and it will have redeemed the spirit of the Catholic gentry from the depth of degradation, into which, it was wrongly supposed, to have fallen. With them as with all classes of people, patience has had its limits; and it is a promising circumstance, that this alien functionary has received several acknowledgements, worthy of the lofty lineage of those who sent them, and proving that they still inherit the faith and patriotism of their fathers. It is high time for them to feel their own dangerous position, and the still gloomier prospects that lie before them. They recollect, and not without alarm, how, from the neglected relations between landlords and tenants, their properties passed out of the hands of their former occupants but a as well as the wants of the poor, speaks eloquently few years ago. They now perceive the approach of to those in the same social rank, "Go thon and do to those in the same social rank, "Go thon and do to those in the same social rank, "Go thon the thought to those in the same social rank, "Go thought to the a similar calamity, and feel the bitter mockery of the proposed remedies of Colleges and workhouses. As we are peremptorily told that the operation of the Poor Law must reach and relieve the whole mass of Irish destitution, it is not difficult to perceive that out-door relief must be contemplated on a large scale, and then comes among the surviving remnant of the proprietors a fresh confiscation. Periodical visitations of such frequent recurrence owing to misgovernment and affecting all classes, should at length open their eyes and inspire them with the resolve of uniting in constitutional coalition, and consulting in time for their safety before another Scotch Crosus comes and sweeps both proprietors and tenants from off the peace of the land. If the gentry, Protestant as well as Catholic, but follow up the spirit in which the latter have replied to the honorable Secretary, they will still as a matter of justice obtain aid from the Government in the shape of works of 'national improvements, and thus save the country.

They should not forget to remind him how pre posterous it is to be entertaining a famine-stricken people with the perpetual theme of education rerepeated, and how heartless to ask the gentry for money to educate those who are starving. He should know, as a sound statesman, that to live is a primary necessity, according to the old adage, Prius est vivere quam philosophari. So far from requiring another ter. The Rev. John Leech, rector of Mitchelstown, infidel College, some of the existing ones could be county Cork, has instructed his agent, Mr. Thomas well spared to the equal advantage of morality and social subordination. Some hundreds of thousands are now wasted on the enormous salaries of the professurs and inspectors of mixed education, from the parent metropolitan model schools to the numerous model schools throughout Ireland. Were these extravagant sums expended on a judicious system of local or municipal intellectual training, in harmony first with the religion and then with the respective pursuits of the people, especially those of agriculture; and then the gentry seriously to encourage those homely plans of a practical education, combining, together with agricultural lessons for the boys, and knitting and sewing for the females, reading, writing, and a fair share of arithmetic for all, they would do more to forward their own interests, and benefit the country, than has been yet effected by the enormous sums that have been expended on the several branches of your mixed education. Every day's experience convinces us, more and more, that to give the Irish people a proper education was never the object of the English Government. In all the educational plans which it has projected its chief aim has been to strip the people of their religion and their language, - an aim of which it has not lost sight to the present time. Hence the system of central despotism spread through the country from the Metropolitan Model School requiring of the young teachers of the Provinces - men and women -to go up to be trained, and to what? Not to greater reverence for their religion, or attachment to their country, or knowledge of its history and language. No; but to Secome imbued with the blessings of a mixed education, conducted chiefly by Protestants of every shade of sectarianism, the principal of the establishment being a most zealous Presbyterian, and a most orthodox Protestant Viceroy the supreme authority to sanction or modify its regulations. What a training school for Catholic masters and mistresses for the provinces, and how well calculated to induce them to persuade the children under their charge to shun the model schools or mixed Colleges in their neighborhood! Yet unless masters and mistresses submit to this ordeal they will not be entitled to what is called the benefit of classification. No doubt of it; and this reveals the entire despotic and anti-Catholic policy of your centralisation. No matter what may be the talents, the industry, and the acquirements of those teachers there is still one thing wanting, a due reverence for the great centre from which alone, education and its adequate rewards are known to flow. This point of perfection is gained by visiting the Model School and wearing in after-life its slavish centralising uni

Instead, then, of wasting the public money on such expensive and abortive schemes of education, if your Lordship direct your attention to the improvement of our agriculture, you can yet become a great benefactor of the public. By submitting to the Legisla-ture's Land Bill on a large and equitable scale, you would at once be promoting the interests of the Government and people, and drying up the sources of those periodical famines so reproachful to the one, and so fatal to the other. But if the young statesman you have sent us to teach academic wisdom to the ancients of Ireland, continue to feel an ambition to perfect the work of his father I will point out

tleman into a chivalrous advocate of a young and injured body of meritorious subjects. Let, then, the son of the statesman who endowed the college of Marnooth follow up his father's work, and draw the expense for its repairs out of the same funds with which it was erected. As this is the time for preparing the programme of the public expenditure, we will give him credit for a generous ambition to complete one of the best of his father's work, if the Irisb estimates release for ever the students from the heavy burden of keeping up the college. Mr. Whalley may, no doubt, rave against the teachings of Maynooth, but I doubt if even that formidable enemy of Popery would not be inclined to pause, rather than consent to have one penny abstracted from the small annuity which Sir Robert Peel, despite of the storm of bigotry that raged around him, succeeded in, he thought for ever, securing to its advanced students, who, unlike the unruly offspring of his other Colleges, are, for conduct and decorum, the best hope of Ireland.

I have the honor to be, Your Lordship's obedient servant. † Joux, Archbishop of Tuam.

THE POOR OF BALLIBAY .- It is consoling to see that, if God permit the poor to suffer, He inspires the rich to succour. We have a gratifying proof of this, in the conduct of the good and charitable landlady of the Ballibay property, Mrs. Leslie, and family, who, in order to get up a fund to procure fuel for the poor, have commenced the good work by con-tributing £50. Great praise is due also to her benevolent agent, Thomas Lucas, Esq., J.P., for the part he is taking in this work of charity; all this redounds more to their praise, when we consider that the Catholic population of the town of Ballibay amounts to 987. and all other denominations, only to 663; hence by an impartial distribution, and impartial I am confident it will be, the greater portion must fall to the Catholic poor. Mrs. Leslie, in recognising the rights likewise." For that the poor have a right to the alms of the rich, no one can deny. "Son, defraud not the poor of alms, and turn not away thy eyes from them, bow down thy ear cheerfully to them, and pay what thou owest." How favorably the acts of this good lady, in lighting the lamp of charity, contrasts with those who mock the poor and fan the flame of bigotry. In a few days the collection will exceed £100.—Cor. of Dundalk Democrat.

THE FAMINE IN IRELAND .- THE BRIGHT SIDE .- The manner in which many charitable individuals are meeting the pressure of distress in Ireland contrasts pleasingly with the heartless conduct of the "Irish Executive." The Earl of Mayo has authorised his agent to forward to each of his distressed tenants a sum of money to purchase frewood (fortunately now to be had in the locality at a cheap rate), which with the half-dried turf, will enable them to pass the winter in comparative comfort. Laurence Waldron. Esq., M. P., has written to his agent, Mr. Mulligan, to distribute among his tenantry on the Lang and Bannada estates, situate in Roscommon and Mayo, large quantities of timber for fuel in this inclement season of the year. Richard Henn, Esq., of Herbertstreet, Dublin, sent a large supply of warm clothing to have them distributed among such of his tenantry as were ill provided against the present severe wincounty an abatement of 25 per cent on their rents. The good and benevolent landlord of Moneygall, Bassett W. Holmes, Esq., has notified that he will give an abatement of ten per cent. in the rents, and that he will further defer the day of rent paying to a

tenantry. THE COAL FUND .- The readiness of our fellowcitizens to contribute to this most useful charity is attest by the fact that by one hour's collection today the committee realised the sum of £59. We are quite confident their exertions will suffice to place them in possession of a sum which will enable them to give substantial relief to the poor in a most es-

period when the pressure may be lighter upon the

sential particular .- Cork Examiner. THE SLIGO GUARDIANS AND THE SISTERS OF MERCY. - We learn from the Sligo Champion that the Most Rev. Dr. Gilooley recently submitted to the Sligo guardians a complaint, made to him by a Catholic inmate of the workhouse, that a protestant nurse had read aloud the Bible to annoy her. The com-plaint was considered and "Burked," but at the following meeting one of the defenders of the would-be proselytiser gave notice of his intention to move that no person be admitted into this house to give religious instruction except the chaplain duly appointed for that purpose." "What," says the Sligo Champion, " is the real object of this entire proceeding, so cunningly commenced on the 15th November in the female infirm ward, and all but accomplished by the motion which Mr. Sedley concocted, and Mr. West has so affectionately fathered? Just this-to exclude the Sisters of Mercy from the house. There is no gainsaying this. It has been objected that attempts at proselytism have been made by protestants in the workhouse, and proofs have been offered—therefore the Sisters of Mercy must be excluded! In what have these messengers of peace and comfort to the sick and dying merited the malignity of those bigots of the Sligo Board, who, finding it impossible even to hint a fault,' have adopted the cowardly and insidious plan of actually censuring a lady of their own persuasion in order to accomplish the exclusion of the Sisters of Mercy. We implore of the Uatholics of this town and county to reflect seriously on the great responsibility they incur in leaving their co-religionists, whom poverty may compel to enter this workhouse, at the mercy of such 'guardians of the poor' as the Sligo Board boasts of. Little wonder, indeed, that our poor fellow-countrymen prefer suffering any privation sooner than have themselves and their families subjected to such absolute persecution."

CENTRALISATION .- Centralisation may be carried to an extreme injurious to us without being profitable to England ... To estimate the wealth of one country by the amount which may be wrung from another was the fatal error which ruined the provinces without permanently enriching Rome. our banks, railways, and commercial undertakings our management is as successful, and, at least, as prudent as that of our English neighbor in theirs. We think the public offices of this country should be filled by natives of this country. It is irritating to perceive that the highest positions of the executive are bestowed upon importations, and that no Irish gentlemaniof any party is suffered to have a share

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for the first people enables the in our own hands. If the Irish members, forgetting their differences, would persistently unite in insisting upon fairness towards this country on the part men, there would no longer exist a cause for discontent .- Irish Times.

IRISH JURIES.—One of the greatest practical evils which the Catholics suffer in Ireland is their exclusion from the offices of sheriff and deputy sheriff. Nobody who is unacquainted with Ireland can conceive the obstacles which this opposes to the fair administration of justice. The formation of juries is now entirely in the hands of the Protestants; the lives, liberties, and properties of the Catholics in the hands of the juries; and this is the arrangement for the administration of justice in a country where religious prejudices are inflamed to the greatest degree of animosity! In this country, if a man be a foreigner, if he sell slippers, and sealing wax, and artificial flowers, we are so tender of human life that we take care half the number of persons who are to decide upon his fate should be men of similar prejudices and feelings with himself; but a poor Catholic may be tried by twelve Percevals, and destroyed according to the manner of that gentleman in the name of the Lord, and with all the insulting forms of justice. I do not go to the length of saying that deliberate and wilful injustice is done. I have no doubt that the Orange deputy sheriff thinks it would be a most unpardonable breach of his duty if he did not summon a Protestant panel. I can easily believe that a Protestant panel may conduct themselves very conscientiously in hanging the gentlemen of the crucifix; but I blame the law which does not guard the Catholic against the probable tenor of those feelings which must unconsciously influence the judgments of mankind. I detest that state of society which extends unequal degrees of protection to different creeds and persuasions; and I cannot describe to you the contempt I feel for a man who, calling himself a statesman, defends a system which fills the heart of every Irishman with treason, and makes his allegiance prudence not choice .- Rev. Sydney Smith.

PRINCE ALBERT'S VISIT TO THE DUBLIN PRISONS. -The Queen and royal family spent one Sunday in Dublin, and her late august Consort and eldest son spent a portion of the Sabbath in visiting the prisons. It must have been a sight calculated to awaken the deepest emotions, and worthy of the reign of our beloved Sovereign, who has shown a heart to feel for the lowest of her subjects, to witness the scene that afternoon in the Smithfield convict prison; to see the lord-lieutenant of the island visit the lecture-room, with Prince Albert and the heir-apparent of the Crown, and sit down among those men who, from being a danger and cost to the country, were preparing to become useful and honest citizens of it. We will not intrude on the scene, but will rejoice that our future Sovereign has already learnt to consider the welfare of the lowest as much an object of interest as the highest, and that he desires to learn himself, by personal investigation, the real condition even of convict prisons .-Once a Week.

IRISH EMIGRATION TO SPAIN .- The Universal News

gives the following interesting sketch of Major O'-Doherty, to whom have been granted certain concessions, already quoted by us from that journal, relative to Irish emigration to Spain: -We beg to state that Major O'Doberty is a lineal descendant of the chief of his name, who was Prince of Donegal, and that he has a genealogical chart tracing back his descent nearly twenty centuries, certified by Sir W Betham, the late Ulster King-at-arms. Major O'Doherty is himself a Tipperary man, and is connected with many of the ancien families in that county. He held a commission in the 40th Regiment, and fought through the whole Peninsular war, in what was called the war of Spanish liberation. He was in no less than ten pitched battles and sieges, besides innumerable skirmishes and sallies, and wears the medal granted for the Peninsular with ten clasps. He was wounded in three general engagement, so that he shed his blood for Spain half a century ago. He retired from the British service after the last ol Irishmeu in Dublin for the service of Donna Maria whom he aided in placing upon the throne of Portu- in this city .- Northern Free Press. gal, in opposition to her uncle, Don Miguel. The regiment having been raised contrary to the provisions of the English Foreign Enlistment Act, though with the tacit connivance of the British Government, the Portuguese government attempted to repudiate the claims of the officers and men for arrears of pay and compensation. Major O'Doherty spent five years fighting the battle of his regiment between London and Lisbon at his own expense, and he at length overcame all trickery and opposition, and obtained the sum of £45 per man for every private soldier who had served under him. It is scarcely necessary for us to add to the foregoing statement that Major O'Doherty is a Catholic. The following are the special advantages offered to the colonists by the Government of her Catholic Majesty: - "1. - They will be exempted during the term of ten years from the payment of direct contributions as also from all kinds of charges or obligations, excepting those of personal aid or labour in the construction of the bye roads of the (Irish) colonies. 2-Neither the emigrants themselves nor their children born out of Spain will be included in the levies for the recruiting of the army 3 .- They will be allowed to introduce into Spain, free of duty, all their personal effects, tools, machines and every description of utensils which they may require for their work. 4 .- They will be assisted with materials and timber for building purposes. 5.—An engineer will be placed at their disposal, in order to draw out the plans of the colony, which must be submitted to the approval of the Government of her Catholic Majesty." Our countrymen should certainly feel grateful to the Spanish Government for the friendly feeling which is evident in those arrangements. Something of the same sort was mooted in Spain some years ago when the cry of distress from Ireland reached far and wide. The friendship between Spain and Ireland is of old standing. No power in Europe gave to Ireland in her days of persecution assistance in men and money on so grand a scale as Spain. No nation more cheerfully welcomed the Irish exile when disaster and defeat compelled him to fly from his native land. To the present Sovereign of Spain, and to her Government, ruled over by the descendant of one of those exiles, we cannot but feel grateful for the generous arrangements, which, as we are above in-

formed, they have offered to Irish emigrants.—Nation We in England are too scattered and too insignificant to aim at great things. But in Ireland it is different. If the Catholics of England do not do the best they can for their own interests, it is mainly their own look out, for their power of being of service to others is limited, though not insignificant. But in Ireland there is a power which needs only to be ex-erted to produce incalculable results for good, and that power, if not paralysed is at least lamed, "cribbed cabin'd, and confined." The interests of Ireland are the interests of the whole Church. No evil can happen to Ireland, by which all Catholicism does not suffer: Now, the voice of Ireland, and the feelings and the wishes of the Irish people are not heard and felt as they should be. They find no sdequate expression; and yet their full and adequate expression would be of immense importance to the Irish people and to the whole Church: Why is this?

absence there is no one but the Demagogue or Popularity-hunter who can aspire to fill their place. Political actions in Ireland, for any good, purpose, is an impossibility without the Irish Priests to lead and guide the people. In twenty years, in fifty years, in a hundred years, it may be different; but, in 1861 it is as true as it. They are subjects for argument and discussion in the larity-hunter who can aspire to fill their place. Po-House of Representatives lowe have too, the remedy litical action in Ireland for any good end, or to any of government, and a share in its control for Irish different; but, in 1861 it is as true as it was in 1854 that the exclusion of the Priest from the platform political stagnation, the other of Revolutionary Demagogy. Political stagnation is an evil in itself, but perhaps it was dreaded; nay, perhaps it was desired. We have never argued that point, because it has been always clear to us that political stagnation in Ireland could only be a passing phase. It was the first conclusion at which we arrived in Ireland, and we hold to it more strongly than ever, that in Irish politics the exclusion of the Priest's faction for good is the mauguration of the Demagogue's action for mischief. - London Tablet.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE MOST REV. DR. GILLIS-THE QUEEN.-A Pastoral Address has been issued by Dr. Gillis, Catholic Bishop of the eastern district of Scotland, in which he refers, in the most feeling terms, to the heavy affliction which has befallen Her Majesty. After alluding to the peaceful and prosperous tenor of her earlier life, the Bishop proceeds as follows:-"But a cloud has come at length to overshadow the brightness of her long and prosperous reign; for the guards that watch the regal rights of earthly palaces cannot defend their threshold against human grief, when, like a veiled and mysterious stranger, sorrow obtrudes her ominous presence upon kings, and seats herself beside the bed on which they know that they shall die. O I now then, more fervently, more lovingly than ever, let our common prayer be heard ;no longer, for a time, as the shout of joy or of triumph, but as the chastened utterance of a whole nation's mourning. God save the Queen! God save her bitter trial; for, 'weeping, she hath wept in the night, and her tears are upon her cheeks,' and she has 'become as a widow.' But we feel, beloved brethren, we may not remove the pall that screens the sacredness of her affliction, nor profane its hallowed nature by venturing here to dwell unnecessarily upon its depth. She has lost the distinguished Prince who was the faithful companion of her life, the husband of her choice, and the father of her Royal offspring. Well might she be forgiven if, while standing beside his yet unclosed grave, she had forgotten for the time that she was still a Queen. Let it be written, then, as the proudest record of Victoria's reign, as well as her undying claim to England's gratitude, that, after moving so long amongst us the perfect pattern of a happy wife and mother, her first prayer as a widow was that heroic petition put up for calm of mind under her all crushing bereavement; for that she had still many and urgent duties to perform as the parent of her people! May the long years that mellow affliction and soften the asperities of grief be yet vouchsafed to our beloved Sovereign; and may she still be mercifully spared to come forth on festival days, in all the glory of another Judith, the joy of her kingdom and the honor of her peo-May there be peace within her cities and abundance within her towers; and may her last earthly song of praise be like to that of the widow of Bethulia: Begin unto my God with timbrels, sing ye to the Lord with cymbals, tune him a new psalm, exalt and call upon His name. The Lord putteth an end to wars, the Lord is His name."

CATHOLIC STATISTICS OF SCOTLAND .- It appears from the alphabetical list of the clergy that there are at present 181, clergymen, secular and regular, on the Scotch mission, while the churches and chapels number altogether 125. The numbers last year were 172 and 122, respectively, thus showing an increase since then of nine clergymen and churches. There has been a very considerable increase in the number of confirmations this year as compared with the last, but no reliable approximation has as yet been made to the actual number of Catholics at present in Scotland. That they are very numerous and rapidly increasing may be deduced from the fact that Dr. Strang, City Chamberlain, calculated their number about three years ago, American war, and subsequently raised a regiment in Glassow alone, at 105,000, and it is generally believed that there are at present as many as 127,000

England obtrudes on mankind many a boast for which there is not a shadow of a foundation. Respect for the right of private judgment-morality. These are two distinctions of which Englishmen are wont to boast with their usual stolid complacency, and yet to which they have no just claim. If they are remarkable for anything respecting them, it is for their exact opposite. Then, again, who can describe the extravagant fuss they make about their loyalty. Well, for our own part we don't believe in the virtue as hitherto understood, now-a-days. It is impossible that there should be loyalty under a constitutional form of Government. We can prove it to logical demonstration, and we are quite sure that Englishmen are as innocent of the virtue as they are of that of purity. One single test would prove what we assert. Were the Queen to be reconciled to the Church of Christ to-morrow-and we have loyalty enough to long for so great a blessing for her more than for any private advantage that could befal ourselves - where would vanish all the English loyalty, spite of all the disgusting slobberings of the last few days? To the four winds of Heaven! Her Majesty would on the spot become the object of every imaginable outrage and insult. Her shdication would be clamoured for. The least indecent thing that would be said of her would be that she had lost heramind. Neither do we altogether admit the justice of the extravagant boasting that dins our ears on all sides about the liberty Englishmen. But there is one boast which we do think is, on the whole, just and true. We do believe that the administration of the law in England—we do not include Scotland—is, on the whole, and especially if we except cases in which Catholics and their principles are being adjudicated upon, as pure, and as free from defects, and as above suspicion, as the imperfection of human institutions permits it to be. If, however, we cross the Channel, all is changed. The illusion is broken—the fair vision has vanished. Law, justice -- they exist no more. The perversion of justice in Ireland exceeds anything that is known under the most absolute governments of modern days. The misgovernment of that unfortunate country has not stopped short of the most criminal excesses of the most wanton of tyrants, in polluting the very source of justice itself. Indeed, there is nothing wanting to complete the picture of tyrannical misrule that has been the cause of Ireland and the shame of England ever since she brought the former under her bated and hateful yoke. The evictions, the orange murders, the souper insuits, and the cruel souper efforts at the most shameful of corruptions, the sectarian usurpations, the compulsory voting, the wholesale bribing, the packing of juries, the gross onesidedness of magistrates, the insolent disregard of legal obligations all these have had more or less of painful notoriety The little weight that was mostly ascribed to them, even amongst, that class of effete Catholics who are more English than Catholic, was a bad sign. Many knew they were true, but deemed them necessary for the maintenance of sectorian ascendancy; many pooh-poohed them as Irish exaggerations; many heard of them and were heartless enough to pass tions pass before the Empire for the principal manifestations of political life in Ireland, bearing on them, as they do, the stamp of insignificance, by the party that came more immediately under their notice left, behind as victims left, in should be a glorious and a holve at the British people had only of which would be a glorious and a holve at the British people had only of which would be a glorious and a holve at the British people had only of which would be a glorious and a holve at the British people had only of which would be a glorious and a holve at the British people had only of which would be a glorious and a holve at the British people had only of which would be a glorious and a holve at the British people had only of which would be a glorious and a holve at the British people had only of which would be a glorious and a holve at the British people had only of which would be a glorious and a holve at the British people had only of which would be a glorious and a holve at the British people had only of which would be a glorious and a holve at the British people had only of which would be a glorious and a holve at the British people had only of which would be a glorious and a holve at the British people had only of which would be a glorious and a holve at the British people had only of which would be a glorious and a holve at the British people had only of which would be a glorious and a holve at the British people had only of which would be a glorious and a holve at the British people had only of which would be a glorious and a holve at the British people had only of which would be a glorious at the British people had only of which would be a glorious at the British people had only of which would be a glorious at the British people had only of which would be a glorious at the British people had only of which would be a glorious at the British people had only of which would be a glorious at the British people had only of which would be a glorious at the British people had only of which we are the Brit party that came more immediately inder their notice on the real weight and influence. It is best to the real weight and influence, to flag millions into the real weight and influence. The real weight and influence is because their shade. Debits World. De a glorious and a holy duty at their shade. Debits world. De a glorious and a holy duty at their shade. Debits world. De a glorious and a holy duty at their shade. Debits world. De a glorious and a holy duty at their shade. Debits world. De a glorious and a holy duty at their shade. Debits w

She will shortly be put upon the gridiron, for the purpose of finally fixing her paddle-wheels and fitting her new stern post. It is understood that the origileft only the choice between two alternatives, one of nal calculation as to the total cost of refitting ber, made at the late meeting of the proprietors, will not be exceeded. It is not yet determined on what service she will be engaged. — Express.

THE CHANNEL RAILWAY .- On the whole, we are convinced of the feasibility of connecting the railway systems of England and the Continent by the means of a roadway within submerged tubes, and we think the matter deserving of earnest attention irrespective of the schemes of any projector. When this subject is taken up (and why its consideration should be deferred, will be a difficult question to answer) it will not be to forward the project of any one; those interested will employ conferent parties, who can avail themselves of the most useful features of any published project, and any public projector would only be too glad to have his ideas embodied in, and his name connected with, such an undertaking There is, however, one peculiar feature of Mr. Chalmer's scheme which should not be lost sight of, namely, the use he makes of the hydrostatic pressure in enabling him to join his tubes from the inside; this principle cannot be thrown away, for the depth is far too great to admit of the use of the diving bell for connecting the sections on the outside; it was doubtless the novelty or originality of this feature which induced a scientific contemporary to suggest experiments; he thinks "experiments which would throw much light upon this point may be made for a few thousand pounds.' It may be many years before we have a better opportunity or a more fitting time for such experiments than the ensuing summer; they could not fail to attract the attention of distinguished and influential strangers, and the immense concourse of people that will flock to the International Exhibition of 1862 .- Mechanics' Magazine.

TRADE OUTRAGE NEAR SHEFFIELD. - Two trade outrages were perpetrated on Saturday night at the village of Thorpe Hesley, a few miles from Shellis d. A number of nail-makers in the employ of Mr. Favell, of Rotherham, reside and occupy shops in the village. A portion of the men have been on strike for some time on a question of wages, and great efforts have been made to induce the remainder to join in the strike, but without success. Among the men who have continued to work are John Hatters. ley, the foreman, and Charles Butcher, both occupying shops in the village, in which a number of other men besides themselves work. Butcher occupies a house adjoining his workshop, and about eleven o'clock on Saturday night was startled by a loud report. He ran out, and found his shop in ruins. -The roof was entirely blown off, the gable end nearly all down, and the bellows and other internal fittings were in a great measure destroyed. The fragments of a can, which had contained powder, were found in the shop, and to them a string was attached, from which it is inferred that the infernal machine had been let down the chimney. While Butcher and his neighbors were examining the ruins a second report was heard, and it was found that a similar explosion had occurred at Hattersley's shop, but attended with somewhat less damage. No personal injury was sustained, the nailmakers having left work some hours previously. A few days ago, however, an attempt was made to blow one of the shops down upon the workmen, by hanging a can of powder in the chimney to be exploded by the fire; but the attempt was foiled by the discovery of the can before a fire was lighted. The miscreants have as yet escaped detection .- Stur.

Superstition in England -At the Macclesfield Police-court, on Tuesday, Priscilla Hears, a gipsy of singular appearance, was charged with stealing £43 10s from the wife of John Sheldon, farmer, Adlington. The circumstances occurred some time ago, out until the last few days the prisoner had succeeded in cluding the police. Mrs. Speldon said, one morning as she was going from Adlington to Stockport, she saw the prisoner sitting by the wayside, with a jug in her hand. She asked witness whether she wished to speak with her. Witness sked ber if she could see into futurity. She replie "Yes." Both sat down, and then the prisoner told witness she was in trouble, and also told her many things about her family concerns. Witness was ill at the time, and prisoner told her she was poorly, asking whether she knew what was the matter with her. Witness replied that she did not. Prisoner then told her that she was bewitched, and that for money prisoner would tell her all about it Witness offered all she had (2s 4d); but the prisoner said that would not do, explaining that she wanted the money only for a little while. Witness met the prisoner a few days afterwards, and told her she had no more money, and could not get any. Prisoner said "This is not the place to call you liar, but you are one; for you have four pieces of paper in money and four pieces in gold "Witness felt frightened on hearing this, because it was quite true. Prisoner said she only wanted the money, a little while. At last witness gave her the money, on the understanding that it should be returned in six hours. She said it would ease witness of her troubles, which had arisen from money matters; and that, as money had done it, money must undo it. Witness went to the spot in the lane where prisoner promised to meet her, and waited a long time, but saw nothing either of her or the money. Mr. Norris, solicitor, who had been instructed on prisoner's benalf, submitted that a charge of felony would not lie. The prisoner's character was that of a bailee, liable to be sued for breach of contract in not returning the money as agreed upon; but not amenable to a criminal prosecution. The beach overruled the point, and committed the prisoner for trial at the sessions. - Stand-Lough to his in Spania also place

OFFER TO SELL CANADA TO THE FRENCH EM-PEROR. - A general impression prevails that General Scott left for America with some understanding on the part of the French Government that he would endeavor to induce the American Government to keep the peace. Rumors of a different character have lately been gaining ground. For a long time General Scott tried without success to obtain an audience with the Emperor. At last this interview took place, and it is positively asserted by those who have good reason of knowing the truth, that he offered, on the part of the Federal Government, to secure Canada for France in the event of the Emperor siding with the United States in the approaching war. It is further stated that the Emperor met this proposal by opening the door to the General and bowing him out of his presence. On the day after this enterview General Scott left Paris for America, no doubt to report the failure of his mission .-Edinburgh Scotman, Dec. 25th.

Though there is much talk of ", invading Canada." England knows, and America knows, that it would be a barren task at best probably it disastrous one Because Canada is as free, as much mistress of ber own interests, now, as she would be as a state in the Republic; and her people—who were "rebols to the backbone and spinal marrow," until Eugland conceded to them the right of self-government—would, in all probability, fight to death against any such a invasion of Moreover, England Hanows, and

The Time deliners

TO all country subscribers, or subscribers receiving their office in the policy of the policy subscribers, in all their office it paid in advance, Two Dollars, if not so ward, then Two Dollars and a-half.

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rieff, Two Dollars and sa half, it paid in advance, then Three Dollars. Single copies, price 3d; can be had at this Office Pickup's News Depot, St. Francis Xavier Street; a T. Riddell's, (Inte. from Mr. E. Pickup.) No. 22, Great St. Jumes Street, opposite Mesers. Dawson & Son; and at W. Dalton's, corner of St. Luwrence

Land Craig Sts. Also at Mr. Alexander's Bookstore, opposite the Post-Office, Quibec.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 24, 1862.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

We have tidings of a battle in Kentucky, the result of which is confidently claimed as a great victory by the Northerners. The latter, are, however, so addicted to self-glorification, not to say falsification, that their reports must be receired with great caution. It seems probable, however, that the Confederates have met with a check, if not a complete defeat, and that their general is amongst the slain. On the other hand, the accounts of the formidable expedition at Cairo which was to effect wonders, and sweep the rebels to the bottomless pit, now turn out to be destitute of foundation. Amongst the other on dits of the day we must notice one which describes the Confederates as having abandoned their lines at Manassas, and, as having fallen back from the position where their first victory was won in July last. In other respects no great progress has been made by either of the contend ing parties to bring matters to a final issue; and even though defeated in skirmishes, and upon many points along their extensive line, the Congle until exhaustion and bankruptcy-to say nothing of the interference of European Powersshall compel the North to abandon its dreams of conquest over the South.

Except that M. Persigny keeps incessantly bullying refractory editors, who say too much or too little in favor of Imperial despotism, and the Constitution of 1852, there is little to record in the affairs of France. A circular has been addressed by the Minister of Instruction and Public Worship! (Heaven save the mark)-as M. Rouland styles himself-to the several Prefects throughout France. The purport of this document is to instruct the said officials to warn the different Religious Orders, established in their several departments, against receiving into their houses any minors without the consent of their guardians or parents; any intringement of this rule-such, for instance, as the extending responded to. hospitality, or giving a night's shelter to any poor creature kicked out of doors by a drunken father, or abandoned mother—is to be visited by the banishment of the offender, and confiscation of property, without trial or process of law.

This edict has elicited great applause from the inhdel press of France, and the Protestant press of Great Britain-par nobile fratrum-who see in it a wholesome and legitimate interference on the part of the State against Catholic proselytism; and a formidable weapon against the Religious Orders, which may at any moment be subjected to the penalties decreed by a "Minister of Public Worship," upon the exercise of hospitality and Christian charity. It does not, however, strike the zealous sticklers for religious liberty who applaud M. Rouland, that the abuses which, in general terms, the latter instructes-for he can urge no single, or particular instanceagainst the houses of the Religious Orders in France, do actively exist in every Protestant country, not only unchecked, but actively supported by the public authorities. In illustration of our meaning, we would refer our readers to an extract which will be found in another place. from the New York Tablet, from which it appears that in the United States, the children of Catholic parents are, with the sanction of law, Catholic parents are, with the sanction of law, they Rourke, Esq., Mr. Daniel Rourke, Mr. John torn from their friends and guardians to be brought. Dunn, Mr. Hugh Cummins, Mr. Councilman Pidgeon, up as Protestants in Government proselytising and the mover." establishments. Comments upon the boasted freedom of such a country are unnecessary.

From Italy the tidings are cheerful. The Government of Victor Emmanuel is daily becoming General: more unpopular amongst the people of the annexed Provinces; and even the death of the brave Borges which we fear is only too well established -bas not discouraged the patriotic party in Naples. This state of things cannot last. The finances of Sardinia are, thank God, in a condi-Lion of inextricable confusion; debt is increasing and the burden of taxation, added to the burden dol the conscription, is producing the natural results upon the minds of the people subjected to these revolutionary blessings.

This day week we published an eloquent appeal to sthe lirish of Ganada to come to the aid of their lirish fellow-countrymen whom they have left behind them willo-day it is four pleasant duty, to put on record how promptly and efficiently that appeal has been responded to The place of honor is due, and must be award-

JERISH TEATMINTE RYMLIBAD.

ed to the people of Kingston ; and were it possible to feel jealous in so holy a cause we should almost be disposed to envy our Kingston friends. A report of this meeting we give below; and no one who reads it can fail to admire the zeal which the laity displayed in seconding the efforts City Concert Hall, on the evening of Monday, of their beloved Bishop to carry into execution the plan proposed by their Montreal fellow-countryman for the relief of the Irish famine. This is but the beginning of a good work; and we have every reason to expect that in our next we shall benevolence; and patriotism on the part of the

again be called upon to chronicle similar acts of Irish in other parts of the Province. We would therefore respectfully request our friends in all districts where Meetings are held, to forward a report of the proceedings to this Office.

KINGSTON MEETING.

On Saturday evening, the 18th instant, meeting was held in the vestry of St. Mary's Cathedral in this city, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present destitution in Ireland, and of devising means for immediate re-

On motion of the Very Rev. Angus M'Donell Vicar General, seconded by James Harty, Esq. His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston was called to the Chair, and Daniel Macarow, Esq., was requested to act as Secretary.

His Lordship on taking the Chair, briefly explained the object of the meeting, and said that t was called for a most charitable purpose-to procure relief for the starving poor of Irelandand he had no doubt the citizens of Kingston would generously respond to the call. Famine was busy amongst our countrymen on the other side of the Atlantic, and it was our duty to take immediate steps for their relief. 'Ireland, in her suffering, had appealed to her children in America. and that appeal, he was sure, would be generously answered. Though the waters of the Atlantic rolled between us, our hearts still throbbed with federates may still be able to prolong the strug- love and affection for the friends at home; neither time nor space could change our love for that dear old land, which gave the most of us birth, and from which we were all proud to trace our descent. While we rejoice with them in prosperity, let us show we can sympathise with them in the hour of trial and of suffering. The Irish were proverbially generous, and the present occasion was calculated to enlist all their sympathies. Providence had blessed the Irish in Canada—They were rich and prosperous, and he begged of them to contribute a portion of their means for the relief of their famishing countrymen at home-otherwise the frighful scenes of 1847 would be re-enacted. He trusted the gentlemen present would take immediate steps to procure contributions, and that their example would be followed in every other section of the Province. His Lordship further stated that it was his intention to address circulars to all the Priests of the Diocese, requesting them to take up collections in their respective parishes, and he had no doubt but his appeal would be liberally

> His Lordship, during the delivery of his rearks, was frequently applauded.

The following Resolutions were then unanimously adopted :-

Moved by the Very Rev. Angus M'Donell, Vicar General, and seconded by James Harty, Esq.,

"That this meeting deeply regrets to learn that in several districts in Ireland, the people are famish ing from cold and bunger. It therefore becomes our duty at once to render them all the relief within our power, and generously to respond to the call made on behalf of the ever faithful and suffering poor of Ireland. It is therefore - Resolved: Tha immediate steps be taken by this meeting for that purpose; and that His Lordship the Bishop of Kingstor be requested to permit collections to be taken up at the Cathedral door on next Sunday, and that the sums collected be forwarded to His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam for distribution."

Moved by James O'Reilly, Esq., and seconded by Mr. Alderman Meagher,

Resolved .- "That the following gentlemen be a General Committee to carry out the objects of the above Resolution, and to solicit subscriptions and donations from our fellow-citizens generallynamely: James Harty, Esq., Alderman Meagher, James Davis, Esq., Daniel C. Hickey, Esq., Mr. Councilman Kane, Mr. Daniel Lynch, Mr. James Delaney, Mr. Thomas Erly, Alderman Baker, Thos. Baker, Esq., Patrick Broune, Esq., Mr. Patrick Harty, Mr. James Broune, Mr. James Campbell, Peter O'Reilly Esq., Dr. O'Sullivan, Alderman Macarow, Joseph Doyle, Esq., Michael Flanagan, Esq., Mr. Councilman Brophy, Mr. John Branigan, Mr. Councilman P. J. Buckley, Mr., Christopher Farrell, Mr Councilman Conroy, Mr. Councilman Smith, Mat-

On motion of Peter O'Reilly, Esq., seconded by Patrick Broune, Esq., His Lordship was moved out of the Chair, and the same was taken by the Very Rev. Angus M'Donell, Vicar

A vote of thanks was then passed to His Lordship for his dignified conduct in the Chair, and for his traly Christian zeal and charity in endeavoring to relieve the destitution of our suffering fellow-countrymen.

The meeting was largely attended, and the remarks of His Lordship, the Very Rev. Vicar General, and the other speakers, were received with the greatest enthusiasm From the feeling displayed, I have no doubt but a large amount will be collected in this city, and in the Diocese. The Irish of Kingston-are proverbial for their generosity, and on the present occasion it is to moved the Second Resolution. In laying it before the be hoped that their contributions will be worthy Chair he deemed it his duty to make a few remarks of their well known liberality. As an evidence He said he had not come prepared to make a speech

NOTEST MESTING Reported for the True Witness:) 191

In response to the timely suggestion of Bernard Devlin, Esq.; which we published in our last; and which on Sunday was warmly supported from the pulpits of St. Patrick's, St. Anne's, and St. Bridget's churches, a large and most respectable meeting of our Irish fellow-citizens was held in the the 20th inst. The President of the St. Patrick's Society was requested to take the Chair, and Mr. O. J. Devlin was appointed to act as Secretary. After a few appropriate remarks from the Chairman, the First Resolution was moved by unanimously. B. Devlin, Esq. He said :-

That they were there assembled that night to illustrate the Christian virtue of charity; to respond to the cry of distress which had already reached their ears from the beloved land on the other side of the broad Atlantic. On such an occasion Irishmen would not fail to give proof of their undying attachment to their native land, by freely contributing according to their means, to save their fellow-countrymen from the terrible and long-protracted agonies of famine. There were five millions of the Irish race on this Continent, bound by blood, by ties of kindred and of country, to Ireland, who would feel it to be their duty to send sid to their brethren and fellowcountrymen in distress. The large assembly before him, proved how keenly the Irish of Montreal sympathised with the Irish in the old country; and the amount of their contributions that night would, he was convinced, give additional confirmation of the Sincerity of this noble, of this patriotic and Christian sentiment. It had been objected (continued the speaker) that the existence of serious distress in Ireland, had not been sufficiently or satisfactorily estabblished. But what more proof was needed than that voluntary tendered by His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam-the patriotic MacHale. This reverend Prelate had stated, over his own signature, that the people were suffering, that their needs were urgent, and that unless prompt and generous aid were given to them, numbers would in all probability perish before the Spring, victims of famine, and of its twin-sister, pestilence. It was notorious that the last Summer had been unusually wet, and that in consequence the peat, upon which the poor in the West of Ireland depended almost entirely for fuel, had not been dried so as to render it available for that purpose. It was notorious that the potato crop on which so many of the people still depended for subsistence, was in a great measure a failure; so that the peasantry of large districts found themselves at once deprived both of food and of fuel These were facts which. unfortunately, could not be contested. Besides. there was the evidence afforded by the verdicts of Coroners' Juries, and the reports of the local magis trates, of the local gentry, and, above all, of the local clergy, to show how real and deep-sented was the evil, to which they were, on this occasion, called upon to apply a remedy. It was of no use to attempt to conceal the unpleasant truth; and indeed such a system of mystification was as impolitic, as it was wicked. When some fourteen years ago famine desolated Ireland, and decimated her population, they were told not to hurry themselves, they were exhorted to wait, and that that something would "turn up." they resulted in the sacrifice of hundreds of thous. ands, he might almost say of millions, of precious lives. They waited; yes they waited until youth the hoary matron, and the maiden in the first bloom of youth, had descended to one common grave, and until the land was whitened, or encumbered, with the bones of her own children. Again they were informed upon the best of authority, that the dread angel of famine was abroad, with death upon his wings; and they were to wait until he had accomplished his mission of destruction, and until it should be too late to snatch the victim from his grasp .-(Loud cries of "No! No!") [The speaker then alluded to the dilatory action of the Government, to the rapid tour of Sir Robert Peel through the afflicted districts, and to the flippant remarks of that individual, as offensive as they were talse. He continued] :- Could Irishmen, could Christians, then doubt as to what philanthropy, as to what their religion exacted of them, under such distressing circumstances. They were called upon, not to take up arms to slay, but to devise means to rescue from death, and from the most terrible of all deaths .-Already the voice of duty had been heard and responded to by our neighbors; and he was happy to contribute the sum of \$100,000 towards the relief of the sufferers by the famine in Ireland. Such an ex- for Ireland and Ireland's children. ample should incite them to deeds of noble emulation; and be felt sure that every one present would do his duty in such an emergency, and that the result would be creditable to them as Irishmen and as Christians.

With these remarks, which were attentively listened to, and warmly applauded by the meeting, Mr. Devlin introduced the First Resolution,

which was couched in the following terms: -Resolved-" That that the lamentable facts related me recent Irish journals, especially the provincial journals throughout the Western courties of Ireland. the reports of local Boards of Poor Law Guardians, and benches of Magistrates, and the verdicts of Coroners' inquests held in the towns of Athlone, Oughterard. Enniskillen and elsewhere, have appealed, and do appeal strongly to all the fellow subjects of the sufferers; and more especially to all their countrymen throughout the world, for such aid and relief as Providence may enable them to extend to their less fortunate brethren in Ireland."

Mr. Starnes, M.P.P., seconded by Mr. P. Brennan "D.R.G." received but too late for this of the earnestness of the meeting; the General but as an old citizen of Montreal, he felt it his duty to Committee at once went to work, and appointed be present in obedience to the call for the meeting.

several Wards of the city.

Several Wards of the city.

D.D. Macarow. sponding—they would have the sympathy of his country menting would have the sympathy of his country menting.

Secretary trymen in Canada this year, they had the blessing of good crops. He stated there was sat present distress in Montreal as he had reason to know from a Society of which he was a member, but none died among us from starvation. That being the case, they could afford to render assistance. He concluded by moving the Resolution, which was as follows :--

Resolved -" That's subscription-list, with the abov object, be now opened, and that the Reverend Mr. Dowd, Pastor of St. Patrick's Church, be requested to act as Treasurer to the Fund. That Messrs, Luke Moore and J. E. Mullin be requested to act as Assistant Treasurers."

This was carried with applause; and a Third Resolution, to the effect

"That the undernamed gentlemen be appointed a General Committee to carry out the objects of this Meeting, and to receive the subscriptions of such of our tellow-citizens not here present, who may be disposed to subscribe to the Fund. was moved by Mr. McGee, seconded by Mr. P. McMahon, and was carried

The following are the names of the gentlemen named on the Committee :-

Messrs. P Brennan, P Larkin, E McKeown, R Mc Shane and Thomas Mullins, for the St. Ann's Ward. Messrs. T D McGee, Thos. McCready, Terence Moore, Wm. Fitzgerald, John Cutler and John Charles, for the St. Antoine Ward.

Messrs. Wm. Cunningham, W P McGuire, H Har-kin, D Rooney, D Lyons and N Kearnes, for the St. Lawrence Ward.

Messrs. John Maher, Edward Hanley, Timothy O'Donoghue and Thomas O'Neil, for the East Ward. Messrs. B Devlin and Martin Mansfield, for the Centre Ward.

Messrs. F Dolan, J E Mullin, Thos Patton, James O'Brien, Luke Moore and D Downey, for the West

Messrs. Michael Cuddy, D Crowley, P Casey, M Hart, P Woods and E Murphy, for the St Louis Ward. Messrs. Peter McMahor. William O'Brien, James

Farrell, Daniel Shannon, Patrick King, junr., and Michael Morley, for the St. James Ward Messrs. P Lynch, P McKeown, B McGuire, Thos.

Burrows, Peter McAvoy and John Harvey, for the St. Mary's Ward. A Subscription list was then opened on the

spot, and persons present at the Meeting were invited to come forward. In a short time the very handsome sum of One Thousand Dollars. was collected; and we have no doubt that this sum will be still further increased by the exertions of the gentlemen of the several Ward Com-

The Bishop of Kingston has addressed the annexed Letter to all the Clergy of his Diocess:-KINGSTON, 20TH JANUARY, 1862.

REV. DEAR Sin: - You will please read to your people on next Sunday, the subjoined Circular, and accompany the lecture with such remarks as you may think best calculated to further the object in

I am happy to inform you that already active steps have been taken in Kingston, to relieve the sufferers in Ireland; and from the zealous manner in which the matter has been taken in hand, I feel confident that the Catholics of this Diocess will not fall away from the proud position they have long occupied.

In forwarding to Archbishop McHale, the amount collected in the Diocess, I shall be most happy, should you desire it, to send your name and the amount of your donation.

I remain, very sincerely, yours in Christ, † E. J., Bp. of Kingston.

CIRCULAR.

Kingston, 20th January, 1862. To the Fathful of the Diocess of Kingston.

ESLOVED PROPLE-Every new arrival from Europe brings us fresh intelligence of the awful distress which prevails throughout the famine-stricken districts of Ireland. The Illustrious Archbishop of But what did that waiting mean?-in what did | Tuam, the Most Rev. Dr. McHale, ever alive to the these treacherous counsels result? It meant death; interests and wants of his flock, has made known to the world the extreme poverty and sufferings of the people; and from other reliable sources we learn that the destitution is such, that unless prompt aid come and age, the grey headed sire, and the strong man, from without, the people, in vast numbers, must die from cold and hunger.

The victims of the famine, upon whom the hand of Providence now seems to press so heavily, are our brethren, our countrymen, allied not only to us by the ties of blood and of nationality, but also endeared for their unwavering fidelity and heroic constancy under the most fearful temptations. Will we remain insensible to their wants? Will we turn a deat ear to their cries of distress? Will we refuse to assist them in their pressing necessities? when by that timely assistance we may be, under God, the means of saving them from starvation and death, and of preventing the recurrence of the never to be forgotten scenes of 1847. No! The proverbial generosity of the Irish heart, the world-renowned love of country of the Irish exile, will prompt you to hasten to the relief of your famishing, your dying brethren; and thus maintain the reputation for generous liberality you have so justly acquired. No better opportunity can offer itself for showing forth your charity, your love for your suffering brethren. No more convincing proof can you give to the world that you have it in his power to mention the pleasing fact that still remain strongly attached to your native land, the Legislature at Albany had a Bill before it, to and that time and space have not obliterated the fond recollections of Home, nor diminished your love

Firmly convinced that these are your feelings and sentiments, I now appeal to you with confidencewith the desire of alleviating, as far as lies in my rower, the sufferings of our countrymen, and of rescning them and their families from the horrors of starvation. I have resolved that a collection shall be taken up throughout the Diocess for the relief of those districts in Ireland now suffering from extreme want. The amount received from the different missions will be sent to the Most Reverend Doctor Mac-Hale; and you may rest assured that your offerings will thus be employed in the best and most advantageous manner to relieve the wants of your brethren. But there is no time to be lost; these wants are mos pressing ; famine is already busy at its work ; and if the succour be delayed, it may come too late! Let me hope that you will, with your usual generosity meet this appeal made to you in the name of all you chould hold dear, and that in a spirit of thankfolness to God for the blessings and favors you enjoy in this country, you will give something of your worldly substance to relieve the most pressing wants of your

fold even in this world

Given at Kingston, this 20th day of January 1882 cases of all controversies—is to get at the right.

E. J., En. of Kingston, aneaning of the words of the reinfemployed.

THE REINFORCEMENTS AND THE FRENCH CANADIANS.—The subjoined correspondence, which we translate from the Courier dw Canashows what leelings, the French Canadians entertain stowards the brave defenders of the Province: The first letter is from His Excellency, the Governor General and is addressed to Mgr. de Tioa, Administrator of the Archdio-

cese of Quebec :"My Lord-I have the honor to forward to you. under this envelope an extract from the official report of Colonel Peacocke, upon the occasion of his land.

ing with his regiment at Bic, and the march thence to Rivière du Loup.

I would beg of you to be so good as to inform the Rev. Mr. Blouin of Bic the Rev. Mr. Roy of Trois, Pistoles, the Rev. M. Marceau of L'Isle Verte, and the Rev. S. Marceau of St. Simon (en bas) of the satisfaction which I felt in learning all that they, and the residents of their several parishes, had done for the comfort of our soldiers; and the pleasure which I experienced in witnessing the attachment and loyalty to the Government which they displayed.

"I beg of you, my Lord, to thank them in my name.

"Accept, my Lord, the assurance of my high es-His Lordship, the Bishop of Tlea.

"Administrator of Quebec." The following is the extract from the official

report of Colonel Peacocke to Major Russell alluded to in the above communication. "It is now my pleasant duty to pay a tribute of

gratitude to the habitans settled all along the line of road, but especially at Bic, for the kind manner in which they received and sheltered the troops. "M. Sylvain displayed a great patience and activity

and it is especially due to his intelligent efforts that so little time was lost in collecting the sleighs and finding lodging for the troops. He was well seconded by the people of the village, who appeared to place themselves under his directions, for carrying messages, directing the soldiers to shelter, and for other services They vied with one another in hospitality, and claimed as a privilege to find quarters for the soldiers; having, as I have been informed taken care to prepare warm meals for their guests, though well aware that no payment would be made, and that the troops had provisions with them. Subsequently I found that the same sentiments prevailed throughout the other villages.

"It is difficult for me to particularise individuals: but I especially desire to mention Mesers. Sylvain, Mercier, Chamberland, and Dechene of Bic, M. Tetu of Trois Pistoles, and M. Scott of Isle Verte; as well as the Priests of these villages, and of Saint Simon, because of the particular zeal which the above named gentlemen displayed. They set an example in sheltering and feeding the soldiers; and I am informed that, on the previous Sunday, expecting that the troops would pass through their parishes, they all recommended their people to be kind and attentive towards them ...

"The Parish Priest of Bic offered to take into his. house one of my men who had strained his ankle, and whom I was, in consequence, obliged to leavebehind.

"I mention these circumstances in the persuasion. that it will be satisfactory to the authorities to know what are the feelings of the people of Lower Canada towards the troops."

In noticing the strong attachment of the-French Canadian Catholics of Lower Canada towards the British Government, the Quebec Chronicle administers the following well-merited castigation to their Orange and Clear-Grit caiumniators : -

"These, then, are the people whom for years it has been the fashion among certain fanatical classes of the people to abuse as worthless subjects. Theseare they whose loyalty has been called in question by the Clear Grit ultras who very lately thought it dangerous to send an emigrant agent from Canada to France, lest French immigrants, tools of Napoleon III., should be brought among a people whose allegiance to the British crown would easily be sapped. This is the race regarded by a miserable party as 'inferior.' These are the 'sympathisers' on whom American fire-eaters have counted. Here are noble acts speaking louder far than words-here a grand protest—by which a million of people' confute their libellers, astonish those who had believed in the misrepresentations of men who assumed an air of superiority, and proclaim their patriotism to the world. These incidents, moreover, are by no means solitary, but have a legitimate connection with many others. In no part of Canada, as the official records show, has the organization of our Sedentary militia made more progress than in the French Canadian parishes -among no class, as the newspapers bear testimony, has the determination to hazard property and life itself in the defence of the grand old British flag been more unanimously manifested than among the French Canadian farmers and mechanics of our counties, town and cities.

"Rightly seen, these facts teach several great lessons. They show that in dealing with a people, as with individuals, justice ensures its own reward.-The British Government has faithfully carried out its treaty stipulations, ensuring to the descendants of the original settlers of Lower Canada the fullest and most perfect rational, civil and religious liberty. The administration of the Province has been controlled for years by those who have been just and liberal to the French Canadians though they are but the minority. The British Government can now see what faithful subjects the Queen has among the Laurentides, and His Excellency the Governor General bears testimony to the grateful patriotism of those whowere once discontented and unprofitable citizens .-The truth is that the French race is one of the strongest bulwarks of monarchy on this Continent. In the breasts of French Canadians will for ever !inger those sentiments of honor and attachment to the Sovereign which were not long since in danger of being supplanted in this colony by the love of the almighty dollar. They are the natural allies of the party of order here. The more the English-speaking people come to know of them, the more will they respect them. And we hope it will be long before those Upper Canadian M. P. P's. who are now the political friends of Mr. Cartier, the representative man of the French Canadian population, will be again reproached in their own constituencies for the alliance."

LIBERALS .- We do not know why Catholics should hesitate to proclaim their aversion to, and the incompatibility of their religion with, "Liberal" principles and "Liberal" policyusing the word "Liberal" in the sense in which it is generally used in the XIX century. A Catholic cannot be a " Liberal" in this modern sense : be cannot profess "Liberal" principles, or support a "Liberal" policy, without making brethren at, Home and the specific properties and the specific properties at formal renunciation of his flatth, or without arbored acceptance of the persecutors of Give chestfully, for God loveth a cheerful giver straying shimself on the side of the persecutors of Give for the love of God, and in His Holy mane; and his Church.

He who has promised to reward the cup of cold water given in His name; will return you a bundred. But they difficulty in this case—as; it is in the a formal renunciation of his faith; or without arAND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER

Babout words; and it is evident that until the compalants agree as to the meaning of the terms one common, fixed or determinate; sense, there canbberno posssiblity of bringing their wordy think that Catholics would be careful and zealous warfare to a close. Losson was a state of the

the section of the Contract can be seen to be seen

Tente (L'Alexberraigne algebrase, torq = 1-1-10.

Now amongst the words which unfortunately baye no common, fixed, or determinate meaning 2 to both Catholic, and Protestants, are those which they both constantly employ in their several acontroversies with one another - such as "Liberal," "Religious Liberty," &c., &c.

The Protestant contends that Protestantism is eminently " Liberal" and favorable to " Religious Liberty;" and in the sense in which he uses the words, he is perfectly correct. On the other hand, the Catholic claims for Catholicity all that the Protestant claims as the special characteristics of Protestantism-and according to the meaning which the Catholic attaches to the words "Liberal" and Religious Liberty," the Catholic also is right. And so they go on fighting and disputing, without any chance of ever terminating their controversy.

If a Catholic were asked for a definition of the term "Religious Liberty," for instance, he would probably define it as consisting essentially in the perfect independence of Religion and her Ministers, of the State, and of the Civil Magistrate. He would lay down the proposition that in matters and causes ecclesiastical, Cæsar had no lawful jurisdiction; and that where the latter, directly or indirectly, interfered with the right of the Church to absolute and exclusive control over all that relates to religion, or man's relation to his God, there "Religious Liberty" was at an end. The Catholic's idea of "Religious Liberty" is that for which the Apostles contended. when they braved stripes and death, rather than obey the command of " Jack-in-Office" to preach no more in the name of Jesus; it is in many respects the same as that for which the Covenanters of Scotland--(the ultramontanes of Protestantism)-contended when they took up arms against the government of Charles II. which had attempted to impose upon them obnoxious ecclesiastical rites and ceremonies. Ultramontanism is the Catholic's as well as the Covenanter's beau ideal of "Religious Liberty."

A Protestant, on the contrary, means by the same words just what a Catholic means by the words "Religious Serfdom." He means a political order in which the civil magistrate is supreme also over the Church, and in which a public functionary of the State prescribes when, and in what manner God is to be worshipped. A great people, anxious for the safety of a beloved mere human pack of hounds under the lash of Prince, and yet unable in its churches to offer their "whippers in;" they may how and hiss prayers for his recovery, because no orders to that of State for Spiritual Affairs, presents in his eyes | commonest justice for his oppressed countrya splendid spectacle; and in a word, Erastianism | they may, through the prejudices of their educais the beau ideal of Protestant "Religious tion, be utterly insensible to the most gigantic the Rev. J. S. O'Connor. Liberty."

Now, according to the modern usus loquendi, the term "Liberal" is invariably supposed to denote the champion of Protestant "Religious Liberty," or, in other words, of that state of things which the Catholic denotes by the term "Religious Serfdoin"-and to this state of things Protestantism is by its very essence, emmently favorable. The secret of the favor which the Reformation found in the eyes of lewd Princes and arbitrary Sovereigns, is to be found in this: that they saw at once that by emancipating their people from the spiritual authority of the Pope, they would become Popes themselves-each in his own domain—and masters over the souls and consciences, as well as over the bodies and estates of their Protestantised subjects. Modern "Liberalism" has the same object in view; and its first efforts are therefore always directed against the following report of the proceedings of the "Liberals of Wurtemburg:

RELIGIOUS DEBATES IN WURTEMBURG.-The bill on the relations between church and state is passing through the Chamber of Deputies. It stipulates that the acts of the ecclesiastical authorities cannot be published without the authorisation of Government, cannot be published until after they have been communicated to Government. One clause abolishes an tions. This clause was adopted by 64 to 16, and this large majority is considered a) proof that all the amendments of the Liberal party will be carried.

It will be seen that these "Liberals" claim for the State, supreme authority over the Church, not only in matters of mixed jurisdiction, but in all cases, and in "purely ecclesiastical matters;" and so perfectly is this in harmony with modern Protestant fideas of "Religious Liberty," and with "Liberal" antecedents, that it is mentioned by the Protestant press as one of the culation of obscene romances, of impure fand in land's faith in Parliamentary institutions and confidel attacks upon Christianity, would be such a stitutional government be so great as to reconcile violation of tillose principles as to call upon the thereto the degradation?-Welknow well it would beads of the offenders the anathemas of Protest-7007. And yet she is inconsistent enough to example institution of its standing antdom; but restrictions upon the freedom; of pect others to embrace with alacrity, what under a ble security.

excellence. Such being the case, one would a title as " Liberal."

religious dogma; and thus it is that throughout Christendom the two great political parties, with one of which every man must in some manner ally himself, may be designated by religious equivalents-the "Liberal" or "Anti-Catholic" party; and the "Clerical" or "Non-Liheral" party. Protestants generally are on the side of the first named of these parties, and they are distinguished by their zeal for State-Schoolism, by their contempt for the rights of parents, and for all individual liberty. To the other or "Clerical" and "Non-Liberal" party, belong all Catholics, and as many Protestants as still cling to the antiquated notion that individuals have rights which majorities are bound to respectthat the civil magistrate has no legitimate jurisdiction in the domain of conscience, in the Church, port of their charitable work, their most lively or in the School, or over the minds or the souls of his subjects; who believe that the best and wisest policy consists in circumscribing the action | sum. of the State within the narrowest limits possible, or consistent with the protection of life and property, and a good police system-the sole legitimate functions of the State; and in giring the greatest possible extension to individual action. If Society in the Middle Ages was menaced by an exaggerated individualism, it is to-day called upon to resist the still more dangerous encroachments of Socialism, beneath whose blighting touch every noble aspiration, and every Christian virtue dries up and disappears. "Liberalism" is but a euphuism for Socialism; and its last word is, that as against the State, or the brute majority, individuals have no the same time to furnish to mothers of poor rights.

august assembly, embodying, as it did, the experience, prudence, wisdom and patriotism of a great republic; and if our English Parliament does not altogether come up to its Pagan prototype in venerable prudence and wisdom, it is not, at least, a human "bear garden" like it's contemporary of Turin. English members of Parliament may loll, and lean, and yawn, during a debate involving the expenditure of millions; they may allow themselves to be transformed into a and shuffle their feet whenever an Irish member effect have as yet emanated from the Secretary is bold enough to lift up his voice to demand the tyrannies, as in the case of the Irish Church by Law Established. But with all its faults the English senate is not for a moment to be compared to that miserable farce of a representative body assembled at Turin. Bedlam let loose, or Billingsgate in commotion, would be but faint types of the Turin Parliament; and he must indeed have an unbounded faith in representative institutions. who can feel any hope for them under Piedmontese auspices. There may be unknown to us. some unate miraculous power hidden within the Parliamentary system, whereby order is forthwith made to spring from universal chaos, and confusion doubly confounded; but we must confess we have little faith in it, and much less in the ultimate success of the Piedmontese experiment .-England, on the contrary, appears to have a superstitious confidence therein, which no amount of failure can destroy. And yet if, according to the independence of the Pope, and the Church. the ethics of the day, success is the true measure Thus in our Protestant contemporaries we read of governmental legitimacy, one would think that men, otherwise so sensible, would at least speak with a less loud confidence, when they find the inability of Piedmont, after an attempt of upwards of a year's duration, to establish an undisturbed reign in Southern Italy. Should it so happen that at some future time, in consequence civil life. Documents relative to purely ecclesiasti- of French assistance, (we merely suppose the cal matters, which can only be issued by a Bishop, thing) Ireland should feel disposed to impose laws, and an Irish Parliament upon England, we very article of the constitution contrary to these stipula- much doubt whether England, with all her love and veneration for Parliamentary institutions, would be quite content to submit to a foreign rule, albeit it were a Parliamentary one withal. And yet, in spite of the Christian maxim of doing to others as we would that others should do to us. this is in reality what Eugland applauds and connives at in Southern Italy. Again: Should Ireland; thus backed by France, deem it necessary, in her consolidation of Irish rule over England, to resort to an enormous taxation and conscripmost natural things, in the world, and as an sin- ilion; and adding insult to injury, should draw the dispensable preliminary to the establishment of greater part of this taxation and conscription "Liberall principles. To interfere with the cir- from the conquered country itself, would Eng-

iters purely ecclesiastical," are not only harmless, sistency? Is it that she is naturally illogical?but, so praiseworthy as to entitle their authors or does her love for Parliamentary institutions by them sused and consent to employ them in and instigators to the name of "Liberals" par amount to a monomania? The answer, though obvious, is beyond our present question. What we would wish to deduce is this - That if in so Bedstead iron has fallen considerably since - Com. to repudiate the application to themselves of such material and eminently practical an affair as the present Italian question, she is led away by so At the bottom of every political question, if great an hallucination, what wonder if, on the we will but probe it deep enough, we shall find a subject of religion and spiritual things which do not so readily appeal to the senses, she is equally illogical and irrational.

SACERDOS.

To the Editor of the True Witness. MONTREAL, 20th Jan. 1862.

SIR,-Please accept my most sincere thanks for your benevolent eagerness to announce and recommend in the columns of your valuable paper, the Lottery which took place last week in favor of the Asylum of St. Vincent of Paul, under the direction of the Sisters of Providence. You will also infinitely oblige the Sisters, Directors of this Asylum, and its Patronesses, if, to the encouragement already given, you add that of authorising them to offer, through the medium of your journal, to all those who showed themselves zealous in contributing to the supgratitude. In the mean time, they feel happy in being able to announce that, by means of lottery and raffles, they have realized a satisfactory

The poor little children who frequent this Asylum, will every day pray for their benefactors; the Lord who has promised to consider as done to Hunself the little done to the least of His own, will, no doubt, favorably listen to the suppliant voice, that shall rise to Him as a pertume of agreeable odour.

Yes, Mr. Editor, it is with much pleasure that I am able to state here, that amongst all the works which depend on the generosity of charitable hearts, that of Asylums of this kind has always met with an ardent sympathy. To give to children of tender years an education capable of forming their hearts to Christian morality and piety, and of developing in a truly admirable manner their intellectual faculties; at families the means of being delivered of their young children during the day, in order to be able to work for their own livelihood-such are The Senate of Pagan Rome was a grave and the ends which the friends of the establishment have in view. I therefore hope that this work, so truly charitable in its object, will draw upon them Heaven's most abundant blessing.

I remain, Sir, your very grateful and obedient

THE CHAPLAIN of the Asylum of St. Vincent of Paul.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

CORNWALL, 13th Jan., 1862.

My DEAR SIR,-The long talked of Bazaar in aid of the funds for building the new Catnolic Church in Cornwall, came off on the 7th and three following days or last week, in the Court House, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion. The proceeds amount to \$1,000-

of all denominations, and of every shade of politics, continued to pour in, examining and purchasing the beautiful and useful articles displayed to the best advantage on the several tables. Many of those articles were contributions from our Rev. Pastor's numerous friends in both sections of the Province. On Wednesday evening, we were honored by a visit from His Lordship Bishop Horan, who came all the way from Kingston to assist at our Bazaar, and by his distinguished presence to encourage the good work. This was an honor, I can assure you, which was deeply appreciated by his dutiful children in Cornwall, and respectfully noted by the Protestant community here; and which materially added to our great success. His Lordship was accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Byrne of Brockville, whose kind and genial humor make him an ever welcome guest, and whose generosity is well known. The Rev. Mr. M'Carthy, of Williamstown, also kindly lent us the assistance of his presence and purse on the occasion. In conclusion, the lady managers, Mrs. Doctor Macdonald, Mrs. D. M'Millan, Mrs. D. A. M'Donald, Mrs. Angus M'Phaul and Miss M. E. Campbell, Mrs. Angus MacDonell and Mrs. Lochlin M'Donald, avail themselves of this opportunity to tender their best thanks to their many friends in Quebec, Montreal, and Glengarry; and likewise to their separated brethren in Cornwall and elsewhere, for their cordial and generous support to their Bazaar, which has just closed with such happy results.

I remain, Mr. Editor, yours respectfully, M. M'D.

We have received from H. L. Routh, Esq., Agent of the Royal Insurance Company, the Almanac nublished by the Company for the year 1862. Besides the almanac and diary, it contains a large amount of useful information relative to insurance, the business and position of the Royal; an account of the great fire in London last year, list of the Imperial ministry, and House of Commons, with the census returns of the constituencies in 1851 and 1861 a narrative of Garibaldi's expedition to Sicily and Naples in 1860; and the last French Tariff. The book is handsomely got up, and is a worthy means of communication with the public; from an insurance Company occupying the first rank among those doing business here, whose Fire business aged 77; years aged 77; years is hardly capable of extension, and whose advantages for Life Insurance are not excelled by vantages for Life Insurance are not excelled by any insutution of its tanding, and unquestion—Ellen Donovan, wife of the Patrick Mahr, aged 62 years.

[1] St. Catherines De Fassambault on the 17th instance any insutution of its tanding, and unquestion—Ellen Donovan, wife of the Patrick Mahr, aged 62 years.

[2] May her sonlines to public from an insurance are whose Fire business aged 77; years.

[3] Landing the company occupying the first rank among in this city, on the 21st inst., Mr. James Flynn, in this city, on the 21st inst., Mr

Men'often fancy that they are disputing about Bishops, and interdicts upon all communications similar circumstances she herself would shrink ties here has been promptly met and defeated. Two things swhem an areality they are only disputing between the Pastors and their flocks upon "matthings swhem an areality they are only disputing between the Pastors and their flocks upon "matthough they are only disputing between the Pastors and their flocks upon "matthough they are only disputing between the Pastors and their flocks upon "matthough they are only disputing between the Pastors and their flocks upon "matthough they are only disputing between the Pastors and their flocks upon "matthough they are only disputing between the Pastors and their flocks upon "matthough they are only disputing between the Pastors and their flocks upon "matthough they are only disputing between the Pastors and their flocks upon "matthough they are only disputing between the Pastors and their flocks upon "matthough they are only disputing between the Pastors and their flocks upon "matthough they are only disputing between the Pastors and and while the contracts were pending, speculators bought up all the iron in the market suitable for the purpose, and held it for a large advance. The War Department decided at once to substitute baudets for bedsteads, and the contract for these has been let at about one-fourth the price of iron bedsteads.

> The London Free Press, speaking of the late increase in the traffic returns of the Great Western Railway, says: -"If we inquire into the cause of this sudden but equally gratifying amount of prosperity on the part of the Great Western line, in the face of the depression which has existed in Western Canada, owing to the want of sleighing and the low price of produce, we shall find that it arises from the increased American freight passing from the Western States eastward. In consequence of the rebellion a large amount of the pork packed at Cincianati. and which used to flud its way down South, is now diverted at low prices, to the Eastern seaboard, and this, to a great extent, passes over the Great Western Railway. In addition to packed pork and dead hogs, vast quantities of live hogs, cattle, horses, flour, grain, &c., continue to pour over the Canada road, and this to the extent of often eighty or a hundred car loads daily. The South Shore Erie road has as much as it can attend to, and the Great Western, proves, as it always has done, a cheaper and nearer route for the Western States than any American line.

> A STRANGE DISCOVERY .- La Minerve says that Mr Janvier Emond found a small coffin on the foot path at the corner of St. Hubert and Lagauchetiere Streets, at 6 o'clock on Friday evening. He gave it to the beadle of St. Peter's Church, and hence the story arose among the suburbans that the body of a child had been placed in the tower of the Church. It created some little excitement.

Movements of Troops. - The Quebec Chronicle says the authorities of that city are preparing for the reception of two or more batteries of artillery - one of which, the 5th Battery of the 7th Brigade, is now fully due in Quebec.

The New Brunswicker of the 14th instant, says -We learn that on Wednesday next the first detachment of the Grenndier Guards will leave for Frederickton, en route for Canada, which will be followed remain here until Spring, when they will pro- mittees. ceed to Canada."

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Westport, E Carey, \$1; Aylmer, C Devlin, \$2; Roxbury, U. S., Rev J Griffin, \$2; Babyspoint, J Menten, \$1; Dalhousie Mills, W Chisholm, \$2; Normenteh, \$1; Dainousie Mills, W Chisholm, \$2; Norton Creek, D Gorman, \$2; Normanby, P Dowling, \$1; Arichat, Rt Rev C F M'Kinnon, \$4; West Osgoode, J M'Evoy, \$5; Rawdon, R E Corcoran, \$2; Shamrock, D Scully, \$1; Railton, Rev T Quirk, \$5; St Cath. de Foss, Rev J O'Grady, \$3; Pakenham, H Reilly, \$5; Industry, Rev Mr Manseau, \$1; Chambly, Rev C Martin, \$1; Weston, F G Kent, \$2; Edwardshurgh, P Curley, \$1, 25; Lebespert, Y Edwardsburgh, P Curley, \$1 25; Loborough, L O'Reilly, \$2; Thorah, K Campbell, \$5; St Jude, Rev C E Fortin, \$5; Lacadie, N S, Rev H Gillis, \$2 50; St Charles, P Lavery, \$1 50; Vienna, T J Appleton, \$2 50; Lloydtown, M Reynolds, \$1; Greenbank, J Leary, \$2; Odessa, J Conway, \$4: Portsmouth, A Grant, \$1; Hawkesbury Village, V Lortie, \$1; St Gervois, Rev P Pouliot, \$2: Warsaw, T Fitzpatrick, \$3; Dalhousie Mills, D M'Dougall, \$3; Durham, M Brady, \$1 25; Tyendinago, M Gargan, \$4 73; Balyspoint, J Menten, \$2; St. Nicholns, Rev Mr Baillargeon, \$2 50; Leonard Hill, F Leonard, \$2; St Hyacinthe, L Goulet, \$1; Durham, J Ronayne, \$2; Godmanchester, J. O'Neill, \$4; Whitby, J. Tuobey \$4; Brockville, J. M'Gregor, \$2; La Guerre, J Conner, \$1; Cornwall, Rev J S O Connor, \$2; Port Louis, J Finn, \$1; Antigonish, A M'Eachen, \$2; Alexandria, R Fruser, \$3; Cherry Valley, G Delany, \$2.

Per J Gillies - Eastwood, M Derrick, \$2; Inger-Per J Gillies - Mastwood, M Derrick, \$2; ingersoll, D W Kelly, \$1; Mrs Fallon, \$1; J Brady, \$1; J Looby, \$1; Paris, W Herliby, \$2: Rev Mr M'Kee, \$1; P Markee, \$1; Brantford, J Comerford, \$8; N Nolan, \$2; Rev Mr Caryon, \$2; J Garrity, \$1; Thorold, J Battle, \$2 50; J Conlin, \$2 50; P Foley, a sum that has more than realized the sanguine expectations of our devoted and zealous Pastor, the Rev. J. S. O'Connor.

From an early hour on Tuesday last, crowds of all denominations and of every shade of policity of all denominations and of every shade of policity. St. W. Kayangeh SA. W. Every shade of policity. Sangar J Maloney, \$1; J Walkerley, \$1; Hamilton, D Smith, \$4; W Kavanagh \$4; K Fitzpatrick \$4; M Dwyer, \$6; W Cosgrove, \$2; J Quinlan, \$2 50; W Harris, \$2; J Bain, \$2; Mrs Nelligan, \$2; P Heffernan, \$2; W Goering, \$4; J Egan, \$4; T Beatty, \$3; Dundas, J Burns, \$1; Rev J O'Reilly \$2; Barrie, Rev J F Jamot, \$4; Rev Mr Lee, \$2; Newmarket, Rev Mr Wardy, \$7: J Claffy, \$2; W Wallis, \$25; Mr Quinn, \$5; T Halligan, \$1; Holland Landing, P Graham, \$2; Aurora, P M'Donald, \$1; Toronto, W Patterson, \$2; Very Rev Mr Walsh, \$2: T J O'Neill Graham, \$2; Aurora, P M'Donald, \$1; Toronto, W Patterson, \$2; Very Rev Mr Walsh, \$2; T J O'Neill, \$4; Dr O'Dea, \$2; J Butler, \$1; Dr Lawlor, \$4; Cobourg, M Curtin, \$2; P Lynch, \$2; Codrington, T Hollerin, \$1; Trenton, A M'Cawley, \$2; G W Redmond, \$2, P Lyons, \$2.

Per M O'Leary, Quebec—P Jones, \$2.75; H Fitzsimmons, \$1.25; J Johnson, \$1.50; T Codd, \$5; 8t Nicholas, T O'Sullivan, \$5: Sillery, M Fitzgibbon, \$1.50; Town MRS. LAURA HONEY STEVENSON, \$2.50; St Fov. Cant M'Grath. \$2: St Sylvester, T

\$2.50; St Foy, Capt M'Grath, \$2; St Sylvester, T Hogan, \$2; Valcartier, Rev Mr M'Donald, \$2.50;

F Conway, \$2 50; Rev Mr Lemieux, \$2; B Bennet, \$2 50; J M'Enery, \$2.

Per P Purcell, Kingston—D C Hickey, \$2 50; J King, \$2 50; Rev P Dollard, \$2 50; Wolf Island, M Staley, \$2 50; J Hawkins, \$2 50. Per J Birmingham, Port Hope - Rev J Madden, \$2;

Per J Birmingnam, Port nope—nev J mauden, pe, M Hayes, \$2.

Per E M'Cormack, Pcterboro — J Harty, \$2; J Carew, \$2; J Sullivan, \$2; J Maloney, \$2; P Hammon, \$2; C Boyd, \$2; M M'Fadden, \$2; J Haffy, \$2; J Byins, \$1; Otonabee, P Slattery, \$1. Per Rev G A Hay, St Andrews - J J M'Donell, \$2; M'Donell, Jr. \$2; R M'Gillis, \$2. Per J Ford, Prescott-J Savage, \$2; H Murphy,

Per J Morrow, South Mountain - N Gansy, \$1. Per Rev Mr Rousseau, Frampton East-J Farrell

Per P P Lynch, Belleville-Dr J Power, \$2 50 W Godfrey, \$2; Lonsdale, J Martin, \$250
Per M Moran, Atherby—W W Harold, \$1; Point
Mara, T Jordan, \$1.

Per Rev Mr Sax, St Rom. d'Etch—Self, \$5; J M. Naughton, \$6 50; J. Thomson, \$5; J. Vachon, \$5 T. Wilson, \$5; D. Gaherty \$5; J. Staunton, \$2 50; T Morgan, \$2 50. Per J Keenan, Thorold - Dunville, J Milsanc, \$2

T O'Brien, \$3.

Per O F Fraser, Brockville-B O'Leary, \$1; P. Fitznatrick, \$2; Mallorytown, L. Gavan, \$1. Per J Harris, Jr, Guelph-M Brennan, \$1; T Blanchfield, \$2 50; E Carroll, Jr, \$1; Gurce, P M'Naughton, \$2. Per J. Bonfield, Eganville—W. Brougham, \$2.; T.

Feeley, \$2. Per Rev H Byrne, Brockville - H Walsh, \$2. Per J Leniban, Brockville - Self, \$2 50; Prescott Per P. S. M. Henry, Carlisle -P Oronia, \$2

Died no de grand produ In this city, on the 20th instant Bridget Drom goole, sister of the late Mr. Patrick Dromgoole, aged Gigger, Lemon, Pinearple, Orange, Sarsaparilla, &c.

In this city, on the 21st inst., Mr. James Flynn, in Bottles, 1s 36, Opar Bottles, 1s

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS T

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

o their customers.

Flour Pollards, \$2 to \$2,50; Middlings, \$2,75 to \$3,00; Fine, \$3,75 to \$4; Superfine. No. 2, \$4,40 to \$4,50; Superfine, \$4,80 to \$4,90; Fancy \$5,121 to \$5,20; Extra, \$5,80 to \$5,50; Double Extra, \$5,60

to \$6. Bags, \$2,55 to \$2,65 per 112 lbs.
Wheat Sales of car-loads good U.C. Spring at \$1,01 to \$1,02. No transactions in Winter Wheat. Oatmeal per bbl. of 200 lbs., \$4 to \$4,20; per bag of 112 lbs., 10s to 10s 6d.

Ashes-Pots are a shade better; sales at \$6,60 to \$6,65; Inferiors, 5c more; Pearls, nominal at \$6 to

Butter. - A New York buyer picked up a considerable number of parcels last week at from 8 cents up to 14c., according to quality, - an operation which has given increased firmness to this market. "The bulk of his purchases were from 11 to 12c. for ordinary to fair store-packed Butter. This is the third considerable parcel which has been bought in Montreal for New York or Boston, and, so far as we can learn, the idea of the purchasers is that too much Butter has been shipped from this Continent, and that the stock remaining will hardly suffice till new Butter comes in. Of course, any settlement of difficulties with the South would raise the price of Butter considerably.

Pork .- Prime, \$9 to \$10; Prime Mess, \$12; Mess, \$12.50 to \$13.

A large sale of Mess Pork, Montreal inspection has been made at \$12. A rise of about 50 cents in Cincinnati is reported by telegraph.

Dressed Hogs are very dull, light weights being aleable at \$4, but heavy weights are not in demand. Lard-71c. to 8c. Tallow - 9c. to 9 c. - Montreal Witness.

18JSH RELIEF FUND.

THE GENERAL COMMITTEE of the IRISH RE-LIEF FUND will meet at

ST. PATRICK'S HALL.

on FRIDAY, the 24th, and MONDAY NEXT, the rickton, en route for Canada, which will be followed 27th instant, at EIGHT o'clock P.M., to receive the daily by others The head-quarters of the Guards Reports of the Assistant Treasurers and Ward Com-

> Subscription Lists will be found at the Merchants Exchange, Mechanics' Institute, Mercantile Library, and at the Book Store of D. & J. Sadlier & Co.

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NOTICE.

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

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR

160 DOZEN LUBIN'S PERFUMERY

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

A large and choice assortment of Silver capped and other Fancy. Smelling Bottles: Vinarettes: &c.;
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Ginger, Lemon, Pineapple, Orange, Sarsaparilla, &c. lin Bottles, 1s.3d; Quart Bottles, 1s.5dd [equal] if not

B. J. DEVINS, OHEMIST, Next the Containing Montail. thing else than to reduce the away, or extremity. Already, on several occasions, it was on the point of having done, with it. But at the mother than the point of laying a hand on the axt, the most ferocious executioner's hand trembles, especially when the vice we have the second of the terrivertim is so august. Such is the secret of the tergiversations which we have witnessed during the last year for as for instincts and intentions, no one can donbt that they are detestable. M. Rouland has just given us an additional proof of it; in his circular against religious communities. Coming after recent measures, and especially after the dissolution of the chief house of the Dames de la Sainte Union, at Dougy, it has deeply pained all Catholics. Madame Rouland tells everybody that the Jesuits have not long to live. We must especially expect difficulties with regard to the nomination for the vacant Episcopal Sees .- Corr. of Weekly Register.

PARIS, Dec 27.—The Red Republican press here is urging the Emperor to withdraw his army from Rome, and to force the King of Naples to leave that city. They find fault with his attempts to regain his power in Naples; but they wish to forget that Cavour and Victor Emmanuel organised at Turin and Genoa expeditions against Sicily and Naples to create a rebellion against the King of Naples, who had his accredited minister at Turin during this time, and that Victor Emmanuel invaded the Neapolitan territories without a declaration of war, or having any pretence for war at the time with the said King of Naples. It is really monstrous impudence of this party, who applauded, praised, and supported these breaches of all law, and order, all national rights, and even common courtesy, now to abuse, vilify, and find fault with the King of Naples and his friends for doing what is perfectly just, legal and customary to support his party in Naples. Not-withstanding the murder in cold blood of General Borges and seventeen of his brave followers, the cause of the Royalists is gaining strength in Naples. And you may soon expect to hear that terrible vengeance will be taken on the Piedmontese butchers for their blood thirsty acts. They have given a frightful example to the Royalists.

A strong spirit of reaction has set in here amongst all moderate men against the Piedmontese. Even the Patric, a Government paper, declares that the disorganisation of all Italy is fearful, that the Turin Government is impotent, and the finances in a most dilapidated state.

M. Guizot's work has caused a great change in public opinion unfavorable to Victor Emmanuel .-Has this work been translated into English? If not it ought to be done. Lord Normanby's refutation, from official documents, of Mr. Gladstone's calumnies is translated into French .- Corr. of Tablet.

ITALY.

The birth of Italy looks very much like a dissolution, and the most fervent adherents of Unity, like the editor of the Temps, for instance, begin to perceive that the Italians have forgotten much without learning anything. One of my friends, a gentlemen of very good sense, who had left Italy on the eve of Magents, writes that he finds it again on the edge of a volcanic crater still more threatening than it was then. "I cannot express to you," does he say, " the disgust I feel in seeing again those Piedmontese uniforms which were honored thirty years ago, when they covered the breast of the emigres of the French army, the faithful soldiers of the Royal Guard; and again possessed a certain prestige after the follies of Charles Albert, and the catastrophe of Novara; but now are covered with stains which will appear the more bloody, when time shall have removed the bonds which blind so many clouded intelligences.— In Florence, the population is discontented, although material tranquillity is complete; but the type of the Tuscan character must not be forgotten. No population is better calculated to make the scriptural malediction against the lukewarm so well understood. Obedisco a cui commanda, (I obey him who commands,) "provided there be a master I always know how to obey," such is the old Government motto of that race. A Florentine Marchioness, gifted with a distinguished, but hesitating mind, owned it to me berself, and it is mere truth; nationality is crushed, the country is deprived of her head, the masses are demoralised, tife taxes doubled; never mind: the first thing to be done is to goder la vita (enjoy, life). Beat MAN AND TO THE

Turin, Dec. 30 .- Just now all Turin and all Italy are only alive with one subject -the so-called Ministerial crisis. I am sure I have written about hardly anything else for the last week or two, and must-I say must—trouble you with the subject again, too happy if I could make the English reader aware that this apparently puerile gossipping matter is fraught with great danger to the country—the danger of lingering about ignominously by internal disorder, the ruin of that national cause which, thanks to Providence has just now so little to dread from outward attacks.

ROME, Dec. 28. - In the Consistory, of which, I spoke in my last letter, the Pope delivered an Allocution, relating chiefly to his inviting the Bishop of the Catholic world to the canonisation, which will take place during the course of next year. In that Allocation, the Holy Father spoke incidentally, but in terms sufficiently strong, of the evils which the Church now suffers in the new "Italian Kingdom," in Poland, and in Mexico. The Allocution has not yet been published, and therefore I cannot send you

a copy of it. The Holy Father, thanks be to God, continues to enjoy excellent health, and Pontificated, in St. Peter's on Christmas Day.

The following is from the correspondent o

L'Union :-Naples, Dec. 21.-A letter from Serra Capriola. of the 18th says that the brigands in the Capitanate are increasing in numbers and boldness. All our province is one hive of brigands. But population, far from being dismayed, fraternises with them as completely as they distrust the troops. The latter. indeed, dare not stir out of the large towns. Foggia and Manfredonia are like besieged towns.

The inhabitants of the villages without protection from either side, either reinforce the brigands or remain at home to help them. The brigands are

quite in the ascendant. I hear from the Garganus (Capitanate) that the Brigantaggio there is greatly augmented, and that several landings have taken place in the neighborhood to reinforce the brigands. The brigands are regularly mounted, equipped, and disciplined, and have their quarters comfortably provided for them when not out on an excursion. My correspondent assures me that they are very happy, and that the conscription has brought-them a considerable in-

orease. mountain ranges at regular distances, mountains mountain the Appenines and so afford ba thing bears the impression of one inflexible decommunication with all the other provinces, make termination—that of accepting neither peace nor

ter from Ragusa, that Luca Vucalovich, having or-dered the reconstruction of the batteries destroyed by the Austrian troops in the Suttorina, a new Austrian intervention seemed imminent. It is, however, possible that such an eventuality will not be realised. The consuls of the Great Powers at Ragusa are said to have induced the Montenegrin chief to renounce the reconstruction of those batteries, which, it must be admitted, were erected on ground declar-ed neutral by treaties, and which moreover, might easily have been turned against the corps d'armee of Omar Pasha, and are of no consequence to the defence of Montenegro." face for the contract to

RUSSIA.

A St. Petersburg letter of the 18th describes a new disturbance amongst the students of the St. Peters-

"Two nights back scenes of disorder again occurred among the students. On the 10th a number of students met in the lecture-room, and held a sitting contrary to the regulations, under the presidentship of a professor, who seems to have played a rather equivocal part in this business. One of the officials of the university endeavoured to prevent the discussion, and collared one of the students, who resented the act by a blow, and his assailant was immediately hurried out of the room. M. Patkul, the chief of the police, and General Philipson, curator of the university, were soon on the spot, and appeased the students by all sorts of friendly assurances, but during the night not fewer than 50 of them were acrested and lodged in prison. The next day other scenes occurred, of which we have not learned the particulars, but it is said that the students expected the release of their comrades on the occasion of the fele of the Hereditary Grand Duke then celebrated. Their hopes were not realised, and they met together to see what could be done in the

POLAND.

WARSAW, Dec. 25 .- We have now open war here between Church and State. The evil genius of the whole mischief is a certain Platanoff, ringleader of the party that would lead the world back to the times of Nicholas of detested memory. He it is that inspired the policy whose pernicious consequences broke the hearts of the honest men who were made the Czar's tools in putting it into execution. Prince Gortschakoff died cursing Platanoff; General Gertzenzweig, in the delirious fever resulting from the mortal wound the unfortunate man inflicted on himself, continually spat in Platanoff's face and called him a merciless traitor, a confounded scoundrel. Count Lambert, on his death-bed, said Platren. Other hands in the state of the transfe was a lurking, lying, unprincipled ruffian, whose influence in Alexander II.'s councils posterity would look on as the result of some dark mysterious secret, and the baneful cause of much mischief and dishonor. Archdeacon Bralobrewski pines in prison for thwarting Platanoff's plans. Archbishop Fialokowski, sickened by his wily craft, died a victim of Platanoff's persecutions. Bishop Deckert, involved in Platanoff's meshes, and stung with the same venom, did not survive the archbishop more than a fortnight. General Suchozanet found it impossible to serve the Czar in any capacity that brought him in contact with Platanoff. Even the Marquis of Wielopolski, who was thought a match for any man in self-controlled stoicism as well as in legal chicane was obliged to admit that he found his master. Platanoff brow-beat him and the marquis withdrew. Gen. Luders and M.M. Hube and Dembowski are simply puppets in Platanoff's hands.

I said in my last letter that, flushed with the success obtained in forcing the Basilican monks to open their church at Warsaw, he intended to induce the Ozar to oblige his ministers here to cut off the supplies the State affords the clergy, and to threaten to send to the citadel all the superiors of monasteries and all the parish, priests who would refuse to open their churches before the Christmas holidays. And really, on the 23rd instant, the Minister of Public Worship, M. Hube, addressed a letter to all the heads of convents and to all the vicars, enjoining them to open their churches within twenty-four hours, under pain of losing their livings and of being sent to prison and tried by court-martial. I am told that no answer has been sent in to this offensive missive, though I was at first led to believe there had. But, however that may be, the churches remain closed, and we have now to learn if, the Minister's threat will be put into execution, and, if it is, what the folly will lead to. Two prebendaries hitherto disinterested in the present struggle, and usually looked on by all parties as Government men, interfered yesterday, and wanted to bring about a compromise. They asked permission to go and confer with Archdeacon Braloorzewski in private, in hope of bringing about a compromise. This was refused them, as Government refuses to look on him as legitimate vicar-general. They then asked permission to go and confer with the Pope's Nuncio at Vienna. This too was refused them, on Platanoff's saying that the first duty of a subject is to obey his sovereign and that the Ozar would have no one's advice or interference on any person or thing within his empire. The priests had to obey him in all things; how could they dare think of asking the Pope or his legate whether they were to do so or not?

PORTUGAL.

The Royal House of Portugal has lost another Prince by the same disease. Three of the five sons ef the late Queen have now been carried off in scarcely more weeks. The populace have not unnaturally suspected poison, and have broken open the chemists shops, and have tumultuously forced the King to leave Lisbon in their care for his health. Their suspicions have turned now to the Miguelite party, now to the Court of Spain. The English newspapers have indulged in contemptuous criticisms on the ignorant simplicity " of the Portuguese, -forgetting that the same suspicions led to excesses of at least equal violence in more than one English town, as in many other parts of the Continent, when the cholers prevailed there. Our confidence in our own superiority is proof against facts .- Weekly Register.

M. DE MONTALEMBERT ON POLAND. From the London Times.

Of the actual condition of the Polish people he

iraws the following picture :-Let the man who knows the Paris of 1861 figure to himself a whole nation which dreams neither of amusement nor of money-making, and thinks only of her sorrows and her hopes. In presence of modern civilisation, which looks but to lucre and pleasure which denies the existence of pain, and which ener vates the will, she suffers and she wills. Her suffer ing is incurable; her will is invincible. With her all his grave, sad and sombre. With her, every

so much love ornament, and for which they are so; well formed, have unanimously renounced every color but that of mourning. For the last six months, the practice has been adopted from one end of Poland to the other, in sign of reprobation and indignation, but also as a pledge of union and reconcilliation. The parties which once divided Poland are now but one; all differences are suspended, forgotten, or lie hidden beneath the funeral habiliments of the common country. No prohibition, no violence, no cruelty even (and several acts of cruelty have been committed against persons wearing mourning and met by Russian soldiers in the streets) can put a stop to this terrible and mute declaration of war. The churches, resound with the music of mournful chants, mingled with aspirations for a happy resurrection. The words of the verse of the Old Litany, "From pestilence, fire, and war, deliver us, Lord," has been changed; they are now, "From pestilence, fire, and Muscovite servitude, deliver us, Lord." "I have heard and admired," says M. de Montal-

embert, "all the masterpieces of religious or profane music, ancient ar modern; but neither the boasted marvels of the Sixtine chapel, nor the enchanting harmonies of Gluck or Beethoven, have ever affected me so much as that chant, inspired by the ardent inspiration of faith, of sorrow, and of patriotism, and which penetrates the deep mysteries of all. Every time those truly celestial sounds struck my ear, whether in a full choir, or in the modest village church, when the organ alternated with the voice of the peasant, or the tremulous voice of childhood, or the sweet accents of the youthful maiden were heard in a lone garden, or by the hearthstone, that melody seemed to me like something superhuman. Never were imploring accents expressed in sweeter, more searching, and more passionate mogulations. I pity the man who could hear them without his heart thrilling with anguish, and his eye being wet with tears, as the plaintive notes rise and fall in a cadence, each time more and more pathetic until the closing invocation is heard in an irresistible burst of anguish and of love. But what must be the feelings of those who have heard it rush forth, like a torrent of fire, from the lips of twenty thousand, of fifty thousand Christians, at the same moment standing up, unarmed, before their bewildered oppressors - of multitudes determined not to combat but to die, and breathing in the agony of death, and with their last sigh, a defiance and a protest-this irresistible appear to the avenging Omnipotence of Heaven! It is at once the cry of a soul and the cry of a nation, both bowed down beneath the bitterest of grief, and both inflamed by the most ardent faith It is the cry of anguish and of confidence, of reproach and of tenderness, which would force itself through the vault of Heaven for eternal justice and pity to

This, (adds M. de Montalembert, after giving a literal translation of the hymn, "Bose cos polske," which now triumphs over all opposition, and which is heard in every church and every public place in Poland), "This, then, is the Marsellaise of these singular revolutionists! It shows in what the cause of Poland differs, and in what it always has differed from the cause of revolution throughout the rest of

Europe. M. de Montalembert affirms that Poland has never yet for one moment become reconciled to her servitude. What she demanded in 1830, in 1815, in 1779, she now demands ; she is resolved to get it; and she is convinced that she will get it, doubtless by other means than at these periods, but with the same resolution and unanimity.

UNITED STATES

KIDNAPPING IN THE UNITED STATES .- Governor Morgan, in his last annual message referring to the charitable societies of this State, makes special mention of the "Children's Aid Society" of this city as worthy of the consideration of the Legislature. We wonder if the Governor is aware of the special objects and designs of this Society. If he is not he should have taken pains to make himself acquainted with them before recommending it to the kind consideration of the Legislature. If he is not aware of the objects of this Society we will tell him in a very few words! Its sole object as has been proved time and again in this and other papers, is to kidnap with as much show of law as possible the children of poor Catholic parents-who have not the means of bringing the kidnappers before the courts-and send them out West, where they are bound out-or rather sold out-for a stipulated price, until they are of age, to Protestant farmers, with the express understanding that they shall never be informed of their Oatholic parentage or descent. Their names are changed, and they are thus transformed into what is supposed to be good Protestant names, racy of the soil. Whole families are thus broken up; brothers and sisters are separated, and may perhaps meet under different names in after years, and, consequently, are liable to intermarry. There is nothing to hinder it, as, for all they know, they are perfect strangers to each other. It is only a few weeks since we read of a brother and sister marrying under such circumstances in a Western town, and the fact was only discovered after the ceremony had been performed, in consequence of a scar that was on the girl's arm. The brother remembered that it was through his carelessness the sister was burned, and, seeing the scar on her arm, made inquiries about her, and learned to his astonishment that he was married to his sister! They had been separated, their names changed, and after a period of fifteen years they met God only knows how many such cases as this will happen during the next twenty years. Thousands of those unfortunate children have been sent out of this city by this inhuman society, their names changed, and who can tell what the horrible results will be? How many a heart-broken mother is now moaning over the loss of her dear ones, taken from her by these white kidnappers? Several instances have come to our knowledge within the past four years. We are, then, not a little astonished to see a Governor of the State of New York recommend such a society as this. We cannot account for it, except that he is totally ignorant of its workings and its inhuman mode of procedure. We hope our legislators will see to it that none of the public money is voted to support such traffic in white children. would like to see some member of the Legislature who is able and willing and painstaking enough to expose the whole iniquitous system. There should be a law passed, making it piracy, punishable in the same way as those engaged in the African slave trade are, against those men in New York who make a practice of kidnapping children under the pretext of philanthropy, but ostensibly for lucre. Mr. Lincoln recently nominated his gardener to a

First Lieutenancy in the Infantry. Congress does not believe that he can decapitate rebels so well as

statesmen of the principal political denominations, will also be included... The Battle of Bulla Run will be faithfully rendered, even to the cocked hat, into which the fugitives from that memorable engagement said they were knocked. The American Bar will also be shown, together with Mr. Edwin James, as he appeared when he was called to it; and all manner: of American drinks will be at hand, that, any of those who viewing the Model Republic with a suitable disposition, may liquor."

The New York Tribune calls out lustily for retrenchment, and urges that economy like charity should begin at home :- "Messrs. Senators and Representatives: let the Reform begin within the walls of the Capitol itself. Look at the following item of expenditure for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1861, and see how many of them you can answer to the people who are enduring such unparalleled sacrifices in behalf of the common cause. For the single item of stationery, there was expended for the Senate \$12,000, or about 190 for each Senator; for newspapers \$3,500, more than \$50 for each Senator; 'miscellaneous' \$23,000; for The Congressional Globe \$62,333 33c, about \$1,000 for each; and for binding, lithographing and engraving \$130,731, 79c., or nearly \$3,000 more each, making in all more than \$3,000 for each Senator. This does not include the expenses for printing. The total for the items enumerated amounts to \$231,555 11c., a sum greater by \$28,006 75c. than that drawn for compensation and mileage, In the House \$21,363 96c was expended for stationery; \$12,500 for newspapers; \$127,727 28c for 'miscellaneous; \$318,099 36c folding, binding, engraving and lithographing; \$67,445 34c for The Congressional Globe; \$237,997 86c for paper; and \$174,141 75c to meet deficiencies in appropriations made for paper and printing in the same year, making a total for these items of \$966,042 55c for the House, and for the Senate and House of \$1,197,597 66c. And this does not include the cost of the public printingoffice. The amount drawn for mileage and compensation by Representatives for the year was \$581,540 59c, so that each Representative cost the country, in addition to his salary and mileage, nearly \$3,500 for stationery, books, &c. The expenditure for pages, clerks, and other employes, is on an equally lavish scale, and the total expenditure for both Houses, for all these purposes, exceeds \$2 000,000.

FEDERAL SPIES. - Secretary Seward, in reply to the Chairman of the Congressional Committee on Finance, requesting information connected with the Consular system, has sent a communication, from which the following is an extract :- "Two salaried consular officers have been established in Canada, one in Quebec, and one at Gasne Basin, to discharge in addition to their regular consulate duties, those appertaining to confidential agencies of the department, as it had learned that through these, and other places in Canada, there was carried on a systematic intercourse with the rebels in the insurgent states, and some ports in Canada had become notorious for the arrival from, and departure of rebels for Europe. It will thus be seen that, under the pretence of being consular officers, two spies have been located in Canada by the Federal Government to watch passengers arriving and departing.

A STARTLING STATEMENT .- The Chicago Tribune publishes the following paragraph editorially :side's forces for the great expedition. To the eye they are alike in appearance, and the slight difference in weight could not instantly be detected. But the difference is that one of the three contains not a particle of powder. A prominent officer of the expedition told our informant that this was about the proportion throughout the entire lot of Enfield cartridges-one-third of them carefully put up without powder. Now here is a case for investigation. Was it traud, or treachery, that seeks to palm off upon our brave troops, on the eve of an expedition, sham cartridges? Let us have an explanation of this affair, Secretary Stanton."

THE VEXATIONS OF A GOVERNMENT PAPER CUR-RENOY. — Under the heading "Is paper a legal ten-der?" the Washington correspondent of the New York Times relates the following occurrence :-" On Friday last, Mr. W. W. Harper, of Alexandria, member of the dry goods house of Harper & Brothers, was arrested, charged with refusing to sell goods and give specie change for United States Treasury Notes, at a less discount than five per cent." He made the refusal to a negro boy who had bought some calico. He was arrested at the instance of United States officer, and taken before the Provost Marshal, who referred the case to the Military Governor Gen. Montgomery: Gen. Montgomery has decided that all persons are liable to arrest and punishment who depreciate United States Treasury Notes or embarrass their circulation. An enlargement of military prisons, under this rule, will immediately be called for."

CANADA MONEY AT A PREMIUM .- For the first time in a long period, the bank notes issued by the Canadian institutions are worth a premium here, the bankers buying among themselves at par. The reason for this is obvious. The specie suspension of many of the banks of this State, have largely enhanced the value of gold, the premium running from three to five per cent. Canada bills are worth the face of them in gold in Canada, and those merchants here who are buying wheat or produce there, find them quite as available. In this case, therefore, it is an advantage to buy Canada bills rather than gold, on this side, for use there, as the business man saves precisely the difference between the price of Canada bills and gold. There being a profitable margin, of course the bills are preferable, and hence their advance in value. Always good in this city, Canada money now becomes better than our own currency, a condition of things our British friends will be inclined to be jubilant over.—Buffalo Courier

The New York Journal of Commerce says :- "It is not to be denied that the method of communicating to us the views of the British Government on the Mason and Slidell matter was extremely courteous. So much so, that it might almost appear as if the government only yielded to a popular uprising, in making it all. The same courtesy is manifest in the course pursued in taking the prisoners from Boston. It will not be forgotten that some of the more violen English papers demanded that the prisoners should be placed on the dock of a man of war, in the Ohesapeake, attended by a fleet, and with various cere-monies of humiliation. Lord Lyons has arranged it in an unostentations way, and it now seems possible that the only assistance the English government propose to give the captured gentlemen, is to put the spot. The authors in the meantime, except Mr. them on the truck from which they were taken. If Baden Powell who has died, are enjoying their post-

POINTEILINGENICE

FRANCE.

FRANCE.

Only is a control that the control of the con the Ballot will be displayed, together with a specimen of a bogus Legislature. Fac. similes of Hard
Shells, Soft Shells, Hunkers, Barn Burners, and other
Shells, Soft Shells, Hunkers, Barn Burners, and other cartrides to each, and gave; as leave of absence for two days, and told us to bury all the eechesers we killed, so as to not lumber up the country. Many of the fellows got good suits of clothes, and Brown was, so, uncommonly, particular that he didn't suit himself till he had killed five fellows. With my usual duck; Li couldn't kill a fellow my size—they were all too short or too long. When at last I did find a fellow five feet nine, and had just got a good aim on him, he raised his head and disclosed the unwelcome fact that he was one of our sergeants. Just my luck—he had on a lovely suit of gray which would have fitted me to a hair, and if I'd been a half a second quicker on the trigger, I could have had it, but I couldn't decently shoot after I had seen his face, However, I got a fair suit of blue cloth, and Bob Brown is on the look out to help me better my condition. He wants to find a fellow five feet nine, rs. ther slim in his waist, and with a new and well fitting suit, army blue preferred."

REPUDIATION OF ENGLISH DRY GOODS .- The young ladies in a popular seminary in Maine met last week and mutually agreed that, until justified by the more fraternal action of England towards the loyal party of this country, they would neither purchase nor wear materials of English manufacture for clothing. Acting on the hint thus given, the young ladies of several seminaries and schools in Massachusetts have made the same resolution. In one instance in Chelses, (as we are informed by a citizen of that place,) one school-teacher and pupils-have entered into a compact, and pledged themselves to be diligent at

times to propagate their feeling.—Boston Journal.

La! now, you don't say did they really? Why, there is not a Yankee girl from Maine to Connecticut who could resist the temptation of getting a pretty dress a dollar or two cheaper even if it were made by Jeff: Davis, much less by kind cousins across the water. If we did not know how much good sense there is in an American editor, we should have but a poor opinion of their wits. Fancy an English paper gravely announcing that some boarding school misses had resolved not to use any more India rubber dolls, because of the outrage on the Trent!

THE CANADIAN RECIPROCITY ACT. (From a letter in the Boston Daily Advertiser.)

It seems especially undesirable that there should be a disturbance of the relations between us and our nearest neighbors. If heretofore it has been important that intimate and friendly intercourse should be encouraged, it is not now the time to change our policy, while our success in suppressing the rebellion depends upon the ability of the North to supply the needful means, we cannot afford to lose a trade which has contributed so much to our prosperity as that of the Canadas and Provinces. The business which has grown up in consequence of the Reciprocity act, is of great importance to our whole community. Since its adoption: the Canadian and Provincial merchants have relied upon us for a supply of various articles which can be had from us cheaper than from England. This business has grown larger every year as our mutual acquaintance has increased until it has become a simple question of " cost when delivered" which has decided whether orders should go to England or the States. As a result, our manufacturers have made more goods, our merchants have had more business, and our railroads carried We have before us three cartridges brought to us have had more business, and our railroads carried from Annapolis by a friend. They are a portion of more freight. Thus, a large amount of money has the ammunition for Enfield rifles served out to Burn-side's forces for the great expedition. To the eye which formerly was circulated in Great Britain. The Canadian and Provincial merchants require large quantities of goods and they are obtained from us or from England. We can continue to cultivate the business or we can drive it away entirely. If, however, by any legislation, we should destroy the friendly relations already existing and ruin the business which has cost time and money to establish, we should thereby only increase the gains of Great Britain and afford her manufacturers the greatest satisfaction at our own expense. In the Provinces almost every country trader owns or controls his coasting vessel. Several times a year these are laden with fish, lumber, wood, potatoes, coal, &c., and are sent to us. The proceeds of the cargoes are expended in purchasing a return freight, and our dealers in hardware, dry goods, medicines, boots, and shoes, groceries, &c., fill the vessel. Such operations are not few or occasional, but constant, frecently ten or fifteen such vessels clear in one day, and carry the results of our labour to every eastern port: Of course we do not wish to discourage this traffic; every individual in the community has a share in its benefits. Aside from the pecuniary advantages of this 'treaty, it is no small thing that it tends to bind together those that are in so many respects as one people. By it we invite friendship and good feeling, and our institutions are becoming both understood and appreciated through its workings .-A more severe blow to the business and laboring interests of the North could not well be given than the repeal of this act. While deprived of the friendship and business intercourse of our former Southern friends, we sliculd certainly avoid causing unkind feelings with our neighbors on the north and east.

> GARIBALDI'S NEXT CAMPAIGN. Mr. J. M'Adam, who, as agent in Italy of the Glasgow association which was formed for the purpose of aiding Garibaldi in the prosecution of his late campaign in Italy, was frequently in communication with the Liberator," and also with Kossuth, is now striving to raise a fund to provide for the hour when Garibaldi will lead thousands of brave and anxious men to complete the regeneration of Italy and Hungary. In a letter to the Glasgow Herald, Mr. M'Adam says "Nearly two years ago I told your readers, months before it occurred, that a bold attempt would be made; now I tell you that with the coming spring another will be made, on a greater scale." The following is the text of a letter addressed by Garibaldi to the provincial Council of Calabria Ulterior, in answer to an address from that body :- " Caprera, Nov. 12. Your blood has not deviated from the path traced by your ancestors! When the destined bour shall strike, Lahall again see you in arms to the terror of the enemies of Italy. The time is not far distant: Be all prepared for that last trial, and we shall-conquer. - Ever yours, G. GARIBALDI."

and on alm quentains a final of the . In spite of the weak exertions of the Protestant Convocation, "Essays and Reviews," which leave little to be believed of the little which previous Protestantism had spared, have had and have a very wide circulation. They were welcomed by the Pro-testants of Australia with so much eagerness that the press had to set to work to reproduce them on communication with all the other provinces, make the captured gentlemen, is to put the spot. The authors in the meantime, except Mr. the Capturate the grand depot of the Brigantagio prospectry, nor security, and of never leaving either them on the track from which they were taken. If the Brigantagio them on the track from which they were taken. If the Brigantagio them on the track from which they were taken. If the Brigantagio them on the track from which they were taken. If the Brigantagio the Brigantagi

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. ___ JANUARY 24 1862.

will leave future successes of an ampler kind for themselves for their imitators. Dr. Temple, still themselves for their imitators. Dr. Temple, still governs Rugby And the statute which deprived governs Rugby an addition to his salary as Greek Professor is carried by 80 narrow a majority, and in professor is carried by so harrow a majorry, that at the midstroff an outery so serious, as to shew that at Orford the feelings against open latitudinarianism is dying, out.—Weekly Register.

TREMILETATE

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No. 112, St. Paul, Street; HAS constantly on hand grand assortment of Mer-chandise, French and English, Carpets for Soloons,

P. F. has also on hand a choice selection of Dry Goods and READY-MADE CLOTHING, which he

Also, on hand, GROCERIES and PROVI Has opened his office at No. 34 Little. St. James St. Sions, to be Sold WHOLESADE only.

Mr. F. has made great improvements in his Establishment, and is coordinated with the stablishment, and is coordinated with the stablishment. lishment and is receiving NEW GOODS every week from Europe, per steamer. He has also on hands a large assortment of Ladies' Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes-Wholesale and

.d 3 ... 12ms. April 6, 1860.

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

J. ANDREW GRAHAM.

A supply of Missals and Vesper Books. No. 19, Great St. James Street.

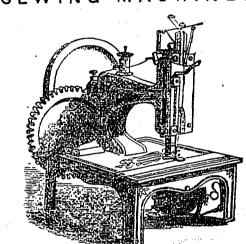
Montreal, Aug. 22.

H. BRENNAN,



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

SEWING MACHINES



E. J. NAGLE'S

CELEBLATED

SEWING MACHINES,

25 PER CENT. UNDER NEW YORK PRICES!!

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

THEY HAVE NEVER FAILED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

TESTIMONIALS

have been received from different parts of Canada. The following are from the largest Firms in the Boot

and Shoe Trade :-Montreal, April, 1860

We take pleasure in bearing testimony to the complete working of the Machines manufactured by Mr. E. J. Nagle, having had 3 in use for the last twelve months. They are of Singer's Pattern, and equal to any of our acquaintance of the kind.
BROWN & CHILDS.

Montreal, April, 1860. We have used Eight of E. J Nagle's Sewing: Ma-

chines in our Factory for the past twelve months, and have no hesitation in saying that they are in every respect equal to the most approved American Machines, - of which we have several in use. CHILDS, SCHOLES & AMES.

Toronto, April 21st, 1860.

E. G. NAGLE, Esq. Dear Sir,

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

Yours, respectfully, GILLGATE, ROBINSON, & HALL.

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

well. PRICES: No. 1 Machine......\$75 00

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

E. J. NAGLE, Canadian Sewing Machine Depot, 265 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Factory over Bartley & Gilbert's, Canal Basin,

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Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

The way go there is a second to

31-LITELE ST: JAMES SUREET

Will attend Circuits at Beaubarnois Huntingdon and W. F. MONAGAN, M.D., Q. A. Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur,

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE; No. 71, WELLINGTON STREET, Being No. 8 Raglan Terrace,

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ADVOCATE,

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

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

Successors to the late John M'Closky,

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

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

manner, and at moderate charges.

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

DEVLIN, MURPHY & CO.

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THE CHEAPEST MUSIC

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

CHEAPEST MUSIC PUBLISHED.

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

DENTS, (6d.), and larger pieces in proportion.

Among others, the compositions of Ascher, Baumbach, Beyer, Beethoven, Cramer, Chopin, Grobe,
Herz, Hunten, Mendelsshon, Mozart, Oesten, Plachy,
Schulhoff, Thalberg, Weber, &c. &c.; besides, the
popular and lighter compositions of the day.

The Stock embraces Music of all kinds—English

French, German and Italian, Songs and Ballads, Dance Music, Piano-Forte arrangements, Duets, Solos, &c. Music for Beginners, and Instruction Books. Music for the Violin, Accordian, Concert-, Guitar, &c., &c., -all distinguished for elegance of appearance, correctness, and WONDERFUL CHEAPNESS.

Catalogues can be had on application at

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TA liberal reduction to Schools, Colleges, Professors, the Trade, or others buying in quanti-

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

J. ANDREW GRAHAM.

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

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

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TERMS:

Board and Tuition.....\$70 00 Use of Bed and Bedding..... 7 00

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Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev. E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages.

A large and well selected Library will be Open to the Pupils.

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (paya le half-yearly in Advance.)
Use of Library during stay, \$2.

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

NEW CLOTHING STORE

BERGIN AND CEARKE

(Lately in the employment of Donnelly & O'Brien,)

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

(Nearly) Opposite Saint Annis Market;)

MONTERE ATLE

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

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

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

WILLIAM CUN-NINGHAM'S



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

WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVESTONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c., begs to inform the Citizens of Montreal and its vicinity, that the largest and the finest assortment of MANUFACTURED WORK, of different designs in Canada, is at present to be seen by any person wanting anything in the above line, and at a reduction of twenty per cent from the for-

mer prices.
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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PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

36 Great St. James Street, SUPPLIES

EVERY DESCRIPTION

NEATNESS, ECONOMY AND DISPATCH.

Being furnished with POWER PRINTING MACHINES, besides CARD and HAND PRESSES, we are enchled to execute large quantities

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Having the different sizes of the new SCOTCH CUI and other styles of TYPE, procured expressly for the various kinds of BOOK PRINTING, all CATALOGUES, BY-LAWS,

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

much cheaper than the imported article.

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\$1 per thousand to \$1 for each copy. Particular attention given to BRIDAL CARDS.

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

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

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

A share of public patronage respectfully solicited. M. LONGMOORE & CO.

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PLUMBING.

BETWEEN ST. JOSEPH AND ST. MAURICE STREETS, (Formerly occupied by Mitchell & Co.,)

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

manlike manner.

The trade supplied with all kinds of Iron Tubing

on most reasonable terms.

Thomas M'Kenna is also prepared to heat churches, hospitals, and all kinds of public and private buildings with a new "Steam Heater," which he has al-

ready fitted up in some buildings in the City, and which has given complete satisfaction.
Montreal, May 2, 1861.

D. O'GORMON,

BOAT BUILDER.

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

Kingston, June 3, 1858.

N. R.—Letters directed to me must be post-paid No person is authorized to take orders on my ac-



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

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

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

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore

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 humor in the eyes. Two bottles are warranted to cure lunning of the

and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly erruption of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the

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

Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum.

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

of Scrofula. KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT, TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE

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 Dintment freely, and you will see the improvement in a few days. For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as conveni-

comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the in-For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid

are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it in. For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Ointment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days,

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

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, Boston:-

ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM, Boston, May 26, 1856. Mr. Kennedy—Dear Sir—Permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors so pravalent among children, of that class so neglected before entering, the Asylum; and I have the

scrofula and other humors. STRANN 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 in particular suffered for a length of time, with a very sore leg; we were afraid amputation would be necessary. We feel much pleasure in informing you

Aylmer-J. Doyle. Arichat Rev. Mr. Girroir Arthurty—M. Moran

Brockville—C. F. Fraser.

Belleville—P. P. Lynch.

Barrie—Rev. J. R. Lee.

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Connect Rev. J. S. O. Connect No. 1883 Cambrooke Patrick Octooranas Parkers No. 1883 Compton Mr. W. Dalyk D. William Carleton, N.B.s. Rev. Er-Dunpn (2002)

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CLOTH HALL, Notre Dame Street. THE MERCHANT TAILURING and CLOTHING DEPARTMENTS are Stocked with the Novelties of

the present Season. Prices for Ordered Suits are extremely moderate. A very experienced CUTTER has charge of this de-

J. DEVINS, DRUGGIST,

NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL, TAKES pleasure in informing his Friends and the

(Formerly occupied by Messrs. Alfred Savage& Co.,) where he will have constantly on hand a general assortment of the very best English Drugs and Chemi-

Devins' Vegetable Worm Destroyer, A never-failing Remedy. In bringing these Powders to the notice of the public, he would beg to make mention that in them is contained the active principle of all vermifuges, thereby diminishing the unnecessary large doses hitherto administered, substituting one of a minimum character, by no way unpleasant to the taste, and

most tender years. DEVINS BAKING POWDER; A NEW ARTICLE, the best ever introduced, coutaining none of those ingredients which in other Baking Powders have proved so disastrous to the

R. J. DEVINS, Druggist,

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[Established in 1826.] THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other

mproved Mountings, and contrasted in every parti-cular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circu-

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dical men and others requiring such articles.

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NEW FALL GOODS OPENING AT

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Teeth, and, in a great measure, the principal cause of offensive breath.

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August 29, 3861.

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DRUG BUSINESS, IN THE

which can with safety be given to an infant of the

BBT ABLIBHMENT. to but THOMAS, M.KENNA

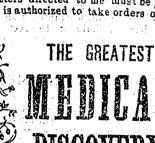
WOULD beg to intimate to his Customers and the Public, that he has well began to have a transfer of the Public of the has well began to have a transfer of the Publish Research of the Publish Researc

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Premises, 36-and 38-Henry-Street,

reasonable prices. And willish seer 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.



One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face. Two to three bottles will clear the system of beils

ears and blotches among the hair. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt

MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in to your heart's content; it will give you such real oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the surface; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some

Price, 2s 6d per Box.

pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by the most happy effects. It certainly deem your dis-covery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by

that he is now perfectly well.