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THE DAUGHTER OF TYRCONNELL. A TALE OF THE REIGN OF JAMES THE FIRST.

BY MRS. J. SADLIER.

In the meantime one, two, three years had well nigh passed away, and still the hopes of the pious countess were as far, nay, farther than ever from being realised, for Mary Stuart was as from in her faith as on the day when she first set foot on English soil. Owing to the kind indulgence of her grandmother she was the mistress of a tolerably extensive library extensive at least for that day when books were comparatively few and difficult of access-and one of her own aparments had been fitted up to her taste as a study. It was a small apartment, having but one window, yet that was a large one, and gave sufficient light for all the purposes of study .-Her mother's harp had been transported hither from Ireland, and placed in the recess of the window, and to this her most ancient friend was Mary wont to fly for consolation when writated almost beyond endurance by her grandmother's untiring invectives against the Church of Rome, and the race of the O'Donnells. Notwithstanding the constant watchfulness of the countess, Mary had succeeded in procuring several rare and valuable works of Catholic piety, hunted up from the unnoticed shelves of certain bookstalls in the fa: purlieus of the good city of London .-Day after day had Mary gone alone through these petty and seemingly forgotten repositories of old books-whose extreme insignificance and obscurity found their safeguard from the searchmg eye of the penal statutes, until she had succeeded in securing several works of great profit to her soul. On some of these occasions she had encountered certain individuals, whom she suspected were of the proscribed religion, burrowing like herself in these forlorn seats of literature for some spiritual ailment whereon their famished souls might feed. Often, as she marked the tunid air with which they regarded herself, fearful of her being a Protestant, she felt the toiler. unbidden tears rush to her eyes as she recalled the days not for distant when all gloried alike in the religion of the cross-when England, from the royal Tudor down to the meanest artizan or tiller of the soil, was Catholic all. But alas! servant of the remorseless tyrant Elizabeth .successors from the high places of the land; and, alas! for a nation so cruelly led astray. More than once she had found it impossible to conceal her emotion, and had been obliged to depart precapitately, fearful of exciting observation. These visits of discovery were for the most part made before the countess had left her room in the morning, and while Mary was supposed to be asleep. But not so, she had early learned to rise betimes, and now the custom was blessed to stopped at one of her favorite bookstalls, and was engaged in turning over some worm-eaten way alone. volumes which had been given her from a bookshelf, when she felt herself tapped on the should-Mary that she had, indeed, nothing to fear, and then, to attend you.' without any further hesitation she glided after she looked for the first time in several years on Mary, in undisguised surprise, as she turned her an altar arranged for Catholic worship, and when piercing eyes on the foreign cavalier. she again beliefd a true minister of God prepar-

to join in prayer, and then dropping upon her knees, just within the doorway, she there remained in almost motionless adoration till the end of the Mass. Oh! what exquisite joy illumned her soul when the priest turned to give his final benediction, and as she bowed her head meekly to receive it she felt as though she could now withstand all the attacks of temptation. As she descended the stars, followed by Hester, she learned from the garrulous old woman that this priest, who was a Dominican friar, had eluded, during many months, the piercing eye of the law and its rapacious myrmidons, and contrived, God bless him, to say Mass at her poor place once a week or so. "And that our poor people may have the comfort of receiving the bread of life,? went on Hester, "his reverence comes here by day-dawn in the norning, when he does come at all, so that any who are so disposed may be shriven before Mass. Alas! and alack-a-day! how matters are changed since my young days, but God's will be done. I suppose it must needs be so -- ah! well-a-day!

ATHOLIC

Here then was a favorable opportunity for Mary, and one which God himself, as she gratefully acknowledged, had provided for her .--Placing a large golden com in the hands of the delighted Hester, she turned away, fearful lest her grandmother might have discovered her absence. Her fears were groundless, for the countess was not yet stirring, and in a tremor of joy she sought her chamber, where she tendered her grateful acknowledgments to Him who so tenderly watched over her spiritual as well as temporal welfare.

From this day forward Mary regularly arose at daybreak, and daily visited, by varying and circultous routes, the little bookstall. Sometimes the priest was not there, and she had her walk for nothing, but much more frequently she had the happiness not only of hearing Mass but of receiving the blessed Sacrament. Yet she was always ready for her grandmother's breakfast-table, and at times even assisted at her ily in the steps of her ancesters. I am a Catho-

It chanced one morning that as Mary was Mass, she was startled by the sound of footsteps close behind. Vainly did she quicken her pace, for the footsteps of those who followed were in able and divinely founded laws of England.'the robber-the midnight robber-had entered like manner quickened, and ere she had time to | She spoke in a tone of bitter irony, but it quickthe fold and stolen away its riches; and now the draw her large hood around her face, she was ly changed to one of noble candor as she con-Church of England was a defiled thing. It had passed by two cavaliers, both of whom turning cluded: "For them alone would I have observseased to be the Church founded by Augustine looked inquiringly into her face. 'Do mine eyes -it had become the handmand of such men as deceive me, one of them exclaimed, 'or do I no fears on this head.' Henry Tudor and Cranmer, and the courteous really find the Lady Mary Stuart entirely unattended, at such an hour, and in such a place ?'-Alas | for the Church of Alfred and of Edward | His companion, who appeared several years the Confessor, thus driven by their degenerate older, cried out in Spanish, 'Holy Miguel! how successors from the high places of the land; and, beautiful she is!—a living likeness of Inez de Castro!' Mary trembled from head to foot, for in the younger cavalier she at once recognized a nobleman whom she had sometimes met at the private assemblies of the queen. In an instant he was bending down to inquire whether he courage and firmness to preserve the faith of might have the supreme pleasure of protecting your fathers-such constancy to a cherished bethe Lady Mary to her home.

'No-no,' stammered Mary-' I cannot but thank your lordship for your great kindness, but ber, for in one of her morning walks she had the only service you can render is to forget that you saw me here, and suffer me to pursue my

A deeper shade than the occasion might seem to warrant gathered over the brow of the young er, and on turning suddenly she perceived an cavalier-and truly it was a high and an open elderly female beckoning to her from a sort of brow. When he spoke, too, his voice had a back room, partitioned off from the outer stall. deep tone of sadness, altogether incompatible Unwilling to obey the signal, she looked at the with the seeming lightness of the occasion .old man who usually attended the customers, I" Then I have but to withdraw mine odious prewhen the latter, smiling benevolently, asked in a sence, and to express my heartfelt regret low voice: 'My good young mistress, wouldst thou like to hear Mass?—if so, enter in God's this unseasonable hour; had I dreamed that the name, and my wife Hester will conduct thee to result would have given pain to you, oh, believe the spot. Have no fears, young madam! Christ me, sweetest lady, I would rather have plunged and His blessed Mother are with us!' There into the farthest depths of yonder muddy river. was a mild candor in the venerable countenance But let me remind you, lady fair, that there may the old lady condescended to rally her grand- know nothing, but he had all to fear from the of the speaker which involuntarily convinced be danger in your homeward path-suffer us, daughter on her beginning to entertain a more

the old woman, in a tumult of hope, joy, and ex- ed: 'Your lordship forgets, I am sure, that you pectation. Having ascended a dark and narrow address the daughter of Tyrconnell. I should staircase, she followed her conductress across a bave much degenerated from a well known charsmall lobby, when Hester tapped lightly on a acteristic of my family were I to suffer my mind countess with a solemnity that increased Mary's ants are apt to call it. The king, too—one of ror of Popery and all Popish people that it were door, and it was opened, giving to view a full to be causelessly disturbed with fear. The confirmation of Mary's hopes. A small table O'Donnells, my lord, are a fearless race!' She opposite was fitted up as an altar, having a thin was passing on with a farewell salutation, when waxen taper at either end, and before it knelt a the Spanish cavalier addressed ber in broken priest in his robes, his back, of course, being | English, yet contriving to make himself perfectly

"taketh away the sins of the world." She make your acquaintance. The Spaniard, tak- nor his friend. Having paid her compliments to heresy may be instilled into her young mind, and see the Lady Mary again, in order to arrange a looked around with a loving heart upon humble, ing off his plumed hat, bowed to the lady with the queen, and received from her majesty some that the daughter of Roderick O'Donnell may plan of correspondence for my friend.

Christians with whom she was at length permitted all the grave courtesy of his nation, while Mary, flattering marks of kindness, Mary withdrew be- grow up a follower of some upstart sectariansion strangely mingled, turned to the Marquis for an explanation. The young man gracefully stept forward and introduced his friend, Don Pedro Mezara, a nobleman high in the confidence of her Highness the Infanta Isabella. All doubt was at an end and Mary Stuart, with a frank dignity that well became her, placed her hand in that of her brother's friend, while she eagerly inquired for that dear brother, and her heart swelled with grateful pride as she heard the eloquent eulogium pronounced on his virtues, the dark cheek of the Spaniard glowing with the fervor of his feelings.

'And my brother is a true Catholic, signor l' demanded Mary with the animation of hope .-A Catholic, lady, in heart and soul-a Catholic as devoted as were any of his royal ancestors. even when they raised monasteries and churches at their own expense for the good of our holy mother the Church. But I have other matters to communicate from your brother did time and opportunity permit.

'Alas! signor, however great be mine impatience, I dare not, must not longer delay .-But can we not meet again?' Don Pedro looked to his friend who readily answered in the affirmative. 'I propose introducing my friend to-morrow evening to the queen, as she affects no hatred of Popery, or the Popish Spaniards. The Lady Mary can easily manage to be present as she is ever a welcome visitor at the palace.-But come, good friend,' and the dark cloud ga-thered again on his brow, 'let us not forget that we trespass on this lady's privacy.' Then with a grave and formal bow he was turning away,

when Mary's voice arrested his steps. " My lord of Hereford, you shall not go hence bearing one doubt of Mary Stuart! I care not who knoweth my business in this poor place, seeing that I should rather glory therein. Surely my lord, it will not surprise you, to hear that a daughter of the house of O'Donnell walks steadic, my lord of Hereford, and have been here assisting at the celebration of the holiest, most subquitting the house where she was wont to hear lime of our mysteries. Now go. I ask you not to keep my secret, but others there are whose safety is here compromised, thanks to the equited secrecy, but I know you, my lord, and have

> She was moving away with a rapid step, when Hereford was again at her side, and seizing her reluctant hand, vehemently exclaimed : 'Thanks -a thousand thanks for your charming candor. And of this let me assure you ere yet we partthough I am far from being a friend to the doctrines of your Church, I yet cannot help rejoicing that you-the daughter of a princely and eminently Catholic house - are endowed with lief amid dangers and trials which none know better than myself, does but increase the esteem -the admiration' - he would have named a warmer sentiment had not a certain grave dignity in Mary's countenance at the moment driven back the rising confession, and he concluded in with which I have learned to regard you.' Then bowing upon her hand, he breathed a low farewell, and taking the arm of his Spanish friend, moved away in another direction. Mary, left alone, quickly sought her home, admitting herself by a master key, and was rejoiced to find her grandmother still in her own apartment.

though the day was now some hours high. It was no difficult matter for Mary to obtain her grandmother's consent that they should next evening visit the queen; as it was, however, by no means usual with her to express such a desire,

in a tumult of joy, in which doubt and apprehen- hind the queen's chair, and remained an almost silent spectator, to her grandmother's no small surprise. More than ence she had been obliged to give her a hint that she should at least assume more gaiety, when at length the anxious eye of Mary detected the entrance of those so eagerly expected, and instantly a bright glow mounted to her cheek. Her pensive features became all at once full of animation, and she could scarcely refrain from advancing to meet the two noblemen. Fully alive, nevertheless, to the indecorum of such a proceeding, she calmly awaited the moment when having in turn kissed the hand of the queen, and conversed a few minutes with her, they both, as with one accord, cast their eyes around, and Mary knew that she herself was the object of their search. Hereford was the first to discover her where she stood in the shade of the queen's high-backed chair, a smile of indescribable archness giving life to her lovely features. In an instant he was by her side, while the Spaniard, with the lofty grace peculiar to the cavaliers of his nation, stood bowing before the queen-in acknowledgment of some polite encomium on a sovereign of whom all Spaniards were justly proud.

RONICLE

From time to time Don Pedro glanced to wards the Lady Mary, and at length Hereford advancing released his friend by entering into conversation with the queen, with whom he was deservedly a favorite, upon which Don Pedro approached Mary, who had now taken a seat, and beckoned him to do likewise.

Surrounded as they were by prying eyes and listening ears, Mary had been apprehensive that she could not safely listen to the important communications of the Spaniard, well knowing that the very appearance of a confidential intercourse between herself and a foreigner would at once excite observation. How great, then, was her joy when Don Pedro addressed her in tolerably good Irish. A gay smile lit up his dark features as he noted her surprise.

' Ha! fair princess of Tyrconnell!' he archly exclaimed, ' thou wert not prepared to hear a sor of Spain address thee in the language of thine own fair land. And yet methinks it should give little cause for marvel, since the great founder of thy race was of our nation. Beyond all doubt, Mile-ius gave his own language to the country of are and must needs be of kindred spirit since fortunate as to encounter the charming object of heir root was the same. Leaving this matter, however, to those who affect the study of languages, let me inform my fair and noble auditress that to the friendship of Hugh O'Donnell I stand indebted for a knowledge of this most an-Catherine.'

Once embarked on any subject which concerned his young friend, Don Pedro could have talked on and on without heeding the lanse of time, but Mary saw that the keen eye of her grandmother was fixed upon her from the midst of a fit to her, she at once reminded the Spaniard trod.' some confusion-' in short, the sincere friendship that he had been so good as to promise her some interesting information regarding her brother .-Politely excusing himself for his momentary forgetfulness, Don Pedro bowed, and proceeded to the desired point.

'From the time,' said he, 'when Tyrconnell attained the age of reason he has been most lofty soul of the Spaniard is hers.' anxious on thy account. Indeed the chief object of his life has been, and is, to wrest his orphan sister from the thraidom to which she hath world opened on the instant before his minit-a been so long consigned. Himself a true child of the Church, he feared for thee -of thy temper reigned supreme. Unconscious of the changed or qualifications, or high moral courage, he could feelings of her auditor, yet somehow impressed fact that ere yet the age of childhood had passed parative stranger she should be more guarded in favorable opinion of the court. Mary smiled as away thou wert thrown into the power of a wo-Mary smiled rather scornfully as she answer- she replied in a gay tone that she might proba- man who, whatever her other virtues may bebly become in time even too much addicted to and from her treatment of his mother, he augurthe masques and balls, and gaieties of the court. ed unfavorably-was devotedly attached to the nor, signor, invite thee to pay me a visit at my God forfend such a sinful attachment, cried the fatal doctrines of the Reformation-as Protest- home. But my grandmother has so great a hormirth. Respect for her stately parent forbade the most unprincipled and degraded monarchs risking the loss of her favor and protection were her to give the reins to her merriment, and she that ever filled a throne-had declared himself I to venture to ask one of thy nation to enter hastened to change the subject of discourse, fear- thy special protector, and this more than all her house. In fact, the very mention of thy soful of giving offence. Little did Lady Kildare caused my friend to tremble for thee. Shall I vereign as his Most Catholic Majesty is sufficient suspect the real motive of Mary's requesf, or it confess it, that many a time and oft I have seen to excite her ill-humor. And yet I would fain sexes, their garments denoting them as belonging exclusively to the lower orders. Never had so much joy burst upon the heart of Mary as when she looked for the first house of O'Donnell?'

"Have I rightly caught your ladyship's meaning her grand the manifold dangers by which thou wert sur-in London.' has he sometiment for the first house of O'Donnell?'

"Assuredly I am, Sir Spaniard!' returned have oben her serious above."

"Have I rightly caught your ladyship's meaning her grand the manifold dangers by which thou wert sur-in London.' Nay, but the manifold dangers by which thou wert sur-in London.' Nay, but the manifold dangers by which thou wert sur-in London.' Nay, but the manifold dangers by which thou wert sur-in London.' Assuredly I am, Sir Spaniard!' returned have observed by the first house of O'Donnell Properties. The manifold dangers by which thou wert sur-in London.' I have observed between them would have observed by the first house of O'Donnell Properties."

"Have I rightly caught your ladyship's meaning her grand the manifold dangers by which thou wert sur-in London.' I have observed between them would have observed by the first house of O'Donnell Properties. The manifold dangers by which thou wert sur-in London.' I have observed by the manifold dangers by which thou wert sur-in London.' I have observed by the manifold dangers by which thou wert sur-in London.' I have observed by the manifold dangers by which thou wert sur-in London.' I have observed by the manifold dangers by which thou wert sur-in London.' I have observed by the manifold dangers by which thou wert sur-in London.' I have observed by the manifold dangers by which thou wert sur-in London.' I have observed by the manifold dangers by which thou wert sur-in London.' I have observed by the manifold dangers by which thou wert sur-in London.' I have observed by the manifold dangers by which t would have been promptly refused, as she had him quivering with fear as he described to myself see more of my brother's friend while he sojourns

turning her back on that divine Church which has been the glory and the pride of so many generations of our fathers."

'Dear, dear Hugh,' mornured Mary, with difficulty restraining her bursting tears. She could say no more, but she motioned the Spanlard to proceed.

'And now,' he went on again, 'come we to the main point. It is now some years since the Marquis of Hereford, then a stripling, having accompanied a nobleman who was his uncle on an embassy to the court of Madrid, conceived a friendship for me which I very truly reciprocated, and he exacted from me a promise that when opportunity offered I would pay him a visit to London. Time rolled on, and owing to the bad understanding between the English and Spanish courts, I found it impracticable to fulfil my promise to Hereford. In the meantime, I had made the acquaintance of thy brother, and from the first I regarded him with an affection almost paternal, he being little more than talf my age. From my earliest recollection I have loved ferne. thine own heautiful Ierne- and when thine illustrious uncle, that puissant warrior, Red Hugh O'-Donnell, came to Spain to solicit aid, although scarcely more than a boy at the time, yet I would willingly have enlisted under his banners, and was only prevented from doing so by his unexpected death, which event cast a gloom, indeed, over many a noble heart in our chivalrous Spain .-Taking advantage of the present amicable arrangements existing between our governments, I resolved to pay my long-promised visit to my English friend, whereupon Tyrconnell implored me to find thee out, and assure thee of his fraternal affection, offering thee, at the same time, in the name of her highness the Infanta, a sure protection and a joytul welcome, shouldst thou find it either necessary or expedient to quit England. Not daring to inquire after thee of Hereford, I availed myself of a letter of introduction to a certain Dominicao father, hoping that as he haunted the vicinity of the court he might be able to tell me what I most desired to know .-As I was well acquainted with the liberal sentiments and noble generosity of the mirrous. I scrupled not to avail myself of his superior knowledge of the windings of this city, and we were, as you know, within a few paces of the house his adoption, and, however widely the dialects where the father in question had desired all letmay have since wandered from each other, they ters for him to be conveyed, when we were so our search - I should say rather of mine. for I have already told thee that Hereford knew not the ultimatum I had in view.'

When he ceased to speak, Mary drew a long sigh, as though released from a heavy burden of cient and beautiful tongue which the exiled youth care. A glow of tenderoess thrilled through her bimself acquired from the illustrious guardians of heart as she thus received the assurance of her his childhood, the Prince of Tyrone, (or, as the brother's fond solicitude for her welfare, while a English would say, Earl), and his excellent wife, smile of almost triumphant expression irradiated her whole features, as she hong on the eloqueat encomiums of that brother's virtues.

'Thank God, then,' she murmured in a balfstifled voice, 'my brother is indeed all my heart could wish, and I am prouder of Hugh O'Donnell, penniless and in exile, but still maintaining group of elderly ladies in whose conversation she the unsulfied dignity of our house, than if I saw seemed entirely engrossed, and fearing that this him marching at the head of his clan over hills golden opportunity might pass away without pro- and vales which the foot of the invader had never

> Suddenly she looked up, and her eyes fell abashed before the ardent and admiring gaze of the Spaniard. The wrapt enthusiasm of her mind shone out through her countenance, and in his own heart had Pedro exclaimed, 'She should have been born in our own sunny Spain, for the

From that moment her beauty assumed a new character in his eyes, and a new and brilliant world of light and beauty, where Mary's image with a notion that in her intercourse with a comgiving expression to her sentiments, she said in a calm voice-

'It is unfortunate for my gratitude that I can-

. 'Nay, but you shall see more of him - we communication being opened between them would times said, 'that this sister, so tenderly beloved, part not here,' cried Don Pedro, with an enerwhen they entered the private saloon of the ance of good and true Catholics, even were she instinctively to draw back. Seeing the effect of queen they found but few visitors, and Mary's obliged to labor for her daily bread, methinks I his almost involuntary exclamation, the Spaniard You, then, are the sister of my young friend, heart sank within her when she observed that could rest contented; but oh! my friend! there hastily added: As I purpose to remain but a ing to offer up on her behalf the sacrifice which the Earl of Tyrconnell—as such suffer me to amongst those few there was neither Hereford is torture in the thought that the subtle poison of lew days longer in this city I must endeavor to

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raptly fixed her smiling eyes on Mary, and beckened her to her side.

How, now, Mary, dost thou knowingly engross the exclusive admiration of the noble Don Pedro ? Surely it is not so often our poor court is honored with the presence of foreign cavaliers, and we do, therefore, charge thee, young friend ! with an unlawful attempt at monopo y. Have mercy on the many fair damsels around who are pining for Spanish compliments. Nay, never blush, child! we can readily excuse a fault which is, after all, but trivial.

Then lowering her voice to an almost inaudi-

ble whisper, Anne continued:

We are not ignorant of the tie which may bind our young favorite to the Spanish Court .-Start not, preity one! Anne of England can afford to love even a Catholic! And she smiled, ' Go, now-there be prying eyes around.'

Mary withdrew to her grandmother's side, and her place near the queen was instantly taken by the Spanish cavatier, who seemed much pleased by the graceful courtesy of the royal lady. The ordinary demeasor of Anne of Denmark was grave even to seriousness-a gravity which descended to her ill-fated son Charles-but when it suited her to appear cheerful or even gay, none could put forth greater powers of pleasing. Now that we can view Anne through the medium of past centuries, she acquires a peculiar interest from her position amongst the Stuart princes .-As wife of the first English monarch of that house a prince alike remarkable for the narrowness of his mind, the weakness of his intellect. and his atter want of principle, while she herself was in many respects highly gifted-and as mother of that other Squart destined to be the martyr of his race, and of his order; he on whose head was poured out the full measure of a people's wrath; as the wife of James the First, and the mother of Charles the First, Anne of Donmark presents to our view, at this distance of day, when the veil of futurity yet concealed the bloody scalled of Wintehall-when her son, as the Prince of Wales, endowed with many talents and many virtues, was at once the hope and pride of England, Anne was regarded with respect, which might have been love, had her manner and her character been less reserved.

As the queen had never before made even a remote ailusion to her secret, Mary was so taken by surprise that she could scarce collect her ideas so as to answer her grandmother's inquiries concerning the Spaniard. White she was yet ourplayed in satisfying the old lady's doubts, she was relieved by the approach of the marquis, who, sauntering carelessly towards them, was invited by the countess to take a seat near her .---An animated conversation followed, in which, however, Mary took but little part, her thoughts involuntarily recurring to the queen's pointed remarks, and still oftener to the communication so lately received from the Spaniard. Entirely wrapt up in her own reflections, Mary gave little or no heed to what was passing, and her surprise was extreme when she heard the marquis way, as he arose from his seat:

1 shall be but too happy to accept your ladyship's flattering invitation, and I can answer tor like feelings on the part of my friend.'

Darting a look of joyous exultation at the wondering Mary, Hereford bowed to both ladies and proceeded to join Don Pedro. At the same moment Mary became aware that the latter had succeeded to a marvel in winning the queen's favor, for just as the Marquis made his parting bow to her grandmother she heard Anne say :

Shouldst thou decide on protracting thy visit. Signor Mexica, thou will do us a favor by visiting our palace often. We would fain make thee known to our son Charles, who can well apprecrate merit even in a toreigner- and a Catholic.'

This she said with all a mother's pride, but ber fine countenance darkened to more than its habitual gloom as she went on:

We would likewise present thee to the king. It were strange and thou returnest to Spain without a sight of the English king.

Turning with more cheerfulness to Hereford she graciously repeated her wish to see his Spanish friend often during his stay in London .-Then, motioning to her ladies, the queen arose. and, bowing round with a similing countenance, she retired with her suite, and the company followed her example.

Though Mary would gladly have penetrated her grandmother's motive for extending her bospitality to a nobleman whom she knew to be a Spaniard and a Catholic, yet she stood in too much awe of the stern old lady to make any allusion to the subject. What was still more strange, the countess, so far from being displeased by her granddaughter's long conference with the Spanish cavalier, appeared in the best possible humor, talking all the way of the Marquis of Hereford, his uncommonly handsome person, his couldy manuers, and the far-dating mobility of his house. With all these encomouns Mary readily agreed, which seemed to increase still more the satisfaction of her ancient relative, and Mary, rejoiced to see her so unusually cheerful, troubled herself but little to account for a change

so agreeable. It was searcely noon on the following day when the two noblemen arrived and yet dinner was soon after announced, so widely did the habits of those days differ from our own. The modern science which teaches the fashionable world to change day into night, and vice versa. was altogether unknown even so late as the reign of the first James. And yet that age had its balls and routs, and all the other et ceteras for killing time-ay, and its thousands of dissipated men and women entirely given up, as now, to the frantic pursuit of pleasure—the most faithless and unreal of all this world's idols. A few other guests were present, but they were almost exclusively ancient 'knights and dames' of the same school as the counters herself, holding in thorough detestation all approximation to Popery and sighing mournfully with un-turned eyes for the departed power of the sainted Elizabeth.

Thèse good ladies and gentlemen marvelled much to see 'a follower of Antichrist'-'a child died in the day, the morning dews for those who of Beital!' admitted to the table of the godly have perished in the night.

Just at this moment the queen turning ab- Countess of Kildare, and not even the respect due to their hostess could exact from them even common civility to the Spaniard. The latter saw the horror with which they regarded him, and so highly was he amused by the evident care with which they shunned him that his politeness was severely taxed to refrain from laughing outright He had no temptation, however, to court the favor of these ungracious guests, since with them he had nothing in common, and he was truly rejoiced when the long, tedious meal was ended, and he found himself with Mary leaning on his arm following the countess and Lord Hereford to another apartment, answering to the drawing-room of our days.

It was with no ordinary satisfaction that Pedro took a seat beside the Lady Mary, leav ing the others to arrange themselves as best they might. Had not his whole attention been rivetcould not have failed to observe the dissatisfied air with which Hereford ever und anon looked towards them Seated at some distance the marquis endeavored to support a conversation with the countess and a certain Lord Brambleton, concerning the king's pet scheme of planting Ireland with English and Scotch settlers. At sincere sympathy for the cruel sufferings of the native Irish; on the present occasion his attention was otherwise engaged, and he watched with increasing oneasiness the animated countenance of Mary as she conversed in rather a low tone with the Spaniard. It is probable that, at that particular moment, he could have wished Mezara safe at home in Madrid-anywhere, in in his mind some plausible pretext for withdrawing himself from the venerable junta when a question from Lord Brambleton at once arrested his attention.

'I have been asking my Lord of Hereford,' time, an object of singular interest. At that soid the grave peer (but he does not seem to have heard my question), where he hath seen these Irish prisoners?'

Hereford turned eagerly: What prisoners,

'Why, my good friend, canst thou be really ignorant of what every one knows? To-day at ten o'clock two Irish chieftains were brought having been aiders and abettors of that fierce rebel O'Dognerty of Innis owen, who-thanks to that Providence which watcheth over the peace of godly nations-hath already suffered the penalty of his crime. But we should speak lower, for these unhappy young men are said to be near of kin to the Lady Mary Stuart the pride of the English Court!' he added with an insinuating sinde as be turned to the

· But their names, my Lord Brambletontheir names!' said the marquis starting to his

Bless me!' said the nobleman addressed, without disturbing a muscle of his sedate countenance, 'how these young rattle-pates do take fire. They have bad names, my lord marquis! of a surety they have-downright, genume Irish names. One is an O'Rourke, the other an O'-Donnell. But, hey-day, my lady, he is gone already.' It was true enough; Hereford was even then bending over Mary as he communicated in a low earnest voice the startling intelligence he had just received. Whatever might have been Mary's feelings as the news reached her ear, she had learned in the school of necessity a self-control far beyond her years, and hough her varying countenance plainly indicated country and her kin, she steadfastly repressed the bitter exclamation that rose to her lips, and turning to the Spamard with forced composure, she said:

'Thou seest, Signor Pedro, Ireland bath not vet been sufficiently scourged: whip and iron, sword and faggot seem entirely to have failed in making her tractable. Of a truth her rulers seem to judge correctly that her people will only give up Popery and the memory of their former nationality when the old Celtic tribes have been niterly exterminated, and the land covered with English civilisation!

Not all her effort- could make this remark wear an aspect of indifference-the indignation of her soul spoke in every word, and tinged the whole with bitterness. Don Pedro was silent; that was not the time or the place to inveigh against English mjustice or English oppression, but the kindling fire of his dark eye, and the angry flush on his olive cheek plainly denoted his sentiments Hereford, seeing that they were all at some distance from the rest of the party, took a seat beside Mary, (taking care, however, to turn his back towards that quarter of the room where sat the countess and Lord Brambleton) and serzing her band be exclaimed in a low earnest tone:

And I, Englishman and Protestant though I he cannot now or ever withhold my tribute of respect and admiration for an ancient and longoppressed nation struggling to preserve its faith and a remnant of its tattered independence .--Nay, doubt me not, Lady Mary! for I swear to you that could I hope such an avowal would in any degree benefit your most interesting but unhappy country, I would say the same to the king himself at any risk whatsoever. But alas! of what avail were my expression of sympathy, and bence it is that I have many a time and oft remained a silent listener even in the council-chamber, my heart aching the while for poor bleeding Ireland. I am, indeed, heartily sorry for these young gentlemen, who, whether they be guilty or not, of having aided Sir Calur O'Dogherty in his rebellion, have but little chance of escape from the clutches of the law, their estates being morsels far too tempting to escape so good an opportunity of being escheated to the crown.'

(To be continued.)

Take pains to correct the blemishes of the mind, rather than those of the face.

The evering dews are nature's tears for those who

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

DEATH OF THE REV. JOHN O'DOHERTY .- Died, on the morning of the 25th ult., at his residence Bellaghy, county Derry, the Rev. John O'Doherty, the desuly beloved highly respected, and much lamented Pastor of the Parish of Ballyscullin, whose interesting zeal in the the advancement of religion and morality won for him the love and respect of the Faithful amongst whom he laboured. May his soul rest in peace. - Ulsier Observer.

We learn that the Sovereign Pontiff has honoured Richard Devereux, Esq., of Wexford, with the Cross of the Order of St. Gregory the Great.

A corresponded tinforms us that the daughter of Joha Mitchel (grandviece of Sir William Verner) is now a convert, and a devoted Sister of Charity. -Kilkenny Journal.

We have received, from unquestionable authority some further particulars with regard to the mission ted on the beautiful creature at his side, he preached at Emly by the Redemptorist Fathers by the authority of the Archbishop of Cashel. To these we would call especial attention, because they correct some not unimportant misrepresentations which the reports of the Irish papers left unnoticed. The Times assumed that the whole or nearly the whole, of the population of Emly and its neighborhood were engaged on one side or the other in those miserable factions which the Archbishop interfered to put down. Nothing could be farther from the fact any other time Hereford would have entered In the whole neighborhood the Redemptorist Fathers heart and soul into the subject, having a most found only about one hundred persons in any way connected with either faction. The writer in the Times seemed to have assumed that all the inhabitants of the district were more or less implicated and his remarks even involved the whole peasantry of Ireland in the disgrace, describing them as a body as sunk in a state of barbarism worse than that of the Choctaw Indians. Eather Harbisson dwelt especially upon this most important error in his address to the people in the presence of the Archbishop on the last day of the Mission. Unfortunately, his remarks on fact, but where he was. He was just revolving this part of the subject were not reported in any newspaper we have seen. He said, indeed, that on the Sunday before, two or three thousand young men and married men had solemnly pledged them selves never to join, but on the contrary, to disconrage to the utmost of their power these and all other factions. The newspapers have jumped to the conclusion that these thousands had all been members of one or other faction. The fact is that the inmense majority had never any connection with either of them, and had cordially detested them from the first day of their revival. The mistake has been confirmed by the account of the procession of reconciled members of the two factions, who defiled two and two before his Grace. The report represents it as having lasted for two hours, and thus naturally produced an exaggerated estimate of their numbers. prisoners to London, charged, it is said, with The fact is, that this part of the ceremony lasted only half an hour, and would not have lasted so long if the Archbishop had not stopped each man as he passed to address a few words of exhortation to each separate couple. This procession consisted of less than eighty persons. In fact the interference of the Archbishop was a most striking exemplification of the 'stitch in time.' The factions had been recently revived. It is impossible to say how large a proportion of the population might soon have been infected if the evil had been allowed to spread itself unchecked even for a short time. We must once more repeat, it was a real private war, and nothing is more notorious than the almost irresistible tendency of war, whether public or private to draw into its fatal circle all who are in any way within the reach of its attraction. At this instant it is all that Eugland can do to keep herself from being in volved in the fatal contest in America, and a few months might have drawn into the factions many who now detest them as cordially as we do the contest of the North and South. - Weekly Register.

We have a great army of poor on the land, camped in the filthy lanes and alleys of our towns, huddled together in holes and corners, their uniform rage, their rations raw turnips, and the 'crohawns l' or small notatoes eagerly dug up from the already carefully picked fields. They are sitting idle and famishing, not reading the latest telegrams but cowering in darkness and want in their abodes of misery. They are waiting for relief or death. At early dawn the men turn out, and with spade and bag repair to the dug potato fields through the country, and in the desperate hope of finding something to appease the may be seen returning to the towns at dark with a few miserable half-rotten potatoes at the bottom of their bags, and even this source is failing, as one of those gaunt sons of hunger informed us - They are all dug now and there is nothing left.' Such is the condition of our poor in Kerry. A large portion of the laboring class is out of work-the artisaus are half idle-the shopkeepers doing nothing-the small farmers on the brink of ruin - what is to be done? The struggling shopkeepers of Tralce have subscribed £50 or £60 to purchase fuel for the poor of the town Similar efforts are being made in Killarney, but something more is required. The want of bedding and of food is sorely felt. The people must be saved from suffering such misery as now fills every lane in Tralee. If the houses of the poor in this town were visited by those who have the means at their disposal, we are very certain the sight of the damp floors and fireless hearths would force them in very shame to take effectual steps to alleviate such real and upmistakable misery .- Kerry Star.

DESTITUTION IN KILLARNEY -The condition of the artizans and laborers of this locality many of whom, regret to say, are surrounded with want and misery, has been lately attracting the attention of the more favored position of the community, and stops were taken last week to alleviate it. The wide-spread misery that prevails among the occupiers of hovels and rooms through the lanes of Killarney would affect the most indifferent, were they to witness it, but should your Correspondent attempt to give but a mere idea of it, he would no doubt be accused of great exaggeration. Since the memorable famine of 47, the want of employment in Killarney was never remembered to have been so much felt as at the present, and scarcely a day passes that there are not large groups of tradesmen and laborers to be found daily standing idle at the different street corners. in quest of any sort of employment, but yet unable to

At the last meeting of the Board of Guardians anplication for admission into the workhouse was made by a healthy, industrious, and active man, for himself and his five young children, well known to several of the ex officio guardians for his honesty and industry, who found it impossible to procure any description of work outside. Several other families are. I can assure you, similarly circumstanced, but their this season of the year - is well known. To remedy this state of things an adjourned meeting was held yesterday, after last Mass, at the Bishop's Paince, for the purpose of devising the best means to alleviate the present distress existing among the unemployed poor of the town. The Most Rev Dr Moriarty occupied the chair .- Cor, of the Cork Examiner.

DISTRESS IN BALLYMACARRETT, BELVAST .- Wont and suffering much nearer home than Lancashire now claim the sympathies of the public. Winter has set in with great severity, and on the whole emanates. The sympathy of the Irish with the Pope there cannot be less than 1,200 persons in great want. The fact that even the best the toil of busband and wife can earn is but 43 Gd per week in fourteen or fifteen hours of each day is elequent enough. The miseries are great, and threaten, if not promptly relieved, to become apalling in their extent and result. Belfast News-Letter.

IRISH DISTRESS. - DROGHEDA, December 22:-1 am life, are warmly discussed; so is the question of the sorry to say that an unusual amount of destitution, from want of employment, prevails at present in Drogheda and its rural vicinity; and not only this, but that the usual concomitant of poverty-fever of the worst type-is more prevalent than it has been at the same season for sixteen or eighteen years. So badly off are the laboring poor, that large gangs of them have waited on our public bodies, representing their condition, and imploring that they may either be supplied with employment at some public works, or with outdoor relief.

The parties were met in a kindly and Christian spirit by the Corporation and Poor Law Guardians; but were candidly informed by the latter, that no outdoor relief could be legally dispensed, until the workhouse had within its full compliment of inmates. They (the guardians) invited the distressed laborers to enter the workhouse with their families, where they would obtain relief until a better prospect of employment offered outside; but the laborers, one and all, refused to give up their small holdings (cabins, &c.), stating that in case they did, they should never get a home again outside the work house walls. A number of the Corporation and poor law guardians advised them to lock their doors, bringing with them the keys of their holdings, which they could thus secure; but it appeared that they doubted whether that course would tend to their advantage, as it also met with their displeasure. A deputation of the Corporation, handed by the Mayor, subsequently waited on the poor law guardians, but with no better success, when it was arranged that a general subscription should be raised amongst the inhabitants, to be distributed as afterwards to be agreed upon by a committee appointed for the purpose. In the meantime the wretched laborers, many of whom are well able to undertake any description of work, went about in large groups from house to house in the principal streets, soliciting alms to sustain them until the committee set on foot a scheme to tide them over their difficulties. The stopping of the Drogheda distillery some six months ago has greatly diminished the trade of the town, and left some fifty or seventy families without the means of subsistence. The only works at present going on are the extensive factories of Messes. Gradwell and Chadwick, which give employment to some thousands of hands, and were it not for these mills, matters, as bad as they are just now, would assume a famore serious aspect. - Morning News.

WANT OF EMPLOYMENT, LONGFORD, Dec. 21 .- On the morning of yesterday, some persons unknown made two large cuts across the bank of the canal at Cloghee, which caused the water to flow from it, in undating the adjoining land. Labour is very scarce in that locality, and the pensantry very much distressed and it is thought it was with the view of getting employment that the injury was done .- Free

WART OF EMPLOYMENT. - A number of able-bodied men, willing to care their bread with the sweat of their brow, but not alms-sockers have called on the Mayor several times this week, to beg that his worship would devise some mode of employment for them to keep themselves and their families from starving but unhappily, the Mayor bad not the power of complying with their request. We trust, therefore, that the affluent and benevolent of all chasses will con cert together to adopt such measures as are likely in meet the difficulty .- Wexford Independent,

Dingly -The effects of the strong gales and rough weather which prevailed last summer, combined with the early appearance of the 'potato blight, have been already sorely felt in this town and the sur rounding district. It would be a mre thing to find a farmer who has not had to use Indian meal. Some farmers, as I have been informed, have strendy used four, some three, some two, sacks of meal, and so on Such as have any potatoes for sale, and I regret to state that names are few, have been paid high prices for them. The dealers are charging 9d, per stone of 141bs, for them, which is an enormous price at this season of the year. Any of our friends in the county of Cork who would bring a few cargoes of pointoes here after Christmas, would be Bure to make a fair profit on them. - Dingle Correspondent.

DISTRESS IN LANCASHIER AND IN IRREAND .- The generous and persevering effort which has been made to meet the appaling and wide-spread calsmity of the 'cotton famine' is a matter of just pride to the British people. Never before was voluntary benevolence exercised on so vast and so munificent a scale A million of money raised by public subscription is a fact unparalleled in history. Ireland he sent, or is sending her "widows mite," which, like the offercravings of hunger, dig up again the fields in search | ing alluded to in Scripture, is prized, not according the interest she took in all that concerned her of pointoes left behind. Troops of such explorers to its amount, but according to the charity of the giver. We have not forgotton the generous aid extended to us by the English people in our hour of need, nor have we overlooked the fact that tens of thousands of the victims of the cotton farnine in Lancashire are our own expatriated countrymen. Dublin Telegraph.

If the Orangemen of Ireland would only go over to 'their natural allies,' the Liberal party, in a hody, if they would surry out the threats of the Evening Mail, and act in the spirit of the Sackville Street Club, which has just elected Sir Robert Peel by ar unanimons rote, it would be an excellent thing, both for the Conservative party, and for the Irish Catho lies. The Conservative party would retain the al legiance of nine out of ten of the Protestants of rank and property, and common sense; and they would obtain a prodigious accession of strength from the Catholics of Ireland. Something has been done in this direction, and more will be done; but though Lord Palmerston desires it, and is bidding high for Orange favor, the change will scarcely be consum mated by the next general election - London Tublet

IRISH Handisk .-- A few weeks ago we quoted from an Roglish paper an account of a brave and noble Irishman, a member of a fire brigade, who lost his life in endeavoring to save that of a fellow-creature. Our own city was the scene of conduct not less brave, though happily less terrible in its pennity of sacrifices, on the night of Friday last. Fire Brigade Superintendent Rynd, whose courage and self sacrifice are of old proof to many, was, we regret to say, seriously hurt at the fire which took place in Bollonstreet on that evening, and very narrowly escaped with his life. On learning that some persons were supposed to be asleep or partially sufficated in the upper storeys of the burning house, Mr. Rynd, with true beroism, dashed up stairs, burst the door of the room where the fire had originated, and after several ineffectual attempts to enter it - kept at bay by the flatnes - he at length succeeded. As he was making his way towards a bed, on which he discerned through the smoke and flames the body of a manthe unhappy victim of the fatal confligration - the flouriou gave way with a crash, and the brave Ryad tell through amidst burning debris, and, horrible to relate, accompanied in his fall by the charred and disugured corpse! The brave fireman was taken up wounded, and conveyed to hospital, but we rejoice to say his wounds, though serious enough, proved reluctance to enter the workhouse particularly at not to be of a dangerous nature or extent, and he will return to duty in a day or two. Heroism like this deserves to be recorded, honored, and appreciated. We may mention that Inspector Rynd wears the silver medal of the Pontifical Battalion of St. Patrick, and the decoration of St Sylvester, bravely won at Aucona defending liberty and religion .-Dublin Irishman.

THE CONDITION OF IRRLAND. - The subjoined article needs only one qualifying remark, with our beartiest thanks to the journal from which it is spoken of as interfering with the efforts of the people for political amelioration. This is not true In every other respect we think the article in the highest degree creditable to the Morning Stur : - ' We are all very much occupied just now with the affairs of other countries. The position of the present reach dynasty, and its prospects of long or short Patrick Ross and James Ross. - Freeman's Journal.

Greek throne, and that of the new Italian Kingdom. Not to speak of the struggle in America, which is in reality urgently intrusive, both materially and morally, we can find time to argue, along with Lord Russell and the Danish Government, the interminable and incomprehensible question of the Duchies Far be it from us to deprecate the great interest and importance of some of these subjects; we would only suggest modestly that there are some others, arising nearer home, which claim a portion of that attention of which they receive none. Look at Ireland, for example. English statesmen and politicians seem not to consider that island any portion of the United Kingdom; not worth as much thought as the condition of the German population of Schleswig Yes we believe there exists an Act of Union, to preserve which all England was prepared some years since to struggle as for the bare life. We heard lately of some wild declarations of American Unionists, who talked of exterminating the people of the S with rather than let them go, and we read some very edjfying denunciations of this fanatical resolve in the Landon papers; but we also remember a threat, proceeding somewhere from the neignborhood of Chelsea, to 'squetch' Ireland like a rat it she should attempt to break the Union. We remember, too that the threat was very generally applauded by those same Loudon papers Well, since we are determined to keep her, is Ireland, we ask, an integral parties of the kingdom? 'Of course,' we should be told; but in that case, we add, that less concern is manifested in England about the condition of Irelated than if she happened to be subject to the King of Denmark or the Sultan of Turkey. We are justly making great efforts to save the Lancashire operatives, but we are neither thinking nor doing anything to save Ireland. If, indeed, a sudden calamity should fall upon her like that which has struck Lancashire, no one can doubt the readiness with which public and private charity would flow towards the relief of the sufferers, as it has done before. But it is not a sudden blow she is suffering from. Her disease, unlike that of Lancashire, is neither temporary nor acu e, and it re quires therefore different treatment. Ireland is languishing and steadily sinking under bad laws, and a consequent prevalent despair among her people -She wants no aubsidies, but simply wise political and legislative remedies. At any take per case is one for the most serious consideration of the State loctors who are not quacks, if any such there be,-But these people are thinking something else, and do not care apparently whether Ireland periets or survive. Ireland is an agricultural country or it is nothing. It possesses but one consider ble brauch of manufacturing industry, located in one provincethe finen weaving and that flourishes as much because it meets no competition from England, as from the natural advantages which the province of Uister possesses. The remainder of the island must append for wealth and prosperity upon its agricultural adsunce. Is there then any such advance? On the contrary, there is decay all around Land is noing gradually and not slowly out of cultivation, and the portion which still remains occupied is being exhausted rather than cultivated. The painful impressions of the country received by travellers, the complaints of intelligent residents, and the discontent and apathy of the farming class, all point to the same conclusion. Official returns confirm the grounds of these feelings. Between 1869 and 1861 no less than 80,000 acres went out of cultivation, and the average produce per acre of the cultivated land was diminished by about a fourth. The decrease has been going on for some years now, and it is remarkable that both the quantity of band under crops and the yield per acre have currently declined. They who talk of succession of lead seasons assign a totally inadequate cause. The fact is that the peasautry find it is no use to struggle on. They therefore are going away Nearly 70,000 persons emigrated from liviand during last year, and these the most valuable of the agricultural population. Eightythree out of every hundred were between five and forty-five years old. So, in those two chief elements of Ireland's wealth labor and wealth-there is established a constant offlox - the one is going out of the country, the other out of cultivation, The fifth thousand pounds for the O'Connell Memorial has been entered, and measures are under

consideration, the passing of which is sure to immediately give a strong impulse to the movement. The mischievous reports of disuniou, discord, and even of bitter contention in the Committee, are take in fact as they are injurious in object. Having regularly attended almost all, if not every one of the meetings. I must assert that -- although coreposed of elements from every section of the Catholic and of the Protestant Liberal party in Ireland, cierical and lay, olacemen and expectants. Young and Old Irelanders, advanced Whigs and Peel-Whigs - there has never been a division taken upon even one point or matter bearing upon the pecuniary object of the Committee. On the contrary, the original resolution of the Conference, to which many parties objected, owing either to the laxity of its terms or to its alleged implied condemnation of the Repeal movement eas tentatively developed in three subsequent resolutions, declaratory of the precise basis of the Memorial-until the entire popular conception of the Liberator, as 'O'Counell,' was realised-and every one of which resolutions was carried not by a majority, not by unanimity simply, but by ardent acclamatton. Any discussion that arose, which led to a division and a voice was taken twice only-were on the subject of the Press; and the temporary warmth on that point was mainly confined to the columns of rival journals. Under such circumstances, how inaccurate, how injurious, how disloyal, to so dear a cause, must it not be for parties to promulgate in the Press, either by direct of en assertion or by implication, that the meetings of the Committee are scanes of contention, and that the object of the majority of the Members is to dishenour a portion one of the dearest portions of O'Connell's career? A sub-Committee of five members is to bring up for consideration an address at the next meeting, on Monday next, to which will be appended the whole of the resolutions to which I have referred, and also the names of all the members of the Committee, including those of nearly all the hierarchy, hundreds of the leading clergy, and numbers of the most prominent and patriotic of the Catholic bity of Ireland. The midress s from the Committee to the Irish race, throughout the world. Its publication will silence the slanders and remove the misrepresentations which have got abroad respecting the sentiments of the Committe and their claims to the confidence of the people. The clandestine visit paid at (wilight, on a Saturday evening to the Catholic University, by Sir Robert Peel, has afforded the Mail material for two arricles of a semi-humourous, semi-hortatory character. Catholics attach no importance whatever to that visit. The national subscription this year to the University, notwithstanding the badness of the times, bids fair to exceed that for last year. The architect of the new building has the working plant just completed, and the contract will likely be advertised next month. - Cor. of Weekly Register. CONCRALING PERSONS CHARGED WITH MUNDER - In-

formation having reached the Government that Patrick Ross and James Ross, charged with the murder of John Corrigan, and with firing at and wounding his wife, Mary Corrigan, near Malkagh, in the berony of Longford, and county of Longford, on 20th April, 1862 and who have not as yet been arrested, have been concented, and are harboured, received, and concealed and assisted and aided in several parts of the connery since the murder. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant is pleased to offer a reward of £100 to any person or persons who shall, within six months, give such information at Bhall lead: to the arrest of any one whomsoever, who bus, since the said murder, knowingly harboured, or received, or convented, or assisted or hided in any way whatever in their excape from arrest, the said

DREADFUL CASE OF WAYLAYING. We deeply reregret to state that this hitherto peacouble county has been disturbed by a dastardly case of waylaying, which took place on Monday evening last; within about five miles of this town ; and were it not for the providential arrival and courageous interposition of the Most Rev De Gillooly, Lord Bishop of Elphin, the crime of murder might have been added. The facis, as we have learned them, are as follows : - There was a fair at Ballisodare on Monday last, at which there was a large attendance of farmers and others ; at about a quarter past six o'clock -- it being dark at the time - four carts laden with corn, for Mr. Sims of land for six hundred years afterwards. And he him-Collooney, arrived in Ballisodare, in charge of Thos. and James Device (brothers), Michael Jordan, and a lad named Verdon; they had not been long in the town when they observed a group of men regarding them very intently, and one amongst the number apparently pointing out some of the car drivers -or as one of the poor fellows attacked said, 'I saw them spotting us.' The Devius and their companious consulted as to whether they should proceed to Colosney that evening, under the circumstances, or remain in Ballisodare, and they decided on continuing their journey. After the earts had crossed the bridge about twenty men, from amongst the group before mentioned, went in advance of them, and shortly after about the same number followed. In this order the entire party proceeded until they came near the railway bridge at Carriguagat, where they were passed by the Most Rev Dr Gillooly, who was travelling in his carriage from Boyle to Sligo. According to all accounts, his lordship could not have proceeded more than forty yards when the four carmen were set on by the crowd of persons who had preceded them so far, and they were speedily overpowered by the superior numbers of their assailants .- T. Devins, it appears, endeavoured to escape by leaping across a ditch, but he was quickly overtaken, and fell beneath the blows inflicted on him. Immediately on hearing the cries of the men whom he had so re cently passed, his lordship alighted from his carriage and was quickly in the midst of the party. To the imminent risk of his own life, it being then completely dark, he rushed from one group to another, resening the unfortunate fellows, who lay at the fest of the attacking party. And as it was discovered that it was the bishop who had come to the rescue. the assailants fled towards the railway Tom Devins was found down at the ditch, life being to all appearance nearly extinct - he was dreadfully beaten and bruised about the head, legs, and arms. James Devine was also severely beaten, and lies in the infirmary. His lordsnip, in the most humane manner assisted to put the injured men into his own carriage and had them sent into Mr. Madden's, at Collooney, where they received the kindest attention, whilst his lordship proceeded on foot to Ballisodare to acquaint the constabulary of the occurrence. It appears that some of the assailants can be identified. We understand that the sufferers have families depending on them, and it is to be hoped that their cowardly agsailants will not escape detection. For the credit of Sligo, we may mention that we have been informed that no one connected with this town was concerned in this dustardly attack on these unoffending men. In answer to the latest inquiries, we learn that the men are progressing as favourably as could be expected .- Sligo Champion.

THE MURDERER HAYES. - There is now no doubt felt that Hayes has not only left the scene of the marder, but that he is now safely ensconced in a distant part of the Northern States of America. It appears that the murder was contemplated by Hayes a considerable time before he perpetrated it, and that arrangements had been made for his escape to Queenstown, whence, as is now tolerably well known, he sailed for New York. The peasantry in the vicinity of the murder, so far from evincing any sympathy with Hayes, express their detestation of the horrible crime of which he was the author. It does appear extraordinary that, had proper precautions been taken, Hayes could have embarked from Queenstown unobserved; but there is no doubt that the infamous Ribbon association with which he was connected, and which he joined purposely to carry out his murderous designs on Mr. Braddell, had taken every possible step to secure his escape. - Irish

Arrest for Munder. - Two men, one of whom was recently in America, and brought back by Government, have been lodged in goal on the charge of having murdered Alderman Sheehy, two years ago, in the county of Clare. This gentleman, it will be recollected, was in the habit of sleeping in a cottage by himself, and one morning it was found burned dition as proved that he had been shot, and the incendiarism committed by his murderers. Other circumstances also sustained this conclusion. murder, at the time, clicited considerable horror from its nature, and the high character of its victim. A correspondent of the Freeman says :- "Upon the in formation of a strolling pedlar in the county of Cork, who swore that he slept in the house of Pat Minogue, of Ayle, on the night of the above murder, and that he heard the plans for perpetrating it concocted between Minogue and his brother Martin, they were arrested about three o'clock a.m., on the 24th ult., and lodged in bridewell. Kemmis was brought to Tulla under the escort of a policeman, and underwent a long examination before Mr. O'Uara He identified the two Minogues out of ten men placed alongside of them. The prisoners were further remanded, though Kemmis's statement is not much to be relied on. It is believed that the name of Kemmis is assumed, and that he is himself an old offender. It may be in the recollection of your readers that the Minogues were strongly suspected of having been concerned in this horrible murder-in fact, one of them was sent for trial at the assizes of this town, but discharged for want of evidence.'

The South Dublin Union requires a special judicial staff to sit within its walls and try the criminals that it makes. Another batch of six men was before the City magistrates on Monday, charged with having in the dead of the night, set fire to a ward of the Workhouse, in which nearly eighty inmates were asleen. Beds and other matters to the value of about £12 were consumed before the fire was extinguished These unfortunate and wicked men pleaded guilty, and stated that their object was to secure their transportation, in preference to the life that they led in this would-be refuge for the destitute. A terrible responsibility rests on the majority of the Guardians in the first instance, and on the Poor Law Commissioners, in the next, for the demoralisation of which this workhouse is the parent and promoter. Nor are the rate-payers free from blame pending the election of more liberal and more efficient guardians next March; a public meeting should he held, to consider the disgraceful condition of the South Union Work-The dissolution of the Union Board, and a substitution of two or three paid-guardians, instead, is a measure which, on constitutional grounds, one would be slow to recommend, yet it appears to be the only means now open for the restoration of order or morality in that disorganised and dangerous Irish Bastille, containing 2,878 unfortunate paupers .- Cor. of Weekly Register.

A SAD STORY .- Funeral of Mr. Bryan O'Neill .-The mortal remains of Serjeant-Major Bryan O'Neill, late of the 88th or Connaught Rangers, were consigned on Friday week to the grave in Prospect Cemetery, Glasnevin. The funeral cortege was large and respectable, and consisted of a long line of carriages, amongst which we observed those of Charles Henry O'Neill (Clanaboy), chief of his house, and W. Farnworth, Esq , the good samaritan, the nobleminded, the tender-hearted English gentleman. whose pen depicted to Sir Bernard Burke the condition of the poverty-stricken and aged gentleman, and was the means of assuaging the keenest pangs of want during the last few days of his life. What a lesson of the mutability of fortune was taught by the empty garret room in Cook-street, by Sackville- a reform in the poor law. But whether it has or dition when he scarcly knew-certainly could not London. Having three days' holiday allowed him

street, to its destination. No further notice was | not, the concessions the Irish demand on these ques- | deliberately calculate, the effect of what he did .- | on a certain occasion, Mr. Hendrickx says, 'I did aken of it than was taken of the one which preceded it by a few minutes -an humble artizan with an obscure name and lineage; and, yet, within the hearse drawn by six horses in sable, were the remains of a descendant of the ancient kings of our people - of Houses of Hapsburg, or Romanoff, or Braganza, were heard of-of Niall the Great, who conquered Britain and Gaul in the days of St. Patrick, and whose descendants exclusively occupied the throne of Ireself sod his immediate progenitors were worthy of such a lineage. At Edge Hill "Colonel Bryan O Neil! distinguished bimselt" says Sir Bernard Burke, in his first series of 'Vicissitudes of Families,' " in the highest degree leading on his dragoons, rallying them when broken, charging again into the serried ranks of the enemy, and breaking and pursning them, but never losing sight of the king's person; for at that critical moment when the dragoons ind pursued too far the routed horse of the Roundbeads, and left his Majesty exposed. O'Neill was among the small but Sparing band that guarded his Majesty's person. For his bravery on that occasion, the honour of an English baronetcy was conferred opon him by his Majesty. The sixth baronet, Sir Francis O'Neill, father of the deceased gentleman, was related maternally to the Wellesleys, the Brabzons, the St. Lawrences, the Bagots, and the Plunketts Broken in Fortune by the Penal Laws, he fell into the lowest state of poverty "Retiring," says Sir Bernard Burke, "into the village of Slane, Sir Francis O'Neill, the sixth beronet, the descendant of a race of kings, representative of the dashing dragoon of Edge Hill, and the cousin of three peers, Mornington, Dausany, and Meath, rents a cabin of four apartments, and keeps in it a small huxter's shop and dairy." In that bumble cabin he was visited in May, 1798, by John, the first Viscount O'Neill, and his two sons, Charles and John, the late earl and the last viscount. On that occasion Sir Francis O'Neill took a melancholy pleasure in showing to his lordship the last remnant of his family plate, a silver ewer and tablespoon, engraven with his crest, and the patent of baronetcy; and in a little outhouse or shed open at three sides, in that humble yard he also pointed out his broken carriage, emblazoned with his arms, "The Red Hand of O'Neill," which was almost illegible from exposure to wind and rain. His eldest son, Henry, went out to Spain to his relative, Colonel Con O'Neill, of the Spanish service, grand uncle of Chas. Henry O'Neill (Clanaboy), who got him a commission in his own regiment, and the baronet is in that country. Bryan, his bro-ther, the youngest son, enlisted in the 88th, or Connaught Rangers, and was throughout the whole of the Peninsular war, fighting under the late gallant General O'Malley, and having attained the rank of sergeant-major, retited on a pension of 2s 2d per lay. Sir Bernard Burke describes him thus when he wrote, 'Sergeant-Major Bryan O'Neill, youngest son of Sir Francis O'Neill, the sixth baronet, is now in his seventy-fifth year, and is a tall and distinguished looking man, in whose appearance and manners. notwithstanding his age and poverty, and the ordeal through which he has passed, may be traced the bigh lineage and noble blood of Clausboy." And he concludes-"The descendant of the gallant and dashing Colonel of Charles the First's dragoons, at the battle of Edge Hill, the cousin of three peers, and of a duke (Wellington), and the lineal descendant of a hundred kings, is reduced to the humble lot of a discharged pensioner of the crown, at two shillings and twopence per day, and occupies a room in a small shop in an obscure street, where his eldest son is a collismaker." His worldly cares are now at an end. A pious and a good Christian, a worthy and an honourable man, he has received, we should hope, the reward of his virtues and his trials from a merciful and Divine hand. But he has left behind him, in the humble house, 75 Cook-street, a son in delicate health, whose wife and six small children are dependent on his personal labour, for his father's pension is gone. Shall it be said in this Christian and, with the memories of their royal race, and of the sacrifices of that race for country and religion (fresh in the minds of Irishmen), that they will be suffered to perish of want? Our columns are open for contributions to save the family of the brave old man. In this holy season, now approaching, of Christian benevolence and charity, we trust this ap peal will not be made in vain .- Morning News. A ROMANCE OF THE PERSAGE. - A letter from a

gentleman named Hitchcock, given in the new vo-lume of Sir Bernard Burke's 'Vicissitudes of Families,' discloses a curious 'romance of the peerage. Mr. Hitchcock says : - The last Viscount Kingsland was born in some obscure part of Dublin, and 'educated' in the vicinity of Castle Market, where it was said he made his 'first appearance in public' in the onerous part of a basket boy, his success in which character led to his promotion, in the course of time. to the more elevated position of under-waiter at a tavern in Dawson-street. It subsequently appeared that, although in so lowly a sphere, he entertained a dreamy notion, derived from family tradition, that, as he bore the name of the Kingsland family, be might, by some turn of the wheel of fortune, become entitled to its honors and estates. The Lord Kingsland of that time was a lunatie, residing in an asylum in France, and was under the guardianship of his relative. Lord Trimleston. A false rumor of that lord's death reached Matthew Barnewell while he was officiating at the tavern in Dawson-street, and acting upon the traditionary notion of heirship, under the advice of his then companions and friends, Matthew mustered a strong force of the employees of the taverus and the market which had been the school of his early training, and with that formidable array, proceeded forthwith to Turvey, the family mansion, of which he took instant possession. There he cut down timber, lighted bonfires, and for some short time indulged in the exercise of rudo hospitality to the companions who had excerted him and the rabble which he collected in the neighborhood. His rejoicings were, however, but short-lived. Lord Trimleston, the guardian of the lunatic peer, applied to the Court of Chancery, and poor Matthew was committed to Newgate under an attachment for con-While in the prison he was advised to apply to my father for his legal advice and assistance through which he was after some time set at liberty At that period he was quite unable to trace his pedi-gree, and being utterly illiterate-unable even to write his own name-he could give but little assistance to his legal adviser in testing the justice of the claim which, in the midst of his almost Cimmerian darkness, he still insisted upon to the right of succession to the Kingsland peerage. My father, however, being a man of sanguine temperament, as well as superior talents, saw that there was something in the claim, and he took up the claim with such ardour that he soon discovered a clue, which led him step by step through the difficulties which lay in the way of tracing a pedigree smidst so much ignorance, until at length there was but one missing link in the chain; and this was, after much research supplied by the evidence of one Lucinda Ambridge, a woman upwards of a hundred years old. In the meantime the lunatic peer actually died; and when Matthews pedigree was completed, and the proofs forthcoming, the claim was brought before the House of Lords, and after due investigation admitted.' But though be was admitted to the honors of his ancestors, he could not recover their estates; and he was a penniless Viscount Kingsland and Baron of Turvey until he received a poor peer's pension of £500 per annum.

For our part we have no faith whatever in the Whigs; and we shall place no reliance at all in their promises regarding any question of importance in connection with Ireland. Sir Robert Peel's visit may or may not have anything to do with yielding a that funeral procession, which wended its way from | charter to the University, with separate education or

tions will and must be yielded- if not by the Whigs. The case was one therefore in which allowance most certainly by the Tories. We have no doubt similar to that made to a drunken man should have They are a haughty and stubborn party; but they the very reverse of the Whigs, who in other days, hated the Catholics as they hate them to-day; and | combined to show that Lennon's crime should be reextirpate every Bishop and Priest from Ireland, avenging arms of France. It is possible, as the Mail suspects, that this party is now in difficulties, and that, for the sake of retaining office, it will bid for Cullen's support. But let the Archbishop of promises they did not mean to perform; and when man who gave them the support of his influence .-Dr. Callen should be cautious, and take care not to confide too much in the Whigs, for we suspect they are more inclined to prolong their tenure of office than to yield any benefits to Ireland or the Irish .-Indeed the companion of Sir Robert Peel during his visit, is an indication more or less that he considers the University Professors only so many fools. - Dundalle Democrat.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE POPE'S DONATION TO THE DISTRESSED OPERA-TIVES IN THE NORTH WEST OF LANCASHIRE - The following letter has been addressed to Mgnr Chigi, Papal Nuncio at Paris, to the Right Reverend Bp.

Paris, Dec. 18, 1862 My Lord, -It has come to the knowledge of our Holy Father that subscriptions have been opened in England for the relief of the distressed operatives in the diocese of Liverpool who are without work. The heart of his holiness, moved by their great sufferings wishes that it were in his power to relieve them, but the present state of the Pontifical treasury is an obstacle to his generosity. Nevertheless His Holiness buted among the operatives of your diocese, in the manner you may deem most neaful.

Having discharged the duty entrusted to me I avail myself of the opportunity of offering to your Lordship the expression of those affectionate sentiments, with which I am, your Lordship's very hum ble and obedient servant,

FLAVIO, Archbishop of Myra, Nuncio Apostolic.

To His Lordship the Bishop of Liverpool.

THE REV MR. MCLAUGHLIN - The Glusgow Morning Journal of Tuesday announces that the Rev. Mr. Mc-Laughlin, who was committed to prison for refusing to give evidence a short time ago, has been liberated.

1. The proceedings complained of were irregular and inept, in consequence of the departure of the presiding Justice from the recognised form and substance of oath usually administered in the courts of Scotland.

2. The qualified oath above mentioned having been accepted by the Court, more especially after the explanation given, the complainer could not be held as guilty of a contempt by declining to answer the questions referred to.

3 The complainer was illegally and improperly committed to prison for contempt, in respect that in his testimony he complied with all that he undertook in the oath taken by him, and that he was not required to take any other or farther oath.

4. It was irregular and incompetent for the Justices to issue the sentence and warrant complained of, in face of the offered plea of guilty by the accused party, which plea would have rendered any procedure against the complainer as a witness unneces-

5. The information possessed by the complainer in regard to the subject of inquiry before the Justice having been obtained by him as a confession from a penitent to a Clergyman, and having heen received on the footing that it should not be disclosed by the

6 Generally, in the circumstances stated, the proceedings complained of being illegal, unjustifiable, and oppressive, the warrant ought to be suspended, and interim liberation should be granted as craved

THE ALABAMA .- The Liverpool Journal of Commerce of Wednesday says : - 'We have been informed that her Majesty's government have issued orders to their agents at the various ports of the western islands, that if the Confederate steamer Alabama, or '290,' should enter any of these ports, she is at once to be ordered off, and not allowed to take in coal or provisions. The order further states that if the Alanama should call at Fayal or other ports they are to inform Captain Semmes that if, after this notice, he should destroy any merchandise which may be consigned to British merchants in neutral ships, her Majesty's government will at once take steps to destroy the steamer under his command.

THE BIRKENHEAD SENTENCES .- The incertitude of criminal sentences is certainly one of the greates evils known to the law. Given a perfect knowledge of all the circumstances of a case, and we defy the oldest follower of the courts to offer an approximate guess as to what the punishment may be. In the case of Bardell es. Pickwick, Mr. Perker expresses privately a hope that the jury have had a good breakfast that morning; and in response to a curious question of his client, declares that if they had not been so comforted the probability was they would be in a bad humor and find straight away a verdict for the plaintiff. Judges, notwithstanding the wig and the ermine, are made after all of pretty much the same stuff as jurymen, and their humours and their ill-humours, their prejudices and their passions, often make the ruling that is attributed to their calm judgment. Baron Bramwell appears to us no more composed of steel than any of his brethren of the bench - perhaps if anything the balance in that respect would be against him. His sentences are certainly not measured by rule and compass. Whether or not his Lordship had made a hearty meal on the morning he passed sentence upon Lennon, or whether his mind was acted upon through other channels than his digestion, we scarcely think he succeeded in giving an air of perfect equity to the penalty be nflicted. Lennon was convicted of having been engaged in the recent riot at Birkenhead, and in the light which took place with the police he struck one of them a blow with a piece of iron over the head .-Now this is conduct which we do not seek in the emallest degree to excuse. It was wrong in Lennon to have mixed himself up in a riot. Having done so, it was very bad on his part to strike the constable a severe blow. The mingling in the riot was like getting drauk. Indefensible in itself, it led to indefensible consequences. But yet all men know that drunkenness, bad as it is, must practically be taken as a sort of apology for crime, and that, though a man may not be acquitted for acts committed under the influence of the drink-fiend, yet in fact it is usually taken as a reason for qualification of punishment. It is just so with a riot. A man with heated blood, intoxicated with the fury of fight, does deeds that at another time he would shudder at. Had Lennon in the malice of cold blood struck the policeman inflicted on him. But we think he was in that con- to maturity till he tilled the situation of butler in

that if Lord Derby should, during the coming session, assume the reins of office, that he will do his utmost to satisfy the country on the education and though certainly without any justification. It was entered the mind of the judge. Even the preliminary that royal line which were legal and illustrious cen-poor law questions; and in addition, grant a charter | called an anti-Garibaldian riot-it was in truth an turies before - the Plantagenets or Guelphs, the to the Catholic University. The Tories emancipated | anti-Orange demonstration. The original promoters the Catholics of Ireland; and we believe they are of it were those who sought to inflame the passions the party who will give them freedom of education. of their fellow-countrymen. Nor were the police altogetner blameless in the matter, as any one conversant speak plainly, and will not deceive you. They are with the deeds of the Liverpool constabulary will very easily understand All these circumstances who would not only drive the Pope from Rome, but garded in the most lenient aspect possible. Yet all the circumstances seem only to have induced Baron England and Scotland, were they not afraid of the Bramwell to lay on the lash the law cutrusts him with all the more heavily. For this crime he has sentenced the wretched man to fifteen years' penal sufficient 'depth of earth' for the potato to grow in, servitude. The learned Baron when he inflicted this and that underlying the root, the soil is generally sentence, was just hot from the trial of the garotters | caked, thus forming a resting-place for innumerable Dublin be aware of the Whigs. It is not the first in London. One or two of those, who had narrowly time they cheated the people of this country. In escaped accompanying robbers with murder, he had the latter days of O'Connell they deceived him, and laid under the obligation of penal servitude for life. rain, thus prevented passing through, settles to the sent him broken-hearted to the grave. They made But the vast majority of those miserables he had let great injury of the plant. To complete the mischief, off with a sentence of ten years' penal servitude .they accomplished their ends, they abandoned the Baron Bramwell lets off the garottor with two-thirds or, in many instances, one-half, the punishment be allots to rioters. We cannot help thinking that the cause of the riot had something to do with the fate of Lennon. Baron Bramwell would probably be very indignant at the suggestion-quite as much probably as if we were to lay it at the door of the ill-digested mussia; but we fear unfortunate Lennon fought at the wrong side. Doubtless, had he in support of Garibaldi broken a policeman's head, he would have been punished; but we venture to say! he would not have had a mouth's imprisonment for every year of penal servitude he now has to undergo. To the enormity of his crime was added the enormity of his politics. Indeed, opinions such as those Lennon very unfortunately expressed, are at this moment a crime in England. They are nearly as unpopular as garotting, and very nearly as much the subject of public fury. The judge walks through the streets guarding himself against the throttlers with a big dog; he defends himself against the abominations of the Papists by wielding the terrors of the law with an unsparing hand. Englishmen we know are preverbial for fair play; English judges are the models of uprightness; but we confess that, while we admit both propositions, we should think it safer, before either an English public or an Enghas instructed me to forward to your Lordship his lish judge, to be on the popular side of the question. humble offering of 2,500 francs (£100), to be distri- | Cork Examiner.

> The first step has been taken towards the amendment of a system of secondary punishment. The commission which, as we last week mentioned, Sir George Grey had promised has been issued. members are Lord Grey, Lord Nans, Lord Cran Additional papers respecting the Roung question worth, Lord Chelmsford, Sir John Pakington, Mr. Walpole, Mr. Henley, Mr. Bouverie, the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, Mr. Waddington, the Recorder of London, The O'Conor Don, and Mr. Childers. We must repeat our conviction that the mere restoration of transportation will not meet the necessities of the case. Robberies with violence must be distinguished from mere robberies. This is not done if a criminal who has wantonly assaulted and half-murdered an unresisting man, in order to make it easier to plunder him, is sentenced to fifteen years' instead of ten, or even for life, instead of lifteen years. It is not enough that criminals should anticipate that in case of violence they may have an additional punishment, to commence some ten or lifteen years hence. Every man convicted of such a crime should be soundly flogged before his term of transportation begins. We are convinced that if this were once settled, such crimes would at once cease and we should be spared both the offence and the punishment .- Weekly Register.

All the Bishops, save one, have signed an exhortation to the Boards of Railways not to run excurson trains on Sunday. By shutting the working people into London they hope to get them to church .-Would it not be well to carry out the same policy by entreating the Boards to double or troble the Sunday fares, or even asking the Government to put a differpular, and are content to secure its being customary. St. Paul would scarcely have teared competition with a Brighton promenade.

The reports of Lancashire distress confirm the pleasant news of an apparent turn of the tide, the complainer, he was not bound to answer the question register of nauperism having declined by some four thousand names. One cause is a desire on the part of some of the committees to take on themselves families supported out of the rates, and so increase the grants from London, but the main cause is the recommencement of work. The stocks are at last almost exhausted, the prices are rising, and the mills are re-opening.

> At the Nottingham assizes, the Rev. Thos. Cartwright, a clergyman of the Church of England, aged thirty-two, curate of St. Mary's, Nottingham. was charged with forging and attering a bill of exchange for £20 upon Mr. Peter Drummond, of Stirling, in August last, and sentenced to three years' nenal servitude.

> We understand that the Rev. Dr. M'Caul is preparing a volume which will contain a seriatem reply o all Bishop Colenso's objections. Dr. M'Caul's book may be expected shortly .- Record.

THE POTATO DISEASE .- We (Weekly Register) readily accord the insertion requested for the following article, which most laudibly aims at giving useful hints on a most important subject : - As there are few subjects which have caused more uneasiness and alarm in the breasts of statesmen and philanthropists than that of the disease in potatoes, so I feel impressed there can be no news more welcome to the human family generally than that which a remedy for that disease shall constitute or supply. It is my privilege to make known, in behalf of Mr. Cassimer Hendrickx, a native of Belgium, this secret, the result of years of travel and experiment in Russia. Germany, France, Holland, and in our own country. Mr Hendrickx has been over six years in the cruplayment of a gentleman belonging to the bench of magistrates for Westminster, on whose son's property at Cheam, in Surrey, the chief part of the experiments have been made. It appears that this ground, three years ago, yielded a sack and a half of potatoes, all diseased, and that last year, on the same ground, the finest pointoes ever seen were raised. I use the words of one of a numerous party of neighbors who were called in last year to witness the result of Mr. Hendrickx's experiments, and who has himself been a grower of putatoes for the last fifty years. The experiments this year had reference more particularly to quantity, the result of which I had the pleasure of witnessing on Tuesday week, in company with a city merchant-who consents to be referee-and also of two parties who had patches of potatoes planted on the same ground beside that of Mr. Hendrickx's. As to the size, I may observe that there were on each root of Mr. Hendrickx's (which must have weighed fully three times as much as any of those planted by his competitors) potatoes four or five times as large; and making allowance for the greater space occupied by each root of his own planting, you will readily understand that on measuring the three patches and weighing the produce thereof, the result would be a double crop, occasioned by Mr. Hendrickx's peculiar mode of treatment. It would appear that while in the Belgian army, he received from his father a letter, describing the misery. and starvation the potato disease had inflicted in the neighborhood of his early home. From that moment to the present time he has exhibited the zeal of an enthusiast, in tracing out its cause, and searching Kearney over the eye, there can be no doubt that he for a remedy. His travels in the countries abovewould amply deserve the punishment that is to be named favoured his plans, but these were not brought our to be, &c.,

nothing day or night but try potatoes. I stole out at ten o'clock at night, and having brought a shovel full of earth into the house, I found it stinking like rotten potatoes.' He afterwards betook himself to prayer, read from the New Testament the parable of the 'Sower,' and received on that occasion what he justly regards as Divine direction. Mr Hendrickx asserts that wherever he has travelled, it is the practice to neglect the ground from which the crop of potatoes has been dug, and thus deprive the soil during winter of that which it so much needs, and! which that season is so admirably adapted to supply - revivilication. The earth being in an exhausted condition, should be at once thoroughly turned over, so as to receive the benefit of nature's restoratives, light, heat, moisture, atmosphere and frost. Mr. Hendricks also contends that there is sourcely ever vermin. The roots being thus obstructed, travel out of their natural course and tend upward, and the another fatal plan is to use an implement to make holes for the reception of the seed, the effect of which is to encase the seed as in cement. After preparing the ground properly by guarding against the errors indicated above, and employing suitable manure and the ordinary plough, Mr. Hendricks would have a second plough, with pronge like human fingers, to shake up the earth and prevent what may be called constituation. The potato most then be placed uncut into the earth, several inches lower than usual, and protected against the use of manure of insufficient age, and whatever would obstruct light, heat, moisture, and the free play of the atmosphere; then, I doubt not, having complied with these conditions, the potato disease will soon be eradicated and a double crop secured. When Mr. Hendrickx returns from Belgium, whither he has gone to test experiments made under the eye of the Secretary of the Interior, I will supply you with further particulars. In the meantime I trust that what I have communicated may be turned to profitable account, and believing that the days of the potato disease are num-Samuel Ower bered, I am, Sir, yours, &c . 10, St. Germain's-terrace, Harrow-road.

A FEMALE SUFFICATED THROUGH FALSE TERTH - An English paper records the death of Mary Harrington, aged 56, a domestic servant. The deceased was chewing a piece of ginger, when the metal which secured her false teeth suddenly broke into balves, a id one portion becan e fixed in the winds ire

A ROMAN CANDLE (TO LIGHT US TO A VIRW OF OUR-SELVES)

(From Punch)

(in continuation of Papers atrendy submitted to Parliament).

Mr Odo Russell to Earl Russell (Received Dec. 10). 'Rome, Dec. C.

'My Lord, - I have the honour to inclose for your Lordship's perusal, a letter from Uardinal Autonoth, in reply to your Lordship's despatch of the 12th ult., (of which, in pursuance of your Lordship's direction I left a copy with the Cardinal), in relation to the brigandage of wms none copin-been the headquarters -f have, &c., (Signed) ODS RUSSELL' brigandage of which the Papel territories have lately

(Inclosure)

From Cardinal Antonelli to Mr. Odo Russell (attached to the Legation of her B. M. in Turin) The Vatican, D e 5.

'Sir, - I have to request that you will pregent my acknowledgements to Earl Russell of the new proof which he has given in the despatch of the 12th ult., of which you were instructed to leave a copy with me, or his interest in the affairs of the Government of his floliness, and that you will convey to him my grateful thanks for the admirable feeture on Constitutional Government contained in that despatch, and for the various outline of draft constitutions, which Earl Russell has bad the condecension to submit for the acceptance of His Holiness. Any further proof of interest in the affairs of His Holiness ential duty on every place of Sunday resort, except was unnecessary from the author of the Rectechurch? The Bishops despair of making prayer po- stastical Titles Bill, under which the Hierarchy of the Church one and indivisible, enjoy in safety their present dignities and empluments in Great Britain. The Constitutional lecture, invaluable as it is, is superfluous, as I have already had the inestimable privilege of gleaning the substance of it from his Lordship's published works and Parliamentary speeches. The draft constitutions are inappropriate to the dominions of His Holiness. I return them as his Lordship may find use for them in his communieations with other Continental governments, for which he may be naxious to frame constitutions. The suggestions for the suppression of brigandage here, I also return with a request that before they are put into force in the capital of his Holiness, they may be tried in London, where his Holiness, has observed with pain, and something as near indignation as is compatible with Apostolic meckness, that armed brigandage reigns unchecked in the streets, delying the authority of the law, and daily assailing peaceful and orderly citizens, while engaged in their nnocent avocations. I have to request that you will convey to Earl Russell his Holiness's indignation at a state of things so incompatible with good government and so seriously conpromising the cause of law and order. Whatever may be the condition of his Holiness's dominions or capital, he believes it will be admitted by all who know both Rome and and London that the latter city is less free from the dangers of robbery and assassination, and that the number of persons compelled to carry arms for their protection is larger in London than in Rome. I have at the same time to request that you will convey to Earl Russell his Holiness's profound and painful surprise at the system in force in the prisons under the British executive. His lordship will remember the very energetic remonstrances and protests which he considered it his duty to offer against the treatment of prisoners in the kingdom of Naples. I have to request that you will remind his lordship that if humanity may be outraged by harsh usage of the inmates of a prison common sense may be equally outraged by the painpering and over-indulgence of the same class. His Holiness has observed with deep pain, not unmingled with disapprobation, how entirely common sense has been disregarded in the prison system of England, where the aged and infirm labourer, compelled to close a life of toil in the workhouse, is treated in that asylum of destitution with less consideration and kindness than the sturdy and habitual breaker of the law in what should be his place of punishment.

' His Holiness, in his conviction that such a system must lead to demoralisation and that it is likely to temut his Holiness's Irish subjects, more especially, to purchase by crime those comforts which are denied to virtuous poverty, has charged me to convey through you to Earl Russell, for transmission to her Britannic Majesty's Government, this expression of his hope that energetic measures will forthwith be taken to put down the brigandage of London, and to reform that system of prison administration under which the ranks of that brigangage are recruited.

'If his Holiness be open to any reproach for not putting down the brigandage which devastates Naples, Earl Russell must admit that the British Government can hardly hope to escape the censure of ail governments claiming to speak in the cause of our common humanity, to say nothing of the interests of order, morality, and religion, when it deliberately lete loose a certain proportion of convicted criminals every year, before the expiration of their sentences, to strike terror into the peaceable citizens of the

capital. 'I have to request that, you will transmit a copy of this despatch to Earl Russell, and I have the hon-

ા - ઉત્તરીય જાત રેહાલ દુની શું છે. જ નાં કરના

ANTONELLI. Cardinal and Minister of Foreign Affairs.'

The True Witness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 23/1863.

NEWS OF THE WEEK!

Our latest European dates extend to the 8th inst. News unimportant. The Imperial Parhament was expected to meet on the 5th of next month, and the financial state of the country is reported as highly prosperous. The cotton famine is diminishing in introsity.

New Years'-Day brought with it none of these mystic atterances to which it is the fashion of Louis Napoleon to include. The Roman question is for the present in abeyance, the King of Sardinia seeing that his hilbustering designs upon his neighbors must, if persisted in embroil him with France; and that his present chances of wresting Rome from the Pope are as slight as are are those of the Greeks of obtaining Prince Alfred for King.

A forward movement of the army of the Potomac is again reported; we have no doubt however of the Confederate- ability to meet, and again repel the storm. Despondence has succeeded to presumption in the North; and the Montreal Witness, the Yankee organ in Canada, in a late editorial admits that the only chance left to its friends consists in their ability to raise and equip an army of negroes to fight the battles of the often thrashed, and thoroughly dispirited

Our Provincial Parliament is summoned for the twelfth of next month, and rumor is busy as efforts made to obtain the Executive elemency, to the new political combinations that may be and their execution. Although the space delooked for.

The Arabia is reported. The most important item of news is to the effect that Louis Napoleon is again intent upon offering his good offices as a mediator betwixt the American belli- fearful tragedy. To commence then with the gerents, and that Great Britain still declines stirring in the matter.

sequently in those of the Transcript. As it is bood of its allegations:-

"Another Plea for a Louise of Refuge. - In the Recorder's Court yesterday, a young, sickly looking girl, who gave her name as Julia Lane, applied to be committed for two mouths. In reply to questions put by the Court, she said she had been for two months in the Grey Nunnery, that she was subject to falling-sickness, was unable to walk, and was sent out of the institution yesterday. She also stated that her mother was dead, her father had died in the jail in this city, and she had no relatives. She was sent to prison for two months."- Transcript, 16th tast.

The girl above alluded to. Julia Lane, never was, at any time, or for any period however short, an immate of the Grey Nunnery. She is one of those unfortunate creatures, of whom we have unfortunately so many in Montreal, who are always destitute, constantly drunk, and frequently in prison. During the intervals betwixt one sentence of imprisonment and another, she has often applied to, and received relief in the form of food or fuel, from the department of the Grey Numbery under the control of Sister Woods; and if this relief has been scinetimes withheld, it has been solely because of the abominable habits of the apple ant, and of the vile use which she made of the rehef afforded .-The "falling-sickness" with consequent inability to walk, is a phenomenon not unfrequent amongst the consumers of bad whiskey; and as one of the latter, the unhappy Julia Lane was frequently afflicted with the disease and its symptoms, to an alarming degree.

The case of this poor are dore, lowever melancholy, is one for which no liouse of Industry could afford any relief. The utmost, that by the agency of the latter we can hope to effect, is the mitigation of suffering; but for vice, and the suffering which vice entails upon its votaries, we must seek a cure in the moral order, and in the ministrations of the priest. We heartily wish our separated brethren all the success that their kind hearts can possibly desire in their benevolent project of establishing a House of Industry; vant amount of destitution—the destitution of the abandoned drunkard—which it will be impo-

Protestant Directors responsible.

In justice to the Transcript we must add that in an issue subsequent to that from which we have quoted, it has contradicted its previous allegations, and has put the story of Julia Lane, and her treatment by the Grey Nunnery, in its true colors. The Witness however, which is strictly evangelical, and which does not therefore feel itself under any obligation to refrain from maligning Papists and their institutions, has been guilty of no such weakness. It first published to the world that Julia Lane had been turned out of the Grey Nunnery because of ber being subject to " falling sickness;" and that false statement it has not seen fit to correct.

At the orgent request of several friends who take a warm interest in the case of the Aylwards, we have been induced to publish in extenso, the full and reliable history of that sad affair from the pen of our esteemed correspondent Sarsheld, who is perfectly acquainted with all its details. We have heard of a design to raise subscriptions for the orphan children, the interest upon the sum raised to be hald over to Mrs. James Grant of Belleville, the lady who so nobly has taken charge of the abandoned little ones. We hope that this truly benevolent design may be carried into execution; and that thus in some measure Catholic charity may repair the evils done by man's injustice.

THE AYLWARD TRAGEDY.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Sir,-A desire is expressed by you in the last number of the TRUE WITNESS to be farmshed with the full facts of the melancholy case of the Aylwards, husband and wife, who were executed at Belleville on the 8th December-" with the view of rescuing the administration of justice in Canada from the obloquy, or rather suspicion, which the late executious in Upper Canada have brought upon it." Believing in the purity of your motives, and at the same time being sincerely desirous of placing all the circumstances relative to the untoward and unhappy event before the public in their true light, I now assume the task; leaving the public to judge how far the Administration is responsible for the death of the unhappy victims whose earthly fate by the laws of this country was placed in their hands. In order then that a fair and impartial record should be made, I propose to give it in the form of a narrative, descriptive of the scene of the alleged murder-of the accused, their trial, the manded in your journal for that purpose may excred the ordinary limits of a newspaper communication, the importance of the subject demands that the fullest publicity should be given to it, and every circumstance connected with the

SCENE OF THE ALLEGED MURDER. Some few years ago, the Government being desirous of settling the country in the rear of the County of Hastings, caused to be surveyed a The following statement appeared last week in number of Townships in that locality, and offered unjust towards the Grey Nunnery, and tends to heretofore unclaimed wilderness; and in order discredit that truly Catholic institution, we feel to afford every facility for reaching the future called upon to notice it, and to expose the false- settlement, a road was made from the front or cultivated portion of the County to these lands at the expense of the public. The Aylwards were amongst the first to accept the conditions offered; and in 1860, husband and wife, relying on the promises of the Government, with stout hearts and a cheerful hope in the future, commenced to clear the forest in the neighborhood of this new road, and erected a comfortable loghouse as a home for themselves and their infant children. The same year a Scotchman, named Munro, with his family, followed in the wake of the Aylwards, and settled on the adjoining lot to them. The closest intimacy sprang up between the first settlers, and far removed, some sixty miles, from any other habitation, they constantly exchanged those acts of courtesy and friendship so necessary in their lonely situation. The first years' crop, as it is always on new land, was an abundant one, and everything foretold a prosperous and happy future for the new settlers. The following winter all parties worked with a will and an energy to extend their clearance, and in the spring the Aylwards had a large fallow prepared, which they sawed with wheat; but alas! just as the fresh blades appeared over ground, commenced the difficulty which resulted in death, and brought rum and destruction, and blasted the hones for ever of so bright and promising a future. Munro had a number of fowls which were attracted to Aylward's field of new sown wheat, and commenced destroying the grain planted after many days of toil and hard work by him. He told Minro of the depredations being committed by his lowls, and expressed his fears that unless they were housed up, the destruction of his whole crop would be the result. Munro premised to secure the fowls, at which Aylward expressed his satisfaction; but the next morning upon Aylward visiting the field, to his horror he found that Manro had neglected to perform his promise, and that a fresh "patch" during the night had been destroyed. As Iward again remonstrated with Minnro in strong language, and threatened to shoot the fowls unless they were taken care of by him. Unfortunately Mugro, instend of expressing regret at the depredations committed on his neighbor's property, refused, and unfeelingly told him that he might watch his field of wheat, and at the same time dared Aylward but no matter upon what system founded, or how to shoot his fowls. Upon this a coluness natur-Europeaful'y conducted, there will still remain a ally sprang up between them, and Aylward to his surprise found that Munro was evilly disposed

give you

A DESCRIPTION OF THE AYLWARDS.

The husband and wife were Irish Catholics, both young and much attached to each other.-The man was twenty-six years of age, of medium size, but strong and robust; of a very intelligent caste of features, more than usually so for a person in his rank of life, and like the generality of his countrymen, wayward and impulsive, capable of displaying strong friendship, but easily estranged by unkindness or acts of selishness. Mrs. Aylward had a very youthful appearance, and did not look to be more than eighteen or nineteen years of age, although some two or three years older. She was considered to possess more than the ordinary share of beauty, and was of a light and elastic figure .--Any person who visited their house could not but be struck with the neatness and cleanliness with which everything about it was kept in, and which gave an air of comfort and cheerfulness to their humble home. At the time of her death she was the mother of three small children, girls, the youngest an infant at the breast; all are very promising children, whom any lady in the land might be proud to own. Those who knew her well say that she was passionately fond of her husband; and it is more than likely that her strong affection for him precipitated the awful tragedy which it is now my duty to relate, and which appeared in evidence at

THE TRIAL.

The Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, the Hon. William II. Draper, C. B., presided .-The case was tried at the last Fall Assizes for the County of Hastings held at the Town of Belleville. The Solution General, the Hou. Adam Wilson, appeared for the Crown, assisted by Mr. John O'Hare, County Crown Attorney. The prisoners were defended by Mr. James O'Reilly as Counsel, Mr. John Finn acting as their Attorney. The Solicitor General in his opening address to the Jury, detailed to them the facts of the case which were substantially as

"In the latter part of May, 1862, the deceased, Munro, in company with his son, a lad about twenty years of age, came to the prisoners' house, and accused the male prisoner of having stolen one of his hens. The latter denied the charge, which was reiterned by Munro in a very offensive manner; he was greatly excited, and declared that he would not leave the premises until he had got his hen. Aylward told him he had not got his ben, but that he might have shot one in the wheat field near his house that morning, and perhaps he (Munco) might fied it there; and at the same time told him that he did not want to have any altercation with him, but begged him to go away and leave him in peace. Muoro refused to go, and stated 'he would remain as long as he pleased."

A few angry words then passed between them, when Munro suggested that the hens might be in the wheat field then, and that Aylward might go and shoot them, but not to take them away. At this Aylward, who was all this time standing on the threshold of his own door, retired inside and procured his gun; and the three -- Aylward, Munro and the son of the latter-started towards the wheat field. When a short distance from the house, the boy, the only witness present, swore that Aylward turned round and faced Munro. with the gun presented towards him. Munro seized the gun, and a fierce struggle ensued for the mastership. Munro, being a larger and much the columns of the Montreal Weiness, and sub- a free grant of fifty acres of land to each person stronger man than Aylward, forced him back who chose to embrace the opportunity of locat-ing himself, and making a permanent home in that fell from the person of Aylward, which Munro towards the house, when in the struggle a pistol called upon his son to secure; while picking up the pistol, he states that he saw Aylward approach him with the gun in his hand; he had just time to fall on his knees at Aylward's feet, when Aylward, placing the gun close to him, fired and lodged the contents, slugs, in his back. The boy says that he at once got up and looked around, and saw Mrs. Aylward standing where he last saw his father engaged with Aylward. He ran home as soon as he could, and in a short time his father appeared covered with blood and his head, and one in his right arm. His father lost a great quantity of blood, and where he lay a deep pond of blood gathered. Munro lingered for about twelve or thirteen days, when he died. the Aylwards and their new neighbors. Being An Indian Herb Doctor, on the fourth or fifth day, was sent for, who applied some sort of herb to the wounds, but without avail. No precaution was taken to stop the bleeding, and of course the man died of exhaustion and loss of blood .--It was evident that if proper precautions had been taken in time, the man might have recovered. No regular physician being nearer than poor man had to submit to the unskilful treatment of a quack! So far there was no evidence to implicate either of the Aylwards with having inflicted the wounds, as the boy only saw Mrs. Aylward standing where Munro was last seen; but the boy did not see his father at the time. The defect in this part of the evidence was supphed by the declarations of the Aylwards to other parties in the neighborhood. Mrs. Aylward, upon the day of the fatal occurrence. stated, as was also proved at the trial, in the presence of her husband, that she saw her husband engaged in a struggle for the gun; and while. they were engaged she seized a scythe that was in the house, and ran to her husband's assistance, and struck Mauro on the head with the scythe and on the arm, at the same time intending, as it was alleged, to cut off his head; and would have done so only the blow missed-and suiting the action to the word, she took hold of the scythe and sence of parties, when she heard that Munro have done under the premises. was suffering much agony from his wounds, she prayed "that God would increase his pain," and regretted that she did not "kill old baldy Monro" at once, as she intended to do. It was further given in evidence that about a week previous to the prisoners, and endeavored to combat Mr. this, the Aylwards sharpened the scythe at a O'Reilly's theory of the prisoners' innocence. neighbor's house, and when asked what they wanted with the seythe in May, there being no hay or grass to cut, the witnesses stated that they gave both prisoners—but coupled it with a strong retowards him; and sorrowfully did he realize his some equivocal answer. The sharpening of the commenda ion to mercy. position in having for a neighbor a person who scythe the Crown assumed was evidence of a

scientious Catholic will presume to hold it, or its his hard industry to be thus destroyed, when he on Munro. Again it was stated in evidence that nocence; stating that the witnesses for the could so easily prevent it. And now let me Aylward told a person four or five days after the Crown in league with others of their neighbors rencontre with Munro, that he had taken the opposed to them, desired to get them out of the scythe from the snaith previously, and told his settlement and had sworn falsely. The Judge wife to use it if he ever required help; and to at once sentenced them to be executed on the clap the climax of this fearful testimony, another eighth day of December, then next ensuing. And neighbor swore that Mrs. Aylward had stated that she intended to finish old Munro by inducing be a "Cause Celebre" in Canadian Criminal him to cross their fence, and that she would re- Jurisprudence. tire towards her house, and that her husband would shoot him, and she would be a witness for her husband, to swear that Munro had followed her with intent to take improper liberties with her. Such was the evidence for the prosecution.

For the defence, owing to there being no person present but the lad Muuro, his father, and the Aylwards when the occurrence took place, no evidence could be given except the dying declaration of Munro, who, when asked to have the parties arrested, said, " No, I don't want them arrested; I am as guilty as they are." Munro, at another time, gave an account of the offair himself, but as the Crown was unable to nrove that he believed himself then in a dying state and beyond the hope of recovery, the statement was not received.

Mr. O'Reilly addressed the jury on the part of

the defence, and urged with all his ability, the

Why it Aylward desired to shoot him, he could

have remained beyond his reach, and accom-

plished his purpose without going close up to

fact, that the only evidence of a positive character was that of the boy, whose testimony should be received with great caution; as he from his own statement accompanied his father to Aylward's house for an unjustifiable purpose, to accuse Aylward of theft, and refused to go away when told by Aylward "to leave in peace"that there was strong suspicion in his mind, that both father and son came to Aylward's house for the purpose of bullying and abusing hun; that they were two against one, and relying on their strength, attempted to assault Aylward. He urged the fact of Aylwards being on his own land, in fact in his own house at the time they came there to assault and abuse him; a very suspicious circumstance was the fact of Munco asking Aylward to leave his house and go down to the field just then; that the place where the unhappy affair took place was still on Aylward's own ground. Again he did not believe the boy, when he stated that Aylward turned round and presented the gun at Munro and within his reach.

him, when, of course, Munro being the stronger man of the two, aided by his son, could disarm him at once. The boy's story is, that he went to pick up the pistol that had fallen from Aylward, when he was shot. Now where was that pistol? or was there any evidence to show its existence, other than the testimony of the boy? To him it appeared more than likely (and the belief was much strengthened by the fact of Aylward having been induced to leave the house by Munro) that when Aylward and the two Munro's were walking down towards the field, they attempted to disarm Aylward; and in the struggle Mrs. Ayiward seeing her husband engaged in a Jeadly strife with the two Munro's seized the first weapon that presented itself to her, and flew to his assistance; believing her husband's life in danger, as it undoubtedly would be if the Munro's succeeded in taking the gun away from him, she was justified in inflicting the blows she did although death ensued. Then as to the declarations of Mrs. Aylward afterwards, he had not given much effect to them, for the reason that | that saintly and pious priest, who for thirty owing to the terrible contest in which she had been engaged, her nervous system must have received a severe shock, and thereby acted injuriously on her mind, and whatever she said after the occurrence must be received with great than those of a sane woman. It should also be recollected that the woman was of a frail and delicate frame; and the important fact should not be lost sight of, that she was then nursing her infant child, and the sight of her husband's danger, when in a delicate state of health would make her affection for her husband still more intense, bleeding profusely from a deep wound or gash in and induce an unsettled state of the brain and nervous system, and while in that state allow her tongue a fierceness of expression, which in her calm and lucid moments is so foreign to her nature. Then as to the man, there was no evidence against him, it is not pretended that he struck the fatal blow; and the only evidence to fix the crime charged against him was the expression alleged to be used by him in telling his wife to "use the scythe when required." But all these declarations the learned Counsel contended, ought to be received with great caution, for experience has taught men enseventy-five inites, none was procured, and the gaged in criminal trials, that declarations of this character are not to be relied on. The "backbone" of the case, he then contended, was the boy Munro's testimony, and as this was subject to much and grave doubt, it could not be relied on, more particularly as Munro bunself in his dying declaration stated that he did not want them arrested, "that he himself was as much to blame as they were." After thus reviewing the evidence, he then reterred to the nature of his wounds and gave it as his opinion, that if proper medical testimony could have been obtained, Munro would yet be alive; and that although the primary cause of death may have been the blows alleged to be inflicted by Mrs. Aylward, he beheved that Munro's death was owing to the unskilful treatment by the " Quack Doctor. Mr. O'Reilly then closed his address in a powerful appeal to the jury to acquit the prisoners. Aylward was guilty of no offence, and could not be found guilty of murder; and Mrs. Aylward did showed how she intended to do it. In the pre- no more than any other excitable woman would The Solicitor General then in a speech of

some two hours duration, pressed hard for a ver dict of " Murder" against both the prisoners !

The learned Judge charged the Jury against

The Jury after an absence of three hours. came into Court with a verdict of guilty against

When the verdict was rendered the prisoners is never denied to those who seek for it in siztest to mitigate, and for which impotence no con- could thus act so selfishly, and allow the fruits of design, or premeditation, to inflict injury with it became somewhat excited, and asserted their in- cerity and truth. After reciting the Miscrere

thus ended the trial of this case, which will yet

And now comes the application to the Executive for a commutation of the sentence of death to that of imprisonment in the Provincial Penjtentiary. The Petition was prepared by Mr. Finn the prisoner's Attorney, and was signed by all the leading inhabitants of the County of Hastings, with the exception of Mr. Wallbridge, M. P. P., - by high and low-by rich and poor. There was no distinction of rank class or creed. the Orangemen of the County being the foremost men on the Petition. In truth every one telt, with the exception of the "Grit M.P.P." that their lives ought to be spared. This feeling was much strengthened when reports became bruited about that there was strong suspicion that some of the witnesses were unduly biased against the prisoners, in fact that some of them had sworn falsely. It will be recollected that a witness. swore at the trial, that Aylward stated that he took the scythe from the snaith previous to the alleged murder, and told his wife to use it if uccessary; horrible to relate, it was ascertained beyond all doubt that the southe never had a snatth, and therefore it could not be true as stated at the trial, "that he took it" from that which never existed. All this, taken in connection with the fact of the jury having coupled their verdict with a strong recommendation to Executive clemency, left no doubt on the public mind but inat their lives would be spared. Vain hope ! as the time fixed for their execution drew near, some doubts were entertained of the interference of the Executive; and the Irish Catholics whose sympathy was deeply culisted in favor of the doomed Aylwards, had their suspicions arousedfrom the fact as some alleged of Munro being a Scotchman, and a countryman of both the Attorney and Solicitor General for Upper Canada, in whose hands the fate of the prisoners in a measure rested-that the Executive elemency would be withheld. The feeling at once rose to fever heat; all became excitement in Belleville, and bitter were the imprecations that would fall on the members of the Government if all field. A second petition was transmitted at the eleventh hour praying for a postponement of the dreaded execution for only one month, to give time to the unfortunate culprits to make their prace with their God. All was of no avail; the hearts of the Executive were cold and dead to every ententy. and remonstrance; and the two Aylwards, ansband and wife, were to be hanged by the neck entithey were dead, on the morning of the Immacalate Conception, a day sacred and dear to the hearts of the Catholic people; a day when the Queen of Heaven was conceived immaculate in the womb of her mother; a day when each true Catholic heart proclaimed with the voice of affection and prayer, the beautiful Hymn of the Church echoed throughout all Christendom:

Salve, virgo florens Mater illibata Region clementar

And then it was that the devotion and zero of that heroic Christian and Minister of God, years offered the ever adorable sacrifice of the Mass in proputation to Heaven for the sens of man, commenced his sacred functions towards his unhappy penitents. By day and by hight Father Brennan was at their side, comforting caution by the jury. Her declarations appeared and consoling them in this their hour of tribulato him more like the babbling of a crazed person, tion. God did not desert them, for one of His most favored and saintly Ministers, although enfeebled by age, was never absent, and administered to them the holy Sacraments of the Church. There is a noble-bearted woman whose name l should here mention, Mrs. James Grant of Belleville, who, to her eternal honor be it stated, daily visited Mrs. Aylward in her lonely cell, sometimes remaining with her all day and a portion of the night, discharging those kindly office: of mercy to one of her own sex, so soon to suffer the extreme penalty of the law in the presence of a vulgar and brutal crowd of men. Mrs. Grant the night preceding the execution remained with her all mght, and in the morning accompanied her to the scaffold, and proved herself on the trying occasion a true woman indeed-As a further evidence of the kindness and goodness of heart of this lady, she has adopted the three orphan children of the Aylwards. May God reward her; and it is to be hoped that she will not be allowed to hear all the expence, but that a generous public will share with her the burthen-But let me hurry on to the close. Just before the unfortunate people stepped on the fatal drop, fothe last time they embraced each other, Mrs. Aylward bidding her husband to maintain his courage to the last and rely on the mercy and goodness of God; for said she, " we will soon be relieved from our earthly prison, and receive that mercy from our Saviour in Heaven which o denied to us by man on earth." Let me draw a veil over the horrid scene at the execution, and conceal the fainting form of the Priest from the public gaze, borne away from the awful spectacle in the arms of his friends. And now the last sad offices of the Church were to be performed as they lay in their coffins in the Church to which they were taken when life had fled. The sacred edifice was crowded to suffocation, hundreds had to depart who could not gain an entrance. Father Brennan appeared in his robes at the Alian. and in the most affecting manner gave a short history of their lives, and told the people of the edifying death of the "victims of the law," whose bodies were before them in the Church of God. He solemnly arowed at the Altar and in the presence of his blessed Saviour, that he helieved them to be innocent; and in touching language reproached the Government for not extending that mercy so strongly recommended to them by the Jury. He advised his people never to trust to the mercy of men, for after all the

only true fountain of mercy is Heaven, where it

The facts of the case should have been, at any ex-

pense, published all over the Province the moment it

became known that the Government determined upon

the execution ; - the people, in public meetings assem-

bled, should have cried out against the iniquity of

the whole proceedings; are, and they should have

denounced all the hangmen who contributed, either

bloody deed. Now, however, such means are power-

less to repair the loss or heal the wounds thus inflict-

ed upon society. It only remains for us, therefore,

to do something for the living - for the dead we can-

not bring back to life. Arlward has left three help-

less little children, the eldest not more than four

years, the youngest three months. I humbly propose

that these little ones, the children of our murdered

countryman and country woman, be forthwith adopted by the Irish Catholics of this Province. Robbed

as they have been of the tender care of a kind father

and loving mother, they are now cast upon the mercy

of the world. Shall they too be permitted to perish?

No, assuredly no; for unless we are dead to every sentiment of justice, to every tie of nationality, and

every feeling of humanity, we will tondiy guard these little tender plants from every blast, and nourish

them with parental care. Indeed, apart from all other

considerations, it it the only way now left open to us to mark our detestation of the judicial murder of

the unfortunate Aylwards; as well as of the heart-

less and unprecedented conduct of our Government

in refusing all enquiry into the injustice committed

upon the trial of the Aylwards, and in subsequently

closing their ears to their ery for mercy when they

found justice was denied them. May God forgive

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I would suggest that a

public subscription be at once opened for the mainte-nance and education of the Arlward orphans, and

that His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston be request-

ed to act as Treasurer of the hand so to be raised .-

But in the mean time, and until definite arrange-

ments for the guardianship of our orphans are made,

I would further suggest that persons desirous of sub-

scribing to this object should send their subscriptions

to you, which, I am sure, you will take pleasure in

acknowledging through the columns of the TRUE

WITNESS. Indeed I am confident that if the sugges-

tion which I have thrown out is taken up, it will be

attended with great success; and that it will be

found the Irishwomen of Canada, like the noble-

bearted Mrs. Grant of Belleville, will, the moment the

opportunity is presented to them, give substantial tes-

timony of their admiration for the virtues of their

murdered sister, the heroic Mrs. Aylward; who was hanged for defending the life of her husbard, whom

she loved with all the warmth of a true Irish beart

Let us pray that their muis, through the mercy of

DR. CAHILL IN BROCKVILLS.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Sin-The Rev Dr. Cahill, on his way from Ottawa

to Kingston, paid Brockville a visit, and, while the

guest of our respected Pastor, kindly delivered a

lecture for the benefit of our church. The Rev. Mr.

Byrne while on a collecting tour through the West-

ern part of Canada and the United States, called

upon the distinguished gentleman, who was at the

time but a few months on the American part of this

Continent, and obtained his promise, should be visit

Canada, to aid the funds of his (the Rev. Mr. Byrne's)

church, by delivering a lecture in Brockville. When the Doctor reached your city, Mr. Editor, the Rev.

Mr. Byrne again went to see him, and received the

consoling information that so soon as he got through

with his friends in Lower Canada he would fulfill his

promise. When the Rev. Mr Byrne returned, and

announced this fact to his hearers they certainly felt

rejoiced, at the prospect of hearing and seeing the

great Divine, whose learning is the admiration of

Europe and America -- whose elequent and powerful defense of poor old Ireland and her religion, is dear to every Catholic Irish heart—and whose heart-

rending description of Ireland's woes in '47 and '48.

and scorching denunciations of the cruel wretches

who were the cause of them, will never be forgotten.

and every exertion was made to have it thoroughly

be a very large attendance, on account of the Rev.

Now, Mr. Editor, it may not be amiss to notice, by way of amusement, the "baboonry" of some of our would-be-thought No-surrender — ("Knownothings not Protestants") - Protestants. Before I proceed,

however, I wish it distinctly to be understood that

Brockville does not contain many such blood-thirsty

characters. No; they are few indeed, and their in

fluence not so great as they imagined. You know,

Mr. Editor, we have residing in this aristocratic town

two Honorables-oh, dear, how I tremble !- one of

whom wipes the water from his beautiful eye lashes in

the Canadian House of Lords, and occasionally

makes the speaker sit aghast at his eloquent, canal-like language. The other graces the Canadian

and when he rises to speak, all 'commundom' is

electrified into speechless silence by his oratory. No

doubt, Mr. Editor, you have heard of them. Well, Sir, when the noble Lord heard that Dr. Cahill was

to lecture in Brockville, it is said, the water ran from

his eyes in tinsfull he was so horrified; and in order to prevent Protestants from going to hear him, he

actually, it is rumored, wrote notes to some of his acquaintunces advising them to remain at home,

otherwise their Protestantism and loyalty would be

suspected; and the Doctor might make Papists and

rebels of them, should they go to hear him. Is he

not a valuable subject, Mr. Editor; and is not Cana-

da safe while he lives to warn his countrymen of

The 'Common Honerable' was so scared that he

sbut himself up in his library, and read the British

Central Canadian all night, to keep bim from think-

ing of that terrible man, Dr. Cahill. It is currently

reported that the shock his nervous system austained

by the arrival of Dr. Cahill, completely prostrated

him; and that consequently, he was unable to write to his friends to beware of the danger. Is not he too

an honor to Canada, Protestantism and British con-

nection? Could Lord Palmerston do more in this

respect, than have these two worthies? What makes

the conduct of these two men appear contemptible,

is, the fact that they have time and again been sup-

ported by Catholics. I, Mr. Editor, have voted for

each of the individuals in question three times in

succession, under the conviction that I was voting

for men of education and enlightenment; but their

rabid nonsense in the present instance, has had the

effect of undecriving me: I shall know them better

for the future. These men, in conjunction with the

small man' who drivils and sputters about his su-

periors through a 'scare crow sheet' called the B. C

Canadian, conspired to make the Rev. Dr. Cabill's lecture in Brockville a failure. They missed their

mark, however, and brought the contempt of the

The Doctor arrived from Prescutt by the 7 o'clock,

P.M. train, on Monday the 12th of January, and was

received by the Committee and a large number of

his countrymen, who were in waiting at the Station,

and escorted to the residence of the Rev Mr. Byrne

whole community upon them

to hear and see Ireland's Priest and

the opportunity

danger?

As Inish Carnolic

God, may rest in pence.

all the actors in the wicked and atrocious act.

and De Profundis, the unmense congregation departed, fully believing in the innocence of the Aylwards, and that they died free of the foul erime of murder.

My own opinion is that the fact of the Jury recommending them so strongly to mercy was a sort of "a compromise verdict;" and that they would not have been found guilty if the Jury had believed for one moment that they would suffer directly or indirectly, to the perpetration of the death; otherwise, I believe the verdict would have been only that of manslaughter.

You have now before you all the facts of this melancholy tragedy, faithfully and truly pourtrayed; and it is now for the public to form their judgment, without any design on my part of inculpating or of exonerating the Ministers of the Yours, &c.,

SARBPIELD. Kingston, Jan. 10, 1863.

MRS. AYLWARD TO HER DAUGHTERS. Belleville, Dec. 6, 1862.

To My Dear Little Infant Daughters - God bless you. May God protect you, my lovely babes. Your sweet names and memories lie heavily on my pale and parched lips. This will be the last time I will have the pleasure to write to you, my dear daughters. My sympathy and love to you. God has willed it that your Pa and Ma will suffer death on Monday next. I hope God will have mercy on our souls. My wish is that when you, my dear infant children, will come to the use of your reason, that you will pray to Almighty God for the repose of the souls of your Pa and Ma, who loved you dearly. I know we leave you to an uncharitable world, but God, who sees all things, will take you under his Divine protection. Oh! how bad I feel in leaving you - what pleasures I have taken in caressing your dear little heads. In a few hours more your Pa and Me will be cold in their graves. Visit our graves, so that you may remember us, and you, my affectionate and unfortunate children, will be orphaus, left in this wicked world. But, my dear children, one wish I beg you, as coming from the deathly lips of your mother, namely that you will attend to your religious duties. Say your prayers morning and evening. Attend to Church and never remain away from your Church on Sundays. If possible, obey those whom God will appoint to take care of you .-Always obey the instructions of your pastor.

My sincere wish is that Mrs. Grant, whom God, I hope, will bless for her many kindnesses to me, will take care of my orphan children, according to the instructions of the Rev Mr. Brennan. My sincere wish and command is that my children will be brought up in the Catholic religion, which was the Church of their fathers. O, my God, will I see my dear children again in this world? O, what a cruel fate to be taken from my infant children so young. God forgive those who are the cause of it. I forgive all those who were against us. All I have done was in defence of my busband, as a wife was bound to do.

I believe Mr. Pinn and Mr. O'Reilly did all that was possible in my case, and I hope God will bless them. May God bless those who generously memoralized the Executive in our behalf. I forgive those in authority to whom our petition was sent, and had the power to commute our sentence. All of them will soon appear before the tribunal of mercy. It is my sincere wish that they will receive mercy, although they did not show me mercy, although strongly recommended by the Jury.

I forgive the Doyles and the Reddys, although John Reddy, Martin Reddy, and Michael Doyle, kicked me when two days after my confinement and broke in the door, and took my husband out and beat him severely. Michael Doyle struck me with a handspike, at the same time knocked me down senseless for a long while, and John Reddy kicked me, he swore at the same time be thought it as good to take both of our lives as one. They then went away and said the next time they would come they should fetch something that would kill him hesides kicking as he could not be killed by kicking. I, in my lonely cell, forgive them, and leave them in the hand of God. I hope God will do justice to them, although The lecture was advertised to be delivered in the Cathey failed to do justice to me and my husband and tholic Church on Tuesday evening, the 13th January,

I leave the Judge who sentenced us, and the Jury known, in order that all might avail themselves of themselves whether thay have done us justice or champion. Of course all expected that there would

I leave my blessing to Mrs. Grant and family, and | gentleman's great fame as an orator and logician, to my own children, my dear Mary and Eliza and and on account of the subject, "the Eucharist," Lida, my infant daughters, whom I leave destitute, being one of much interest to our separated brethren. in the world to-day, and to all my best friends I leave my love and blessing.

I protest before God and man the unfortunate

blow I struck was in defence of my husband, on my own soil, and near my own house, among my own helplese children. I say in my lovely cell, and on the brink of the grave-that I had not the least thought of killing Munro-that I did not premeditate the unfortunate blow, and all that Mrs. Isabella MacRae swore at the trial was false, and not a word of truth in it. What she said that I said, I never said. The scythe was sharpened for cutting underbush, and not for any other purpose. All the other lies that have been told about me are all false. All the money both of us earned we lent to my husband's House of Commons with his handsome countenance; saut, Mrs. Doyle and to John and James Doyle, and never got back any of it but a small part. \$600 was what we lent.

I suspect that Musro did throw a dead dog in my own well or where I was taking water, and asked own well or where a me how I liked the soup of it.
(Sioned) MARY AYLWARD,

Wife of Richard Aylward. I concur in the foregoing statement.

RICHARD AYLWARD. In the presence of J. P. McDonnell, Mrs. Grant, Anna Dafor, Zenus Dafoe.

> THE AYLWARD TRACEDY. To the Editor of the True Witness. Montreal, Jan. 22, 1863.

DEAR SIR-I beg you will permit me to thank you, as I now do from the bottom of my heart, for your able exposure in the last Thus Witness of the judicial morder of the unfortunate Aylward and his devoted and heroic wife. But for your watchfulness, we should here know little, if anything at all of this awful tragedy - of the lawless averge in lamy perpetrated in the town of Belleville upon the 8th of December last, in the name of law; and by virtue of which two of our fellow creatures—the husband and wife—though as guiltless of the crime of murder charged against them as either you or I-were harried with blood-thirsty limits to the scaffold, and from thence launched into

eternity. Sir, I cannot express the intensity of my regret at the unaccountable apathy of the Irish Catholics of Upper Canada in this matter. What were they about? and why did they not in the most solemn and public manner record an indignant protest against the mockery of the trial which consigned Aylward and his wife to the gallows? True it is, some few am ingst them got up a petition to the Governor-General, praying for a commutation of the death penalty, and that petition, I am happy to learn, (for it is the only bright spot in the otherwise dark and bloody picture) was signed by every Protestant to whom it was presented, save and except the man Wallbridge, the Grit M P.P., Wallbridge, from his refusal to participate in this act of justice and mercy, would evidently be satisfied He was visited during the following day by many of with nothing less than the consummation of the human sacrifice; and Wallbridge's thirst for the blood of the innocent was slacked - Aylward and his wife very much; and who became convinced, after a to many of the prisoners in the Penitentiary is were hanged by their necks until their badies were short acquaintance, that a soul more genial or a spreading.

dead. It may, however, he asked - what more could | heart more warm or charitable never resided in an have been done than to polition? Alas! a great earthly tenement than that which bears to the bosom of the great Dr. Cabill. deal more could have been done that was left undone.

At half-past seven o'clock on Tuesday evening, the 13th inst., I proceeded to the Catholic Church, deposited my money at the door, and with a good deal of squeezing, pasience and perseverance succeeded in gaining an entrance. I took a rapid glauce around and found, even at that hour, there were about 800 already assembled. I secured the most convenient place I could, and watched the flow of people as they entered till 8 o'clock, the time fixed for the lecture to commence, at which hour there were between 1500 and 1700 people in the Church, as near as I could estimate. What a satt-faction this was in the face of the petty endeavors to injure the undertaking, which I have alluded to; and how pleasing to see among this number some of our most influential Protestant fellow-citizens, who were not afraid to risk their persons or their belief in the presence of Dr. Cabill At eight o'clock the Dictor made his appearance on the platform accompanied by several clergymen, and without preface commenced his discourse. For two boors and a half the Rev. gentleman continued to speak, and during all that time, he was listened to with the atmost silence, attention and interest. His arguments and proofs were grand, convincing and comprehensive. --He put down all opposition as he progressed till in the end nothing remained but a mere skeleton.

At the conclusion of the lecture the Prescott Brass Band, who were in attembance, having voluntarily come from Prescott for the occasion, played some pieces of music in fine style. The Doctor left for Perth on Thursday evening, the 15th for the purpose of lecturing there on Friday evening. He is to return here on Saturday morning, and will remain

till Monday, when he fatemis going to Kingston.
I fear, Mr. Editor, that I have already trespassed at too great length upon your space, and will therefore conclude by saying that the deverend gentleman visited the Separate School, on Tuesday, the day after his arrival, and was presented with an address by the children, with which he was very well pleased, and to which he replied affectionately, and concluded by imparting to them his benediction. The address was read by Miss Kennedy in a very coeditable manner. He was also presented with an address by P. Murray, Esq., and Mr. P. J. Mainer, on behalf of the congregation, to which he replied verbally.

He is however, to give a written reply on his return from Perty, which, together with the address, the Committee intend to have printed, and kept as a memorial of the illustrious Catholic Divine's visit to Brockville. Yours, &c.

The following is a copy of the Address which was présented to the Reverend gentleman ;-

REV. AND DEAR SIE: -On behalf, and at the request, of the Irish Catholics of this Town, it becomes my pleasing duty to thank you most sincerely for the honour you have conferred on our devoted Pastor Rev. H. Byrne, and through him, on usuall, in having kindly concented to Lacture for the benefit of our Church, which is now in course of completion. I likewise consider it my duty to assure your Reverence, that we all hold you in the highest estern, and I hereby offer you our warmest congratulations and happiest greetings on this the occasion of your arrival amongst us.

As our fellow-countryman and co-religionist, we have every reason to be proud of you; for you have ever proved yourself to be the unflinching Champion of Ireland's rights, and of the good old faith which St. Patrick brought from Rome filteen Centuries ago, and which was carefully desseminated by hun through the length and breadth of our lovely little Island home. Yes, Rev. Sir, when Ireland's adver-saries were loudest in their aspersions on our race and creed, you were never known to sweeve our iotafrom that dutiful an affectionate obedience which the true patriot Priest owes to his country and his God. In weal and in woe, you were still the same. Whenever a partial gleam of sunshine would for a moment, loom over our once glorious but now unfortunate country, we well know that your fine Irish heart would bound with joy; but in Ireland's adver-sity in '47 and '49, her hour of direct woo, when the shrill wail of famine and the loud moan of fever rose in almost every street, and thrilled through every havel; when the unwhatesome produce ratied in the unattended field, and the graves scarcely sufficed for the neglected dead, ah! then, we read you - then we heard you thundering forth terrific but well merited depunciations, in your own bright peculiar eloquence. on the guilty heads of those who looked on with cold indifference, while the bravest and most faithful people under the san were sinking down by thousands to their cold and silent graves. The many able productions which have emanated from your pen, in defence of poor old motherland and her religion, have been read by us all, by the millions of Irigh exiles who are sentened over the wide earth. and they have certainly endeared you to our hearts. No matter what the frishman's lot in life may be, or wheresoever it may be east, the name of Dr. Cabill will ever fall like sweet music on his ear. Yes, Rev. Sir, your name will live in the memories of Irishmen at home and abroad, so long as the tripne-leafed Shamrock, which is the emblem of our Nationality, shall continue to rear its tiny head above the

green soil of Erin. And now, Rev. Sir, let me utter our parting prayer -May you be long spared to wield the pen which is more powerful than the sword, in vindicating the same good cause you have always advocated since you first started forth into public life; and when it shall please the great author of Nature to call you from this world of woe of ours, may a crown of never fading glory be in wait for you in the maneions of everlasting bliss, for the loyalty and allegiance you have ever borne to the dear old land; and to that Church which Christ came down from heaven to establish, and which has braved the rage of persecution for now, more than 1800 years.

Signed on behalf of the Catholics of Brockville, PATRICK MURRAY, J.P., P. J. MAHRU, Secretary.

January 13, 1863.

The following is the Reverend gentleman's reply : GENTLEMEN, "You pay me the highest compliment by the kind address which you have just presented to me. Each succeeding interview which I have had with my countrymen in Canada, enables me to set a higher value upon their position, respectability, and energy in their new home.

I have been under the false impression till within the last few months that Canada was not a favourable country for Irishmen; the faces which are every day placed before me convince me of the contrary, and demonstrate that the Irish, while fondly attached to their own nationality, are sincerely loyal to the institutions of this country, when they are raised to

independence and prosperity. Gentlemen, - i am greatly rewarded by the goodnatured and glowing cutogiums which my countrymen, every where, set on my slender services. I am have not been more efficient for the happiness, and

partial legislation of my country.

I am exceedingly delighted at the beautiful style
of your Address, and am improved by itsaccomplished delivery. I should hope that the gentleman who so eloquently composed it, and gracefully spoke it to me, they were content to take out of the public funds may very soon fil' a situation worthy of hisftelents, learning and public reputation.

Believe me, Gentlemen, your sincere friend and attached fellow-countryman,

D. W. CAHILL.

Fever and email pox are stated to be prevalent to our most respectable townsmen, Protesiant as well as Catholic, who enjoyed the good Doctor's society Kingston, and the discuse which has proved so tatal

From the Journal de Quebec we learn the sudden death of the Rev. M. Jean Beanbien of St. Thomas. The Ordre of the 21st inst., announces the sudden death on the 19th inst., from apoplexy, of the venerable Parish Priest of Terrebonne, the Rev. M. Adrien Theberge.

JANUARY 23, 1863

INDECENT PHOTOGRAPHS. - The investigations before the Police Magistrates of the circumstances connected with the late seizures, completely exonerate Mr. Hoffoung from all moral culpability, even should be be held tegulty irsponsible for the acts of a servant.

To Correspondents. - Several communications from want of space we have been compelled to hold over to next week.

The Catholic Report of the number of bestisms, marriages and interments, of persons of this communion in Montreal, during 1862, has come as board : Baptisms, Parish, 2865; marriages, 429; haptisme, St. Patrick's, 975; marriages, 184; baptisms, Toutes Graces, 170; marriages, 16. The totals are a beptisms, 2910; marrisges, 629; in coments, 2807.

PAY IN ADVANCE. - Now is the time to send on the advance payment for the TRUE WITNESS. It is a small matter, and not difficult it attended to at once. The longer the delay the more obstacles will arise, and the greater will be the effort to accomplished. Let all who desire to have the a minus and consciences at ease on this subject, and wan wish to have the satisfaction of reading their near paper, incluse and forward the \$2, and the business. is all settled with them for the year.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHOLIC AND LITERARY INSTITUTE OF QUEEEC

The Teath Annual General Meeting of the members of the St. Pattick's Catholic and Liverary Institute, took place in the Hall of the lead use on Paraday, the 13th instant. The following gentlemen. were elected Offices Bearers for the ensuring your re-

President - M. O Leary. First Vice President - P Shee. Second do .- Al J. O'Doherty. Recording Secretary - John Jordan, Corresponding Secretary- G. Nerba-Vice Recording do. P. Henchey Vice Corresponding do. - M T. Dana Treasurer - John O Leary.

Committee of Management - John Lane, & Auwan, P Whitty, M Councily, C Peters, L Scafford, L Coughlan, M F Walsh, Hon. C Albeyn, J Lilly

ST PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY. QUEBEC.

The Annual Meeting of this Association was held on Monday evening, January 1200, at the St. Patrick's Institute, when the following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year : -

President - Mr. John Lilly, 1st Vice-President - Mr. J. A. Quinn, 2nd do Mr. P Daty, Treasurer Mr. T. J. Walsh, Secretary Mr. J. O'Rielly, Assist, Secretary -- Mr. J. P. Golden. Committee - Mesers. W. Smart, Thomas Connell, Thomas McHenry, J. Couvey, J. Burns, and T. J.

Gold on the Saskatchewan. Fresh proofs of the existance of gold on the Saskatchewan are daily received. We copy essewhere a letter from Mr. W. Turner, late of Chatham, which furnishes details of discoveries of the precious metal, near Fort Edmonton. That place lies some distance from the mountains, and there can be no doubt, when small quantities are found there, and even in the streams farther east which Mr. Turner mentions, that larger supplies will be discovered as the miners ascend. There is no longer any reason to doubt the existence of extensive gold-fields within the territory which we believe legally belongs to Canada, and which in any case can have for the asking; territory, also is not like Pike's Peak or Cariboo, barren in soil and severe in climate, but rich in everything which is needed for human use. - Globe.

It is rumored that the Hon. G. Brown and Hon. J. H. Cameron have laid aside their political differ ences, and are to unite their forces for the purpose of securing to Upper Canada that share in the Government of the country which they consider is her

HAY THE SEDUCER - The name of Hay, the Common School Teacher, who was tried and convicted on the charge of having seduced a popil who attended his school, is familiar to our readers. It will be remembered that, the fellow - instead of being hursted away by an indignant community from the scene of his lusts - was retained by the School Trustees in his former position, with the concurrence and request of some thirty beads of families and gua diane of vouth. The virtuous and moral-loving Trustees of Cornwall were not content with having shielded a man who was proved to be a thorough scoundrel, by endeavoring to whitewash his impure character. No, no; that were not enough. To the turbitude of which they had been guilty, in ignoring the evidence of Hay's criminality in setting aside the verdict of the jury, they superadded the crime of injustice, to save the seducer from any pecuniary penalty incurred by the offence he had committed. The particulars of this last act of grace towards Mr. Hay by his Truetees are narrated by the Cornwall Freeholder as follows Toronto Freeman :-

AN EXTRAORDINARY ACT .- The majority of the Board of Common School Trustees, in their efforts to shield Mr. Hay from the consequences of his conviction of a henious crime have performed some extraordinary acts. One of the last of them we now record. The engagements with the teachers is an aunual one, and the salaries are payable annually. It has however been usual for the Board to divide among the teachers the Government school monies, as they were received. The balance was commonly settled after the taxes had been collected. So it happened that a considerable sum of money was due to Mr. Hay at the time the judgment had been given ngainst him in the suit of Smart vs Hay. It was a claim which might have been attached by the plainiff in that case, and to secure it the Trustees gave Hay an order for the amount of his salary, which order Hay had 'shaved' report says, by the Chairman of the Board, Mr. Hodge, and at the last regular most grateful, and I only regret that these services meeting Mr. Hay brought to the Board an account for the amount of the 'shave' and it was actually passed and ordered to be paid. So the Board, to carry out their game were willing not only to attempt to defeat the action of the law by anticipating the usual time of the payment of Hay's salary; but the cost of carrying out the trick.

> ARE CHARS INJURIOUS?-The question is often usked and variously answered. We hardly believe them, in moderate use, to be injurious. Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers are fine for smokers, chewers, and persons with colds, sore throats, &c.; 25 cents a box. Sold in Montreal by J. M. Henry & Sons; Lymans, Clare & Co., Carter, Kerry & Co., S. J. Lyman & Co. for sale at DALTON'S News Depot, Corner Lamplough & Campbell, and at the Medical Hall, and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal. and all Medicine Dealers.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, January 20th, 1863. Flour Pollards, \$2,25 to \$2,50; Middlings, \$2,66 to \$2,80; Pine, \$3,75 to \$4; Superfine, No 2, \$4,30 to \$4,35; Superfine, \$4,55; Fancy, \$4,65 to \$4,75; Extra, \$4,95 to \$5; Superior Extra, \$5,15 to \$5,30; Bag Flour, \$2,35 to \$2,45. There is very little doing in any of the grades.

Ontmeal per brl. of 200 lbs , about \$4,50. Wheat Canada Spring, 91c to 94c ex-cars; U.C. White Winter, nominal, \$1,02 to \$1,03.

Peas per 66 lbs., 70c to 721c Nominal.

Ashes per 112 lbs, Pots, \$6.50 to \$6,60; Inferiors, 5c more; Pearls, \$6,40 to \$0,50.

Butter, per lb, very quiet; prices nominal; inferi-

or, 10c to 104c; medium, 11c to 12c; fine, 124c to 14c; choice, 14lc to 17c.

Dilard per lb, dull; sales at 7c to 7fc.

Tallow per 1b, fair demand at 8c to 81c. llams per lb, retail transactions only ; smoked 60

to 8c; enavassed, 8c to 10c.

Pork per bri, Mess \$10 to \$10,50; Thin Mess, \$8, 50c to \$9; Prime Mess, \$7 to \$7,50; Prime, \$7 to \$7,50. No transactions, except in Mess; we hear

Dressed Hoge per 100 ibs, are in fair supply, and find purchasers at \$3,25 to \$4; price determined by weight, quality, and condition.

Seeds Clover, 8c per lb; Timothy, \$2 to \$2,371 per 45 lbs. Montreel Witness

Married.

In this city, on the 13th inst, in St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. P. Dowd, Thomas Hewitt, Station Agent, G. T. S., Warwick, to Miss Margaret Clarkin, of this city.

in this city, on the 13th inst., in St. Patrick's Church, by the Key, P. Dowd, Bernain McAnanny, Wiss Elizabeth Mary Murphy, niece and adopted daughter of Edward Murphy, all of this city.

In this city, on the 13th inst, in St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Dowd, James McShane, Esq. to Lizzie, designer of fluch Derrogie, Esq.

On the 14th iast, in St. Peter- Church, Peterbord, G. W., by the Box J. S. O'Connor, brother of the bride, assisted by the Very Boy, Oliver Kelly, P. P., and Rocal Dean, Peter Shevtin, Esq., Solicitor, to Miss Norsh ("Vocaner.

A CARD.

THE REAG OUS OF the SACRED HEART toke the state of a commercing in the Public, that on the FIRST of WAY next, they purpose taking pussession of the Bourset M. A. La Rouque, situated on Es-ganelies in a street, sheetly opposite Gote Street,— The Chaires of Lie Resided on MONDAY, the 4th of MAY

Mondreal, J v 16, 1863.



PROMENADE CONCERT.

In Aid of the Poor, Will be Given

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 28th Instant

CITY CONCERT HALL.

BY THE

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY,

Assisted by the Indies of the ST. PATRICK'S CONGREGATION.

TICKETS - 25 cts. each; to be had from the Ladies, Patropesses, from Members of the Committee at the principal Book and Music Stores, and at the Door on the Evening of the Concert. Further particulars in next issue.

P. O'MEARA, Rec. Secretary

Montreal, Jan 15, 1863

SAINT PATRICKS TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.



THE MEMBERS of the above Society are respectfully notified that the ANNUAL MEETING for the ELECTION of Officers for the ensuing year will. take place in the SACRISTY of Sr. PATRICK'S CHURCH, after Grand Mass, on SUNDAY NEXT. THOS. B. CONSIDINE,

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY.

MR. JOSEPH MOFFAT WILL OPEN an ACADEMY for BOYS on the 20th

of JANUARY, at 296 ST. JOSE? H STREET. He will give LESSONS in the different branches which his pupils may desire to be instructed in - Grammar, History, Geography, Writing, Arithmetic, Drawing, and Book-Keeping. He will at the same time Open a NIGHT SCHOOL for MKN, and give Leasuns on the PIANO, after his classes. Extra payment will be required for Music, Drawing and Book Keeping. All at a moderate charge. Montreal, Jan. 15, 1863.

DEVINS'

COUGH SPECIFIC

WILL be found to be the most efficacious, safe and approved remedy ever offered to the public for the immediate relief and speedy cure of COUGHS. COLDS, &c.

It affords immediate relief in almost every species of cough, whether arising from obstructed perspiration, or nervous irritability. It is more efficacious in promoting perspiration than any antimonial preparation now in use, which has been satisfactorily proved in numberless cases where it has been nuministered. It is likewise no invaluable medicins in spirting of blood Price 25c. a pottle.

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January 22.

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Booke. Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children & Books, Song Books, Almanaes, Diaries and Postage Stumps for sale at DALTUN'S News Depot, Corner :... Jan. 17, 1862.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris, Dec. 25. - The Monteur, in its bulletin of to-day, says the Papal nuncio has remitted to M. Drouyn de Lhuys the sum of 10,000 francs, sent by the Pope for the poor workmen of the department of the Lower Seine; at the same time stating that his holiness regretted that the state of his finances prevented him from sending a more considerable offering. His Holmess, however wished to testify his sympathy for the French people, and his gratitude for the tokens of devotion which he receives from France.

The Constitutionnel of this evening says-"For some days many reports have been current in reference to the question of reform in the government system of the Roman States. The Pontifical Committee has at different times within the last two months made known to the French Government its intention of carrying out certain reforms in the public administration. It need hardly be stated that the French Govern- you and your readers all my best wishes of the ment has received the communication with great pleasure. The honor and the merit of initiating these reforms belong to the Holy Father; but, as their existence and nature are not well known we think we ought to want their complete realisation before endeavoring to appreciate them."

The France has published a piece of news Great Powers have remonstrated against the cession of the Ionian Islands. Our Paris correspondent inclines to believe in the truth of the and Russia. Our correspondent asserts, notwithstanding the denial of the fact by a Turin telegram, that there have been dissensions among the Italian Ministers. Accounts, he says, have been received in Paris, from Turin, clearly proving such differences, and that they arose in consequence of the curt declaration of the Foreign Secretary that Italy must decline any negociations with France on Italian affairs. Several of his colleagues thought this declaration unwise .-Standard.

New Years'-day passed in France without the explosion which, since 1859, has always been more or less anticipated. The Emperor received the diplomatic body, but did not grieve over his relations with any great power, or exalt the Pope, or even administer the expected sunb to Spain. He simply hoped that the year would be peaceful.

letter from Paris says: " Rumours are current in well-informed circles that another attempt to put an end to the strife in America is about to be made by the great European Powers. Private letters from New York and Washington fully bear out the impression that Mr. Lincoin's Message appears to have universally produced, of the deep discouragement of the North, and that the Federals would be glad at heart, however they might indulge in bluster and braggadocio on first receiving it, of a loophole which would enable them to escape, without too much humiliation, from the interminable struggle in which their own folly and stubbornness have involved them. A joint media-tion by all the great Powers would (according to the information before me) be joyfully received as a desirable excuse. Northern amour propre would naturally suffer at being compelled to sue for peace by the superior volour and endurance of the South; but even Yankee pride could find no disgrace in yielding to the pressure of the whole world.

DEATH OF THE ARCHMISHOP OF PARIS, CARDINAL Montor.-We feel much regret in announcing the death of this illustrious Prelate and Prince of the Church, whose rather sudden illness we mentioned last week. So little was the melancholy event apprehended, owing to the generally excellent health and the good constitution of His Eminence, that it is little more than a formight since his intended journey to the Eternal City was spoken of.

Several prelates are already spoken of for the bishop of Aix; M. de la Tour d'Auvergne, Archbishop of Bourges, and M. Laudriot, Bishop of As it is said that this last is warmly re-Rochelles. commended by the Empress, who takes a considerable interest in Roman affairs, the chances are thought to be in his tavor

French Government having abandoned the attempt to induce the Pope to surrender the small remainder of his temporal power, has lately been urging on the Papal Government the necessity of reforms in the internal administration; and, according to La France of Tuesday evening, the Fapal Nuncio will shortly communicate to the French Government a list of the reforms already realised in the Roman States, and those which it has been determined to accomplish .-The same journal states that Mgr. de Merode and the Count de Montebelle, are now reconciled. The light misunderstanding between the French and Spanish Governments arising out of certain words used by Senor Collantes during the Mexican debate in the Senate, has been settled by the latter explaining that his expressions had been misreported.

Besides the reinforcements for Mexico mentioned a day or two, ago, two more regiments of the Line are under orders for that country. One is taken from Oran, in Africa, and the other from Rome. The latter will be relieved by a regiment from the garrison of Lyons. Prince Napoleon has, by order of the Emperor, returned from Switzerland for the purpose of taking his place at the official receptions on New Years'-day. The Prince, who is far from satisfied with the turn the Roman question has taken, would willingly have kept away on this occasion perhaps to mark more strongly his displeasure. — Times

The conquest of Mexico is likely to turn out a more costly undertaking than the Emperor imagined when he first listened to the "flattering tale" of the impatience with which the Mexicans were waiting to rush into the arms of their liberators. His hopes have yet to be realised; and, if we may trust what is said about the information given by General Lorencez since his return to Paris, it is to be feared that some time will pass before that conquest is effected. After all the treasure, and the fearful loss of life, not so much from the bullets of the enemy as by the deadly climate of Vera Cruz, it now appears that General Forey, the new Commander-in-Chief. will not be in a position to reopen the campaign before the end of January, for additional reinforcements amounting to 10.000 men, are declared to be indispensible to success. Convoys continue to be attacked by hordes of guerillas, and only reach their destination when under the protection of large escorts, which are thinned as they go along by the fatigues of the march over a country without roads. The French will assuredly enter the capital sconer or later, but not without sacrifices greater than will ever be made known .- Times Paris Carr.

The cotton distress in France if less diffused, is scarcely less in intensity than that of Lancashire .-In one department 102,000 persons are out of work, and subsist by roaming at night from house to house of the week the highest estimate of the collections

civil list to an Earthly Providence?

Emperor and favored by the French Government, is shortly to appear. It brings the question back to the Treety of Villafranca, and maintains that Catholie France will reinstate those who have been uulawfully dispossessed: that she at least will countenance no other policy. We can scarcely doubt the result. Strong parties are preparing for the fight; and Tuscany will soon be up to claim her own. Powerful and irresistible influences have intimated the propitions moment for her making herself heard through the voice of a new journal, La Toscana, recalling her legitimate rights, and the same through all Italy - thus we shall see the perjured King and his accomplices deprived of their ill-gotten goods -The satisfaction and restitution due to the Church will be done as becomes a great penitent and a great Christian conqueror. It is not unlikely but that at Easter, the Emperor will repair to Rome, accompanied of course by the true heroine of the Fzith, the Empress Eugenie, destined to rank amongst the Princesses of old for their loyalty and devotion to the Church. The mist is clearing away. The great heart of Christendom heats with a holy joy as at the approaching Festival of Christmas she beholds the Vicar of Christ triumphant over his enemies, and conjures the whole Catholic world to join the glorious and ambable Pontiff Pius IX when his sonorous and loving voice intones the Te Deum to the Most High; and to which Catholic joy, I can only add for Benson!

A ROMANCE OF THE PERPAGE .-- A singular annoyance has fallen upon the Empress in the publicity given to a trial now going forward at Barcelona, in an individual whom he instantly recognised, in spite the Alps for an aquiline and disinterested idea. of the difference made by years and climate, as his old master's son, Claudio. No kind of suspicion or after-thought seems to have attached itself to the mind of the Marquis. He immediately disputched a message to his sister, 'Our brother Claudio is restored to us safe and sound.' During a whole week the Marquis kept up a running festival in his house, to celebrate the return of the predigal son. He presented him to all his friends, the greater portion of | ball. - Cor. of London Tablet. whom recognised him on the instant. But at the end of that time all things were changed; the Marquis and Marchioness de Villamediana arrived in Barcelona, accompanied by lawyers, huissiers, and other terrible engines of the law. A doubt is thrown over Chandio's identity, and finally he is lodged in prison as an unposter. Here a cobbler of the city is found willing to claim him as his son, and upon this evidence he is condemned to ten years at the galleys. The sentence has filled the whole town of Barcelona with indignation, and a new trial is elamonted for on all sides. The judge who dared to outer the house of the Marquis de Santanillius, at two o'clock in the morning, went beyond his attributions, and the first step taken has been his suspension from oflice, at the sair of one of the most influential persons of Barcelona. The public in general exonerate the Marquis de Santanilius from all guity conspiracy in the affair; the ready reception hentforded to Claudio proves his disinterestedness; not so with the Villamedianass, against whom public feeling is most bit-terly excited. The Marquise Enhalic received ten millions of reals as her share of her brother's property, and the marquis, her husband, is supposed to be defending this fortune, rather than the honour of the family, in the attack thus made upon the individual whom he chooses to regard as the false Claudio. Altogether, the affair has created an interest here, as the relationship of the Villamedianass to the Empress gives it an interest even greater than that which it would otherwise possess, as being one of the most romantic trials on record .- Court Journal .

ITALY. Tunn, Jan 1. - The King, in receiving a deputa-Paris intelligence on Wednesday stated that the year had not fulfilled the wishes of the nation He exhorted the deputies to continue in their devotion and to act in concert. His Majesty expressed gatisand that of the country, and concluded, Have the same confidence in me that I have in you.

The 'Stampa' of to-day says: It is asserted that the Minister of the Interior will accomplish the organisation of 220 battalions of the National Guard, which was voted last year by Parliamont on Garibaldi's proposition for a national armament.

Attempts having been made to collect arms and make collistments in some districts of Tuscany, the prefects immediately received orders most energetic-

ally to oppose such proceedings. The Minister of Justice has addressed a circular to the royal procurators in the Newpolitan provinces urging them to recommend the dismissal of the judges who do not show sufficient zeal in the trials for brigandage. The same circular promises rewards to the persons aiding in the suppression of brigand-

The Secret Committee upon Gen. Lamarmora's report regarding the state of brigandage lasted five hours, and finally nominated a giunta of nine to examine the subject and study the means to extirpate it. Such a commission is an andoubted distrust of Lauremora's judgment and capacity. Of course no one credits his report. The two obtainable facts from the document, namely, that the sixteen provinces are held by 600 (!) brigands, and that 90,000 troops occupy the country, show either gross mismanagement, or a gross mis-statement. Will he resign after this Parliamentary rebuke? The beginning of his Lieutenancy promised a just and merciful regime, from the pre-conceived idea that he possessed a mild and high-toned character and an inpute love of justice. But like the 'Chouringur,' the butcher in the Mysteries of Paris,' he loves to gloat on scenes of blood, and the more be sees the crimson stream the more his cruel nature revels in sanguinary doeds. -The horrors before which Europe has shuddered, already there committed, is child's play if I am rightly informed, to what the Piedmontese animosity is preparing for the unbappy Neapolitans. Deputy Ricciardi repented in his speech yesterday, that not only are there 16,000 prisoners as he stated in June last. but that there are considerably more. 'Our prisons are groaning with innocent persons. The liberty and life of citizens are in the hands of a Captain, a Lieutenant, and a Corporal!' The appeal in the case of the Count de Christen has been rejected.

Government here are straining every nerve to put down couthern brigandage. It begins now to be admitted as a settled principle that bloodshed is but an inefficient remedy for the evil, and the shooting of and demanding alms. There is no poor law, and brigands, even when taken with arms in their hands, the French are thrifty to an extreme. Up to the end will be discontinued. Transportation on a large scale will be resorted to, as more likely to strike terwas only £24,000. Why indeed should men sub-cribe when they are paying £1,500,000 a year as system worked wonders at Bologna, though there A new pamphlet l'Union Italianne, inspired by the further than Alessandria in Piedmont. The penal had given her. She has been confined in her own

colony for the present will probably be laid at the small isle of Lampedusa, a point nearer the African than the Sicilian coast, and will then be removed to some spot on the ocean; to be solicited from the

Portuguese Government - Times Correspondent. It is reported from Turin that there is already a split in the new Italian Cabinet, and the rumour is engerly taken up by the France, Fatric, and other curnuls The Opinione; a few days ago, asserted that in a convergation between M. de Sartiges and Signor Farioi the latter declined to resume any negetiations on the Roman question, because they were por likely to lead to any result; and also that the Chavalier de Nigra, the Italian Ambassador at Romie, lins-used similar language to M. Dronyn de Lihuys. On Monday however the Constitutionnel gave a first contradiction to both assertions.

The Italian Chambers were prorogned by Roy al decree on Monday.

The new Cabinet will have enough to do to me et the financial crisis which every hour aggravates. without elemoring for Rome. The introduction of such a condition into any Ministerial programme is an impossibility if relations with France are to be preserved, and without it the bait which caught v awary Italianissimi is gone, and the 'last-links are by ocen that bound Italy to Piedmont. Reaction is cetting in everywhere, and Tuscany is taking her irt of grace, and clamouring for Duke Fordinand. Naples is the ground where the great shipwreck of Italian Unity will take place. There the hatred is implacable, and no Government can be more its ()bject than the Cabinet which has just come into po wgiven to a trial now going forward at Barcelous, in er, which is essentially Northern in its predilections, which a relative of the Montijos, the Marquis de Villand many of whose members have already distinguishlamediane, is concerned. This trial, which seems ed themselves by their contemptaous ignoring of all like a page torn from score old romance, consists in | Neapolitan questions. Already the wreckers are on the extraordinary incident of the disappearance, se- the look out for salvage, and there-can be lit the The France has published a piece of news venteen years ago of the son of the rich banker of doubt that March or April will see a Breach or cuwhich is important if true—that two of the Barcelona, the Marquis of Casa Santanillas. Since pation, 2 plebiscite whose importality will be sethat time nothing had been heard of the young man; correct by the shadow of the triculour, and the porehe had been mourned so dead, supposed to have been been being of the grandson of the Beau Sabreur,' who carried off by brigands; and the portion of his-died so gallantly at Pizzo. All the information of a father's inheritance, which should have been his, war, reliable character tends to confirm this view I have rumour, and that the two powers are Austria duly paid to his brother, now become in his turn so long maintained as the certain issue of the 'bar pay Marquis de Casa Santanillas. His sister, married at family experiment of Italian Unity. The lamb will Madrid to the Marquis de Vithamediana, accepted not fie down with the lion, and the owland wensel trelikewise her share of the brother's fortune, and no fuse to be as brothers to please Lord Russell, and the question was ever raised concerning the right of enjoyment which they both possessed. But to the utter in a way but a swoop of the same eagle that went to amazement of all parties, one line day the yourg sea in a Bologae packet many years ago, and that, Marquis receives a letter, signed by his affectionate having escaped his keepers, renewed his youth in a brother Claudio de Santinillius, appronucing his manner formidable to harmless fewls of the air speedy arrival at Barcelona on bourd-the Braziffico | neither so swift of wing or so keen of vision as himvessel Puerto Rico. The brother, with every self, and who seems inclined to vindicate his cornikindly feeling, numerintely sent one of the clerks to | thelogical royalty at the expense of 'foolish birds' meet him, and no somer was he on board the Puerto | who proved their right to a place at the festive board Rico than he found himself folded in the embrace of of St. Michael by taking for granted he went across

> Gazibuldi's cure scens to have brought him no accession of common sense if we may judge by his Hungarian Address, which if anything outdoes the So ekhalm manifesto, but one had hoped for a locid interral on the part of his English admirers, a hope which seems far from being realised it we are to believe the statement of the Armonia, that the Duke of Devanshire has offered a thousand pounds for the

> The telegraph inform us that Caribaldi landed at Caprera on Tuesday last. An important private letter now before me gives interesting particulars respecting his departure from Pisa. left that city for Leghorn on the 20th. About 100 vonths, among whom were several Venetian students awaited the here at the town gute and cheered him. He addressed a few words to them, expressive of his undying hatred for the Emperor Napoleon. -For the rest, Garibaldi's own instincts would incline him to how to the authority of the laws, and would make him an inoffensive and peeceful subject, were he surrounded by persons who are sworn foes to Constitutionalism and social order.

As to Gardaldi himself, one of his last acts at Pisa was to send Colonel Coste to the Prefect Torelli, to thank him for the attentions that official had shown him, and to express his opinion that Government was justified in removing the monumental slab, bearing a seditious inscription, by which the Pisans assisted to perpetuate the memory of the Prisoner of Aspromonte landing on their shore on his arrival from Spezia. As to the health of Garibaldi, my informant takes a gloomier view of it than the news generally circulating among his friends would lead us to entertain. The extraction of the bullet had not the effect which people expected; the suppuration is as copious as before, and it wastes the sollerer, who has become extremely lean. Whether it be on account of some other extraneous body still remaining in the wound, or in consequence of the slow reaction of his exhausted physique, it is a fact that, if he goes on at this rate, no one can foresee when his cure may be considered tion from the Chamber to day, stated that the past as complete. It is hoped that quiet life and pure air at Caprera may prove beneficial to his body no less than to his mind .- Cor, Times.

Roug, Jan. 1.—The Pope received the officers of faction with the condition of the army, which, he the French army of occupation to-day. In a long said, had in every instance familt d his expectation speech His Holiness expressed his conviction that repentant Piedmont would fall at the feet of the chair of St. Peter, as Jacob prostrated himself before the Angel after having wrestled with him all night in ignorance of his origin.

The principal event of this week has been the arrival of the newly appointed French Ambassador, Prince De La Tour d'Auvergne, who was received officially by His Holiness on Monday, and delivered his letters of credence. His Excellency was most gracionsily received by the Holy Father, and after his audience had terminated he proceeded to the apartments of Cardinal Antonelli, as is usual for the Ministers of foreign Powers. The eutente cordiale hetween France and the Holy See seems to strengthen daily, and coming as it does, not from the hollow expediency of the ruling powers, but from the heart and soul of the majority of the nation, it rests on a far more solid basis than any ordinary diplomatic relations can be said to fo. Humanly speaking, the French Episcopate and people, the Fathers of the Church of Gaul, and the youth they sent to die at Castelfidardo have saved Rome from the sacrilege which must inevitably have been the bitter portion of Christendom to witness this summer, but for the protest of the 8th of June, and this, the greatest and noblest of the 'Gaeta Dei per Francorum,' cannot fail to stimulate other nations to emulate it. The Queen of Spain's speech is a source of satifaction to ail Catholic hearts, and proves that the same reaction is at work in the first land that domanded the definition of the Immaculate Conception, and that since the moment of that definition seems to have woke to fresh vitality, and gives every token of resuming her place in the foremost ranks of the great commonwealth of Catholic nations .- Correspondent of Tablet.

There is a good deal said about the arrest of Madame Mastricola, wife of a former revolutionist, who after being sent away from Rome in 1860, has been made by the Piedmontese Government, as a refinement of impertinence, Profect of Rieti, in the usurped Pontifical province which is nearest to Rome. Ma. dame Mastricola carried to the Revolutionary Committee in Rome the instructions which her husband received fr m Turin, and kept up an active propagauda. She has a reputation for good looks. The gendarmes arrested her at Marcigliana, five miles from Rome, whither she was taken with all the civility which the Pontifical Government lavishes on its prisoners - the better to contrast its proceedings with the proverbial brutality of the Piedmontese. There Madame Mastricola was searched by the wife of a sergeant of gendarmes, and about two hundred let-ters were found concealed on her person. This lady is the mother of two daughters who are being educated in a convent in Rome, and she was in the habit of going freely from Ricti to Rome, provided as malefactors knew that they were to be removed no she was with a special order which a French general

house, where she has the society of her daughters. As gendame in private clothes is commissioned to watch at her door.

Passaglia's "10,000 beroes" are fast diminishing in number; added to the falsified names, and the names of those long dead, are the daily retractions of those who have been misled. The letters of some ire under my eyes, full of regret and contrition, and prostrating themselves at the feet of the Holy Father, they implore forgiveness and absolution. For the antistaction of the English journals which are foolisbly expending their joy in the matter, I give the names and address of those before me: - Don Aurelio Rednelli, Vicario di Sta. Maria della Passione at Milan: Prete Francesco Satti, at Massa Ducale, and Padoe Giuseppe Rera, Coadjutor of St. Eufemia, at Milun. The hopes of "Italy" have been utterly blasted within these two days by the announcement of M de Sartiges, the new French Minister here to Oav. Farini, that French policy would render it useless their presenting any new treaties on the Roman question. - Cor. of Tublet.

Avrecent letter from Rome-in the Monde contains the following :- ' An anecdote is current here which will amuse your readers. A few days since, certain English Anglican clergymen of the Pusevite school, obtained an audience at the Vatican, and one of them addressed the Holy Father in complimentary terms, but introduced into his speech expressions eulogistic of the Church of England, or, at least, of his own particular section therein, and claiming credit for orthodoxy on its behalf. The Pope listened patiently to the end, and then quietly remarked -It may be as you say, but you yoursolves, gentlemen, remind me of the church bells, which call the faithful to church, but go not in themselves."

Maples. The officers in command of the two steam frigates, the Duca di Genova and Vittorio Emmanuele, Messrs. Giraud and Avogadro, who were brought before a court-martial, as guilty of high treason, for suffering Garibaldi to embark at Catania and leave that port with two merchant steamers for Calabria at the end of August last, were acquitted, after a trial which lasted several days. It was very evident that Rattazzi, who, to the very last cognetted with Garibaldi, had placed these naval commanders in a false position by his instructions, which simply bade them 'act in the interest of the King and the Constitution,' a phrase which, after the precedents of 1860, and taking into consideration the conduct of the Prefect Pallevicino at Paler mo, lent itself to a very loose interpretation.

THE PRISONS OF NAPLES. - The letter has appeared in the Standard: -

Sir, - Ere you receive these lines Santa Maria Apparente will have added another to the list of victims whose sufferings cry at the bar of eternal justice for that which man refuses them. Before the ink with which I write is dry, a poor young peasant of Prosida, Raimondo Ciarello, will have gone to his last account, solely in consequence of the brutal treatment he has received in the 'reclusionary cells' of the 'Spielberg' of liberated Italy. He is in his last agony, and his wretched mother and sisters, who had at least hoped for the miserable consolation of soothing his dying bed have been refused all access to him, and driven brutally from the door of the prison Starvation, want of air, close confinement, heavy irons, and deprivation of all human intercourse, have done their work, and a terrible cough and hemorrhage he has been laboring under for months has not pleaded with the prison authorities for any alleviation of treatment. It is useless to invoke the sympathies of Liberals for such iniquities, unless to protest against such a negation of God's laws and man's mercy, bootless to plead for an intervening arm to prevent further a rocities, and save life and reason fast ebbing away in those gloomy dungeons. Are we not met with depials from the Times, with excuses from Lord Russell, with attestations from Lord Llanover and his fidus Achates, Mr. Edwin James, that all is changed for the better, and that there is no ground for complaint? Does not the indirect influence of the Consulate of England go to support all lengths the Piedmontese officials choose to push their cruelty? There is a ready answer on the lips of the backers of Poerio, when charged with the crimes of their proteges. 'Are not the prisoners of the present regime-Royalists? Yes, and they glory in the title; they are confessors of a cause and a principle no true English heart can look coldly on -a native dynasty. and national existence. It is one for which at least they may hope for sympathy even among those whodo not share their convictions; and if English public oninion runs in the direction of Itulian my countrymen far too high to believe they do not burg. The troops were under very hot fire, and as think any price of human suffering too high to pay, for usual there were some skulkers. the furtherance of what is a doubtful benefit, if the canul in their rear, which they had to pass before resistance of half the population is to be taken ea an indication of popular will.

If these facts and those I have abused your patience in laying before you be not sufficient to rouse the humanity of Englishmen, let me mention one of recent development, which must appeal straight to the heart of every gentleman who reads it, and for which I vouch most fully.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Jan. 1. - The Ministry having asked the common Councilmen of the metropolis to communicate to them the draft of their congentuistory New Year's address to the King, they have refused to comply, and at once sent in the address to be forwarded to Ilis Majesty.

Amongst other things the address says ...

" We feel confident that your Majosty will succeed in dispelling the grave apprehensions of the country, as the deplorable conflict between the Government and the Chambers - which endangers the basis of the constitution, confuses the public mind, and lowers the foreign estimate of Prussia-remains unsolved in the new year. May the King enter upon a course leading to peace and conciliation."

The municipality of Berlin has send a special address to His Majosty.

RUSSIA.

The Russian Government has issued a decree removing all confiscations upon the property of welldisposed exiles who have returned to their country Nothwithstanding this and other measures favorable to the Poles a strong spirit of dissatisfaction is continually manifesting itself, an instance of which is reported to-day from Warsaw, where it is said the existence of a secret central committee has been discovered, and that many arrests have been made.

GREECE.

The Greek journals publish the following note, addressed collectively, on the 13th of December, to the Provisional Government, by the Ministers of Great Britaio, France, and Russia.

The undersigned Ministers of Great Britain, France and of Russia have the bonor to inform M. Bulgaris of the agreement adopted on the 4th inst., by the three Courts and sigued on the same day by their plonipotentiaries.

Great Britain, France, and Russia declare themselves bound by this agreement that no member of the Imperial and Royal families reigning ever the three protective States can accept or wear the crown of Greece.

Consequently, neither his Royal Highness Prince Alfred, member of the Royal family of England, nor his Highness Prince Romanoffsky, Duke of Leuchtenberg, member of the Imperial family of Russia, can accept the Crown of Greece if offered to them by the Greek people.

The undersigned take advantage of this opportunity to express to M. Bulgaris the assurance of their eateem.

> P. SCARLETT. Bronnoas. P. BOURER

UNITED STATES.

Mr. Vallindigham, of Ohio, in his masterly speech in the House of Representatives on Wednesday spoke the sentiments of the most powerful section of the population of the Federal States when he said :- But why speak of ways or terms of reunion now? The will is yet wanting in both sections. Union is consent and good will and fraternal affection. War is force, hate, revenge. Is the country tired at last of war? Has the experiment been tried long enough? Has sufficient blood been shed, treasure expended and misery inflicted in both the North and the South? What then? Stop fighting. Make an armistice—no formal treaty. Withdraw your army from the seceded States. Reduce both armies to a fair and soft. cient peace establishment. Declare absolute free trade between North and South Buy and sell Agree upon a zollverein. Recall your fleets. Break up your blockade. Reduce your navy. Restore travel. Open up railways. He establish the telegraph. Reunite your express companies. No more Monitors and iron-clads, but set your friendly steamers and steamships in motion. Visit the North and West. Visit the South. Exchange newspapers Migrate. Intermarry. Let slavery alone. Hold elections at the appointed times. Choose a new President in 1864. And when the gospel of peace shall have descended again from heaven into their hearts, and the gospel of abolition and of hate been expelled, let your clergy and the churches meet again in Christian intercourse, North and South. Let the secret orders and voluntary association everywhere reunite as brethren once more. In short, give to all the natural and all the artificini. causes which impel us together, their fullest sway. Let time do his of. fice-drying tears, dispelling sorrows, mellowing passion, and making herb and grass and tree to grow again upon the hundred battle-fields of this tarrible

Gen. Cluseret, commanding at Winchester in the Shenandoah Valley, has written a letter to a Repub. lican Senator, in which he says that he placarded the President's Emancipation Proclamation all over the Valley as soon as he received it, and notified the negroes that they had the right to claim wages from their masters or quit them, and that in either case the troops would protect their rights precisely as they will those of all other citizens. A correspondent New of the York Tribune commenting on this order, says: The proclamation is depopulating the whole region between the Rappahannock and the Potomac. In farm waggons, in coaches, on horseback, sfoot and in buggies with valuable property, in every case, this second movement from Egypt to the promised land fills the highways and the woods The freed slaves come straight to our lines. On the other side, Rebel raids daily snatch valuable slaves and hurry them southward and westward to the mountain fastnesses for security. It was so that masters hid away their perilous property in the mountains of San Domingo. In Baltimore, the proclamation daily strikes the fetters off the large number of slaves sent for safety to that city from the Shenandoah Valley. They claim their freedom, and -for reasons that colonizationists understand-their masters and mistresses make no resistance to the claim.

STARTLING FACTS RESPECTING THE AMERICAN ARMY -The New York World says that while the Republican authorities are amusing themselves with the childish id a that they can put down the rebellion by proclamation, with their habitual want of foresight they do not realize that a few months hence half the army will go out of service. The army is rapidly wasting away by the severe losses of the winter campaign; three hundred thousand nine months men called for last August, and the regiments from several States who originally culisted for two years, will be mustered out of service in the beginning of June: and yet not a floger is raised in Washington, and apparently not a thought taken, as to how we are to continue the war when nearly half the army return to their homes.

A bill has passed the Federal House of Representatives providing that no money be paid to civilians in the employment of the Government, until the arrears due to the soldiers are paid. The amount now due them is said to exceed \$50,000 Coo. They are being paid off at the rate of \$500,000 a day. The measure is principally, due to the disantisfaction which exists in the Army of the Potomac owing to acrears. An influential New York paper says that on this account "the soldiers were on the verge of demoraliza-

A WITTY COMARD.-The Tribune tells a good necdote of a Fire Number at the battle of Predericks. getting out of range, and the few parrow bridges across it were guarded. The Zouave-a stout athletie fellow-came rushing down to one of these bridges and attempted to run over is. A Lieutenant checked him with his drawn sword. 'Stop, Sir! Go back to your regiment, you infernal coward; you are not wounded. 'For Reaven's sake, let me past implored the fugitive; 'I.know I'm not wounded, but I'm 'fearfully demoralized?" The novelty of this appeal won the the day; the Fire Zonave was allowed to go as far from under are as be chose.

Meanwhile in the shelter of the dense woods about Culpepper, in wonderful spirits, with physique inclfully improved since the bloody day of Sharpsburg, are clustered the tatterdemakion regiments of the South. It is a strange thing to look at these men, so ragged, slovenly, sleeveless, without a superfuous ounce of flesh upon their bones, with wild matted hair, in mendicants' rags, and to think, when the battle flag goes to the front, how they can and do fight. "There is only one attitude in which I never should be ashamed of your seeing my men, and that is when they are fighting." These were General Lee's words to me the first time I ever saw him; they have been confirmed by every other distinguished officer in the Confederacy. There are triumphs of daring which these poor ragged men have attempted and attempted successfully, in this war, which have never been attempted by their Sybarite opponents. Again and again they have stormed batteries formidably defended at the point of the bayonet; nothing of the kind has ever been attempted by the Federals. Again and again has General Stuart's cavalry surp ised Federal camps at night; no Confederate camp has been surprised since the beginning of the war. One or two regiments of these tattered men will stand firm, though attacked by overwhelming numbers of the enemy, and will constantly under such circumstances successfully hold their ground. Reverse the conditions and see how long Federal regiments would bear such a brunt. Lastly, even a small body of these men, under a favorite commander like 'Stonewall' Jackson, have again and again thrown themselves on the flank or rear of immense armies of the Federals and done desperate execution. Where has anything of the kind ever been attempted by their opponents? It is a never-failing source of wonder and admiration to the observer to see these men, so miserably found in every respect, so scantily fed, so destitute of blankets, and yet so cheerful and lighthearted under every privation, so resolute and indomitable in suffering and in doing, so irresistable in the field. It is a lesson in the duty of everyday life which no man can watch without improvement and advantage. Say what anybody likes, these are the true heroes of the memorable struggle for Southers independence. No one would wish to deny to the commanding Generals their full meed of praise for the conduct of operations in the field; but they would be the last men to deny that higher praise is due to the suffering but indomitable rank and file who have borne cold and hunger and inadequate food and end. less privations without a murmur, and yet have never bated a jot of heart or hope. — Times special Correspondent,

News from Havana says the Confederate steamer " Alabama" was off there an the 5th of Jan.

GREAT BRITAIN!

Englishmen will not easily see the baseness of their Government in stirring up sedition in Spain, whereit was baffied, or in Naples where it succeeded, but they will understand the full enormity of any Foreign Government that should attempt to create any disturbances within the territories of Great Britain. They will readily enough allow that such deeds are wrong, though they are unable to see any harm in embarrassing other nations. So is it with Mr. Clay and Mr. Seward, they are keenly alive to the wickedness of intersention, or even mediation between the Federal States and the South, but see no harm whatever in provoking a civil war in Canada, rebellion in Irejand, and general disorder throughout the British Empire. It is quite plain that, if Europe is to live penceably, Liberal principles must be abandoned: because they lead to nothing but to sedition, rebellion, and war: they are active solvents of society, moral poisons which destroy life, and corrupt all natures which receive them. They are developed in America in a form hostile to England, and there is, therefore, some hope that England may reconcider them. The great preachers of these doctrines, as they were adopted by the Manchester school, have fellen into some disrepute, and with the teachers, there is hope that the doctrine too may fall. But one thing is certain, Liberalism is a two-edged weapon: if Englishmen can use it against foreign nations, foreign nations can use it against England, and England has deprived itself of the right to complain. The Government of the country has been bostile to other Governments, as Governments, and in that bostility shamelessly unjust. - London Tab-

Meetings have been hold in London, and untigaratte societies formed for mutual protection, and a bullet flying into a drawing-room, and bringing nown the cornice, has brought bome the reality of civil war to the horrified householder.

HOMELESS.

From the "Chaplet of Verses," by Adelaids A Proctor.

> It is cold dark midnight; yet listen To that patter of tiny feet! Is it one of your dogs fair lady. Who whines in the bleak cold street !-Is it one of your silken spaniels Shut out in the snow and the elect?

My dogs sleep warm in their baskets. Safe from the darkness and snow; All the beasts in our Christian England, Find pity wherever they go-(Those are only the homeless children Who are wandering to and fro.)

Look out in the gusty darkness-I have seen it again and again, That stadow, that fits so slowly Up and down past the window pane; It is surely some criminal lurking Out there in the frozen rain?

Nay our criminals all are sheltered They are pitied and taught and fed: That is only a sister-woman -Who has got neither food nor bed -And the night cries "sin to be living," And the River cries "sin to be dead."

Look out at the farthest corner Where the wall stands blank and tare: Can that be a pack which a Pedlar Has left and forgotten there? His goods lying out unsheltered Will be spoilt by the damp night air.

Nay ;- goods in our thrifty England Are not left to he and grow rotten, For each man knows the market value Of silk, or wooden, or cottou-But in counting the riches of England I think our poor are forgotten.

Our Bensts and our Thieves and our Chattels Have weight for good or for ill; But the Poor are only his image, His presence, His word, His will -And so Luzarus lies at our doorstep And Dives neglects him still.

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The TRI-WERKLY Union is published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, at \$4 per year. Clorgymon supplied at \$3. The WEEKLY Union is published every Wednesday

morning at \$200 per annum. Ciergymen supplied at the lowest Cinb rates. All Letters should be addressed to the Proprietors of the Ottawa Union, Ottawa, C. W.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTIOE is hereby given that at the NEXT SESSION of the PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE, APPLICATION will be made by the SAINT PA-TRICK'S BENEVOLENT SUCIETY of MONTREAL for an AUT of INCORPORATION.

JAMES O'FARREL, Secretary.

Montreal, Nov. 28th, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICE

S HERBBY GIVEN that during the NEXT SES-310N of the PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE, Applitation will be made by the SAINT PATRICK'S U IETY of MONTREAL for AN ACT OF IN-CORPORATION.

P. O'MEARA, Recording Secretary, of St. Patrick's Society. Montreal, Oct. 10, 1862.

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HENRY THOMAS, Esq., 4 Ham LOUIS RENAUD VICTOR HUDON, Esq., JOSEPH TIFFIN, Beq Montreal, June 26, 1802.



The peculial taket or infection which we call Senorula links in the constitutions of multitudes of men. At either produces or 4: produced by an enfectled, viriated store of the blood, wherein that fluid becomes in-AVERS competent to sustain PRINT vigorous action, and leaves the system to fall into disorder and

decay. The scrofulous contamination is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered digestion from unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniqui-ties of the fathers upon their children." The diseases which it originates take various names. according to the organs it attacks. In the lungs, Scrofula produces tubercles, and finally Consumption; in the glands, swellings which suppurate and become ulcerous sores; in the stomach and bowels, derangements which produce indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver conplaints; on the skin, eruptive and cutaneous affections. These all having the same origin. require the same remedy, viz. parification and invigoration of the blood. Purify the blood, and these dangerous distempers leave you. With feeble, foul, or corrupted blood, you cannot have health; with that "life of the flesh healthy, you cannot have scrofulous disease.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is compounded from the most effectual antidotes that medical science has discovered for this afflicting distemper, and for the cure of the disorders it entails. That it is far superior to any other remedy yet devised, is known by all who have given it a trial. That it does com-bine virtues truly extraordinary in their effect upon this class of complaints, is indisputably proven by the great multitude of publicly known and remarkable cures it has made of the following diseases: King's Evil or Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches and Sores, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Coughs from tuberculous deposits in the lungs, White Swellings, Debility, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Dyspensia or Indigestion, Syphilis and Syphilitic Infections, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weaknesses, and, indeed, the whole series of complaints that arise from impurity of the blood. Minute reports of individual cases may be found in ATER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC, which is furnished to the druggists for gratuitous distribution, wherein may be learned the directions for its use, and some of the remarkable cures which it has made when all other remedies had failed to afford relief. Those cases are purposely taken from all sections of the country, in order that every reader may have access to some one who can speak to him of its benefits from personal experience. Scrofula depresses the vital energies, and thus leaves its victims far more subject to disease and its fatal results than are healthy constitu-tions. Hence it tends to shorten, and does greatly shorten, the average duration of human life. The vast importance of these considerations has led us to spend years in perfecting a remedy which is adequate to its cure. This we now offer to the public under the name of Aven's Sarsaparilla, although it is composed of ingredients, some of which exceed the best of Sarsaparilla in alterative power. By its aid you may protect yourself from the suffer ing and danger of these disorders. Purge out the foul corruptions that rot and fester in the blood; purge out the causes of disease, and vigorous health will follow. By its peculiar virtues this remedy stimulates the vital functions, and thus expels the distempers which lurk within the system or burst out on any part of it.

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meinded. 4th. By paying a fixed sum of \$20 the House will furnish the complete bed and hedding, and also take charge of the washing.

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9th. The cleanliness of the younger pupils will be ittended to by the Sisters, who have charge of the lofirmary. 10th. Parents who wish to have clothes provided

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11th The parents shall receive every quarter, with

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instant. CAMILLUS MACKAY, O. S E, Presid Assumption College, Sandwich, Nov., 1862 Nov. 13

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AT prices within the reach of every Church, School-House, Factory, Cemetery, or Farm in the land. Their use all over the United States for the past 3 years has proven them to combine more valuable qualities than any other, among which tone, strength, durability, vibrations and sonorous qualities are unqualed by any other manufacturer. Sizes 50 to 5000 Hes, costing less than half other metal, or 124 cents per pound, at which price we warrant them 12 months Send for Circular

PRATT, ROBINSON & Co., Late M. C. CHADWICK & CO., No. 190 William Street New York.

VALOIS & LABELLE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messis, Valous & LABRALE have OPENED, at Nos. 18 and 20 Jacques-Carter Place, in the Store recently occupied by Messrs Labelte & Lapierre, a LEATHER and BOOT and SHOS STORE.

They will also always have on hand an assortment of Shoemakers' Furnishings and Tools, NARCISSE VALOIS.

SEVERE LABELLE.

ACADEMY

SISTERS OF THE HOLY CROSS

St. Laurent, near Montreal. The Course of Study comprises: Religious fastruction, Reading, Writing, Grammar and Compasition, Arithmetic, History, ancient and modern, Geography, Book keeping, the Elements of Astron my, the Use of the Globes, Mapping, Domestic Economy, Music, vocal and instrumental, Painting and Drawing, &c , &c.

Besides the above, young ladies will be taught plain and fancy neer lework, embroidery, all kinds of crotchet work, nesting, arrificial flowers, vc., &c. The French and English languages are taught with equal care.

COSTUME. For Summer - Dark blue dress, with cape of the mme material; a straw hat, trimmed with dark blue

ribbon; a white dress, with large cape.

For Winter.—A black or dark blue mantilla; a black bonnet, trimmed the same as in summer. TERMS FOR BOARDERS. 1st. The scholastic year is ten months and a half. 2nd The terms for Board are, per month, \$5,50.

The House furnishes a bedstead, and also takes charge of the shoes, provided there be at least two pales for each pupil.

3rd. The price of the washing, when taken charge

of by the House, is 80 cents per month. 4th. By paying \$1 50 per month, the House will foreigh the complete bed and hedding, and charge of the washing.

5th. The terms for half board are \$2.00 per month 6th. Doctor's fees and medicines are, of course, extra charges. 7th Lessons in any of the Fine Arts are also extra charges. Instrumental Music, \$1,50 per month; use of Pinno, \$1,50 per summ. Drawing lessons, 60 conts per month. Flowers, per lesson, 20 cents.

8th. Parents who wish to have clothes provided for their children will deposit in the hands of the Lady Superior a sum proportionate to what clothing is required.

9th The parents shall receive every quarter, with the bill of expenses, a bulletin of the health, conduct, assiduity, and improvement of their children

10th Every mouth that is commenced must be paid entire, without any deduction. 11th. Each quarter most be paid in advance. 12th Parents can see their children on Sundays and Thursdays, except during the offices of the

Church.

13th Each pupil will require to bring, besides their wardrobe, a stand, basin and ewer, a tumbler, a knife, fork and spoon, table napkins. By paying 50 cents per annum, the House will furnish a stand. N.B. - Our former Popils will be admitted on the same conditions as they have been for the preceding

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

ALTERATION OF TRAINS ON and after MONDAY, November 24, Trains will

run as follows:--EASTERN TRAINS. FROM POINT BT. CHARLES STATION.

Muil Train for Quebec, at..... M.A 00.8 Mail Train for Portland and Boston, (stopping over Night at Island Pond) } Mixed Train for Island Pond and all?

6.30 P.M

WESTERN TRAINS. PROM BONAVENTURE STREET STATION. Day Express for Ottawn, Kingston, Toronto, London, Detroit and the

West, at Mixed Train for Kingston and all Inter- { 10.05 A.M. mediate Stations, at. Mixed Train for Brockville and Way Sta- 4 00 P.M.

O J. BRYTIGES, amaging Director.

A TEACHER WANTED FOR an Elementry Catholic School to Teach FRENCH and ENGLISH.

JOHN HANNA,

St. Canute, County of Two Mountains, C.E. 03895 October 20,

Apply by letter to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Montreal, Nov. 21.

Lindsay-J Kennedy. Lansdown-M. O'Connor. London-B. Henry. Lockiel-O. Quigley. Lacolle-W. Harty. Mcdstone-Rev. R. Keleher. Merrickville-M. Kelly. Ottawa City-J. J. Murphy. Oskawa - Richard Supple. Pakenham - Francis O'Neill. Peris and Gall-Rev. Nicholas M'Kee Prescott-J. Ford.

Pembroke-James Heenan. Perth-J. Doran. Peterboro-E. M'Cormick. Preton-Rev. Mr. Lalor. Port Hope-J. Birmingham. Port-Dalhousie-O. M'Mabon. Part Mulgrave, N. S .- Rev. T. Sears Quebec-M. O'Leary. Rawdon—James Carroll Reafrew - P. Kelly Russelltown—J. Campion. dichmondhill-M. Teofy.

Sernia-P. M'Dermott. Merbrooke -T. Griffith. Sherrington-Rev. J. Graton. South Gloucester-J. Daley. Swimmerstown-D. M'Donald. St. Andrews-Rev. G. A. Hay. St. Athanese-T. Dung. St. Ann de la Pocatiere-Rev. Mr. Bourrett

St. Columban—Rev. Mr. Falvay.
St. Catherines, C. E. - J. Caughlin.
St. Raphael's—A. D. M'Donald.
St. Romald d' Elchemin—Rev. Mr Sax. St. Mary's -H. O'C. Trainor. Starnesboro-C. M'Gill. Tydenham - M Hayden

Trenton-Rev. Mr. Brettargh Thorold-John Heenan. Thorpville - J. Greene Toronto - P. F. J. Mullen, 23 Shuter Street. Templeton-J. Hugan. West Port-James Kehon. Williamstown—Rev. Mr. M'Carthy. Wallaceburg—Thomas Jaring. Whitby—J J Murphy

L. DEVANY, AUCT OMEER,

(Late of Hamilton, Canada West.)

TME subscriber, having leased for a term of years These subscriber, awring haster to the terms of that: large and commodious three-story cut-stone weilding—fire-proof roof, plate-glass fron, with three facts and cellar, each 100 feet—No. 159 Notre Dame Sarzet. Cathedral Block, and in the most central and arkionable part of the city, purposes to carry on the GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS

Having been an Auctioneer for the last twelve years, and having sold in every city and town in Lower and Upper Cauada, of any importance, he factors himself that he knows how to treat consignees and purchasers, and, therefore, respectfully solicits a starcs of public patronage. IF I will hold THREE SALES weekly.

> GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. PLANO-FORTES, &.. de.,

On Tuesday and Saturday Mornings,

AND

THURSDAYS

TORY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, GLASSWARE, CRUCKERY. &c, &c., &c.,

Cash at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar will be advanced on all goods sent in for prompt sale. Beturns will be made immediately after each sale and proceeds handed over. The charges for selling will be one-half what has been usually charged by criber auctioneers in this city five per cent. commis-sions on all goods sold either by auction or private saio. Will be glad to attend out-door sales in any pert of the city where required. Cash advanced on Graid and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Plated Ware,

Triamond or other precious stones.
L. DEVANY, Auctioneer.

March 27.

MASSON COLLEGE,

AT TERREBONNE, NEAR MONTREAL. THE object of this splendid Institution, is to give to the youth of this country a practical Education in isoth languages—French and English. The Course of Instruction embraces the following branches, namely: - Writing, Reading, English and French Grammar, Geography, History, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Practical Geometry, Arithmetic, Agricul-ture, Drawing, Music, &c., &c.

JOHN PATTERSON, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,

GROCERY BROKER;

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July 3.

MR. CUSACK, PROFESSOR OF FRENCH, 71 German Street.

ERENCH TAUGHT by the easiest and most rapid methods, on moderate terms, at Pupils' or Professor's . zonidence

MYERS & CONNER, 67 LIBERTY STREET, BEWYORK,

CHANDELIERS AND GAS-FIXTURES, Of every description; also,

CHURCH AND ALTAR ORNAMENIS,

COMPRISING Candelabras, Altar Candlesticks, Ostensoriums, Procession Crosses, Gilt Missal Stands, Sanctuary Lamps, Gilt Flower Vases, &c., &c., &c. all of which are executed by the most skilful artisans in Gothic and other styles, and can be furnish ed at all prices. Designs of the above will be for-

warded to any part of the country.

We are permitted to refer to the Most Revds. Archbishops of Baltimore, New York, Halifax, Gincinnati, St. Lonis, and Right Rev. Bishops of Buffalo, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Toronto and Hamilton.

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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, Plan-tations, &c., mounted in the most ap-proved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other

mproved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimen-sions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circular. Address

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RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES!

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS The most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for ntl Discases of the Che-t and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breath-

ing, Sare Throat, &c. &c.
THESE WAFERS gives the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never fall to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are equally a blessing and a cure-none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organs is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

To VOCALISTS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS, these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one day remove the most severe occasional hourseness; and their regular use for a few days will, at all times, increase the power and dexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass and clearness, for which purpose they are regularly used by many professional vocalists.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y. For sale in Montreal, by J. M. Henry & Sons; Lymans, Clare & Co., Carter, Kerry & Co., S. J. Lyman & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, and at the Medical Hall, and all Medicine Dealers.

Price 25 cents per box. NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C. W. Geueral Agents for the Canadas. Oct. 31, 1862

McPHERSON'S

COUGH LOZENGES

Are the only certain Remedy ever discovered for COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, ASTIMA, INFLUENZA, DIFFICULT BREATHING, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,

And all Diseases of the PULMONARY ORGANS generally.

McPHERSON'S Lozenges are the most convenient, pleasant, and efficacious remedy that can be employ-ed for the removal of the above distressing, and if neglected, dangerous symptoms. They give almost instantaneous relief, and when properly persevered with, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure .-To those who are affected with difficulty of breathing, or redundancy of phlegm, they give speedy re-lief by promoting free expectoration. For aged persons they are indispensable; and no one whose lungs are in the least degree susceptible of cold ought to be without them in cases of moist asthma, M.Pher-son's Lozenges will at once prevent that soreness which is the result of constant expectoration, and in a dry or nervous asthma, they will promote that de-gree of expectoration by which the painful coughing

may be greatly prevented. Prepared only by the subscriber whose name is on

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November 7, 1862 CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,

MONTREAL, Cote Street. No. 19 No. 19.

THE RE-OPENING of the Classes will take place on FIRST SEPTEMBER next:

The Programme of Studies will, as hitherto comprize a Commercial and Industrial Course in both the French and English languages.

To the important improvements made by them a few years ago, the gentlemen, the Commissioners, have been enabled, this year, to add a Gymnasium. For particulars apply to the undersigned, at the Academy.

U. E. ARCHAMBEAULT, Principal.

Montreal, Aug 27th 1862.

CANADA HOTEL,

15 & 17 St. Gabriel Street. THE Undersigned informs his Friends and the Public in general that he has made

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS in the above-named Hotel.

Visitors will always find his Omnibus in waiting on the arrival of Steamboats and Cars. The Table is always well furnished. Prices extremely moderate.

SERAFINO GIBALDI.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

M. KEARNEY & BROTHERS, Practical Plumbers & Gasfitters, TIN-SMITHS,

ZING, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS CORNER VICTORIA SQUARE AND CRAIG STREET,

MONTREAL, MANUFACTURE AND KEEP CONSTANTLY

ON HAND, Beer Pumps, Hot Air Furna Shower Baths, Tinware, [ces Hydrauts. Water Clusets, Refrigerators, Voice Pipe, Lift & Force Pumps, Water Coolers, Sinks, all sizes. Jobbing Punctually attended to.

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N.o 55 WELLINGTON STREET, Near Corner of George Street.

> B. DEVLIN. ADVOCATE,

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

> THOMAS J. WALSH, B.C.L.. ADVOCATE,

Has opened his office at No. 34 Little St. James St.

P. J. KELLY, B.C.L.,

ADVOCATE. No. 38, Little St. James Street. Montreal, June 12.

CLARKE & DRISCOLL. ADVOCATES, &C.,

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Also, per British Steamer, a very large assortment of HAIR, TOOTH, NAIL, and CLOTH BRUSHES of every price and quality, COMBS, SPONGES, FANCY SOAPS, &c., &c., &c.

R. J. DEVINS, OHEMIST.

Oct. 9. Next the Court House, Montreal.

CONVENT,

ESTABLISHED IN HUNTINGDON, C. B., Under the direction of the Sisters of the Congregat of Notre Dame.

THIS Institution will be opened for Boarders and Classes on the 2nd of September 1862. The course of Instruction will embrace the French and English languages, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Geography, and the use of the globes; Ancient and Modern History, Rhetoric, an insight into Chemistry and Philosophy, Astronomy, Botany, Geology, Conchology, Music, Drawing and Painting. Every kind of useful and ornamental Needle-work will also be taught to the pupils. Differences of religion will be no obstacle to admission, provided the pupils conform to the general regulations of the house. No deduction, except for sickness, will be made in the terms which can be known at the Convent, or at the residence of the Rev. L. G. Gagnier in Huntingdon,

ACADEMY

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

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

usual requisites and accomplishments of Female Education.

SCHOLASTIO YEAR TERMS:

Use of Bed and Bedding..... 7 00 Music Lessons-Piano 28 00 Paymen' is required Quarterly in advance.

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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 educa-tion in the fullest sense of the word. The health morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constan 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 Sep

tember, and ends on the First Thursday of July.

600,000 MALE OF FEMALE AGENTS TO SELL LLOYD'S

NEW STREL PLATE COUNTY COLORED MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, CANADAS, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

FROM recent surveys, completed Aug. 10, 1863; cost \$20,000 to engrave it and one year's time.
Superior to any \$10 map ever made by Colton or
Mitchell, and sells at the low price of fifty cents; 370,000 names are engraved on this map. It is not only a County Map, but it is also a

COUNTY AND RAILROAD MAP

of the United States and Canadas combined in one giving EVERY RAILROAD STATION and distances between.

Guarantee any woman or man \$3 to \$5 per day, and will take back all maps that cannot be sold and refund the money.

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Wanted-Wholesale Agents for our Maps in every State, California, Canada, England, France and Cubs. A fortune may be made with a few hundred dollars capital. No Competition.
J. T. LLOYD, No. 164 Broadway, New York.

The War Department uses our Map of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, cost \$100,000, on which is marked Antietam Creek, Sharpsburg, Maryland Heights, Williamsport Ferry, Rhorersville, Noland's Ford, and all others on the Potomac, and every other place in Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, or

money refunded. LLOYD'S TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF KENTUCKY, OHIO, INDIANA, and ILLINOIS,

is the only authority for Gen. Buell and the War Department. Money refunded to any one finding an error in it. Price 50 cents.

(From the Tribune Aug. 2.) "Lloy I's Map of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania .- This Map is very large; its cost is but 25 cents, and it is the best which can be purchased."

LLOYD'S GREAT MAP OF THE MISSISSIPP! RIVER-From actual Surveys by Capts. Bart and Wm. Bowen, Mississippi River Pilots, of St. Louis, Mo., shows every man's plantation and owner's name from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico-1,350 milesevery sand-bar, island, town, landing, and all places 20 miles back from the river-colored in counties and States. Price, \$1 in sheets. \$2, pocket-form, and \$2.50 on linen with rollers. Ready Sept 20.

Navy Department, Washington, Sept. 17, 1862. J. T. LLOYD-Sir-Send me your Map of the Mississippi River, with price per hundred copies. Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding the Missis-sippi squadron, is authorized to purchase as many as required for use of that squadron. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

The Montreal Gazette STEAM

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NEATNESS, ECONOMY AND DISPATCH.

Being furnished with POWER PRINTING MACHINES.

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Having the different sizes of the new SCOTCH CUT 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

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Of all sizes and styles, can be supplied at all prices, from \$1 per thousand to \$1 for each copy.

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

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

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

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

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BSTABLISHMENT. THOMAS M'KENNA

WOULD beg to intimate to his Customers and the Public, that he has

REMOVED

his Plumbing, Gas and Steam-fitting Establishment TO THE

Premises, 36 and 38 Henry Street,

BETWEEN ST. JOSEPE AND ST. MAURICE STREETS. where he is now prepared to execute all Orders in

his line with promptness and despatch, and at most reasonable prices. Baths, Hydrants, Water Closets Beer Pumps, Force and Lift Pumps, Mallable Iron Tubing for Gas and

Steam-fitting purposes, Galvanised Iron Pipe, &c. &c., constantly or hand, and fitted up in a work. 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 already fitted up in some buildings in the City, and which has given complete satisfaction.

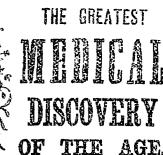
J. M'DONALD & CO.,

Montreal, May 2, 1861.

October 2.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

36 M'GILL STREET CONTINUE to SELL PRODUCE and Manufactures at the Lowest Rates of Commission.



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 Pimple 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 han dred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles

of Boston. Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face. Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst can-

ker 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 running of the ears and blotches among the bair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers. One bottle will care scaly erruption of the skin, Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the

vorst case of ringworm. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the

most desperate case of rheumatism. Three or four bottles are warranted to cure said

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

Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

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

MEDICAL DISCOVERY. For Inflamation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives mmediate 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 Cintment freely, and you will see the improvement in a few days. For Soll Rheum, rub it well in as often as conveni-

For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the inventor. For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the sur-

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

skin gets its natural color,
This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to. Price, 2s 6d per Box.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Warren Street, Roxbury Mass. For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces. Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the readers of the TRUE WITNESS with the testimony of

the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylumn, Bos-ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUX,

Boston, May 26, 1856. Mr. Kennedy-Dear Sir-Permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors so prevalent among children, of that class so ne-glected before entering the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your discovery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by scrofula and other humors.

> ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORE, Superioress of St. Vincents Asylum ANOTHER.

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

SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH, Hamilton, O. W.