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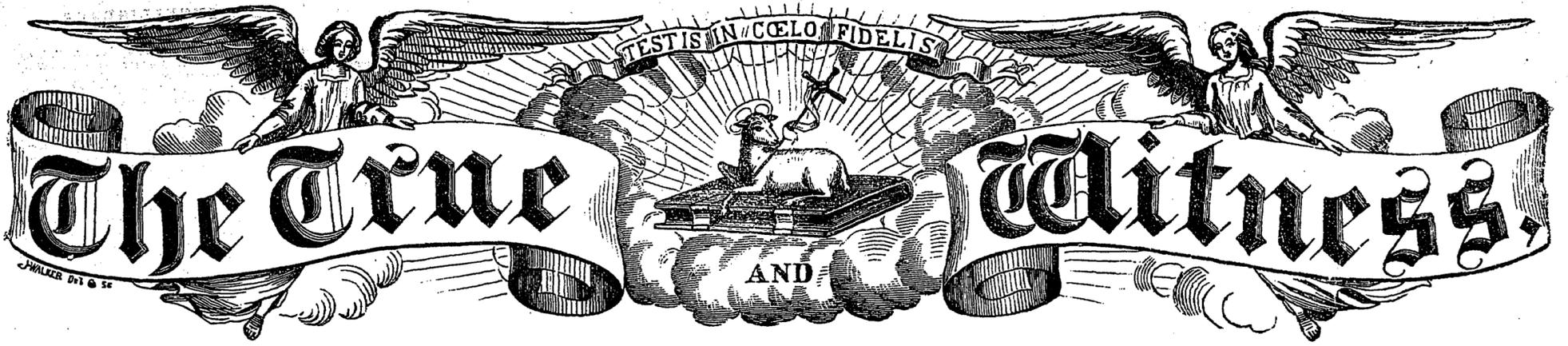
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GRACE AYTON:

OR, THE YOUNG WIFE'S TRIALS.

A true bridal-day it was. The sun was shining out from the small white clouds that hung like ringlets round the broad face of heaven, and birds were singing through the blue air, and flowers were waving in the warm breeze, and swarming insects were clustering between the shadow and the sun, as if creation celebrated one large holiday to-day, and life meant nothing but a palpitating throb of ecstasy.

The bright June morning!—it seemed made for brides and laughing children—for the shy glance beneath the lime-tree walk, and the merry play on the cowslip mead—for the downcast face of virgin love, and the floating hair and wild blue eyes of infant innocence. Nothing harsher or more sad than these ought to have raised its brow on the beaming sky of Grace Ayton's wedding-day.

And well worthy was sweet Grace of all sunshine above and happiness below. No morbid fancies, no jaundiced tempers, no irritable selfishness, no moody sulks, made darkness her fit companion; all was gaiety and sweetness, love, trust, and devotion, childlike merriment and childlike purity. A more laughing lip, or a brighter eye than hers, could not be found; she made a clearer atmosphere wherever she went, and carried peace, as flowers bring odors, by her mere presence.

The foulest fiend that ever brooded over men's souls, and hatched discontent and spleen from black imaginings, must have turned himself to love if Grace had exercised him by her great grey eyes of guilelessness and joy.

These were her only visible characteristics as yet; and none knew that anything more heroic was lying beneath the girlish glee and the girlish fondness, like a pearl beneath the waters. But relations are proverbially blind to the real natures of their kinsfolk.

And so Grace Ayton left her little cottage-home on this beautiful June morning, regretted for her brightness and regretted for her love, but with not a thought of honor for her courage, her endurance, her constancy, or her heroism. These were virtues which must blossom in a rougher soil than that quiet country-house in the Hawthorn lane.

Yet what a happy marriage this promised to be! Every blessing surrounded it in the present, and every prospect of increased felicity in the future. Though not exactly rich, they were what people call 'well off,' with the certainty of a handsome income in a few years, time, if Herbert was industrious in his profession—he had lately been taken into partnership in an old-established office, where his share of profit depended on his contribution of work—and if they were moderately careful in their house-keeping. They had a nice house near Connaught Square—one of those new houses, clean and fresh, which seem made for young married people; and they had furnished it elegantly, with the due amount of pretty fancies and popular 'art' which all women think so necessary; and had hired two servants, who were to turn out domestic miracles; and altogether, they were starting in life with as much promise of success and happiness as falls to the lot of most people.

Herbert was one of the tenderest of husbands, too, and one of the kindest of men; a little given to self-indulgence, perhaps, and not overcareful in his choice of associates; but then he was so affectionate and so hopeful, so boyish in his universal sympathy, and so lovable in his very weaknesses, that even his harshest friends were fain to end their upbraidings with a kiss, and a smiling hope that all would turn out for the best. Besides, he had a wonderful power of what is vulgarly called 'getting over' people. He would explain away this, and soften down that, and plead so eloquently for charitable judgment here and there and everywhere—with half-laughing, half-serious references to his knowledge of the world—that he somehow metamorphosed the most glaringly imprudent actions into really very cunning strokes of policy, and invested the most notoriously unworthy characters with patent claims on every one's respect and charity. All this entranced Grace. His affectionate generosity of trust and allowance riveted her respect, as well as won her sympathy; it captured her heart while enslaving her judgment. She was too young and too ignorant yet to see the fallacy she followed; and too fond, to criticise the doctrines she believed in. Her reliance on Herbert's wisdom and goodness was such as one gives to a superior being. Herbert's dictum was Grace's law—Herbert's wishes, Grace's duties.

For instance, Herbert liked Frank Lawson and Hyde Smith, two young artists of questionable standing in society and decided worthlessness in art; and though she herself was repelled by them, and could not but think them vulgar and unpleasant, yet as Herbert knew them intimately, and she did not, of course he was the best judge of their characters, and their fitness as her associates. They were rude and coarse,

and took disagreeable liberties about the house, and said ungentlemanly things, and did ungentlemanly actions—she thought; but she had been brought up so entirely in the country that she was probably fastidious, and easily startled; while Herbert, who knew the world, must know best what was proper for his own house. So she concealed her disgust; and Frank and Hyde declared she was a 'jolly old girl,' and a 'regular brick.'

Never did young wife fulfill more heartily her marriage-vow, to love, honor, and obey her husband; never had husband a more plastic form to mould into what shape should best please his fancy—two more loving birds never hid within the thick woods, and no children gave themselves up to play on a violet bank with more unsuspectingness of sorrow to come, than did Herbert and Grace Ayton in the first months of their wedded life.

Sunshine above, in the bright summer sky, bathing roof and basement in one golden flood—love within, glorifying every small domestic event, and hallowing every fleeting feeling—trust and reverence, as befiteth woman, admiration and affection, as agreeeth best with man—a perfect union of hearts as well as of bands; such were the bright surrounding and glorious internal conditions of their lives; and Grace had reason when she knelt down at night and thanked God for her dear happiness.

They were very gay. Parties every evening, or theatres, concerts, or the current sights of the hour; pleasant excursions in the day down to Richmond or Hampton, Chislehurst—sweetest place of all—to East Barnet and to Sydenham; the Opera, where Grace in her private box (always in a good position, and on grand nights, no matter at what cost) looked like a beautiful picture enfram'd in the gorgeous draperies; select dinners, perfect in their arrangements, but fearfully costly; merry dances, where all enjoyed themselves as they never enjoyed themselves before—this was the life to which Herbert introduced his young wife, and in which she was the favorite and the belle.

Yet sometimes she half wished that they were more alone and at home. She enjoyed her gaieties extremely; but they came so often that she grew tired of them, and longed for quiet as a weary laborer longs for sleep. Still, if they were at home they were not suffered to be alone—Frank Lawson and Hyde Smith, with others of the same class, were always spending their evenings there; keeping Herbert down in the dining-room, while they drank and smoked, and tainted the room with stale tobacco for to-morrow's breakfast. So Grace was better pleased to be out in the grand world, where Herbert was at least in the same room with her, than to be up stairs alone for a whole evening, while he was kept away by those tiresome men: or, what was worse, while he brought them up, noisy and excited, and ordered coffee near upon midnight.

'Grace, my darling, I am going out for half an hour this evening. Shall you be dull, sweet?'

'O no, Herbert, dear! I have plenty to do. You will not be very long?'

'No; I'm only going to see a new picture that Hyde has in his rooms for a few days. We shall go nowhere else; and if Grace can live for half an hour without me, and I can survive her loss so long, we shall not be separated longer.'

All this was said with beaming smiles and the fondest looks, which of themselves would have reconciled Grace to any affliction; but when he came closer to her, and parting the hair from her forehead, kissed it, and said in a low sweet voice, 'I wish I could manage so as never to leave you,' why, then Grace would have given him her heart's blood if he had asked for it—not only have assented with the most loving cheerfulness to his spending half an hour away from her. And so Herbert left her, fully convinced that he had the dearest and most beautiful wife in London, but unable, as usual, to resist a temptation or deny a request.

The time passed well enough for the first two hours; then the young wife began to tire of her work—marvellous fine work was it; making up strange clothing problems of diminutive dimensions and infinitesimal proportions, more like dolls' clothes than anything else, and yet not dolls' clothes either. The candlelight at last hurt her eyes; so she rose and laid her work in her pretty basket, all pink and white, and stood there looking at it with many a half-smothered exclamation of pleasure. One article, something like a fairy-cap, she put on her own white hand, which suddenly transformed itself in her eyes to a baby's face, and which, on the strength of that transformation, received a kiss from her own lips. How she laughed at herself as the action recalled her wandering senses. She must do something more real than this; so she took up a book, attracted by a new binding. It was a law-book, which Herbert had brought home from the office more than a week since, to find out a legal point much wanted in a pending cause. The point had never been looked up yet, and the cause had been tried and lost. This would not do; so she found

where her favorite Tennyson was lying, and turned over the leaves lovingly. But Mariana in the Moated Grange made her feel very lonely, and the May Queen nearly broke her heart. She had not been quite well lately; indeed, she had been delicate for some weeks now, and to-day especially she had been faint and nervous. She looked at the clock, and wished that Herbert was at home. It was getting late now—past eleven—and it was only just seven when he went out. She wondered at Frank Lawson and that horrible Hyde Smith. They might be a little more considerate, and not drag Herbert so much from his home. They were such detestable men—and then she checked herself, as if she had thought something sinful; for were they not Herbert's friends?

She sat by the open window; screening herself from the street, and looking out on the long lines between the gas-lights, listening for the beloved foot whose faintest tread was her most exquisite music. But the ceaseless stream of rapid steps brought nothing to her heart. Friend and husbands hastened home to others, but no one came to her.

For a long time she bore up against the darkening influence gathering round her; but weary with watching, and terrified lest accident or worse might have detained Herbert, she leaned her head upon her hands, and burst into a flood of tears of sorrow since she married. How they startled her—how they agonised her! Was she then indeed so miserable as this? Could a slight disappointment cause such terrible grief; or was there a deeper wound beneath? She dare not probe her own heart: shuddering, she drew back the veil, and shut out the ghastly image whose shroud had just fluttered in her eyes. She would not look nearer: she did not wish to learn more.

The night-air blew chill; but the young wife did not feel it. Her head was throbbing, and her forehead and hands burned like fire. The servants had been gone to bed for some time, and she was the only one up and awake in the house. This gave her a terrible sensation of dread. She was angry with herself for her folly, but she could not conquer it.

A consciousness of some hideous presence behind her, strange breaths drawn deep close to her ear, strange feet creaking up the stairs, and once, she could have sworn to it, the handle of her door moved softly and the door itself partially opened; all these nervous fancies, added to her anguish of fear for Herbert, lest some hideous mischief had befallen him, left her for awhile speechless and powerless from agony. One o'clock sounded—two—half-past chimed, and then the quarter; when a burst of rollicking voices came revelling up the street, and the three friends rushed tumultuously to the door.

Shivering, terrified, as if about to encounter some misfortune, yet transported, too, at having her beloved husband once more so near her, Grace ran down to open the door. At a glance she saw that Frank Lawson and Hyde Smith were tipsy, and that Herbert—dear, beautiful Herbert!—he too was excited and uproarious, and unlike his usual glorious self.

'Ab, my sweet! it's late for you to be up,' he cried, throwing his arm around his wife's waist, and kissing her more than once, though the two men were there staggering and laughing, and the policeman, not two yards off, was looking on with the composed gravity and careful scrutiny of a night-watch.

Grace blushed painfully, and put away her husband's hands, but quite gently.

'Never mind the hour,' she said, smiling nervously; 'it does not signify, now that you are at home again. But we had better not stand here. It is too late to ask you in,' she continued, turning to the artists, and speaking in a hurried manner, 'and I am cold already; so, good night.'

'By Jove, we won't stand this!' cried Frank, the most tipsy of the two; 'we must have the old port to-night, Mrs. Herbert,' with a familiar gesture. It would have been a chuck under the chin, if she had been near enough.

Grace shrank back.

'Herbert,' she said in a low tone, 'send these men away. It is not proper that they should come in at this hour of the night.'

Herbert looked embarrassed.

'Just a moment, Grace dear,' he said coaxingly, below his breath.

'No, no, Herbert,' she urged.

'Come away, Frank,' said Hyde, the coarsest but the most good-natured; 'don't you see the missis doesn't want us?'

The wind was blowing through the girl's chestnut curls, lifting them off her forehead, and throwing them across her eyes, breaking the the heavier masses into a thousand airy rings and graceful waves, and heightening her beauty by the unstudied grace of their fall. Never had she looked more lovely than at this moment, when, flushed and agitated, she stood beneath the gas-light, with every line broken by the heavy wind, and giving but one effect of ceaseless undulation. It was the very study for a painter.

'By George! my Venus Rising,' cried Frank, taking out his pocket-book.

Even Herbert did not like this.

'Go in, love—go in,' he said hurriedly.

'Come with me then, Herbert, and send these men away.'

In her earnestness she took his hand between both her own, and attempted to draw him to the door.

'Hyde,' laughed Frank, with his thick speech and drunken accent, 'can't you get an attitude for your Mrs. Potiphar?'

This decided it. Herbert drove the men away, though with perfect good-humor, and entered the house with Grace, still in the gayest spirits, and more than ordinarily fascinating. He said she was tired, and insisted on carrying her up the stairs; which he did with boyish delight, humming an air from *l'Elisir d'Amore* all the way.

'Look here, my sweet!' he cried, when they got up stairs, jingling his purse before her eyes—'I have won all this to-night; or don't frown—no, you never do that—but don't look sad, which is worse, at my being away from you so long. I did it on purpose darling; for I was in such a vein of good luck, it would really have been a sin to have stopped; and as I was playing with half-a-dozen rich fellows, I had no compunction in winning their money. I wanted to pay that fellow the upholsterer. He had been boring me to death with his duns; and really this was a better way of raising the wind than by screwing six and eight-pences out of some poor devil who can't afford them. So you see, darling, it was not pleasure, but business, and even consideration for others, that kept me at the club so long.'

Now, in all this Herbert did not wilfully lie. He had so accustomed himself to the moral sybaritism of believing that all his actions sprang from good motives, that, unknown to himself, he was for ever his own hero, even when most culpable; and being gifted with a fertile imagination, it was not difficult for him to imagine certain springs of action, and then to believe in them. Many men have the same delusion of implicit belief in the good intentions of their worst actions.

Grace nestled closer to him. Every word of his gospel truth, which it would have been sinful to disobey. She was quite happy now, only sobbing a little at intervals, like a child whose passion has overpast. Herbert was much distressed. He took her to him, and caressed her fondly; and when he heard those long drawn sighs and shuddering sobs, he blamed himself with such unnecessary bitterness for having left her—even for their mutual advantage, and on principle—that Grace suddenly found herself in the position of a selfish *exigeante*, and took sore blame to herself therefrom. And then Herbert told her how devotedly he loved her, and how often he had thought of her and longed to be with her that evening—which was true enough; and he repeated some favorite verses of poetry in his sweetest voice; and his accents trembled and sank low, and the tears gathered up behind his bright blue eyes when he came to anything peculiarly tender or appropriate; and then he said how inadequate was it all to express his adoration for her, and how much better he loved her than ever poet had been able to declare.—And so they were firmer friends and more devoted lovers than ever. And Grace never felt more intensely happy than when Herbert gave her his last caress, and loudly praised her glossy hair and brilliant eyes as she left the room. Poor Grace! she never thought that it was champagne and success which had so brightened her eyes and curls!

By degrees—not coming harshly or suddenly—this kind of life won upon Herbert. The state of her health made it necessary for Grace to avoid late hours, fatigue, and excitement; and Herbert soon found his quiet evenings dull and uninteresting compared to the excitements of a man of pleasure. He yielded more and more, crowning his cup of life with all the flowers he could gather on every side, and flinging his whole soul into the whirlpool of dissipation. But as yet it was dissipation heightened into poetry by the refinement of the mind brought into it and the grace of the manners which accepted it.—Herbert Ayton was no sottish sensualist; he owned the beauty of refinement in his pleasures yet, at least. But for how long? Alas!

Still Grace never complained. He was not to blame, but on the contrary, to be pitied, for his friends would not leave him alone. And he hated this constant excitement as much as any one could—he said he did! Come what might, her husband should be faultless!

At last the child was born; Grace narrowly escaping with her life. The chance of losing her sobered Herbert, and weakened the enchantments which had woven such mighty spells over him. But no sooner was the term of necessary quiet over, than the same state of things recommenced, in spite of all that Grace might endeavor.

'Dear Herbert! another dinner party to-day again?'

'Influential clients, my sweet. It is absolutely necessary they should be asked.'

'But, Herbert, dear, all this expense—'

'Never you fret about that, darling. I know my own affairs, and you may trust to my prudence. There is sometimes no real economy, darling, in shabbiness. The people who are coming to-day may throw into my hands work to two hundred times the amount of a paltry dinner.'

Grace shook her head mournfully.

'Now, Grace,' said Herbert, in a kind of coaxing, deprecating tone, 'don't look so unhappy for nothing. Don't you love me, Grace? and can I not therefore make you always happy under any circumstances?'

As these words were magical incantations yet to Grace, she assured him again, for the millionth time since her marriage, of her entire devotion, and held her peace. So the dinner was given; and when it was given, it turned out that the influential clients were merry artists, male and female; a few questionable city men of large expenditure and mysterious callings; a few clerks with more wit than work in them; and students of various sciences in appearance, but of London life in reality. But of all the guests, there was not one who could advance Herbert's business by a single fee, nor one whose acquaintance, for all prudential reasons, it were not better to decline than keep. And this dinner was followed by a second and a third like unto it; by dances, suppers, and carousals of every denomination; by idleness and extravagance under every form, to all of which Grace was obliged to consent with an aching heart and a troubled brow, knowing well that such recklessness as this must sooner or later end in destruction.

A change was creeping over the young wife. Herbert did not see it, but his friends did.—Their questions and banterings, constantly repeated, at last made Herbert sensible that something was changing—he scarcely knew what, for Grace was as gentle and loving as ever; but different, somehow. And she was different.—Still, and somewhat sad at times, with busy thoughts pressing round her heart, and dark forebodings glooming in the undetermined future, she was but little like the gleeful Grace of that bright June marriage-day! Her baby had called forth some of the latent power of her nature; and the holiest love which humanity can know, had begun to show her the truth of the most passionate; the little hands pressing the bending face had cleared something of the film from those loving eyes; and the mother must perform sit in judgment upon her husband, for love of that tiny thing nestled on her bosom. Yet how she grieved to think that part of her fairy bow had melted into thick cloud, and that what she had once held as almost divine, was but weak, frail humanity after all! But as yet nothing harsher than disappointment to find him weak had saddened her; it had never crossed her brain to believe her husband wicked. He was simply not all perfect, but yet most beautiful, most dear, most lovely of all the earth to her!

'You are ill, Herbert dear,' she said one night, when her husband, returning home after a delightful day among the chestnut trees of Busby, flung himself on the sofa, and fell suddenly into deep slumber.

'No, no,' he said, with a start, trying to shake off his depression.

But the anxiety of love has eyes which the craft of love can never evade. Grace saw through the cheat of that smiling lip, with the wandering eye above; and the smooth word of comfort affected her nothing, while the furrowed brow contradicted its assurances.

'Ah, I see it! Tell me, dear, what has gone wrong?' She sat by him caressing his hands.

He endeavored to laugh away her fears, but without success; and little retentive as he was at any time, she soon gathered the main part, that he had met with some annoyance. But he would not tell her any particulars.

'And yet, Herbert, I am your wife, and have a right to know what hurts you. Why do you conceal anything from me, dear?'

'Because I do not wish to sadden you, Grace. A man may bear any misfortune, but he should not burden his wife with his troubles.'

Grace put all this aside. She spoke of their holy union, and of their little one, and of the confidence which this sweet tie ought to have worked between them; and tears came into her eyes—her great gray eyes—as she said dear, eloquent words of love, and trust, and exhortation for reliance.

Herbert, easily moved for good or ill, was deeply affected. 'Ab, Grace!' he cried, 'I can never prize you as you deserve; but indeed, darling, if I do not tell you all my troubles, it is only because I would rather die than sadden you even for a moment.'

Grace smiled gently. She thought of all her days and melancholy evenings passed in such un-

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friendly-solitude, and she could not but confess how little he knew himself or her, to fear her courage while careless of wounding her love.

'Never mind my sadness,' she said affectionately. 'Let me at least cheer you with my sympathy, if I cannot help you with my advice. I know little of the world, and less of the business world, but love gives knowledge, Herbert; and a firm determination to act rightly, according to one's ability, will steer even inexperience safely over dangerous passages.'

There was a quiet depth in her voice which could not be withstood. He placed his arm round her, and then, with many a fencing off from the true side of the matter, many a protestation that it was nothing—a trifle soon settled—he at last confessed that a small pecuniary crisis had come upon him, and that he was unable to meet a bill due to-morrow. He had found a letter at the office, he said, reminding him of this unpleasant fact, and giving notice of a visit from the bill-holder for payment. He had quite forgotten all about it; until he received this note; but he did not add, that it ought to have been received above a week since, and would have been if he had called once at the office in that time.

'How much is it, Herbert dear?' asked Grace quietly—very pale, but quite composed. 'Oh, only thirty pounds!' cried Herbert, with an injured accent; 'thirty pounds only!'—as if reversing the order of the sentence deepened the wrong. 'To think of being such a horrible strait for such a paltry sum as this!'

'But, Herbert,' said Grace with a wondering look, 'How is it that, with all your connections and friends, you cannot raise this money for a time?'

Herbert looked uneasy. He stammered an excuse; then turned it off with a careless laugh and declared it was nothing. So Grace remained in ignorance that this present annoyance was on account of money borrowed already, and spent in carriage hire and suppers—a portion of it lost at the gaming table.

'Take my watch and chain, and the diamond hoop,' said Grace, carelessly; 'they ought to bring something considerable, for they cost so much. Why, Uncle Edward told me the ring itself was more than thirty pounds; and I should think that all three things would sell for as much as one cost.'

At first, Herbert flatly refused his wife's offer. He could not think of such a thing—it would be really disgraceful—so unmanly—he would rather break stones on the road than rob his sweet girl of her jewels. Then, it should be only the watch—no, the ring—that was most superfluous; he would borrow money on that, and pay it back the day after to-morrow. Well, for such a short time he might take all three; they would help him out of his present strait without any other aid; and it would not be a great trial to her to part with them for four-and-twenty hours when they would relieve her husband of so much anxiety. And so it was settled. And then they had a delightful hour together; with the feeling on the one side of an ugly circumstance overcome and on the other of a benefit conferred on the being loved best.

But the day after to-morrow came, and no jewels were returned; and many a to-morrow brightened and darkened, and Grace heard no more of her possessions than regrets from Herbert that he could not get in some outstanding debts which he had counted on; and soon even these were dropped; they became too patent in their falseness, and wounded Grace painfully; and the watch, and chain, and diamond hoop slept quietly on the shelves of a certain pawnbroker who had gathered unto himself more than one article of Herbert's private possessions.

Still the pleasure trips and party-givings continued; still the pretty house was daily turned into worse than a wayside inn for revel and confusion; and still the total inattention to business reduced the income of the lawyer to a mere clerk's salary. As Grace sat and worked in those long, lone summer hours, the terrible truth shot in flashes across her; and the hideous conviction that the man she had loved was undeserving that devotion—that her husband was unworthy of her child—though it forced itself slowly and with infinite agony on her, became at last a settled thought, and strengthened what it tortured; for she felt that if one failed, the other must bear a double burden; if Herbert could not rightly live, she must take counsel of her own heart, and walk with increased vigor in the onward way of right. No, she must harden herself to the truth; the fairy vision was fading away, and Grace was no child to live on fancies. She looked at things as they were, and shaped herself to bear them as she best might; she was not one to sleep beneath the moonlight and call her dreams realities. With patience, yet with tears—with courage, yet with grief—she learned the hard lesson set her, and spelled out every letter with a martyr's heroism and a saint's endurance.

(To be Continued.)

GREAT SPEECH OF MR. DISRAELI ON THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Disraeli, after commenting on the financial schemes of the Government, proceeded to say:—I shall not travel over the whole world and touch upon all the points where England and France have co-operated, but shall take what at this moment are the most interesting points in European and American politics, and endeavor to ascertain whether England and France have not only an avowed but a real identity of interests both in Italy and in the United States. First, with respect to Italy. It is the policy of England and France that there should be a powerful state in Italy, and this policy may be proved, not by phrases, but by facts. In 1859, when England exercised a very great influence over the destiny of Italy, she enlarged the territories of the King of Sardinia by the port and city of Genoa, and by the whole of the Liguria territory. If England did that in 1859, at the treaty of Vienna, France, in 1859, at the treaty of Zurich, enlarged the territories of the same King of Sardinia by the whole of Lombardy. Then England and France have the same policy of establishing a powerful Italian state, and the same two countries have since recognised the King of Sardinia as King of Italy. Their policy therefore in Italy is the same. A great portion of the population of both countries are dependent on the supply of the raw material that America produces of the best quality and at the cheapest rate. Therefore, both England and France have an equal

interest in tranquillity and order in that part of the world. How does it happen, then their policy being identical in the most interesting portion of Europe, and in America, that, if we may judge from the declaration of their ministers, there is everything between the two countries but avowed hostility? Is it not notorious, is it not avowed and declared, almost ostentatiously, that great distrust exists between the two Governments? (Hear.) The noble lord himself (Lord Palmerston) takes every opportunity, when the affairs of the two countries are mentioned, either of denouncing the policy France is pursuing, or dictating a policy to France, and talks of France not conforming to it. This is a state of things that ought not to exist. Still less is it a state of affairs that ought to be encouraged by this House, leading, as it does lead, to immensely increased expenditure, and that is fast bearing us to renewed and increased taxation. (Hear, hear.) In principle the policy of England and France as to Italy is the same. If they are of the same opinion on the main principle they should not permit a question of mere detail to produce misunderstandings of such a character as to envenom the two nations against each other, and lead to a great military expenditure. But statements calculated to excite such envenomed feelings have been made in this House; they have been made by members of the Government themselves. Hear, hear. The noble Lord the Prime Minister has had, both in the present and the former Government, the advantage of the advice and counsel of two most eminent statesmen as Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs. One of them had attended the congress at which all the most celebrated statesmen of Europe were present, and in which the affairs of Italy were dispassionately and minutely discussed. What was the opinion of that Secretary of State? Having acted under the immediate advice and with the approbation of the First Minister—having heard the Italian question discussed by the most able European statesmen—among them the great Italian Minister, Count Cavour—Lord Clarendon, when he came back from the conference, declared his opinion in the House of Lords that Italian unity was a bubble. (Hear, hear.) We have another statesman in his place—one I have often opposed, one who has in the course of his life committed considerable errors—none so great as proposing that resolution which virtually turned us out of office—(laughter)—and himself out of the House of Commons. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) But still he is an eminent statesman. I should rejoice if I could see him sitting again on that bench—(hear, hear)—for in losing him I think the House of Commons lost some of its lustre. Well, Lord J. Russell became Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. And what was his opinion of Italian unity? Lord J. Russell was hardly warm in his official seat when he heard that a person named Garibaldi was preparing at Genoa an expedition to attack the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. The noble Lord felt it his duty to inform Francis II. of the expedition, and, in the manner customary between the ministers of friendly powers, to put the Government of Naples on its guard against an act as illegal as it was outrageous. A minister with these feelings ought to view with some charity, call them if you will, the prejudices of an ally who, on the subject of the south of Italy, shared so accurately the same opinions. But is this all? Do not the words ring in our ear at this moment of a dispatch indited by the noble Lord the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, when he had a seat in this House a despatch with which every one is familiar—in which our interests in the Adriatic were duly considered, but in which a policy exactly the same as that proposed by our cordial ally was vindicated and approved, in those terse sentences, in the expression of which the noble Lord stands unequalled? This being the case, it appears to me most extraordinary that this question of the South of Italy should have been allowed to become a source of irritation between two Governments in whose case originally identity of view and principle prevailed, and that hostile feelings should be engendered when, in fact, nothing but events and circumstances which no one could solve could have modified the opinions of the English Government. Now, I do not seek to blame the English Government for having modified their opinions on the subject of Italian affairs as regards the south of the Peninsula; but if the alliance with France was so precious—if a cordial understanding with that country was so prime an object of their policy as their antecedents would seem to show, it appears to me not to be excusable that we should approach France on the topic to which I am alluding in a spirit of irritation and of a dictatorial character. This question of the South of Italy will, however, I hope, settle itself. (Cheers.) I hope that moral aid in the shape of Zouaves, and non-interference in the shape of Marines, will not make their appearance in that country. I am, nevertheless, afraid I am indulging in a hope rather than in a conviction on the subject, because from all that reaches us, England, which so favors the excellent doctrine of non-interference, may probably see it endangered in that quarter. Now, there is another question with respect to which the greatest misconception exists between England and France. It is a question of a very urgent character, because it has not settled itself, and may lead to consequences which we should all deprecate—I allude to the question of Rome. I want to know, England and France being perfectly in accord as to the main principles of Italian policy, whether what has occurred at Rome justifies the course which our Government have taken with regard to France, and which has, I believe, led to this increase in our armaments. I venture to speak on the Roman question, not as if I were living in the Middle Ages, or assisting at an auto da fe of Guy Fawkes. (A laugh.) The question is not altogether devoid of interest even for Englishmen and Protestants, but what is called the temporal power of the Pope seems to me to be a matter of comparatively small importance. It is the temporal power of a very small Italian Prince, and so far as it is concerned I do not see that it need interest us more than the power of the Duke of Modena or of Tuscany. There is, however, a question connected with Rome which I apprehend interests the world generally, which is I think, peculiarly interesting to a Protestant power like England—and that is, not the temporal power, but the independence of the Pope. They are two things entirely distinct, although they are always mixed together, partly through blundering, and partly owing to international misrepresentation. Now, suppose the Pope were to quit Rome to-morrow, and to establish himself permanently at Seville or Avignon, or in any of the great cities of the Danube, you may rest assured that the Roman Catholic power in whose dominion he happened to find a permanent settlement would not at all care to assert his independence. On the contrary, that power would very cheerfully accept the increase of influence and authority which the permanent residence of the Pope in her dominions would lead. That would not be the case of a Protestant power, especially a Protestant power having many millions of Roman Catholic subjects. We in England should look with great jealousy on the Pope's becoming a permanent resident in the dominions of a Roman Catholic state, because we know that, although as a temporal prince he is of no more account than any small Italian Duke, he is a spiritual Prince exercising great power in every country, and in every country represented by an organized intellectual body. (Hear.) It is, therefore, a matter of very great consideration for English statesmen that the potentate exercising this authority should be placed in a situation in which he should not be unduly influenced by any other power in Europe. (Hear, hear.) It was this consideration which made the great statesmen of Europe agree to the restoration of the Pope in 1815. Lord Castlereagh, Lord Liverpool, Mr. Canning, and Lord Wellesley, I suppose, were not bigots—they certainly were not fools—and they could find no other solution of the difficulty at the time for this reason, not that they believed it was advisable or desirable the Pope should exercise this authority of a temporal prince,

but that they saw no other means at the moment of securing his independence. But, if the complications which surround this point are considerable in the case of a Protestant power, what must be the difficulties which beset our cordial ally, the Emperor of the French in dealing with it? He knows that, whatever may happen, England and the world will never agree that the Pope should be permanently settled in France, or that the influence which he exercises over every country by means of the intellectual organisation to which I have alluded should be exposed to the dictation and under the control of the Tuilleries. The French Emperor understands that perfectly well, and he is also aware that if the Pope were to be resident in any other Catholic state great embarrassments might be the result. His own influence, and the authority which he now exercises, or partially possesses, might as a consequence be lessened, while that of another sovereign might be proportionately increased. But, in addition to this, there is another difficulty. The French Emperor knows very well that if this question were settled in the underhand manner which some seem to expect and desire, and that if the Pope were to-morrow a fugitive, an exile, and a prisoner, he who is the ruler of France, whatever be his name, or family, or dynasty, could not afford to view that circumstance with indifference, perhaps not with impunity. (Hear, hear, from Sir G. Bowyer.) That being so, is it not right that any demand proceeding from us, who affect to be his cordial ally, should not assume the shape of an insult, a menace, or of open invective, in a popular assembly like the House of Commons? Surely the spirit of conciliation should rather guide our counsels. The spirit of friendship should animate us, and should endeavor by our united efforts to see whether some solution of this difficulty could not be brought about. (Hear, hear.) Every European power, be it Roman Catholic or Protestant, must consider, that if the disruption of the Pope from Rome takes place, and that it is effected by force, disquiet and a most dangerous feeling will be produced in every nation in Europe. Statesmen, whether Roman Catholic or Protestant, cannot be insensible to the possibility of such a contingency; and, of them all, he who must feel the greatest anxiety on the subject, he who must meet the brunt of this difficulty the most directly, is the ruler of France. Well, then, I say this subject, of one that, of all others, should have caused the most friendly and confidential meaning to exist between France and this country; yet the noble Lord and those of his colleagues who have addressed us on the subject have imported into it a sort of personal feeling, and talk as if the French army had been led to Rome owing to the mere ambition of the Emperor. Now, if there be a fact with respect to which there is a general concurrence of opinion, I should have thought it was that the occupation of Rome by France—I do not now care to enter into a discussion as to whether it was a political mistake or not, was an act, not of ambition on the part of the Emperor of the French, but one of self-defence; and that if the occupation had not taken place at the time at which it did, disorder, discontent, and revolutionary movements, which it alone prevented, might have been rife throughout Europe. The result of all these circumstances convinces me that we have not allowed ourselves in this question of Italy to see the two sides of the case—(hear, hear)—that France has viewed it from a different light, and, arriving at a different conclusion, has not seen her views received by us in that spirit of friendliness which the cordial alliance of the two countries would demand and would authorize. (Hear, hear.) It has led to constant misconception, embroilment, jealousy, and mistrust, and in all matters connected with Italy we are apparently opposed to that ally, with whose active co-operation we endeavor to secure the peace and administer the affairs of the world. (Cheers.) Let me remind the House that the policy of France and Italy has been the same, and that they have both largely increased the Kingdom of Sardinia. With regard to the duchies in the centre of Italy, whatever was the original policy of the Emperor, he yielded, and did not insist upon it. With regard to the south, his policy has been the same as is avowed and declared by our own Minister. And with regard to the question of Rome, of difficulty to all, of immense difficulty to him, it is one which cannot be satisfactorily carried to a conclusion without the consent of this very ally whom we are irritating and insulting. (Cheers.) When we talk of retrenchment; when our analysis we find that our expenditure is not for the sake of self-defence; when our analysis we find that any fear of invasion is absolute illusion (cheers from below the gangway on the ministerial side); when we find that there is no material point which England wishes to assert and maintain; when we find that it comes to maintaining our influence in the councils of Europe, and that the councils of Europe practically mean only the councils of England and France, it ends in this—that we are arming against our cordial ally.—(A loud cheer from behind the right hon. gentleman.) Then, how is this? (The cheer repeated, and laughter from the ministerial benches.) When the expenditure is proposed, we are always assured—whether in speech from the throne or in the statement of the minister—that the cordial understanding between England and France is complete. (Cheers.) Theoretically it exists; practically we find we are always acting in a contrary sense. (Hear.) And to what has this led? It has led to England managing the affairs of the world, not by a cordial alliance with France, but by a new process, called the exercise of moral power. (Loud cheers.) What is this moral power, the exercise of which is now the policy of England? I will tell you what moral power means. It means warlike armaments in time of peace. It means garrisons doubled and trebled. It means squadrons turned into fleets, and, in an age of mechanical invention to which there is no assignable limit, it means a perpetual stimulus given to the study of the science of destruction. (Loud cheers.) That is moral power. (Cheers.)

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE BISHOPS AND ARCHBISHOPS OF IRELAND.

AT A MEETING HELD IN DUBLIN ON THE 6TH, 7TH, 8TH AND 9TH OF MAY, ON EDUCATION.

Resolved—That for the welfare of society in general, and of individuals in particular, religion should be the basis of education, and continued exertion made in schools to produce deep and lasting religious impressions on the minds of youths. That as in mixed schools, on account of the discordant elements assembled in them, religion and all religious practices are ignored during the greater part of the day, and the common instruction cannot be founded on religion, we cannot but consider them as unfit for Catholic children, and that, therefore, we petition Parliament for the introduction into Ireland of the denominational system, under which Catholic and other children may be educated, as in England, according to their religious principles, in separate schools. That our petition demand: 1st, The right of using religious with secular education, so that in the schools children may be always under the influence of religion. 2d, That Catholic elementary books, treating of all religious, moral and historical matters, be used in our schools. 3d, That the teachers be trained in Catholic training schools, and under Catholic professors. 4th, That Catholic training schools receive aid from Government, as in England. 5th, That Catholic Inspectors for Catholic schools be appointed on the recommendation of the Catholic Bishops. 6th, That no grants be made to any school in which proselytism is attempted. That, convinced of the importance of Catholic teachers being trained only in Catholic model schools we direct that no priest shall, after the first day of next term, send any person to be trained as a teacher, either in the central model school or in any other model school, or in any way co-operate with other patrons of the National Schools in sending, after that

date, teachers to be so trained; and that no teachers who shall be sent to be trained after that date in any model school, shall be employed as such by any priest, or with his consent. That in consequence of the gradual development of the evil tendencies of the model schools, and to mark still further our disapproval of the dangerous principles, similar to those of the Queen's Colleges, on which they are constituted, we direct that priests or religious shall not hereafter visit such schools even for the purpose of religious instruction or examination, nor otherwise countenance in any way the attendance at them of Catholic children. ON THE CHARITABLE BEQUESTS AMENDMENT BILL. That having examined a bill introduced into Parliament by Messrs. Hassard and Longfield, members for Waterford and Mallow, to amend the existing Charitable Bequest Act, we observe with regret that some of the clauses of that bill are in opposition to the freedom of Christian charity, and well calculated to dry up its sources, and also most detrimental to the interests of our public charitable institutions, which contribute so much to alleviate the burdens of the country, and to relieve distress and destitution. That we forward a petition to Parliament against that bill, and respectfully request our members to support our prayer. ON THE POOR LAWS. That, filled with deep compassion for the sufferings of the poor, and convinced that the existing Poor Laws are inadequate to provide for their proper relief, we petition Parliament for extensive changes and ameliorations in the whole relief system and its administration, so that the poor may be treated with a charitable regard to their wants, and measures adopted to meet or prevent the great destitution so often prevalent in this country. ON THE REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES. That the Catholic Church, while teaching that marriage is a sacrament, and watching over its sanctity and proper celebration, has always manifested the greatest anxiety for the registration of the names of the parties who contract it, and that several councils, and particularly that of Trent, have published salutary regulations on this matter. That in past times the operation of the penal laws rendered it extremely difficult, and frequently impossible, to carry out the wishes of the Church in Ireland, or to preserve parochial books for registration. That since the penal laws have been relaxed, the Bishops of Ireland have frequently adopted measures to secure the proper registration of marriages, and that a special enactment thereon was made in the Synod of Thurles. That continuing to enforce the wise intentions of the Church, we undertake to have forthwith a uniform system of registration introduced into each parish, and that we shall order books, with printed headings, to be prepared for that purpose. That in a bill for the registration of marriages, lately introduced into Parliament, there are clauses contrary to the discipline and practice of the Catholic Church, which, if adopted, would produce injurious effects; and that as it is proposed in this bill to compel, under severe penalties, Catholic priests to act as government registrars of marriages without asking their previous consent, we consider such a proposal as unconstitutional and opposed to the rights of the subject. That registrars of Catholic marriages kept according to the prescriptions of our Synods and meetings, are quite sufficient for all civil and ecclesiastical purposes of registration, and that we are prepared to give every facility to the Government to obtain from them any required information. ON SECRET SOCIETIES AND UNLAWFUL ASSOCIATIONS. That we have heard with deep regret that in some parts of the country persons have been known to administer unlawful oaths, and to entice foolish men to enter secret associations dangerous to religion and society. That we earnestly, and with all paternal affection, warn Catholics against all such combinations, whether bound by oath or otherwise, and especially against those that have for object to spread a spirit of revolution which, in other lands, is now producing such disastrous results. That while we warn our people against those unlawful associations, we cannot be blind to the many injustices they suffer and the manifest inequality before the law which inspires some individuals with a spirit of alienation from authority and of resistance to public order, leading in some cases to crimes which we and all good men deplore. ON THE PROTESTANT ESTABLISHMENT. That we are firmly convinced that the cordial recognition of paternal rule which inspires every individual in the state with love for the laws and public institutions of the country never will take place in Ireland as long as Protestant ascendancy is maintained by a church establishment to which Irish Catholics are forced to contribute, and from which they receive nothing in return but insult and dishonor, and that, therefore, the exemption of Catholics from all taxation for the benefit of the Protestant Church, is an absolutely essential condition for the perfect union of all Irishmen, and for the growth of that respect which is due to the law, and to those who are charged with its administration. ON THE PREVAILING DISTRESS. That mindful of the obligation which devolves on us by virtue of our sacred office, to have a special care of the poor, we cannot separate without expressing our deepest sympathy for large numbers of people who, in certain localities, are now suffering the direct distress, amounting in some cases to actual starvation. That we exhort them to accept this severe visitation with humble submission to the Divine will, and in their affliction to turn with all their hearts to their Heavenly Father who, whether He kilneth or giveth life, doth all for our salvation, and chastiseth those whom He loves. That they may be the more effectually induced to look up to Him from whom all good proceeds, and to seek at His hands a blessing upon the fruits of the earth, and that sufficiency which has been denied them during the past two years, we invite our clergy to offer up the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass in their churches for this intention on the Rogation days next coming, and to recite in public supplication on the same days, the Litany of the Saints according to the ancient usages of the Church. We also wish that until the quarter tense of September they will add to Mass to the prayers of the day the Collect, Secret and Post Communion, pro tempore tribulationis. That we take this occasion to tender the expressions of our warmest gratitude to many beneficent persons who, not only at home, but in England, America, France, and other countries, have largely contributed to feed the starving poor of this land, and who, besides alleviating the distress which afflicts our people, have afforded the consolation of a sympathy denied by those who have charge of the temporal government of the country. That we fondly hope that, when it shall please Divine Providence to entrust the guidance of public affairs to statesmen wiser and more humane than those who now direct the councils of her most gracious Majesty, such changes shall be made in the laws as may give greater security to industrious tenants, and that such works of public utility shall be inaugurated as may quicken the enterprise of the nation, and thus avert the periodical recurrence of those calamities which afflict the people whom God has entrusted in our pastoral care. That we cause our petitions on the Poor Law, on Education, on the Registration of Marriages Bill, and on the Charitable Bequest Bill, to be printed, and send copies of them to our representatives, earnestly requesting of them to support the prayers therein contained.

DEATH OF THE REV. WILLIAM TRACEY, P.P. OF KILCOCK AND OLCOURRY, COUNTY KILDARE.—With feelings of deep regret we have to announce the death of the Rev. William Tracey, P.P. of the united parishes of Kilcock and Olcourry, in the county of Kildare, and brother to Daniel Tracey, Esq., solicitor of Cork-hill, Dublin, which event took place on Sunday, the 15th inst., at Hortland House, the residence of J. H. Peart, Esq., J.P., where he resided during his last illness. Language cannot portray the heart-felt grief of his afflicted flock for their irreparable loss, or depict the character of the man who now lies amongst them in the arms of death, and where, for thirty-two years, he ministered to their wants with unceasing assiduity. His remains will be interred on Wednesday in a temporary resting-place in one of the splendid chapels of the parish until the new chapel of Kilcock, is consecrated, which he was building, and which he hoped the Lord would leave him to see finished in the splendid style in which it was begun, but an all-wise Providence decreed it otherwise, and called him to Himself, where we all hope he is in the receipt of his final reward in the glory of Heaven.

The Rev. Daniel Gerahy, P.P., Ardruhan, acknowledges having received the sum of £100, with interest from the executors of the late lamented John Martin of Tullyra Castle, for the erection of his new church at Labane.—Galway Vindicator.

A short time ago an act of most disinterested charity was performed by a gentleman connected with the town of Dingle. The ladies of the convent there had been for some time endeavoring to get a small portion of land to the rear of their present premises, but were unable to procure it, until Mr. S. M. Hussey, who is the owner of the house and domain of Tarranahills, generously handed over to them a large and valuable kitchen garden which formed part of his property, at a nominal rent of 6d. a year.—The land is at present in the possession of Mr. E. Day Stokes, who occupies the house and domain, but his term will soon expire, and thenceforward it will belong to the Sisters of Mercy.

Some time last year we had the satisfaction of announcing that Miss Clarissa Hussey, of Woodville Terrace, Cork, had given the magnificent donation of £2,100 towards the erection of a new Catholic church in Dingle, her native town. This generous subscription enabled the contractors, Messrs. William Collier, of Dingle, and A. Crobie, of Tralee, to commence the building at once, and since then considerable progress has been made in the works. Lately, however, additional funds were required for its completion, and on learning this Miss Hussey immediately forwarded a second contribution of £1,000.

The directors of the Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford Railway at their last meeting, let the contract for the works up to Gorey, and gave directions to the contractor, Mr. Edwards, to proceed with them with all possible expedition. Mr. Fishbourne, the arbitrator, has already held his sitting, and the company are in a position to take immediate possession of the land.

STARVED TO DEATH.—A correspondent of the Irishman writes:—'One death from starvation, which cannot, at all events be contradicted, has already taken place at Cape Clear Island, here. The starvation hereabouts was so great, that special correspondence from the Cork Examiner was sent down, who made his report in that journal. In consequence of this the Poor Law Commissioners sent down Mr. Horsley, who went over Cape Clear, and examined each individual family's state. He admitted that the state of the people was worse than in 1847. At the meeting of the Board of Guardians, on Thursday, the 22nd inst., the case was brought before their notice (Mr. Horsley present,) when it was decided to send mail at once to the Island. A ton of meal was sent and Mr. O'Donovan, Bessy, as temporary relieving officer, went to distribute it. Amongst the families visited, both by Mr. Horsley and the gentleman who accompanied him (Mr. McCarthy Downing being one), as well as the special commissioner of the Examiner, who preceded them, was the family of Thomas Ryan; and it was admitted on all hands, that some of these were likely to die of starvation before any relief could be afforded. This prediction was verified, for in three days time, one of his children, a little girl, was dead when Mr. O'Donovan was distributing the relief. Mr. O'Donovan immediately reported the death to the Sub-Inspector of Police here, upon which Coroner Limerick visited the island; and Dr. Robinson having made a post mortem examination of the girl, the following verdict was found:—'That said deceased, on the 23rd inst., at Cape Clear, in the county of Cork, died from want and starvation.—PAUL LIMERICK, Coroner.

GOING TO RUIN.—English rule is working out in Ireland that pastoral consummation Lord Carlisle prays for—that our country should become the 'fruitful mother'—not of strong men and comely women, but 'flocks and herds.' We have heard, for example, that one priest in the West of Ireland is in treaty for a ship to take himself and his parishioners wholesale to Queensland! In Ulster itself the blight of misery and beggary is spreading. But, indeed, it has been so for years. Three years ago, a gentleman intimately acquainted with Ulster, wrote:—'For more than twenty years,' he says, 'I have been in the habit of paying annual visits to the province of Ulster, which boasts, and not without reason, of its industrious and self-reliant population; on the present occasion I have conversed with many of the farmers of Donegal, and not even in the calamitous times of 1847, '48, and '49, did I witness such marked evidence of what I shall call despondency, for want of a more significant term to convey the feeling, which was exhibited even by tenants whose landlords had made no sign in the direction of eviction. "Entirely recently," said an intelligent man of his class, "we thought our tenant-right was secure, from long custom, as if it had the guarantee of an Act of Parliament: on the fate of this many of us have purchased one-holdings with the savings of years; but we now find that we have no security, and that the law is on the side of the landlord. Under these circumstances, it is not likely that we shall remain at the mercy of men who have no hesitation in dispossessing a good tenant, provided they can make money by the transaction; and before the summer you will see many of the farms in this county deserted by those who have paid large sums to secure themselves in certain possession of the lands upon which they have since expended both capital and labour." We know not how many thousands of the best blood of the country have quitted Ulster since the above was written; but we know that shortly after fifteen hundred emigrated suddenly from the wilds of Donegal; and our readers do not need to be told how many recently fled from the tyranny of Glenewagh. An so everywhere through Ireland does this deadly blight extend: the fruit of the beneficent operation of British rule.—Irishman.

The Kilkenny Monitor says:—'Throughout Monday night (19th inst.) a perfect torrent of rain poured down upon the district surrounding our city for some miles. It was, perhaps, the heaviest rain which has fallen for many years. The Nora is much swollen, but not so much as it would have been had the heavy rain extended towards the Slievebloom and Slieve-murphy hills. Four or five times within the last six months, the water has risen at Black-mill so high as to have been some feet deep in the ground floors of the houses for days together.'

HARVEST PROSPECTS.—Another week of splendid weather (the Sligo Champion says) has given visible progress to the crops in Leitrim, Roscommon and Mayo; and it gives us sincere gratification to be able to announce that all our reports speak in the highest terms of the appearance of the crops. One of our correspondents states, that 'there has not been so cheering a prospect these five years.' Yesterday evening we had some rain, and never was it more welcome.

CORK.—The weather has not been at all of the favourable character this week that we had to report on last Saturday. A change of the most disagreeable nature took place on Monday, and the rain that fell with such violence on that day continued with but occasional intermission for several days, accompanied by occasional high winds, and at several periods by a low temperature, most unseasonable. To-day (Saturday) is almost the first fine day we had for the week, and the mild temperature proper to the season seems to have returned. As may be supposed, the effect of the bad weather has been to greatly interfere with farm labour and agricultural operations generally. However, if the geniality of the season has only been partially interrupted by the past week's bad weather, and if the weather continues as it promises to-day, the injury done for the past few days will be insignificant.—*Cork Examiner*.

GALWAY.—The weather, though variable and moist is favorable to vegetation, and the general aspect of the country is all that could be desired. Early-sown cereals promise well, and potatoes planted in due time look healthy and vigorous. It is generally believed, however, that there is a serious disease in the extent of land under tillage, as compared with last year, especially on this side the Shannon. There will be found to be a falling off of at least a third in wheat and oats; and it is unnecessary to observe that the unfavorable character of the season prevented many of the small farmers from planting their usual amount of potatoes. These are facts which should not be lost sight of; and we trust that steps will be taken accordingly by those who undertake the responsibility of managing, in any degree, the food of the country.—*Western Star*.

Downs.—Turnip sowing is progressing with much briskness, and the weather could not be more favorable for bringing the soil to a proper till. The potato crop, which looks remarkably well, is being moulded where the plants are in an advanced state. The weather for the last eight or ten days has been everything the farmer could desire. Heat and moisture, the two elements of vegetation, have prevailed largely, and perhaps at no former period have the crops presented a more promising appearance at this season.—*Downpatrick Recorder*.

CARLOW.—The weather during the past week, although changeable, has been most favorable for farming operations, and beneficial to the growing crops. On Monday night the rain came down in torrents; Wednesday was cold and wintry and in the early part of the day some smart hail showers fell, but since then we have had refreshing rain and sunshine alternately. The crops generally look well, and promise an early harvest.—*Sentinel*.

THE O'DONOGHUE, M.P., AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.—The following is a copy of the address intended for presentation to the O'Donoghue, M.P., at the forthcoming banquet in the town of Thurles:—

Sir—You are Welcome—a thousand times Welcome amongst us.—We are proud of you as our representative; and we can but feebly express the deep sentiments of attachment and admiration which you have won not only from us but from the People of all Ireland.

Three times you have done us the honor to become our representative. Three times we have confided to your hands the guardianship of our dearest interests. We sent you very young, to plead the cause of our misgoverned Country—to advocate her rights and independence, amongst strangers in a hostile senate. Never was trust fulfilled with greater fidelity, never was difficult task performed with greater skill. The position was dangerous and difficult, but your own high sense of honor, your ardent patriotism, and your great talents supplied your want of age and experience.

We followed your footsteps with great anxiety as you entered that arena of politics where so many promises had been broken, so many pledges violated, so many principles trampled on, so many constitutions betrayed, where honor and public faith and the national cause had been bartered for personal or self-aggrandizement. We saw the dangers that beset you on one side and the other. But we also saw in your person a guarantee of success. We saw in you a prince of our own people—the descendant of a long line of illustrious Irish Chieftains in whose veins flowed noble blood from a period long beyond the dawn of history, whose name was the symbol of honor and chivalry in times when Ireland had her own, and the sun which lit up her hills, rose and set above a free nation and a happy land. We saw in you the impress of all the greatness and independence of your noble race—we saw in you the inheritor of all the patriotism that moved the hearts of your sires and your kindred in days gone by.

Your career has been as brilliant as your anticipations were sanguine. You have represented us truly, faithfully, nobly—you have represented our sentiments and aspirations—you have represented the nationality of the people of Ireland. We feel honored in having a representative so talented, so eloquent, so powerful in debate, so firm in principle, so chivalrous in sentiment, so patriotic in heart; so fearless in maintaining the great cause of Irish independence and religious freedom, so indifferent to the frowns and smiles of English factious, so disdainful of the allurements and terrors of Whigs and Tories. In your hands we know that neither the interests nor the honor of our country will suffer, nor the sentiments of our people be ever misrepresented.

The present government true to that policy by which England has for centuries ruled this country, having allured you from your duty, has basely attempted to depress you in the estimation of your country by depriving you, under a trifling pretext, of the commission of the peace. But you can well afford to look with utter indifference on such petty jealousy. Whilst patriotism elevates and truth enlightens your conduct no efforts of foreign enmity can degrade or darken your name. Such attempts the judgment of your countrymen will reverse, and the gratitude of the people of Ireland will frustrate. Grateful Ireland will adorn your memory with a reputation which government officials cannot blacken, it will surround your name with a halo of honor which no court debasement can ever darken.

The government has excluded you from a seat in the Petty Sessions Court, but we pledge ourselves that you shall have a seat in the British senate, in spite of government, as long as it shall please you to be styled our representative, and we further pledge ourselves that as a mark of the attachment and regard we entertain for yourself and of our confidence in the course you have always pursued in your public career, we will not allow any of the expenses of the election to fall upon you. And may God grant you a long life for the good of Ireland, to adorn her with your eloquence, to work for her with your talents, and guide her by your wisdom to a happy and a glorious destiny.

A KIND LANDLORD.—A few days ago Captain Blake Foster, of Galway, visited his property at Ballykeale, county Clare, which had fallen into his possession some time ago by the demise of his father-in-law, Henry Comerford, Esq. Having spent a few days amongst his tenants, he encouraged them with the bright hopes of a paternal solicitude, and bid them hope for a better future. He has given money to his steward to drain portions of his immense bog, and this principally in order to give employment to the poor of Kiltenera and neighborhood, many of whom, though not on his own property, are now applicants to the Kiltenera Relief Committee. He has also ordered other improvements on his property for the same laudable purpose. A tenant, Mr. Martin Gully, whom he is allowing for walking off a craggy portion of his farm, has eight to ten men employed daily, who are earning from 16 to 18 pence a day. To provide against a future want of fuel, he has thrown open his extensive bog to the people, and particularly the poor, and he has given unlimited liberty all the winter and spring to the entire neighborhood to cut down his beautiful wood for firing, which has been at that locality the dismal cry of *fuel famine*.—*Clare Journal*.

A MOST RASCALLY LAND AGENT.—We copy the following from the Limerick Reporter. We regret that we cannot give the name of this "Valentine McQuibb."—A large landholder, and a thoroughly independent man, has given us the following shocking statement of facts:—A poor tenant in Clare was demanded the half year's rent, due on the 23rd of March, on the day following, he made every effort to make up the rent, and he succeeded in doing so; but, as to time, he was a few days late when he presented himself to the agent. Tremblingly he approached the individual who was to receive the rent. Smiles and thanks he did not expect; but he hoped for simple justice. He had left home at dawn, and had not breakfasted. The rent was only £9 some odd shillings; but in order that he should not be tempted to "break bulk," he made up £10, and for this sum he obtained a £10 note. He handed the note to the agent, expecting a receipt and the change. What was his astonishment when he was told that there was no balance coming to him?—that he was fined the balance because he did not come in due time with the rent! Remonstrance was vain. The poor man walked out of the presence of the agent, not having one penny in his pocket to purchase food; he walked back to his poor farm in Clare, having fasted from morning till night.

THE MURDER OF MR. FITZGERALD.—Two parties have been arrested on the charge of conspiring to murder Mr. Fitzgerald. One of these held about four acres of land under Mr. Fitzgerald, which, it is said, was to have been taken away from him in the process of squaring farms. The other is a publican, and lives in Kilmallock; of both these men the police entertained suspicion. Yesterday, the clerk of Mr. Whittaker, the Limerick gunsmith, was brought into Kilmallock, and fully identified the publican as the party who accompanied Beckham, the man now in custody, on the occasion of the purchase of the pistols. He states it was Delany paid for the pistols. While they were in the shop Beckham seems to have indulged his thievish propensities, for on searching his trunk a curious antique pistol was found which had been missed on that occasion from Mr. Whittaker's shop, which was identified by the clerk.—*Cork Examiner*.

LIMERICK, May 24.—The coroner's inquest in the above case was resumed at Kilmallock to-day, having been adjourned from Saturday last, and resulted in the following verdict:—"We, the coroner's jury, find that the late Francis Fitzgerald came by his death from the effects of two gunshot wounds inflicted on him, the said Francis Fitzgerald, on Friday, the 15th instant, in the townland of Garronee, and liberties of Kilmallock, and county of Limerick, and the first shot was fired by Thomas Beckham, aided and abetted by another person not yet known; and we find willful murder against Thomas Beckham."

GROSS OUTRAGE.—Carlingford, County Louth, 22d May.—As Thomas Brown, of Mullabane, farmer and land bailiff to J. K. Mulholland, was returning to his home from this town on the night of the 20th instant, he was overtaken by several men, who knocked him down, kicked him, and beat him in a most savage manner, inflicting several cuts on his head and face, which would, from the nature of the wounds, seem to have been inflicted with the heels of their shoes. Brown's life is in danger, and the only motive assigned for the outrage is, that he some time previously prevented parties from carrying away the seawrack.

A correspondent informs us that a strange and fatal disorder has made its appearance among the cattle in the neighbourhood of Ballibay. Two of his own cows were affected, and the remedies were resorted to without success. The disease lays hold of the cattle in the field; they sometimes drop off their feet, and are not able to rise again. The system retains its natural warmth for a few days, when a degree of coolness comes over the frame, and they gradually expire.—*Belfast News-Letter*.

Dudley Oliver has performed an act of praiseworthy liberality towards the tenants on his property, near Dunmore, in this county—having instructed his agent to make a reduction in the rents now paying of ten per cent., by reason of the failure in last year's crop, and the present condition of the tenant classes.—*Tuan Herald*.

A respectable farmer living near Killarney, named Hugh Falvey, died the other day at the advanced age of 115 years, leaving 11 children, 70 grandchildren, and 30 great-grandchildren. On the day of his death he was able to read the newspapers.

The Canadian steamers which call at Lough Foyle every Friday and their way to Quebec from Liverpool, being crowded to their utmost capacity by emigrants, a new line of splendid steamers has been put on from Cork. The first steamer, the *St. George*, was announced to sail of the 23rd ult., from Queenstown, to be followed by other equally desirable vessels. It is understood also that the directors of the Galway line have offered to make Quebec the Atlantic port instead of New York.

Thanks to the unwearied exertions and persevering labors of Mr. Michael Considee, there is now every likelihood that the monument raised to the memory of the Liberator, in this town, will shortly be brought to a point of completion. The delay that has arisen since the completion of the column was owing altogether to the failure of the two first blocks of stone that were taken from the quarry; but now that a third has been found which will answer or the statue, and which is at present in the hands of the sculptor, the committee are sanguine that no further obstruction will be offered to the due and proper execution of the work. We have authority for stating also that the sum Mr. Considee promised to raise for the payment of the sculptor will shortly be in the hands of the treasurer, and that no time will be lost in getting the other arrangements perfected in a satisfactory manner.—*Clare Journal*.

Mr. Patrick Sheehy and Mr. John Norton, trolling for pike, near Derry Castle, on Lough Derg, recently became entangled (as they thought) in a rock, it blowing at the time a very stiff breeze; on letting the cot drift back, to get their line clear, they were surprised by a pill, which nearly took the rod from Mr. Norton's hand, and at the same time drew out all the wheel-line they had, which was about thirty yards. After all the line was run out, they were obliged to pull the cot in the direction the fish went, which happened fortunately, to be with the wind. After two hours hard work, sometimes pulling after him, and at other times coming within a few yards of him they succeeded in getting him into shallow water when they both jumped out and brought to land the largest pike ever taken in this lake, his weight being ninety pounds; his length five feet eight inches. The bait he took was a common brass shoe-lift.—*Limerick Chronicle*.

FRANZEL SUICIDE.—A shocking occurrence took place on Wednesday, at the house No. 12 Grant's-row, Dublin, in which a poor man of the name of Patrick Kenny, committed self-destruction, in consequence, as it is stated, of the pressure of extreme want. It appeared that he could not get employment since last December, and, as a consequence, himself and family were reduced to great distress, which was aggravated by his son being laid up for eight months with a bad sore leg. Wednesday evening the deceased was in a most desponding state as he lay ill on a wretched bed. His wife and daughter went out of the room, and during their absence he got out of bed, and took a knife from a self, and returned to where he had been lying, and thrust the knife through the right side of the chest. His son, on going to ascertain what was the matter, observed the knife in the chest of his father, who expired in a few minutes. The body awaits a coroner's inquest.

There is a rumor in Galway that an election for the county is not improbable, as Sir Thomas Burke may not again present himself for re-election. In that case it is said that Lord Dunkellin will offer himself for the representation.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.—"Un fils de Marie" writes from the Irish College, Paris, a letter full of earnest sympathy for his poor countrymen in Ireland, and an eloquent denunciation of their oppressors. The following are his concluding passages:—"Ireland herself is her only hope—the charitable of Ireland, the noble, honest hearts of Ireland—every one she has to-day that loves justice, nationality, truth, in the true sense of these words. These are the hope of Ireland and Ireland's poor; and we will say it, how have these been deceived? What a frightful abandonment of duty has not Ireland seen, when she finds her children at home and abroad to-day as they are! Yet, it is impossible to deny it. If there were not the greatest abandonment of duty—a dead, silent morality—a disregard of justice, and the loss of every energy—injustice could never have triumphed as it has done; Ireland could not find itself as it is, on the brink of ruin; its children at home would not be starving, nor abroad despised, as they generally are, and exposed to all the dangers of poor outcasts, for whom nobody cares. There are in Ireland some deceived intentionally by the hereditary and sworn enemies of their faith, their country, and their very name; just as if they could hope any good from those whose actions are enlightened by no principle of justice. Ah! how little do they know them, or if they know some who tell them such, and whom they believe, these themselves are deceived. That is a part of the system; they must have some and many who are deceived, or they could not succeed.—There are others who have sold their honesty, their character, and themselves, who are neither Christians or men but in name, and who believe that there is no such thing as justice in the relations of men. How many of these monsters of humanity have that peasantry of Ireland who starve to death with; but after all, for the nation they are the less dangerous. There are then, no small party in Ireland—those of no energy, of no principle, of no strength within themselves springing into hope and work for their country; who have given themselves to their private interests and pleasures; who seek everywhere self, and spread round them the poisonous atmosphere of selfishness and despair, as if despair were an excuse for the want of charity, their love for their country, and their starving people. This is all an abandonment of duty—a cold sense of religion—and a life unworthy of natural men, much less of Christians. We are growing cold in charity; it must be, when we are thus growing cold in duty; and if it continue, we may expect for one thing or another. We will lose Ireland, its faith, and its nationality; the hope that came vigorous and fresh from the blood of our martyred forefathers shall die with us, and we have a terrible judgment.

"To-day is the hope of Ireland; and that hope is in the union of her sons, in their peace, in their ceaseless labor to remove the starving poor; they have then to struggle against these terrible evils that threaten ruin to the country, worse than the sword of the fanatic or the torture of the tyrant. And what is Ireland doing? Our energies are paralyzed by disunion, and our feelings bittered by dissensions; a few are speaking for the poor, the enemies are laughing, the careless sneering at our misfortune, the nation doing nothing. Is this patriotism—are the men who cause these things honest men—do they love their country? If things continue, they will soon be murdered, and the pale spectres of the starved will reproach them with the name. It is true they have not caused, but they have not prevented it, and by their dissensions they have kept others from doing it. It is time for us to learn sense, and no long appeals are necessary to-day for any honest heart to see the necessity of the closest union among all who love Ireland. Why, then, is there not a great organization commencing in Dublin, spreading through the provinces, and entering into every parish, like some beautiful growth in nature that lives in the open day, and is the sign of God's goodness, which will be the channel of the love, the nationality, the charity, the humanity, of every honest heart in Ireland to the poor victims of the greatest wrongs that human feeling ever wept? Let it diffuse true life at home, and excite the sympathy of the world with the history of our wrongs. In the name of the poor who starve, we will await this hope. Ah! it is a cold and wretched heart in Ireland to-day that will turn from it."

The Duke of Devonshire has signified his intention to remit 20 per cent. of the past year's rent to the numerous tenantry on his lordship's Irish estates.

Francis A. Trench, Esq., like some other good landlords, is behaving with marked liberality towards several of his tenants at Dallycoomer, near Nenagh. Seed oats to the value of £400 has been, during the past month, supplied to their tenants in the parish of Carrigaholt, by Henry S. Burton, Esq., and Percival Westby, Esq.

THE MAGISTRACY.—The following gentlemen have been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the respective counties following, viz.: Edward William O'Brien, of Cahirmoyle, Newcastle West, for the county of Limerick; the Rev. John Dearty, of Killagher Rectory, Dunkenedy, Donegal, for the county of Donegal; and Marcus Moloney, of Kiltannon Farm, Tulla, Limerick, for the county of Clare.

The Rev. Mr. Power, C. C., denounced in forcible language to his congregation at Carrick-on-Suir, on Sunday last, the murder which had been committed at Glenbowser.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.—CORK, May 26.—About seven o'clock this morning a terrific boiler explosion took place at the patent spinning mill and cordage factory a short distance from the village of Douglas. The factory is one of the most extensive in the Kingdom, and is owned by Messrs. Wallis and Pollock.—The explosion occurred while the men were connecting the engine with the water-wheel, it being worked by both steam and water power. The fire was confined to the eastern portion of the premises, where there was a large quantity of both manufactured and un-manufactured hemp. In a few hours the fire was got under. Property and machinery to the extent of several thousands of pounds have been destroyed. The premises were insured, but to what amount is not known. Four men were injured, but, except a fireman their injuries are not serious.

SPECIAL COMMISSION.—A Special Commission has been issued to try the men accused of murder in the County of Ireland. It will be presided over by Judge Fitzgerald and Baron Deasy, and will commence its sitting probably about the 16th of June. The government press are greatly gratified by this display of activity, and expect the best consequences to result from it. The Special Commission, they say, is a famous engine for striking terror and pacifying the country.

GREAT BRITAIN

THE WESTERN DISTRICT.—As will be seen by our Roman correspondence, His Holiness, at a Consistory holden the 21st instant, had conferred on the Rev. James Gray, the Episcopal See of Ipsolis in partibus, as Coadjutor to the Right Rev. Dr. Murdoch, Bishop of Castabala, and V. A. of the Western District of Scotland.—*Weekly Register*.

SPREAD OF CATHOLICISM IN ENGLAND.—In the year 1829 there were only 449 Roman Catholic chapels in Great Britain, there are now 1,019; in 1829 there were 447 priests, there are now 1,388; in 1829 there were no colleges, convent, or monasteries, there are now 12 colleges, 50 monasteries, and 103 convents. There are more priests in Britain, proportionately to Catholics, than even in Ireland.

A Roman altar, in an excellent state of preservation was recently found by some laborers who were digging near the city walls of Chester, and behind the Corn exchange. The altar is of the old red sandstone and measures twenty-eight inches in height. There are four rows of letters, in such a state that the whole inscription will be easily translated. A quantity of Saxon silver coins were recently discovered at Chester which are now being sketched for the Journal of the Numismatic Society. Among them are some of the reign of Edward the Elder, A. D. 901 and 925.

The United Service Gazette of the 24th May says:—We have been informed that Lord Monck has applied for, and has been granted the following articles of army clothing, for the service of the Provincial forces: 7,500 Artillery tunics and trousers, 1,500 Cavalry do., 26,000 Infantry do., 6,500 Rifle do., 42,500 shakos, new pattern, 7,500 Busbies 1500 forage caps. The total amount of this supply will be upwards of 90,000.

GLASGOW CELTIC SOCIETY.—FOURTH NATIONAL GATHERING.—The fourth national gathering of the Glasgow Celtic Society commenced on Thursday, in the Upper College Park. The directors and competitors assembled in St. Enoch square at half-past ten o'clock, and marched to the park, the procession being headed by 17 pipers. Amongst the gentlemen present were Colonel Campbell, of Skipton, president of the society; J. W. McGregor, Esq., vice-president; Captain McQueen, Edinburgh; Captain Sinclair, Glenbeg; Captain Campbell, Glendaruel; Captain Dewar, Haliburton; T. H. Armstrong, Esq., Manchester; Duncan Smith, Esq., Collector Campbell, Greenock; the directors of the Society, &c. The weather was delightful, but the turn out of spectators was not so numerous as we expected. The games, which were conducted with great regularity, were brought to a conclusion about half-past four the spectators being perfectly delighted with the day's proceedings. The Highland dancing and bagpipe playing were extremely good, the various performers being frequently applauded. The games were also a complete success, and created a considerable degree of interest in consequence, no doubt, of the determined manner in which the competitors exerted themselves to gain the prizes. As an instance of this, a new competitor from Dunkeld threw the heavy hammer upwards of 80 feet. The games were continued yesterday, and will be again resumed to-day at eleven o'clock, the procession starting from St. Enoch square, at half-past ten. We understand that on Thursday an Irish Celt, named Michael McGaffrey, carried off most of the prizes in the athletic games, competing successfully at "throwing the hammer," "tossing the caber," and other peculiarly Highland sports.—*Glasgow Free Press*.

IRISH MANUFACTURE AT THE EXHIBITION.—In an article on the International Exhibition the *Times* contains the following:—"The English portions of the gallery floors are now sufficiently completed to deserve notice from visitors, and we can especially commend the collection of textile fabrics in the south gallery. It is evident, from the comparatively deserted state of these galleries, that the ladies, at least, are not aware that there is a display of shawls, silks, brocades, ribands, and laces such as has never yet been brought together in this country. Nottingham and Limerick show the most exquisite lace. As a whole, however, the Irish collections carry off the palm both for fineness of work and richness of design and, judging from the progress made within the last few years, Ireland bids fair to gain a greater reputation for its lacework than even Valenciennes or Brussels."

A WELSH TRAGEDY.—About ten days ago the wife of Mr. George Ward, a printer in Welshpool, Montgomeryshire, was arrested on the charge of robbing a draper's shop in the same town. The search which the police made at her house resulted in the discovery of a large quantity of stolen property, and further inquiries showed that the robbery of this shop by the prisoner had been conducted very systematically, and had been carried on for a very long time; and the police also took into their custody the mother of Mrs. Ward, who was charged with receiving some of this property, knowing it to be stolen. Both prisoners were taken before the mayor and committed for trial, heavy bail being taken for their appearance.—Information of this circumstance was communicated to Mr. Ward, who occupies a highly respectable position in the town, and it was observed that he became very desponding and nervous. On Tuesday morning, the neighborhood in which he lived was aroused by the alarming cries of his wife, who lives with them. She ran out into the street, imploring assistance, as her uncle and aunt had cut their throats. On the arrival of the neighbors, it was found quite correct. Both had dreadful wounds on their throats, and the medical man expressed great doubts as to their recovery. At present they remain in a lingering state, in charge of the police. It is rumored that both had previously arranged to commit suicide together, but the cries heard by some of the neighbors would seem to show that the woman was not a willing party, and that Ward intended to cut his wife's throat, and then cut his own.

BLACK RAIN.—A Carlisle correspondent of the *Glasgow Herald* mentions that one evening lately, between six and seven o'clock after several hours' rain, sudden darkness came on and continued for ten or fifteen minutes, during which time it rained pouring. Immediately after the pools and currents on the highways were observed to have an inky scum on the surface. The black substance stained the land readily, but the stain was easily washed off.—In several instances articles which were being bleached at the time were stained, as if a dark dye had been thrown upon them. The phenomenon in all probability would not be entirely local, and it would be interesting to know the range of the black rain.

DISEASED CATTLE.—In a report just issued by the Registrar-General of Scotland he calls the attention of the public to the fact that ever since pleuro-pneumonia broke out among the cattle of that country a few years since, the returns of mortality have shown that carbuncle, a disease formerly very rare, has become comparatively common. Dr. Livingstone observed in Africa that if the flesh of animals who die from pleuro-pneumonia is eaten it causes carbuncle in the persons who eat it, and that neither boiling nor roasting the flesh, cooking it in any way, gets rid of the poison. It is true that if such cattle are ever sold for food they are killed before they fall victims to the disease naturally, but still the poison is in them.

We are informed that Borrowes Kelly, Esq., of Strabally, has been appointed to the office of Clerk of the Peace of the Queen's County, by the Right Hon. J. W. Fitzpatrick, *Custos Rotulorum*.—*Leinster Express*.

THE WANT OF SMALL FIRMS.—It is said that in the Vale of Evesham a very blight has fallen upon the fruit-trees generally, and in particular places has completely destroyed all chance of crops. In Bengworth and on the eastern and exposed sides of the town the greater injury has been done, and the cherries and damson blms appear to suffer the worst attacks. In some places the trees are quite shrivelled up, and sapless and withering, as though a blast from a hot furnace had swept across them, and the severity of the blight has gone in belts of varying widths across some of the plantations. The common green caterpillar is the insect working so destructively. In the more favored localities there is still a fair average crop in a growing and vigorous state.—*Worcestershire Chronicle*.

A frightful accident happened on the 16th May, on the London, Chatham and Dover Railway, to the train leaving Victoria station, at ten minutes past seven. The train ran off the line at a place called Ospringe-place, near Faversham. At this spot there is a high embankment, down which the carriages fell. Two persons were killed and several other passengers were dangerously hurt.

LIVERPOOL IRISH PATRIOTIC SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members of this society was held at the North Pole Inn, Great Oxford-street, on Sunday evening last, for the purpose of electing officers &c. and making arrangements for the inaugural dinner which took place on Tuesday evening, 27th inst., at the same place.

Mr. F. M'Phillips, Chairman of the Provisional Committee, occupied the chair. On the motion of Mr George Smyth, seconded by Mr O'Donnell, A. Commins, Esq. LL.D. Barrister-at-Law was unanimously elected President.

Having been duly proposed and seconded, Mr. M'DAlton was elected to fill the office of Vice-President; Mr J L'Estrange treasurer; Messrs C O'Donnell, R J Campion, and R Lawrence, trustees; Messrs George Smyth and Francis M'Phillips, honorary secretaries.

The meeting separated after transacting some other business of a formal character. The inaugural dinner, as mentioned above, took place on Tuesday, 27th May. Shortly after seven o'clock the company sat down to an excellent repast, comprising most of the good things of the season. Mr F M'Phillips occupied the chair, and R J Campion, Esq. the vice chair.

The cloth having been removed, letters of apology were read from several of the most prominent members of the society, regretting their inability to attend, that of the President, A. Commins, Esq. LL.D. B.A. pleading professional engagement. The usual loyal toasts having been duly honored, the Chairman in brief terms proposed the sentiment, 'Ireland as she ought to be.' The Vice-Chairman responded. The sentiment was warmly received. 'Civil and Religious Liberty' (Our Patriot Brothers in every land), 'Irish Genius and its Results,' were severally proposed and responded to. The toast of the evening, 'The Liverpool Irish Patriotic Society—may its Success be equal to the anticipations of its Founders,' was briefly prefaced by the Chairman. 'Our Patriot Dead,' responded to by Mr G. Smyth; 'The Town and Trade of Liverpool,' to which Mr H Smith responded; 'The Chairman,' 'Vice-Chairman,' 'The Ladies,' 'The Press,' 'The Host and Hostess,' having been all duly honored, the company separated at a late hour.

The singing of several patriotic songs varied and enlivened the proceedings, and altogether an agreeable evening was spent.

UNITED STATES

CATHOLICS IN THE NAVY.—There is much complaint made in regard to the bigoted and cruel manner in which Catholics in the Navy are compelled to attend the services of denominations, the rites, ceremonies and doctrines of which they neither approve nor believe. One of the crew of the United States steamship Lancaster, in a communication dated 23, states that the persecution of the crew in this respect has not been that of a day, nor of a month, but has been a usual thing ever since the ship went into commission. Every person on board, no matter what his religious belief, was obliged to attend the religious services conducted by the ship's chaplain, and the anxious eyes of that gentleman were directed in particular to the Catholic portion of the crew. When the Lancaster arrived at the Mare Island Navy Yard, the marine guard, which was Catholic to a man, asked permission to attend the Sunday services at the Catholic church in Vallejo. The commandant granted it, and confirmed the grant by repeated promises. The guard was, of course, sure of attendance for once, at least; but when Sunday came and the conveyance was in readiness, the captain told them emphatically they could not go. On the following Easter Sunday they still refused to listen to the vulgar theology of the chaplain (whom the writer styles "an infuriated bigot"), being determined not to be dragged into tame submission in so momentous a matter. The indignant captain, calling them all, degraded them in an extravagant manner, and threatened them with a court-martial if they refused therefor to attend the regular services on board the ship.—*N. Y. Freeman*.

DECESS OF A PRIEST.—Rev. John M'Cosker, late chaplain of the 55th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, stationed at Port Royal, S.C., died on the 2d of June at the pastoral residence of the Church of the Annunciation, Philadelphia. He was born in Steuben, in the parish of Oracy, County Tyrone, Ireland.—*ib*.

On the 29th May, according to an official report from the Secretary of the Treasury, the Public Debt of the United States was \$191,445,984, at an average interest of 4.35 per cent. This explicit statement ought to satisfy even Vallandigham, who has persistently denied all unofficial statements, and insisted that the debt was more than twice as large. The annual interest, at the above rate is \$21,277,900.

The peach trees in Western New York have seldom given promise of so large a crop as now. The crop prospects in the North-West are not so good of late owing to cold weather and heavy rain. This is true particularly in Iowa and Illinois.

There has been fearful destruction of life and property by the floods in Pennsylvania. The mill dam at Mauch Chunk, as well as two others, were swept away. Many houses were also washed away. The railroad bridge is gone. Canal navigation is stopped for a season. The Lehigh Valley Railroad will not be in running order for several weeks. The whole town of Weissport has been washed away.

It is reported that during the week ending June 7, the large amount of 1,113,184 bushels of grain, and 35,432 barrels of flour were shipped from New York, nearly all for Great Britain.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—By an order of the Secretary of War the Department of the Mississippi is extended so as to include the States of Tennessee and Kentucky. All the officers on duty in these States will report to Major-General Halleck. The Mountain Department is extended eastward to the road running from Williamsport to Martinsburg, Winchester, Strasburg, Harrisonburg, and Staunton, including that place, then in the same direction Southward, until it strikes the blue ridge to the Southern boundary of the State of Virginia; the department of the Shenandoah is extended Eastward to include the Piedmont district and the Bull Mountain range.

Letters from New Orleans, of a late date, speak of the scarcity of provisions there as really of the most alarming character. Ladies of Northern birth, of the highest respectability, had applied to the officers of Gen. Butler for supplies of food, stating that they were entirely out of provisions, and without the means to purchase at the exorbitant rates demanded by traders of that city. The suffering of families heretofore in comfortable circumstances, during the reign of terror in that city of over a year's duration, was of the most terrible character; and from what is already known, there is no doubt many friends of the Union have paid the penalty of their fealty to the National Government with their lives, while others have suffered imprisonment.

A despatch from Gen. McClellan's army dated the 14th, says.—The movements of the enemy to-day have been extensive, and as yet are involved in mystery. Large bodies of men have been seen moving down from the neighborhood of Mechanicsville bridge and Richmond, towards the late battle field.

MEMPHIS, June 14th.—Beauregard's army is reported at Tupelo 50 miles south of Corinth. Arrangements have been made, looking to the fortification of the place.

The news of the naval fight off the Mississippi, and the taking of Corinth and Memphis, and the advances of the Federals into East Tenn. has just been published in Richmond, and creates great consternation and depression.

New York, June 13.—The steamer British Queen with Havana dates of the 7th, Nassau 9th, arrived this evening. Among the passengers is Mr. Plumb, bearer of the ratified postal convention and the extradition treaty with Mexico.

News from Mexico of the 1st inst., confirm the defeat of the French troops by the Mexicans. Five hundred of the former were killed, and seven hundred were taken prisoners; but the latter were released as there was not food enough to feed them.

The Mexicans are actively fortifying the Capital, and the French will march against it when reinforcements arrive. Saragoza has a force of 14,000 men, and Ortega is expected in Mexico with 8,000 more, and recruits are coming in from all points.

The True Witness.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1862.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—The Editor of the True Witness being absent, it is requested that any communications, intended for his eye only, will be marked, on the outside, "Private."

PROCESSION SUNDAY.—Sunday next, at the usual hour, the Solemn Procession of the Blessed Sacrament will start from the Parish Church proceeding along Notre Dame Street to the Bonsecours Church in St. Denis Street; thence by St. Paul Street, and up St. Francis Xavier Street, to the Parish Church, where it will disperse.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

While the Paris correspondent of the London Times, of the 29th of May, is rejoicing that the French Emperor is on the point of presenting, through M. Lavalette, an ultimatum to the Papal Government, threatening the withdrawal of the French troops, should the Sovereign Pontiff any longer refuse to recognise the Kingdom of Italy; to allow the Italian Parliament to hold its sittings at Rome; and the Italian army to occupy the Papal States—it appears affairs have taken a much more favorable turn, owing principally, with God's blessing, to the firmness of the Sovereign Pontiff. It is said His Holiness announced his intention, should M. Lavalette return to Rome as French ambassador, of retiring with the Sacred College to Vienna. It is certain, at all events, that M. Lavalette, although he has been promoted to the rank of Senator, does not return to Rome, and that Napoleon, on the contrary, is endeavoring to reassure His Holiness of the sincerity and friendship of his intentions. The vacancies caused by the recall of General Goyon, owing to his too great sympathy for the Sovereign he had been sent to defend, and to the refusal of His Holiness to receive any longer the Marquis de Lavalette, will not, it is believed, be immediately filled; but it is thought that Count Montebello will continue to exercise at Rome the joint functions of Ambassador and Commander-in-Chief.

In the end of May, about two hundred Bishops were said already to have arrived at Rome, and half as many more were on their way thither.—It is gratifying to reflect how much the paternal heart of Pious IX. must be gladdened by the presence of so many Prelates, as well as by the immense affluence of pious persons, both priests and laymen, whose desire to take part in the approaching solemnity, and to offer their homage, at a moment like the present, to the Vicar of Jesus Christ, has drawn together from countries the most remote. The whole of Christendom, too, may rejoice at the present glories of Catholicism, in the midst of so many persecutions. But such has been the history of the Church in all ages; the Cross, surmounted by an aureole of glory—the agony in the Garden, and the dolours of Calvary, preceding but shortly the triumph of the Resurrection, and the supreme felicity of the Ascension. The powers of hell seem to be doing their utmost; but, despite their most bitter efforts, the Church was perhaps never more glorious—the Episcopate, all over Christendom, never were more united or respected than at the present moment; and although some of the great potentates of the earth, whom the Church might have hoped to count amongst her children, have, instead, acted the sad role of Pontius Pilate, still numerous conversions have occurred, and are daily taking place, to indemnify her for these apostacies and treasons.

The King of Portugal is imitating the example of Victor Emmanuel, and has forbidden the Bishops of his kingdom from going to Rome.—It is said the Sardinian Prelates are preparing a protest against this last iniquity of the robber king. No doubt the Portuguese Episcopate will also remonstrate against so flagrant a violation of personal liberty.

A meeting of the Irish Bishops has been held at Dublin, on the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th of May, in which, as the London Tablet truly says, the importance cannot be overrated; in our Irish news we have given a summary of their decision on several of the most interesting questions connected with the position and duties of Catholics living in a Protestant country, or under a Protestant Government.

Mr. Pope Hennessy's bill to provide more fitting religious instruction and ministrations to Catholic prisoners, has received a more favorable reception from the House of Commons than perhaps could have been anticipated. Mr. Whalley's bitter remarks against the Catholic priesthood were met with cries of "diride," "question," &c. Messrs. Bright, Schobfield, and other members of the extreme liberal school, spoke in favor of the bill; so it is not likely that either of the great parties of the State—the

Whigs or Tories—will offer a very strenuous opposition to a measure, evidently based on the principles of the most ordinary justice. The second reading was put down for the 3rd of June.

The number of visitors to the exhibition has much diminished; during the last week there were only about 20,000; 6,000 of those being holders of season tickets.

From Russia, we learn that the Grand Duke Constantine, brother to the Czar, is about to be named to the Government of Poland. It is believed he is most favorably disposed towards that unfortunate people.

An *emancipation* which took place during a grand ball given at Naples in honor of Victor Emmanuel, was of so serious a character as to occasion the sudden and stealthy evasion of the royal personage, whom the liberal press has been assuring us is so popular amongst the Neapolitans. It appears the mob consisted at first of about 8,000 to 10,000 men bearing torches and flags, raising shouts of "Down with Piedmont," "Viva il Popolo!" "Viva Garibaldi!" "Illuminati! Illuminati!" Those that cried out "Vivo Vittorio Emanuele," were instantly silenced by the mob. Shortly the multitude increased, it is said, to between twenty or thirty thousand, and to the democratic cries in favor of Garibaldi, were added, "Viva Francesco II.," "Long live the Confederation!" "Long live the legitimate sovereigns of Italy!" and both royalists and democrats, whose common hatred to the Sardinians had for a moment joined in one cry of "Down with Piedmont!" rushed furiously towards the building where the ball had been given, and which was rapidly evacuated by its festive occupants. The usurper, alarmed for his safety, directed his rapid flight to a war frigate lying in port, and no time was lost in putting up steam and steering to a respectful distance from the shore.

PROTESTANT MISSIONS—DO THEY PAY?

We continue, according to promise, our discussion of this interesting question. We think that we have shown, and from Protestant testimony, that in India and China, where the fruits of Catholic Missionary enterprise are most conspicuous, Protestant Missionaries have hitherto signally failed in producing conversions to Christianity; and that the few converts whom they have made are notorious, even amongst the heathen races, for their profligacy, their lax morality, and abominable filthiness. As in the Levant and amongst the Mahomedans, the only idea attached to the term Protestant, is that of a dirty, lazy fellow who eats pork, and uses intoxicating liquors, so in India and China the proselytes of the Protestant Missionaries are, without exception, and by men of all classes, of all origins, and creeds, looked upon as the very vilest of the human race; and this reputation which unfortunately brings Christianity itself into disrepute amongst the heathen, the Protestant converts have but too faithfully earned. Paid on an average from eight to ten dollars per month out of the ample Missionary Funds, the convert leads a life of sloth and sensuality, which cannot fail to provoke the scorn and indignation of his unconverted brethren. These are facts which cannot be contested by Protestants—because they are fully attested by Protestant witnesses of undoubted credibility.

Now though, primarily, the failure of Protestant Missions must be attributed to their want of all supernatural assistance, even as the success of Catholic Missions is exclusively the work of God, of Him Who promised to be with His own Church all days, even to the end of the world; yet as God works with instruments, and avails Himself of the ministrations of men, so also we may attribute the sterility of Protestant, and the fertility of Catholic, Missions to the "methods" which their agents respectively employ. And betwixt these two "methods" we perceive at once a startling difference, of itself sufficient to account for the difference betwixt their respective results. The contrast is well drawn by the talented author of "Christian Missions" from whom we have already quoted. He says:—

"We have traced in all its details, the contrast which the Chinese Missions exhibit in their agents, their method, and their results. During three centuries we have seen the missionaries of the Catholic Church—in freedom or in chains, in the palace of the Emperor, or in the obscurity of a dungeon, in the dignity of their lives and the heroism of their death—everywhere confessing Him by Whose grace they became what they were. And we have seen that the spiritual children whom they begot, in every province of that Empire, from the deserts of Tartary to the gulf of Siám, were worthy of them. The annals of Christianity tell of no braver deeds, the records of its combats contain no nobler triumphs. St. Peter would have embraced such apostles as his brethren; St. Paul would have said to such disciples 'you are our glory and our joy.'"

"On the other hand we have seen the missionaries of another religion crowded together in the sea-ports of China 'listening to the far off tidings of what is happening in the interior'; but we have not once met them in Su-tchew, nor in Corea, nor in Tong-King, nor in Mongolia, nor in Tartary, nor in Thibet. They have consumed fifty years, and untold sums of money, in safely multiplying books which nobody could either read or understand, they have scandalised the very heathen, as well as their own friends by the manner of their life, so that the former called them 'Lies-Preaching-Devils,' and the latter only named them with jest or a sneer; they have gathered a few disciples whom they hesitated to receive, and were ashamed to acknowledge—who took their wages without thanks, and plundered them without remorse; they have published reports, which they privately confessed to be false, of conversions which never took place; and they have only succeeded at last in confirming more deeply in their errors the

heathen to whom they have made Christianity both hateful and ludicrous, and in obstructing the apostolic labors of men whom they reviled without knowing, and whose heroism they grudgingly confessed without once daring to imitate it. During two whole generations they have watched the brave press forward to the battle field, but have themselves refused to take part in the fight. They had no vocation to this apostolic warfare and they knew it. 'These actions,' they seem to have said, 'belong not to such as us.' And so when blood began to flow, and the moment arrived for confessing the Name of Jesus, they turned their heads and fled away; and while the furnace was being heated 'seven times more than it was wont to be heated,' and the valiant 'walked in the midst of the flames, praising God, and blessing the Lord,' and even women and children, but yesterday pagans, were crying aloud in the midst of their torments 'Let them know that Thou art the Lord, the only God'—these men hastened to their homes, to hide themselves in an inner room, and to write words of malice against the faith which the martyrs were sealing with blood, and against the Apostles who had delivered it to them."—v. 1, p. p. 318, 19, 20.

Nor is this picture overcharged, dark though its shades be. Did not the Times tell us that—when the news arrived that the Chinese Taepings, or rebels, were murdering with horrid tortures the native Catholic converts, and the Catholic Missionaries:—

"Our Protestant Missionaries entertained great expectations from them"—(the Taeping).

And is not the cowardice of these same Missionaries, and their aversion to exposing themselves—we do not say to death and tortures worse than death, but—to the least inconvenience, the least hardship or fatigue, confessed by every Protestant traveller who has ever visited the East. To show how fully the allegations of Mr. Marshall are confirmed by Protestants, we will here cite the evidence of a Protestant gentleman, a Mr. Fortune, who some years ago published a work entitled "Wanderings in China." The writer is contrasting the "Methods" respectively employed by the Protestant and Catholic Missionaries. Of the former he tells us:—

"Until very lately the efforts of the Protestants had been chiefly confined to Macao and Canton.—Since the war, however, they have had an opportunity of extending their operations, and some are now settled at all the new ports which have been opened for foreign trade, as well as on our Island of Hong-Kong, which will now become their headquarters."—p. 183.

Of the Catholic Missionaries, however, he draws a very different picture. He says:—

"The Roman Catholic Missionaries conduct their operations in a manner somewhat different from the Protestants. They do not restrict themselves to the out-ports of the empire where foreigners are permitted to trade, but penetrate into the interior, and distribute themselves over all the country."

"When new Roman Catholic Missionaries arrive they are met by some of their brethren, or their converts, at the port nearest their destination, and secretly conveyed into the interior; the Chinese dress is substituted for the European; their heads are shaved, and in this state they are conducted to the scene of their future labors, where they commence the study of the language, if they have not learned it before, and in about two years are able to speak it sufficiently well to enable them to instruct the people. These poor men submit to many privations and dangers for the cause they have espoused, and although I do not approve of the doctrines which they teach, I must give them the highest praise for enthusiasm and devotion to their faith. European customs, habits, and luxuries are all abandoned from the moment they put their feet on the shores of China; parents, friends, and home, in many instances are heard of no more; before them lies a heathen land of strangers, cold and unconcerned about the religion for which they themselves are sacrificing everything, and they know that their graves will be far away from the land of their birth, and the home of their early years. They seem to have much of the spirit and enthusiasm of the first preachers of the Christian religion, when they were sent out into the world by the Divine Master to 'preach the gospel to every creature' and 'to obey God rather than man.'"—ib.

Five years later the same Mr. Fortune revisited China, and again the same contrast betwixt the Catholic and the Protestant missionary "methods" attracted his attention, and provoked his remarks. Still he found the Catholic Missionaries everywhere pushing into the interior regardless of fatigue, of hunger, of persecutions, of tortures, and death; still he found the Protestant Missionaries sticking comfortably in the trading ports, in luxurious homes, with their families around them, and in the enjoyment of every worldly satisfaction. Good men! they were so busy with these homes, with their wives, and their merchandise, that they could not "see clearly their way into the interior," whither the Catholic priests whom they libelled and maligned had long ago shown the way. Here are the writer's own words:—

"When China is really opened, these mountains may become important stations for the labors of the Christian Missionary. It will doubtless be a sacrifice of no ordinary kind for men to immerse themselves and their families in such places, far away from any means of communication with their friends or relations at home. But the Roman Catholic Church has led the way, and amidst many dangers and difficulties has given us some noble examples of self-denial and heroism. I know very well that some persons imagine that these men have other objects in view than the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom upon earth. I trust I am a consistent Protestant, but I am not one of those who are uncharitable enough to try to find out other reasons than the true one to account for the conduct of men who have left all that is dear on earth—friends, home, and country—in many instances for ever, to preach the gospel to the heathen. A good cause can always afford to give praise where praise is due. I confess it pains me to hear the labors of these men undervalued, for I know well what they have to undergo."—Ten Districts of China and India. By R. Fortune; p. p. 303, 310.

Having thus described the "method" of the Catholic Missionaries, and hinted at the calamities which are heaped upon them by the Protestant missionaries, snugly and luxuriously ensconced within the walls of the sea-port cities, where they drive a lucrative commerce in souls, silks, and other commodities of the country, Mr. Fortune proceeds to describe the "method" of the latter, or Protestant Missionaries:—

"The Protestant church has many champions as

bold and undaunted as it had in the days of the Reformation. To these Missionaries the way into the heart of the Chinese empire may not be very clear.—They may not consider it their duty to press beyond the wide field which exists already at the fine ports where foreigners reside."—ib.

In these few words the whole tale of Protestant Missions is told. Their agents go out to "fields" where the labor is light, where the profits are great, and where, above all, no risks are incurred, and where no martyr's laurels are to be reaped. Here, comfortably settled with their families around them, these pretended descendants of the Apostles surround themselves with every luxury, write tracts for the home market, and otherwise employ their "hours of idleness" in composing libels against the "Romanists" who, meanwhile, are plunging far into the interior; and who, having renounced all their value on earth, are daily offering themselves as a living sacrifice to Him Who once died for all men on the Cross. This is the picture, of Protestant and Catholic Missions, respectively, drawn by one who boasts that he is "a consistent Protestant."

Here again we must pause; but we cannot abandon the subject of "Protestant Missions" without giving a glance at their results in Southern Africa, in Australia, and New Zealand.—This we shall do in a future issue.

With the openly expressed opinion of the Educational office as to the 'darkness' lethargy and enslavement' of the Middle Ages, and with learned (?) denunciations from every itinerant preacher against the 'demoralising influence of Romanism,' it were rashness immeasurable to remind the Canadian world of the obligation they, in common with the whole Christian world, are under to these same 'dark ages.' Our Chief Superintendent having long ago in the Ryerson Bruyere controversy delivered himself oracularly of the official opinion as to this lethargy and enslavement, it must needs be considered as placed amongst the *de fide* of the Educational Department; and hence beyond all but the rashest criticism; and yet what a lamentably limited acquaintance with comparatively modern history does all this betray! That the itinerant preacher whose Sunday face is scarcely cleansed from its week day smut, should be guilty of such gross ignorance, is not to be wondered at, from the simple fact of his not having either time or education sufficient to inform himself upon the subject; but that the Chief Superintendent of our Educational department, who is supposed and in fact paid expressly to lead the van of enlightenment, in this our supremely blessed Upper Canada, should betray such ignorance—(is it malevolence?) is certainly astonishing. Upper Canadian Catholics are accused of hostility to our Common School System. Has not the publicly avowed opinion of our Chief Superintendent on matters of Catholic history had had something to do in bringing this about? That Upper Canadian Protestants will suffer such reckless assertions to emanate unproved, from our Educational office is certainly little creditable to their enlightenment; but they can hardly expect us to do the same, and if Upper Canadian Catholics refuse to allow their children to be educated under a system, that would teach them to look upon their Catholic forefathers as 'savages and barbarians,' they are not surely to be blamed for so natural and indeed so rational a proceeding. A great deal of trouble would be saved in most controversies, and above all in that of the School question by the *mutatis mutandis* process. Would the Protestants of Upper Canada be content to allow the education of their children to be under the control of Catholic teachers, under a Catholic Chief Superintendent, even though that Chief Superintendent had not expressed his open conviction of the errors of Protestantism? because if they would the whole difficulty is at once at an end. Give your Common Schools entirely over to Catholic control as it at present is under Protestant, and our Catholic children will meet you to-morrow cheerfully at the school-door. To all this we should have not the slightest objection; but it is surely too much to expect Catholics to feel admiration for a system, whose whole teaching is based upon a presumption of the 'lethargy and enslavement' of the whole Catholic world during some twelve hundred years.

What the learned Chief Superintendent's private opinions may be with reference to the ecclesiastical history of the Christian dispensation, we know not—(his public opinion has been officially announced)—but this we know that ninety-tenths of the Protestants of Upper Canada, were they examined on the point to-morrow, would be discovered to hold some rather loose notions thereon. A popular Protestant epitome of Ecclesiastical History would doubtless run somewhat thus:

From the death of Christ to Constantine, the Church of Christ was composed of few members. That under Constantine the whole world became suddenly Christian. That this universal Christianity degenerated as suddenly into rank idolatry, superstition and Popery. That this rank idolatry, superstition and Popery held sway until the "revival of letters" brought about the Reformation. That at the Reformation the world arose suddenly from "lethargy and enslavement,"

and that this happy "resurrection of the human mind from lethargy and enslavement" remains to this present day.

Leaving out of consideration the grave theological question—whether this relapse of universal Christianity into rank idolatry and superstition is compatible with the promise of Christ of being with His apostles even to the consummation of the world ("Behold I am with you even to the consummation of the world") or with any very consistent ideas of a True Church—we have only to deal at present with the question of fact.—Are these sort of loose notions of Ecclesiastical history entertained by nine-tenths of the officials (from Chief Superintendent to the youngest teacher) of our Common School System; because if they are they must excuse us as Catholics for not wishing to send our children to be taught such folly.

We dare lay a wager that were we to ask the first Common School Teacher we met,—what his ideas were as to the use of the Bible by the Catholics of the "Middle Ages"—if his proficiency led him far enough to have any ideas at all about those ages, he would answer, that the Bible was hardly known or used at all in those dark ages. Now of course this answer would be very satisfactory to Protestants wishing their children to be brought up with a thorough contempt for everything Catholic; but any Catholic at all acquainted with history would know how false all this is, and would naturally conclude how ridiculous it were to send Catholic children (or for that matter any children) to so ignorant an instructor.

Not that we would wish to be understood to maintain for a moment that the use of the Bible was as prevalent before the discovery of the art of printing as it became afterwards. Such a proposition would be absurd, and for any one to expect it shows either malevolence or folly. As well might we expect the amount of travel before the time of railways to be equal to what it has been since. Nor would we wish in any way to maintain that the Bible was used or rather abused then, as it is now. We thank God that in those Catholic ages it was not. For as a Catholic we have no wish to see the Bible stowed away by the ton in the hold of vessels or piled by the rod in the dockyards of Christian countries awaiting transportation to far off lands, there to be left to rot or moulder away or form the nests of mice in Australian storehouses. We have too deep a reverence for it, as the printed form of the word of God, to wish to see it thus desecrated, even in its mere material form.—Neither do we measure Christianity by its miles of Bibles. We are loath to look upon it as a remunerative article of merchandise—as a good consignment for a colonial store—to stand side by side with a pork pie hat or a pound of butter. Nor do we love to see it collated and published by every ignorant or presumptuous man, who may possess enterprise or type sufficient to give it a distorted and premature birth. Ignorant men blame the Catholic Church for having restricted the use of the Bible. And yet if they value the Bible version in its purity, they have every reason to be grateful to her for her watchfulness. Had she allowed its indiscriminate translation and publication (if the use of such a word be not a solecism) we should hardly have a Bible left—like the Dutchman's watch it would have been so often mended, as to leave a doubt, whether any one particle of the original remained; Nor do we hold with those that attribute a species of sacramental efficacy to the scriptures; that their very presence in the Indian wigwag, or the hut of the Hottentot is sure to bring salvation. We believe that for them to effect any good, the Indian hunter must be able to read them so as to understand them thoroughly, and that in Scripture knowledge as in all other knowledge, the proverb holds good—"A little learning is a dangerous thing." It may be logically correct from the Protestant premises of "Individual interpretation or inspiration," to send ship loads of ill translated Bibles to the Cannibal Islands, and to expect each naked savage "to find salvation in that saving book;" but logical though it may be, we think the safer way would be to send an approved interpreter therewith, who might correct the false deductions of savage natures. So far for our own modern Bible; in our next we will endeavor to show from historical testimony that after all the Catholics of the "Middle Ages" had at least a certain love and reverence for the Bible, or as they reverently called it, "the Sacred Scriptures;" and that perhaps they were not in this respect as "lethargic and enslaved" as some well paid, pampered officials would have us believe.

SACERDUS.

IS THE PRESENT A COALITION MINISTRY?—This question was lately put, and answered in the negative, by an honorable member of the new Cabinet. We should be sorry to think that the statement, although coming from such unquestionable authority, is to be taken in the full meaning the literal sense of the words seems to convey; for this would be to suppose a state of things highly alarming to Lower Canada.

A Coalition Ministry is evidently one in

which two or more parties in the State determine on waiving certain dissidences of opinion in order to carry out some measure or measures on the supposed necessity or advantage of which they agree; the opposite is a Ministry amongst the different members of which there is perfect homogeneity of opinion on all the great questions of the day—whether political or politico-religious.

It would be absurd indeed to condemn a Government, simply because founded on the Coalition principle, especially in Canada, where any other arrangement must often be impossible, so long as the Union exists. On the contrary, we would fain hope the present Administration was to be looked upon most particularly in this light. We had indeed supposed that an Administration which counts on the support of Catholic Lower Canada, and at the same time comprises such men as Mr. McDougall, in whose political creed Mixed Schools and Representation by Population have always formed prominent ingredients, must, especially, be considered as a Coalition. We are told however, on the one hand, that Messrs. McDonald & Co. have abandoned these their pet measures for the present, so as to assist Mr. Scotte in carrying into effect certain schemes of retrenchment, truly very much needed, and of putting an end to a system of administrative corruption, and jobbing, both disgraceful and ruinous to the country; but on the other hand, strange to say, we are informed that the new Ministry is not a Coalition.

If not, then, must Mr. Scotte and the other members of the Lower Canadian section of the Cabinet be supposed to favor Mixed Schools, Representation, and the rest of the Upper Canadian Clear-Grit programme, or that Messrs. McDougall & Co. have suddenly become converts to Equal Representation, and "Sectarian Schools."

The words "we are not a Coalition Ministry" deserve to be carefully weighed; for we do not hesitate to say that if full and satisfactory explanations are not furnished on this point, ere an appeal to popular suffrage is made, the present Government will find it its cost that the electors of Lower Canada, although far from approving of the mal-administration of past years, would still submit to that, or even to greater evils, rather than support men holding opinions similar to those so often expressed in the *Globe*, and in the other *liberal* organs of Upper Canada.

HESSIAN DIFFICULTY.—The politics and the geography of Germany have always appeared to us a labyrinth. When one considers two great monarchies and innumerable kingdoms, electorates, duchies, and even free towns, comprised into the same Confederacy with various powers and prerogatives, not, it seems, at all times well defined—German politics must seem almost as inextricable as German metaphysics. In the New World, too, we are accustomed not only to see our fields divided by straight lines, but to glory in political landmarks almost as clear, well defined and unpoetical. The terms of the great American Confederacy are to be found in a single document while the usages and precedents which settle the federal rights of Germany present questions for the solution of which no small degree of legal and diplomatic learning and acumen are required.—The present difficulty, although played off on a much smaller field, still much resembles the history of the struggle which a century and a-half ago took place between the Kings and the Parliaments of England under the last princes of the Stewart dynasty; the principal difference being that in the small German States regal aggression on the one hand, and popular resistance on the other, are in some measure held in check, or at least moderated by the influence of federal authority.

In 1831—to sketch in a few words the history of the troubles in Hesse Cassel, being the first year of the reign, or rather regency of William Frederic, the present Elector—a constitution was granted, giving considerable powers to a single chamber. In 1848, the Elector withdrew this constitution, and attempted to recover the royal authority exercised by his ancestors. Parliament refused the subsidies required; two dissolutions followed; but the House remained obstinate, and the country was placed in a state of siege.

It was at this time that the strife between Austria and Prussia was at the highest. The Elector was driven from his throne, but he was soon afterwards restored to power by the federal troops. The Elector thus supported by the Diet, abolished the constitution of 1831, and a provisional constitution was promulgated, by which Parliament, now consisting of two Houses, was to enjoy the right of granting or refusing the subsidies, consequently to exercise some influence over the acts of government.

In 1850, the Hessian ministry, like Messrs. Cartier and McDonald, were defeated on a proposal to increase the military budget; but instead of calling a rival, Mr. McDonald, to his counsel, as did our constitutionally-minded Governor, on a late occasion, the Elector proceeded to three successive dissolutions of his Chambers, without producing, however, the desired effect.

Affairs were in this troubled state, when the liberal party in the other States, thinking the Hessian difficulty presented a favorable theme on which to declaim against the evils of despotic authority, created such excitement all over Germany, that Austria and Prussia, alarmed at the effect these philippics might produce on the minds of their own subjects, determined again to interfere in favor of order. Austria at this time showed more sympathy with the cause of royalty; Prussia, from motives of policy which are easily

understood, threw her weight into the scales on the side of popular rights. Nevertheless, by the influence of Austria the Constitution of 1852, and not the more democratic one of 1831, was re-established. This arrangement, however, has since then been constantly resisted by the people of Hesse Cassel, and the great Powers, rather than see continued any longer a strife considered dangerous to the general tranquility, have agreed to interfere, and insist on the final establishment of the popular Constitution of 1831, and with this object large bodies of Prussian troops are being concentrated on the Hessian frontier.

In the course of a few mails we shall probably have the result of this armed intervention. It is feared by some that unpleasant complications may be the consequence; but it appears in the meantime that the two great Powers of Germany are disposed to act in concert.

The present state of Italian affairs may indispose Austria to quarrel with so powerful a neighbor, and Prussia may possibly act the part of the judge, who, when called upon to decide in a case of two pilgrims belonged an oyster they at the same moment found on the sand, ended by gobbling it, and handed to each pleader an empty shell.

Such a line of conduct on the part of Prussia is what Napoleon III. might facetiously call "fighting for an idea," and at a more advanced stage of the proceedings, the absorption of territory might be justified in the estimation at least, of all liberal-minded princes and diplomats by calling it an accomplished fact.

Since writing the above, we have received the *Weekly Register* of the 31st May, containing the following allusion to the subject:—

The Hessian question appears to be settled peaceably at last. The Elector has conceded to Austria and the Federal Diet, what he stoutly refused to Prussia. The Constitution of 1831 is restored, or to be restored, and, for a time at least, the peace of Germany will not be broken by the obstinate absolutism of the puissant Prince of Hesse Cassel.

It is trusted for the present peace of Germany that the Hessian difficulty may be thus securely disposed of; but we fear, nevertheless, Prussia may be only smothering over a difficulty which at a suitable moment, she may reproduce and make use of for her own purposes. We cannot very clearly see what object a nearly absolute Government can have in securing democratic institutions to a small country which her own dominions almost entirely overlap.—That she should have an interest in rendering government in Hesse Cassel impossible, which it probably will be under the constitution of 1831, we could better understand. At all events the Hessian question seems to be looked upon in general, especially by the friends of Austria, with some degree of alarm. The Elector may indeed, for aught we know, be a tyrant; it is often difficult to get at the truth of events passing at a distance, especially when connected with the history of contending factions; but at the same time, this unfortunate Prince may after all be quite as much sinned against as sinning, and we should be sorry to pronounce judgment upon him simply because it is the interest of Prussia to call him a tyrant, and to cultivate the affections of a party among his subjects.

MR. SCOTTE AT ST. HYACINTHE.—A few days ago the Hon. Mr. Scotte, leader for Lower Canada, was elected by acclamation for the County of St. Hyacinthe. He availed himself of the opportunity thus presented to define at some length the position and policy of the New Administration. He took credit to himself for having forced on his Upper Canadian colleagues equal representation as a Cabinet measure. The double majority system, in favor of which the new Ministry have declared themselves, Mr. Scotte assures his electors, is not to apply to Separate Schools; or in other words, he promises that the interests of the Catholic minority in Upper Canada shall not be sacrificed on this most important question. On retrenchment, the Government buildings at Ottawa, finances, and duties, the new Minister thus expresses himself:—

"The situation made in great part by the government which has just fallen is certainly full of difficulty and will require great firmness and great moderation. The state of our finances, without being alarming and without remedy, is full of embarrassment, but a country of which the resources are so considerable possesses in their development means to meet all its obligations. The changes which will have to be effected in order to make the expenses balance the revenue are not without difficulty. It must be understood that the breaking of the future of a very great number of persons who hold charges and employments under the government, and who are there by influences of every description, although it may appear a task easy of accomplishment to persons outside the government is a fact of greater weight than one would imagine. But a reform is necessary and must be effected, yet it must be made in such a manner as to conciliate the interests of the employees with those of the public, and with that moderation which should characterize the actions of a government. The most urgent need is that for administrative reforms, which will make more efficacious the action of each department and bring about that unity in governmental action, which will be a guarantee against waste and the errors which must be normal without that unity and responsibility placed on each Minister, not after the action of a department but always before it. These reflections recall to memory what took place relative to the Ottawa buildings. The Legislature had voted \$800,000 for these buildings. The contract had been made for a sum somewhat less than \$700,000, and yet we know now that half the work has not been done, and notwithstanding we have already expended upwards of \$1,500,000. The Government, careless of the limits of the appropriation, voted by Parliament, relying upon a majority always disposed to sanction such acts, has expended large sums beyond the amount voted. This is the greatest fault with which I reproach the Administration which has succumbed, that it placed the discretion of the governing body above the law as well as above the rights of the governed. In England such delicacy is observed on this point that every appropriation is accompanied by the declaration, which is renewed each year, that it is a violation of the privileges of Parliament to expend more than the sum appropriated for each object. In England no one would dare to disobey the will of Parliament. If there is one thing for which I would ask you to blame my colleagues and myself, it would be the fact that the government of which I form part, expended more money than had been placed at its

disposition. Such conduct would sap the rights of the people over the control of the public money; and by leaving it an unimportant vote in the ratification, often solicited by and for reason of the violation even of that right, would displace the responsibility as well as the power of the different branches of the Constitution. In the evil days of the celebrated Walpole and the minister North, when there were secret funds for the purchase of members, they did not go so far as to consider the will of Parliament in matters of appropriation as a dead letter. The Government to demonstrate its desire to execute the law and the will of Parliament has asked for a new appropriation for the public buildings of Ottawa, but it does not wish that a farthing be spent before an investigation under oath be held to determine as perfectly as possible how and why so much money was spent. Investigations and examinations, *ex parte* have already been held, but there is divergence of opinion between those who were charged with those examinations, and it is to arrive at a more complete knowledge of all the facts that it is necessary that a public investigation be held to determine whether there has been imposition or merely error. The commercial policy inaugurated in 1858, despite the ideas which prevailed in consequence of the changes brought about by the Tariff of 1859, has caused considerable advantages in nearly all parts of the country. I take credit to myself, that during my short tenure of power in 1858, I initiated a policy calculated to facilitate the industry of the country and to reduce to the manufacturer the price of the object which his position placed him in a way to manufacture."

In defending the new Militia Act, and condemning that of his predecessors, Mr. Scotte does so by assuming that it would have been a great loss to the country population to have passed from a fortnight to a month a year in acquiring some knowledge of drill. Had that been the sole objection to Mr. J. A. McDonald's proposal we think little fault could have been found with it. The youth of the rural districts could, on the contrary, at certain seasons of the year, easily have done so without any great sacrifice. The volunteer system, on the contrary, is not at all suited to the habits or feelings of an agricultural population, and will end in the militia being for the most part supplied from the towns. Yet, in case of war, the defence of the country would probably depend on the loyalty and devotion of those hardy children of the soil, who, although forming a vast majority of the population, will appear as but a very feeble minority in the ranks of a volunteer force.

Volunteers too, be it remembered, are not properly militia; and although excellent for certain purposes, and although the volunteer system is the one by which the professional and industrial classes in towns can be rendered available towards the national defence, yet volunteers can never possess that solidity required for active operations in the field which might soon be acquired by a properly organized militia force.—The great objection to the bill of the late Ministry, we conceive, was that it proposed a high expenditure for the purposes of defence, without the mother country having, in any degree, thrown that responsibility on the Provincial Treasury. On the contrary, Great Britain has chosen to impose on her-self the defence of her colonies, and till she abandons an obligation which has always been regarded as an established part of her colonial policy, and we have never heard, officially, a word of any such change even being contemplated at any future period; the late Ministry, when questioned in the House, having declared that no communication had been received on the subject; it seems to be premature on the part of a colony, especially of one with an exchequer already unable to meet the annual expenditure, to volunteer the acceptance of so heavy a burden without being in any way called upon to do so. It is plain that when the mother country determines on making a change of such importance in her colonial policy, she will not neglect to inform us. Nevertheless, from the speeches made by the Ministerial defenders of the militia project, it appears truly that the intention of the late administration was of undertaking to place in the field, and pay out of the Provincial coffers, in case of war, an army of at least 50,000 men. No doubt such a proposal, coming spontaneously from the popular branch of the Canadian Parliament, would have been received with equal joy and surprise by the Imperial authorities, and Lord Monk would have passed for the most successful of Governors. What this force would have cost, if administered on the same lavish footing as the other enterprises of our late rulers, it is difficult indeed to calculate; guns and sabres would certainly have appeared in the public accounts, as at least worth their weight in gold, and a single regiment would have far exceeded the ordinary expenses of a whole division. The utter recklessness of the late Ministers in having destroyed all confidence in the administrative capacity of its members gives Mr. Scotte a most powerful position to start from; and if he only pursues, as he promises to do, a policy conservative of the rights of Lower Canada, and at the same time introduces order and economy into the management of public affairs, he will certainly deserve, and cannot fail to obtain, the esteem and confidence of his country. Mr. Scotte has promised all that can be desired on the most vital questions of the day—equal Representation and Separate Schools; and this pledge we consider a much better guarantee for Lower Canada than the double majority, which, to say the truth, we look upon, and have always looked upon as a delusion.

The Hon. J. S. Macdonald has been re-elected for Cornwall by acclamation.

The Hon. Wm. Macdougall has been re-elected for North Oxford by acclamation.

Mr. Howland has been re-elected for West York by acclamation.

THANKSGIVING.

(To the Editor of the *Montreal Witness*.)

Sir,—In to-day's issue you say that last year was a plentiful year, and there was no *thanksgiving* day for it. Let me inform you, sir, that there is *thanksgiving* every year in all the R. C. Churches in the Province after harvest, and the day is appointed by the Bishops of the different dioceses. Catholics do not blow trumpets before they pray at the dictate of the civil power;—two things I have always admired amongst them.

You never give a word of praise where it is deserved, but you go out of your road to censure.

Yours, &c.,
UNITARIAN.

June 10.

We extract the above from our *pious* contemporary the *Montreal Witness*. By some "remarks" in which he endeavors to wipe away the stain, he shows his feelings are a good deal hurt, by the insinuations of his profane correspondent; but he comforts himself with the reflection that there is a great sympathy between Romanism and Unitarianism. Could he not have denied the facts contained in the letter of his correspondent?—for if he could not, then they must be supposed to be true; and we do not see that any explanation is required why a Unitarian should speak the truth. Remark, *Mr. Witness*, that the Socinians, although like you, they have not the happiness to hold the true faith, differ with you in not teaching the infamous doctrine of *justification by faith alone*. In consequence there is nothing in the moral teaching of Unitarianism that suks its votaries below the standard of the natural law;—whereas the Evangelicals, by perverting Scripture, have fabricated a code of morals below that of the more virtuous heathen writers, and in direct opposition to the natural conscience. It is because Unitarians are generally men of honor and probity that we consider any explanation of why one of their number should speak the truth, is altogether superfluous. On the other hand, it is probably because the Evangelicals have set aside not only the supernatural morality of Christianity, but even the natural law, whose tenets are engraven on the conscience, that the editor of the *Witness* should think it necessary to introduce so strange a theory in polemics to explain why an honest man should speak truth and avoid falsehood, although not specially engaged to do so by some motive of interest or sympathy.

It is considered as one of the blessed attributes of justice that she is blind; and certainly, in Ireland, this, her speciality, is undeniable. The hat and noose, each alike, stereotyped expiatives of the degree of any particular blindness, are indeed, as far as Irish justice is concerned, most admirable units of comparison. It is true that it not unfrequently happens that in this, her blindness, she contrives to lay hold, sometimes, of the wrong culprit; but this with all true patriots is, after all, of but little moment. *Somebody* has to atone for the injury inflicted, after the manner of the old Hebrew law—(blood for blood, an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth), and with a Chief Secretary pool-poohing the starvation of thousands, an accidental hanging of an innocent man in the cause of justice, can be but a matter of small moment. Justice, though blind, must be atoned for, whether by the innocent or guilty is merely an accident of person. As often, however, as she, in her blindness, contrives to stumble, by an instinct, peculiarly her own, upon the *right* culprit, all will commend her. As a deterrent of crime, hanging has its effects; it is, however, at the best of times, but a clumsy expedient, and in Ireland especially, and above all with that species of crime called "agrarian," where the cause is so well known, and universally admitted, it looks indeed like a supremely blind kind of justice—in fact like sleeping at ones post, to shut ones eyes to the cause of the murder, and open them only as soon as the murder has been perpetrated. One would think that in a Christian country, and one laying claim to any ordinary share of intelligence, the legislature seeing before it so distinctly the cause of all these crimes, and having in its hands the so simple remedy, would consider it the easiest and surest method for justice to remove the cause, in order to prevent the effect. Amongst doctors, it is an acknowledged maxim, "that an ounce of prevention is worth pounds of cure"—a refinement of science which does not appear to have found its way as yet into the Home Office. The agrarian outrages of Ireland are the natural consequences of agrarian mis-rule; and if sometimes the misguided peasant in his contempt for "blind justice," should take her ladyship somewhat rudely into his own hands, in order to remove the bandage from her eyes, he is only following out by a simple and easy deductions the principles of his Whig rulers. "Subjects may rebel, when rulers are tyrannical" is Lord John's maxim in the Foreign Office; and if Pat reduces it to practice in the Home Office, it is not he surely that is to be blamed, but rather the Master that taught the maxim. It is not the O'Halloran's escutcheon that should be tainted by a Gordian knot, but rather my Lord Russell's—the hanging should be for the Earl, and not the peasant. It was rather a practical method of putting a stop to railway collisions, and one every way worthy of its Anglo-Saxon inventors—the proposal to tie a Railway Director in front of every engine; but that of hanging a Chief Secretary for every agrarian murder, as long as the atrocious agrarian laws of Ireland are unrepealed, would have the double merit of being both *practical and just*. SACERDOS.

The Mayor has very properly issued a proclamation offering a reward of \$50 for the apprehension of any persons who may be detected in the act of enticing soldiers to desert.

IMPORTANT POST OFFICE NOTICES.—We are informed that by a recent order from the Imperial Post Office, "all Circulars and Prices Current addressed to places in Great Britain, when in envelopes, whether sealed or unsealed, are to be treated as ordinary letters." They should therefore be left open at both ends with a simple band around them, containing the address only. This does not, of course, affect circulars in Canada, or for the United States, but only those for Britain.

FIRE BELOW QUEBEC.—A gentleman from Riviere du Loup, yesterday states that the fires in the woods were rapidly working their way towards the houses in the settlements. At Cap St. Ignace three barns have been destroyed. At St. Denis, the same ravages have taken place and a number of barns with their contents, were consumed. Along the line of railroad as well as on the other roads in the vicinity of these conflagrations, it is necessary to make all possible speed to escape from amid the dense clouds of suffocating smoke.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN THE WOODS.—We continue to receive, from nearly every locality in the district, accounts of the extensive destruction of timber by fires in the woods. These ravages are not confined to this side of the river; but have taken place on the South as well as the North Shore. A farmer from St. Sylvester, on Monday afternoon, states that the smoke from the burning bush, in the vicinity of the road, was so dense that it was scarcely possible to breathe. Near Lake St. Charles the fire has committed the most extensive destruction in our neighborhood.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

It is understood that by an order in Council Mr. Sandfield Macdonald, the Attorney-General West, has been appointed Minister of Militia.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, June 18th, 1862.
Flour Pollards, about \$3; Middlings, \$3.50 to \$3.70; Fine, \$3.90 to \$4.10; Super, No 2, \$4.10 to \$4.30; Super, \$4.50 to \$4.65;—from American Wheat, \$4.60 to \$4.70; Fancy, \$4.75 to \$4.85; Extra, \$5.10 to \$5.20; Superior Extra, \$5.25 to \$5.80. Bag Flour, per 112 lbs, \$2.50 to \$2.60. Sales of good brands at \$1.55, and nothing reliable can be bought under that rate.
Oatmeal per brl. of 200 lbs. \$1 to \$1.25.
Wheat per 60 lbs.—U C Spring, ex-car, 90c to 93c; all-out, 93c to 96c; Western Spring, \$1 to \$1.04; White Winter, \$1.05 to \$1.12. Sale of Canada Spring all-out, at 94c.
Corn per 56 lbs 47c to 49c. Large sales of Corn on private terms, understood to be higher.
Oats per 40 lbs 45 to 47c cents.
Peas per 40 lbs 72c to 77c cents. Supplies light.—Sale of U C Peas at 76 cents.
Asbes, per 112 lbs Pans \$3.90, (Inferiors 10c more, subject to the legal scale of deduction); Pearls, \$7.10.
Pork Dull; Mess, \$11 to \$12; Thin Mess, \$9.50 to \$10; Prime Mess, \$9.50; Prime, \$8.75 to \$8.50.
Hams Dull; smoked, 5c to 6c; Sugar-Cured, unsmoked, 7c to 8c; Shoulders dull at 3c to 4c.
Butter There is an active demand for the finer qualities at our quotations of yesterday; inferior qualities are more difficult to sell; old Store-packed, 9c to 10c; medium qualities 11c to 12c; Fine Dairy 12c to 14c.
Eggs 9c per doz.
Lard dull at 7c to 7 1/2c.
Tallow dull at 8c to 8 1/2c.—*Montreal Witness*.

The World on Fire!—Geology and chemistry prove as conclusive, and even more irrefragably than the holy writ, that the destruction of this great world in course of time must come by fire. The bowels of the earth are now one vast crater of fire, and although we cannot alter it, yet we have the consolation, when we have a cough or cold of being soon cured by using Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers, only 25 cents a box.
Sold in Montreal by J. M. Henry & Sons; Lyman, Clark & Co.; Carter, Kerry & Co., S. J. Lyman & Co., Lumphough & Campbell, and at the Medical Hall, and all Medicine Dealers.

Died.

At Sherbrooke Street, on the 13th instant, at midnight, Margaret Fisher, the beloved wife of William Luon, Esq, aged 73 years.
In Quebec, on the 8th instant, Susan Basco, the wife of Mr. P. McGlory, aged 21 years.



THE ANNUAL GRAND PIC-NIC
OF THE
ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY,
IN AID OF THE BUILDING

OF A
ST. PATRICK'S HALL,
WILL BE HELD
ON WEDNESDAY, 2nd JULY NEXT,
IN THE
VICTORIA GARDENS,
(Formerly Guilbault's)

The usual games of Lacrosse, Racing, Leaping, Dancing Hornpipes and Irish Jigs, and throwing the heavy stone, will be carried on during the day and prizes awarded to the victors.

For further particulars, see hand-bills.
Tenders, for supplying refreshments addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to Wednesday evening, 25th instant.

N. B.—Strong drinks strictly prohibited; amount of tender, payable in advance. Gates open from 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. Tickets to be had from the members of the Committee, at Sadlier's, Dalton's, and Riddle's, also at the principal shops and stores and at the gate on the day of the Pic-Nic.
Adults' Tickets 25 cts., Children's 12 1/2c.

P. O'NEARA,
Rec. Sec.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned EMIGRATION COMMITTEE of the Society will meet in their New Hall, BONAVENTURE BUILDING, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY from SIX till EIGHT o'clock P.M., to give ADVICE and ASSISTANCE to EMIGRANTS in need, and endeavor to procure employment for those of them who wish to remain among us.

Parties, in town or country, who may be in want of Servants, male or female, or who can, in any way, give employment to the Emigrants now arriving on our shores, are earnestly requested to communicate with this Committee.

PATRICK WOODS,
BERNARD TANSEY,
W. P. McGUIRE,
PATRICK JORDAN,
DANIEL LYONS,
JOHN MURPHY.

June 5.

NOTICE.

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

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 25.—The *Moniteur* of this morning says that Lord Palmerston's estimate of the French army at \$16,000 was exaggerated. The real numbers are—active force, 409,000; reserve, 203,000 men.

PARIS, May 26.—Mexico seems momentarily to have thrown Rome into the shade, and, by thus diverting public attention from the latter, may cause a considerable delay of the dangers threatening it. The expedition, especially since the *Times* espoused its cause, has met with a disapproval of its prosecution, and a dread of its probable political and financial results, as unanimous as anything can be in France; but there are many opinions as to what were the causes that first produced, and now sustains it. Some assert that the soft eyes of a Mexican lady, Mdle. E——, have not been without their share in the organisation of this expedition, though the Government could not easily forego the use of it as a convenient veil for extensive expenditure. Others see in it a determined hostility to North America, against which Napoleon certainly cherishes a bitter resentment in consequence of the high military honors bestowed there upon the Orleans Princes. He was unable to conceal his feeling during the conversation he had with the Archbishop of New York, of which I spoke to you in my last letter. I have just discovered in one of his works, dated from the prison of Ham, an article in which he then demonstrated, as fully as M. Grandguillot does today, that the position of Mexico is more important than that of Constantinople, that a central kingdom ought to be founded there. But in whose name is it probable this central kingdom can be erected? Not certainly in that of Spain, which is detested; nor of Austria, whose destruction has been planned. It is in favor of the Empress Eugenie that the drama of universal suffrage will perhaps be acted in Mexico. You may laugh at this idea, but I can assure you of the fact that the Empress is perpetually surrounded by maps, and that a new diadem is at the bottom of this affair. It appears that Plon-Plon has returned very ill-pleased with his father-in-law. He proposed to Re Galantuomo to exchange Sardinia for Rome. Victor Emmanuel replied to the proposition by an absolute "non possumus." Great remorse is now attributed to this miserable King, and a strong inclination towards an earnest endeavor for reconciliation with the Sovereign Pontiff. Such reports should, I think, be received with great caution. What is certain is, that the breach is widening daily between the action party and the Government of Turin, and that the manifestations for Garibaldi have become seditious. This alone suffices to prove what is the real position of events. Pius IX is persuaded that they will result in the extreme confusion of his enemies.—In speaking to a venerable prelate who told me this, I suggested that it was difficult to believe that a crisis could be avoided. "Undoubtedly," replied he, "the Pope expects a crisis, but Rome will probably not be its theatre." It seems likely that none will take place between this time and St. Peter's Day, or until the autumn. M. Thouvenel had already framed an imperative "note" counselling the Pope to abandon his temporal power, guaranteeing to him only a right of veto; but the note has gone for the present to join more than one of its predecessors in the Minister's waste-paper basket. The Emperor was coolly civil to General Goyon; he said to him: "The Roman question is a very complicated one. The Pope must become Italian, or the Italians must become Papal." He did not go beyond this hypothesis, and the General left his cabinet bearing only the assurance of being soon made a senator. Much that is good is spoken of his successor. With respect to Rouze, I believe I have not told you that M. Augustin Cochon received from the Pope the Order of Christ, for his excellent work upon, or rather against, slavery. I have before spoken of the indignation excited in all the salons not belonging to the Government, by the judgment of the Imperial Court on Prince Dolgorouki, who innocently came to seek liberty of the press in France, and is now, in consequence of an order of the Prefect of Police, unable to find a printer. Another recent scandal now engrosses public attention. The papers lately announced that the little town of Marvejols, in Lozere, had been thrown into great commotion by the arrest of the son of a General of the Empire, detected in a flagrant robbery of a sum of money. This descendant of the First Empire is the Comte de S——; his mother, formerly a celebrated singer, hastened to Paris, and has obtained from Delangle the liberation of the young robber, who was yesterday disporting himself at Chantilly rages. Such frequent outrages upon justice could not exist with a free press; but it seems, unhappily, that M. de Persigny is less inclined than ever to allow us to emulate your noble and splendid publicity. An order has just been issued to the various journals, to the effect that in future they must not discuss any advertisements or communications which they receive. One must be beaten without even the consolation of murmuring over one's fall. "Liber gemitus non fecit," said Tacitus. The proprietor of the *Courrier du Dimanche* cannot get rid of M. Ganesco. The minister forces journalism upon him, because being a foreigner, he may at any moment be expelled from the French territory. M. Jules Favre is to attempt an inquiry into this matter in the Chambers. A new election in October is always much talked of. M. Thiers would present himself at Valenciennes with a programme couched in three words, "The Pope, Liberty, and National Labour." At Marseilles M. Berryer would not appear; but he has declared that his fellow-citizens should elect him, he thinks it would be his duty as a Catholic to obey their commands. In Anjou the Comte de Falloux is sure of his nomination, as Mgr. Dupanloup and Lamoriciere may count upon their success in Brittany. A successful campaign might be effected there. Much notice is taken in Paris of the presence of Major Orsini, brother of the assassin, who is at this moment an offi-

cer in the regular army of Victor Emmanuel.—The brothers Orsini formed in 1831 part of the secret society of Carbonari at Rimini, in the bosom of which the eldest brother of the Emperor died. Allow me in conclusion to point out to you a strange contradiction in our policy; the idea strikes me forcibly, and I wish to impart it to you, because I cannot hope for its insertion in any French paper. We are about, Heaven knows with how much difficulty, to overthrow an anarchical republic in Mexico, and at the same time we suffer Italy at our very doors, to become a sort of Mexico, on which the most practised eyes might rest, without discerning in its approaching future, any brighter prospect than one of petty chiefs disputing and devouring each other over the ruins of the most ancient and most sacred thrones on earth.

P.S. A report is currently circulated, that M. Petri will be named Minister of the Interior.

PARIS, May 28.—The *Patrie* and the *Pays* of this evening state that General Count Montebello, Aide-de-camp to the Emperor, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the French Corps of Occupation at Rome, and will shortly set out for his post.

The *Journal de Rouen* announces a most important discovery, which will enable the manufacturers of cotton cloth to dispense with the use of American cotton. It appears that a piece of cloth has been manufactured of a common plant which grows wild in the fields, and will shortly be exhibited to a commission composed of manufacturers. The discovery has been communicated to the Emperor who takes great interest in its success.

A battalion of Zouaves of the Imperial Guard, a battalion of the 2d Regiment of Grenadiers, two squadrons of Cuirassiers, all of the Imperial Guard, together with the 6th battalion of Chasseurs-a-Pied, two squadrons of the 8th Regiment of Lancers, and two batteries of Mounted Artillery, were reviewed on the 25th ult., at the Champ de Mars in honor of Saïd Pasha, Viceroy of Egypt. The Viceroy on arriving at the Champ de Mars, alighted from his carriage and remained on foot, that he might examine the troops more closely. His Highness appeared to be greatly pleased, not only with the appearance of the troops, but with the regularity with which they performed the various manoeuvres, under the command of Marshal Regnault de St. Jean d'Angely, Commander of the Imperial Guard, and Marshal Magdon, Commander-in-Chief of the first Military Division.

ITALY.

Rome, May 24.—I have already alluded to a note addressed by Cardinal Antonelli to Mgr. Cibi, Apostolic Nuncio in Paris, instructing him to apply to M. Thouvenel for categorical explanations on the real character which M. de Lavalette's mission is to have for the future; and in allusion to a revolutionary manifestation, threatened to take place on the French Ambassador's arrival, the Cardinal declared that the Pontifical Government was fully determined to suppress it by force, with its own guards, and that if the French troops, instead of assisting His Holiness' Government, intervened in any way to impede the action of the Pontifical guards, the Holy Father would consider this as a direct and violent attempt against his sovereignty, and immediately leave the capital of the Christian world to take refuge at Venice with the whole of the Sacred College. However, for the last few days, things have very much changed.—The Cardinal's last note, the precautions taken by the Government, and the general apprehensions felt, were all the result of sinister rumors spread by the revolutionists, the Piedmontese agents, &c., on the occasion of Victor Emmanuel and Prince Napoleon's journey to Naples, the attitude of the French squadron in the capital of the Two Sicilies, M. de Lavalette's return as bearer of a threatening ultimatum, and the departure of General de Goyon. When suddenly the news of the events at Brescia and Bergamo came like a thunder-clap in the midst of the feasts, and deceitful and expensive manifestations which were going on at Naples in honor of Victor Emmanuel's visit. Lastly, the fugitive departure of Victor Emmanuel, who fled before an imposing popular demonstration made against his Government, has completely discouraged the Revolutionary party. The frigate which bore the King passed on Wednesday (the 21st) before Porto d'Anzio and Civita Vecchia, but this time with a more unassuming appearance than when on his way to Naples; for this time the Galantuomo has been made to bear thundering around him the groans of an angry and undecieved people. Everybody is now convinced that the comedy at Naples had no other object than to prevent the assembling of the Bishops at Rome, through the fear of a break-up in the capital of the Catholic world. But the Mazzinians were in too great a hurry to play their part, and although secretly supported by the Government, they acted blindly, like men unacquainted with the game to be played, and consequently, compromised the whole affair by their impatience.

This week and the next there will take place an assemblage of the Catholic Episcopate, around its august chief, the grandest which has been seen for ages. The Bishops arrive fifty at a time, and the priests in endless numbers, bringing to the Pontiff the tribute of the loyalty which animates them.

The Consistory of last Thursday was attended by two hundred Bishops and Archbishops, not to mention about twenty others who had just arrived but not in time to be present. To-day, the 24th, another Consistory will take place, at which two hundred and sixty Bishops will vote.

Cardinal Altieri has placed the great hall of his palace at the disposal of the Bishops, who meet there on Wednesdays and Sundays, from ten till two, to confer together on the general affairs of the Church, and especially on that which has brought them to Rome. It is asserted that, after the Canonisation of the Japanese Martyrs, a manifesto of the whole Episcopate, relatively to the necessity of the temporal power of the Pope as the condition of the independence of his spiritual power, will be addressed, not only to all the Catholic Powers, but even to the non-Catholic ones who have Catholic subjects. I hear that very many of the Bishops present are authorised by numbers of their Episcopal colleagues who are unable to give their votes by proxy. The Russian Bishops are already arrived. The Polish Episcopate is represented by two only of its prelates. I have been able to ascertain that the names of the two Neapolitan reactionists, who were taken out from the Castle St. Angelo, and landed to the Piedmontese by the French, are Girolamo and Centilli.—*Cor. of Weekly Register.*

A communication from Rome of the 17th inst., has the following:—"The public prayers ordered by the Sovereign Pontiff to implore the Divine assistance, in view of the approaching canonisation of the Japanese martyrs, commenced a few days back. His Holiness is at present at those services, accompanied by the Sacred College, and all the members of the Episcopal body who have already arrived at Rome. The day before yesterday took place the first of the three consistories which, according to custom, will be consecrated to the preparatory acts of canonisation. The bishops are commencing to arrive in large numbers. Among the French are Mgr. de Dupanloup, who has alighted at the Borgheze Palace; Mgr. de la Tour d'Auvergne, brother to the French Minister at Berlin; Mgr. Dreux-Breze, and Mgr. Dupont des Loges. Several English, American, and Spanish-American bishops have also arrived. The Spanish prelates, to the number of twenty, landed at Civita Vecchia, and among them are two cardinals. The circumstance of their travelling together on a vessel of the Spanish navy, and the hospitality offered to them all at the palace of the Spanish embassy, is generally remarked." The *Gazette de France* says:—"We learn from good authority that Mgr. Hughes, Archbishop of New York, who has just gone to Rome to be pre-

sent at the canonisation of the Japanese martyrs, is charged to offer the Pope 200,000 dollars (about 1,100,000 francs), the produce of a subscription list opened in his episcopal city."

ROME (via MARSAILLES), May 24.—A note from M. Thouvenel has been communicated to Cardinal Antonelli, stating that France does not intend to effect any change in the present state of the Roman question, and recommending the Pope to place more confidence in the Emperor's Government. On Thursday last 156 Cardinals and Bishops voted in favor of the Canonisation of the Japanese Martyrs. This morning the number of Cardinals and Bishops voting to the same effect amounted to 180.

Lu Presse states that M. le Marquis de Lavalette will not return to Rome. The report is again current that Marshal Niel will be invested with full powers, both political and military, in the Holy City.

PARIS, May 26.—The *Moniteur* of this morning says:—"The Emperor, having decided that on account of the reduction of the effective of the French army the corps of occupation in Rome shall be organized anew, General Goyon has been recalled to take service near the person of the Emperor, who has nominated him a senator in proof of his high satisfaction. The *Moniteur* also publishes a decree raising M. Chasseloup Laubat, General Goyon, and M. Ingres to the rank of Senators.

The King of Portugal has prohibited the Portuguese Bishops from going to Rome.

PARIS, May 28.—The *Patrie* and the *Pays* of this evening state that General Count Montebello, aide-de-camp to the Emperor, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the French corps of occupation at Rome, and will shortly set out for his post.

According to news received here from Rome, the family of Francis II. are preparing to leave that city. MALTESE SYMPATHY WITH THE POPE.—VALETTA, May 21.—The Archbishop of Malta, Monsignor Pace Forno, left Malta on Saturday last for Rome, to be present at the conclave of Bishops which is assembling from all parts of the world. He carries with him an address to the Pope, to which is attached some 54,000 signatures. Double the number might have been obtained if necessary. It expresses the warmest sympathy of the Maltese people in his Holiness' present troubles, and their fervent prayers for his independence, temporal and spiritual. The various copies of the address from the different towns and villages were elegantly bound together in velvet and silver, and formed a massive volume, which was exposed for public inspection in one of the churches. It was afterwards carried in state through the streets by a deputation of the clergy and laity, to the Episcopal Palace, and handed to the Bishop, with the request he would lay it at the feet of the Pope. Before embarking his Grace went to St. John's to offer up the usual prayer for his safe journey. The spacious cathedral was crowded to suffocation, and innumerable thousands waited outside, unable to obtain admittance. Such an assemblage of people has seldom been witnessed in Malta. The whole island seemed to be in the streets on that day. It is calculated that upwards of 50,000 persons were present. A party of lads, carrying Papal and Maltese flags, preceded the Bishop as he walked from the church to the place of embarkation, and bestowed his episcopal benediction on the multitude. The vessel soon afterwards steamed out of port amidst the most enthusiastic acclamations for Pius Nonus Papa Rex. Two or three Roman Catholic Bishops from the East have passed through this island during the week for Rome.—*Times.*

Rome, May 24.—The vast crowd of strangers which the solemnities of Easter attract to the Eternal City has long since departed; but the silence and tranquillity which in other years succeed at the close of Holy Week to the noise and bustle of the winter season, has not as yet commenced, for every day brings fresh crowds of pilgrims, lay and clerical from all parts of the world to assist at the approaching canonisation. St. Peter's is undergoing a complete transformation, by means of architectural decorations, which, if it were not composed of such flimsy materials as pasteboard, lathes, and canvas, might have a rich and picturesque aspect, but which has hitherto only succeeded in provoking a *passquinade*—namely, that the Pope must certainly be leaving Rome, since St. Peter's is packed up in paper. The spectacle of the religious unity of the Catholic world presented by Rome at this moment, forms an admirable contrast to the unity which the revolutionary party are trying to establish in Italy; a unity to which all the former traditions of that country oppose an insurmountable obstacle. While Victor Emmanuel can only secure for himself an enthusiastic reception in Naples, by an enormous bribe: while his generals vainly seek to subdue the Southern provinces, and while in the Northern a civil war is on the eve of breaking out between his Government and the Mazzinians; the Vicar of Christ issues a simple invitation to the faithful, and his word is obeyed in all parts of the globe. There are already in Rome Bishops from Canada and the United States; from Ireland, France, Spain, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Poland and Russia; patriarchs and bishops of the Latin, Greek, and Armenian rites from Constantinople, the Greek Islands and Syria; and Vicars-Apostolic from Norway and Sweden, from Egypt and from India. A large number of Italian bishops are also present, but those only whose sees are situated within the present limits of the Papal States, or those (36 in number) who have been expelled from various parts of Italy by the Liberal and enlightened Government which is doing its best to establish a free Church in a free State. All those who are still tolerated in their sees have been refused permission to come to Rome, by the Grand Master of the Italian Freemasons, Signor Cordova, who, as Minister of Public Worship, is their superior.—Most of these prelates assisted at the public consistory held on Wednesday last, for the purpose of conferring the Cardinal's hat on the Archbishops of Compostella and Burgos. They also accompanied the Pope in his visits to the three principal basilicas in which the Blessed Sacrament was exposed last week, as is customary here previous to a canonisation. On each occasion an immense crowd was present, not only in the church, but all along the streets, followed by the Papal Court, and greeted His Holiness in the most enthusiastic manner. The unity of those who have been so actively engaged in forwarding the unity of Italy, *vis à vis* of *nefas*, has been sadly disturbed by the recent events in Northern Italy. The Piedmontese Government, as the *Armonia* assures us, was perfectly ignorant that a vast conspiracy had been formed to invade the Austrian dominions; the *Gazzetta di Verona*, on the other hand, assures that the authorities connived at the organisation and arming of the volunteers who had assembled at Bergamo and Brescia for that purpose. At any rate no notice was taken of their proceedings, and a vessel laden with volunteers had already, it is said, left Genoa for an unknown destination, when a telegraphic despatch arrived from Paris, awoke the authorities from their real or feigned slumber, and put an end to the expedition. Three of Garibaldi's colonels were at once arrested (one of them in the General's own house) as well as 500 volunteers, and large bodies of troops were sent to guard the passes leading to the Tyrol and the Venetian provinces. An attempt was made at Brescia to rescue the prisoners, and the troops were obliged to fire on the people, killing four persons. The Government seemed anxious at first to exculpate Garibaldi from any participation in this foolish enterprise, but the General has written to the journals of his party, taking upon himself the entire responsibility of the project, and declared that both the officers and soldiers had only acted in obedience to his orders.

The Government has affected to take no notice of the declaration, as any severity on its part against Garibaldi would drive the Mazzinian party to desperate measures. That that party is highly exasperated is shown by the address of the Associazione Emancipatrice, of Geneva, to Garibaldi, in which

the writers accuse the Government of haughtiness and tyranny towards its subjects, and of cowardice and meanness towards foreign powers; assuring the General, at the same time, that whenever he shall call them to arms nothing shall restrain them from joining him for victory or death.

The robbery committed the other day at Sig. Parodi's bank in Genoa is thought to have been undertaken from political motives, as it was through this bank that all the money collected in Piedmont was transmitted to Rome. Col. Cattabene, the officer arrested in Garibaldi's house, is said to have been implicated in this robbery, as well as in certain forgeries to a large amount upon the bank of Milan.

SPAIN.

MADRID, May 23.—According to news received here from Mexico, General Doblado had given a written engagement to sign a treaty, which had already been drawn up, for the payment of the claims, &c., expenses for the expedition to Mexico, and for which every satisfaction is guaranteed for the future in favor of Spain and England.

The *Patrie* contradicts a rumor that the French Expeditionary Corps in Mexico was to be recalled.

MADRID, May 24.—It is stated that General Prim will be authorized to return to Mexico as Ambassador from Spain. He will be instructed to present his credentials only to the constituted power, and not to President Juarez.

MEXICO.

PARIS, May 25.—The *Patrie* of this evening, in an article upon the expedition to Mexico, replies to the reproach that France has not carried out the London Convention:—Spain violated the convention in taking Vera Cruz, without waiting for her allies, and the result showed that she forgot all the duties of an alliance duly contracted. What would the Spanish Government have said if France had withdrawn when Prim violated the Convention of London? It is Prim who has failed in the duties of the convention, but Spain draws back, and France remains. That which afflicts us is that the alliance with Spain can be broken by the mere rashness of a general without the consent of the Government of the Queen; that a decision of such gravity could have been taken without the Cabinet of Madrid having been consulted upon it, and without its discussing an action which it had not authorized. The *Patrie* can understand that the Government might modify its policy, but will never comprehend that a General can withdraw with his troops without the order of his Government. In France a General who behaved thus would have to answer for his conduct to a court-martial. No one can take any other view of the question. The *Patrie* asks what would have been said if General Montaban had acted in this manner in China. The *Patrie* is happy to be able to confirm the reported dissatisfaction of the Spanish troops. The Spanish journals boast of the independence of Prim in not being willing to follow a policy which was not his, as France had desired to draw Spain into a line of policy which was not hers, for Spain had a greater interest than France in bringing the expedition to a prosperous termination. France, in the beginning, left the direction of the enterprise to Spain. The Emperor sent reinforcements and assumed more personal attitude when he learnt by the departure of the Spanish fleet and other symptoms, that Prim was following a different policy to that of the convention of London. The English Government has not shown itself a better ally than Spain. France had a right to expect more from its co-operation, yet England declared from the beginning that she would not go further than Vera Cruz. The *Patrie* concludes:—"We hope that our soldiers will soon return with honor, after having rendered a service to civilization. They will have had the glory of avenging wrongs, and of having fought single-handed for the gravely comprised interests of the European Powers."

PRUSSIA.

The Vienna journals discuss very freely the speech delivered at the opening of the Prussian Chambers, and in general their appreciation is not favorable. The *Austrian Gazette* says:—"The King did not open the Chambers in person; that circumstance gave rise to expectations of conflicts. Unless there is a profound motive at the bottom of this, the proceedings of the Prussian Government are inconceivable. As to the Electorate of Hesse, it is evident that Prussia is seeking a dispute; she does not wish the affair to be settled." The *Wanderer* discovers in the Royal speech a certain indication that the Prussian Government desires to persist on every point, in its present system of internal and external policy. The *Neueste Nachrichten* says:—"The Royal Speech is the work of a Government which owes its existence to a gratuitous crisis, and which, face to face with that crisis, finds itself in a complete state of perplexity."

BENIM, May 26.—To-day in the Chamber of Deputies, the Minister of Finance laid on the table the treaty of commerce between Prussia and France, and in so doing said, Government hopes that all the Zollverein governments will give in their adhesion to the treaty, in which case only Prussia is bound towards France. The treaty is a work by which nations are brought nearer to one another.

AUSTRIA.

The Vienna journals refute the rumor that M. de Schermering is to leave the Ministry. But a modification will take place. The Archduke Regnier will leave the Presidency of the Council. Finally, the Minister of Marine and of Commerce will be relieved of one of his portfolios.

POLAND.

A letter of the 17th from a correspondent of the *Union* at Saint Petersburg says:—"I am sorry to inform you that the state of things in Poland does not tend to improve; the Marquis Wielopolski is losing ground at Court, without gaining in the estimate of Polish society. Mgr. Felinski is beginning to have serious differences with the Russian authorities, who are already execrating the worthy prelate, as much as they formerly exalted him. Several proprietors and ecclesiastics of the Government of Kovno have been summoned before the military authorities, and one of them, M. Michailovsky, has been condemned to be shot, and another, Colonel Jilinsky, of the Engineers, has been invited to recommence his career as a private soldier; the remainder of the accused have been threatened, according to the degree of the repentance that they shall exhibit, with an imprisonment more or less prolonged in the casemates of a fortress."

CHINA.

HONGKONG, April 15.—The steamer *Emeu* arrived on the 11th inst., with the London mails of February 26, and she will be despatched to-day at 2 p. m. with the outward mails.

In the neighborhood of Shanghai the rebels have had further severe lessons at the hands of the allied forces, particularly at a place named Wong-ka-dza, where the largest combined force yet put in motion against them, attacked their camp and destroyed it with great slaughter of its occupants. This happened on the 4th inst., General Staveland and the English and French Admirals being present. Admiral Hope was wounded in the calf of the leg. The intentions of the allied commanders are said to be to clear the country of the Taeping rebels or marauders, whichever name may be allotted to them, maintain the same peaceful attitude towards foreigners, and trade in the increase. At first it was confined to articles of food principally, but latterly it has taken a wider range, and among other articles cotton is finding its way there. It is quite clear, therefore, that the Chinese traders have found means to come to an understanding with the chiefs of the rebel garrison. The conduct of these men of Ningpo stands in marked contrast to all the previous acts of the insurrectionary leaders, and, though much of their moderation may fairly be attributable to the first instance of the firmness and judgment of the British Consul, still their adherence to their engagements shows that there are other than warlike means of dealing with them.

ANOTHER MARTYR IN CHINA.—On the 2nd of March at two leagues from Shanghai, the Chinese rebels massacred the Rev. Fr. Villame, a French Jesuit from Nancy, along with the native Christian who accompanied him. He was caught by these brigands while going to administer the last sacraments to a sick person. The mere appearance of the zealous missionary kept them in awe for some time, until one of them struck him on the head with a pike. Fr. Villame then fell on his knees, raising his hands to Heaven, and was dispatched by several strokes of a sword. He had been in China since 1849, and had learnt the Chinese language so perfectly that he had been ranked among the chief literary men of the Celestial Empire.

He had written a history of the great Chinese Emperor Gang-hi, which has been adopted for the use of the schools of the empire. His body has been buried by one of his brethren, near the church which he served.—*Freeman's Journal.*

SERMON IN THE CHURCH OF ST. CLOTILDE IN PARIS, FOR THE DISTRESSED IRISH.

The following description of the sermon preached on Thursday, May 22, in Paris, was sent to a gentleman in this city, (Dublin) with permission to publish it:—

THE CHURCH.

The Church of St. Clotilde, where the illustrious rector of Geneva, preached on Thursday, for the poor starving people of Ireland, is a modern building of Gothic architecture, finished only a few years ago.

It is an exact copy of some of those old churches of the eleventh or twelfth centuries, that still exist in some parts of Normandy. Situated in the centre of the Faubourg St. Germain, it is frequented by the very elite of Parisian society.

Several hours before the time fixed for the sermon the whole aisle of the little church was full, and it became soon impossible to find a seat anywhere within hearing. To say that a more distinguished congregation never before assembled within its walls is no exaggeration. There were men of every rank and position in life, from the minister of state to the brave ouvrier, and women of every grade in society, from the princess down to the simple ouvrier. They all came to hear the cause of that pauvre Irlandaise, the land of our lore, pleaded by one who holds the very first place in that splendid aristocracy of talent whose members are styled "Les Princes de la parole." To add that a more painfully touching and eloquent discourse was rarely pronounced by human lips would only be doing homage to truth.

ARRIVAL OF THE IRISH MISSION.

A little before two o'clock a very great sensation was caused by the arrival of three Irish Bishops, in their purple vestments. Preceded by the worthy and venerable curate, and followed by a considerable number of French and Irish clergymen, they were ushered into the place of honor. In the centre sat the Lord Bishop of Raphoe, Dr. McGettigan, whose lofty stature, and commanding person well became the place. He was supported at each side by the Lord Bishop of Toronto, and by the Right Rev. Dr. Whelan. Among the Irish clergymen were the Very Rev. Dr. Lynch, of the Irish College; the Rev. Mr. Hogan, and the Rev. Mr. Carlin, of St. Sulpice; and the Rev. Pere Perroud, whose great book is doing us so much good, and who was one of the principle promoters of this work of Christian charity. This group of good and pious men of every nation—Americans, Poles, and Irish—added considerably to the solemnity.

THE "DAMES QUEBÉSOISES."

In reserved seats, close to the prelates, were the kind-hearted ladies who were to collect in the church. Among them were the daughters of France, of Germany, of Poland, and of Ireland. Many had left their chateaux, and one had come from a distant land, to devote their services to the cause of the afflicted, to beg for alms for the inhabitants of a fertile island, where famine exists in the midst of plenty, and where the fruits of the earth are for the land of the stranger. All the halo that beauty, titles, and worth, united to Christian charity, throw over lovely woman in the exercise of her noblest mission, shed its lustre over them, and made them objects of respect and veneration. Never before had any cause obtained so many high born and distinguished women to support it, as the list enclosed will easily prove.

THE SERMON.

What shall I attempt to say of the eloquent discourse—eloquent beyond description? I took a few hurried notes; but the pen fell from my fingers, and my eyes could no longer distinguish the words I attempted to write long before the illustrious preacher had reached the middle of his sermon. To attempt with this broken fragment to give an idea of the whole would be simply a sacrilege and a profanation. No words of mine could give any idea of the outbursts of eloquence that thrilled the audience with the same apparent shudder as if a thunder cloud had burst over them. One moment it was positively oppressive from the electric fire of sympathy and pity communicated to the whole congregation. I saw men clench their hands and bite their lips with rage. I heard the half suppressed murmur of angry words: I saw priests and soldiers wipe bursting tears from their eyes, and fair women sob and weep—and without any feeling of shame: for there were few or no dry eyes around them to look with scorn on their weakness.

The preacher's description of a poor old Irish peasant driven from his little home, and gazing on the crumbling walls for the last time with a broken heart, and in tears, was one of the most pathetic descriptions of grief imaginable. "Avez vous jamais vu pleurer un keltard?" said he, addressing himself directly to the audience; and then he went on to describe the big tears rolling down his withered and wrinkled cheek, his look of despair to Heaven; but even here I must stop, for I own that it wrung my Irish heart too painfully to let memory retain any of his soul-stirring words.

Once or twice the shock was so great on the hearts and feelings of the good Parisians, that an almost open explosion of grief threatened to break the solemn stillness of the Church.

All was not dark and gloomy, however. Some gleams of eloquent criticism or praise, some cheering words of hope, shone through the sad tale of woe.—The Irish character, with its frank gaiety and wit, compared with that of a nation, our superior only in traffic; a promise—Heaven grant we may see it realized—that a day of joy would dawn on our misery, when pauvre Irlandaise would cease to be the mendicant of nations, and hold a high place in the world. This direct appeal to the generosity and pity of the audience was infinitely eloquent—"Du pain! Du pain! Du pain a nos freres en Irlande!" But here I must break off. These things are too sad to be dwelt on.

When the sermon was over the Lord Bishop of Raphoe proceeded to the altar, and gave Benediction. The crowd moved out through the different doors, before which knelt the first ladies of the land, holding out their velvet purses for alms.

"Pour les pauvres Irlandais s'il vous plait!" repeated every minute, the Swiss standing beside them. Purses were emptied, pockets searched diligently, money borrowed from friends to increase the offering. One poor workman, perhaps without money for it, tore his handsome silver watch from its chain, and put it into the bag of one of the ladies, and an Irish lady—as chance would have it (Madame L'Amirale Fourichon). A poor woman, who, perhaps, had nothing else to give, threw her marriage ring into the collection; and a sweet, pretty little girl brought the reward of good conduct and assiduity to her lessons rolled up in a little bit of paper, on which was written the words I copy:—"Offrande d'une petite fille gagnee par ses bons points de ses leçons."

Such acts need no comment; they speak for themselves, and are more eloquent in their simplicity than if prayers written on their praise. Cold and dull

must be the hearts and minds that could bear of them unmoved.

When the Church was empty the "Dames quettes" assembled to count their money, assisted by a few gentlemen; and, as the writer of this scribble had the privilege of being present, a few words on the subject may not be uninteresting.

No miser ever examined with more anxiety the contents of some bag of gold than did these kind ladies, the treasures they had collected for the poor. They counted with their delicate fingers piles of gold silver, and copper, and their joy or disappointment at their good or ill success was painted on their countenances.

Several were particularly fortunate. Princess Wittgenstein had the heaviest purse, and an Irish lady, Madame Pasqual, niece of a distinguished Dominican of Dublin, was particularly fortunate, having nearly a thousand francs in her bag.

Then excuses were made; it was too late in the season—all their friends were absent in the country—the Church was too small, etc., etc.

A few good deeds remain to be told. A young student, whose family were the constant friends of the poor Irish, brought two hundred francs, the amount of a collection made in his own family.

A Polish Princess sent two hundred francs, and a student visited until the Rev. M. Mermillod came, to hand him forty francs.

In fact, a sum exceeding ten thousand francs was contributed in a small church, at a season of the year when half the amount is rarely attained, and after a year when private charity had to be doubled.

To the author of the great work on Ireland, the Rev. Pere Perraud, to the kind-hearted and noble curate of St. Clotilde, and to the talented preacher, are principally due this successful appeal, and the relief it will give to the poor.

If it is wrong for an Irishman to do so, he must have expiated his fault by the feeling of degradation for which even a conscience of self-sacrifice cannot compensate.

A SHREW D IRISHMAN.—An Irish priest was seen standing at the corner of one of the squares in London, about the hour of dinner.

"Oh! Father O'Leary, how is your rivrinee?" "Mighty put out, Pat," was the reply.

"Put out! who'd put out your rivrinee?" "Ah! you don't understand; this is just it—I am invited to dine at one of the houses in this square, and I have forgotten the name, and I never looked at the number, and now it's seven o'clock."

"Oh, is that all?" was the cry! "Just now he says, your rivrinee, I'll settle that for you."

"So saying, away flew the good-natured Irishman round the square, glancing at the kitchens, and when he discovered a fire that denoted hospitality, he thundered at the door and inquired, 'Is Father O'Leary here?'"

"As might be expected, again and again he was repulsed. At length an angry footman exclaimed—'No; both on Father O'Leary, he is not here, but he was to dine here to-day, and the cook is in a rage, and says the dinner will be spoilt. All is waiting for Father O'Leary!'"

"Paddy, leaping from the door as if the steps had been on fire, rushed up to the astonished priest—'All right, your honor's rivrinee; you dine at 43 and a mighty good dinner you'll get!'"

"Oh, Pat," said the grateful pastor, "the blessings of a hungry man be upon you!"

"Long life and happiness to your rivrinee; I have got your malady, I only wish I had your remedy!"

Women should set good examples, for men are always following them.

REMEMBER THAT GUILBAULT'S BOTANICAL & ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN HAS BEEN REMOVED TO HIS SPLENDID NEW GROUNDS, Entrance by Upper St. Lawrence Main Street, or St. Urban Street, near the Nunnery.

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SCHOOL, CORNER OF M'CORD AND WILLIAM STREETS. MISS LALOR would take this opportunity to respectfully inform her friends and the public that she will continue her School at the above mentioned place.

M. KEARNEY & BROTHERS, Practical Plumbers & Gasfitters, TIN-SMITHS, ZINC, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS, CORNER VICTORIA SQUARE AND CRAIG STREET, Beg leave to inform the citizens of Montreal that they have commenced the above business in all its various branches.

ST. LEON SPRINGS MINERAL WATER. THE undersigned begs leave most respectfully to intimate to his friends and the public, that he has established a MINERAL WATER DEPOT at 233 Notre Dame Street, (West opposite Shelton's.)

JUST RECEIVED, A Supply of the Celebrated ST. LEON, Fresh from the Springs. Orders for the same promptly attended to. PRICE: TEN PENCE per Gallon, delivered to all parts of the city. W. G. SLACK, May 22.

VALOIS & LABELLE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. VALOIS & LABELLE have OPENED, at Nos. 18 and 20 Jacques-Cartier Place, in the Store recently occupied by Messrs. Labelle & Lapierre, a LEATHER and BOOT and SHOE STORE.

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PROSPECTUS OF THE ASSUMPTION COLLEGE, SANDWICH, CANADA WEST; Under the Patronage of their Lordships the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Sandwich, and the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Detroit, U. S.

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

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

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

Religion is the basis on which the whole plan of education will rest, and propriety of manners and correctness of deportment will be strictly enforced.

TERMS, (invariably in advance): Board and Tuition, for quarter of 80 days... \$25 00 Washing, mending, and the use of Library, ditto... 3 00 Instrumental Music, ditto... 3 00 Spending vacation at the College... 20 00 No extra charge for Vocal Music.

School Books and Stationery will be furnished by the College at the usual prices. No advancement in money will be made by the College to the students; it is therefore desirable that each student should deposit \$10 at least, for unforeseen expenses.

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

The College opens this year on the first Monday of October. FATHER OSWALD, O. S. B., President. Assumption College, Sandwich, C. W. Sept. 14, 1861.

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Of all sizes and styles, can be supplied at all prices, from \$1 per thousand to \$1 for each copy.
Particular attention given to BRIDAL CARDS.—60

BILL-HEADS!
The newest style of Bill-Heads supplied at a very low figure.
Country Merchants supplied with SHOW-BILLS of the most STRIKING STYLES.

BLANK AND RECEIPT BOOKS
OF EVERY SIZE AND VARIETY.
Jobs ordered by Mail promptly executed and dispatched by Parcel Post.
A share of public patronage respectfully solicited.
M. LONGMOORE & CO.
MONTREAL GAZETTE BUILDINGS,
36 Great St. James Street.

PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM-FITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

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

The trade supplied with all kinds of Iron Tubing on most reasonable terms.
Thomas M'Kenna is also prepared to heat churches, hospitals, and all kinds of public and private buildings with a new "Steam Heater," which he has already fitted up in some buildings in the City, and which has given complete satisfaction.
Montreal, May 2, 1861. 12m.

M. O'GORMON,
BOAT BUILDER,
BARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, C. W.

Skiffs made to Order. Several Skiffs always on hand for Sale. Also an Assortment of Oars, sent to any part of the Province.
Kingston, June 3, 1858.
N.B.—Letters directed to me must be post-paid. No person is authorized to take orders on my account.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

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

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 hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

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

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils. Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst cancer 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 hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

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

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

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

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

For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the improvement in a few days.

For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as convenient.
For Sores 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 surface; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it in.

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

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

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

SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH, Hamilton, O W

R. J. DEVINS,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
NEXT THE COURT-HOUSE, MONTREAL,
(Premises formerly occupied by Alfred Savage & Co.)
HAS now on hand, imported from London and Paris this Spring, a FULL SUPPLY of SELECT DRUGS, CHEMICALS, Choice Perfumes, Toilet Vinegar, Hair, Tooth, Nail, and Cloth Brushes, COMBS of all kinds, and a General Assortment of DRUGGISTS' Sundries, Soda Water from the Fountain, Cylinders Coated with orcelain; with Cream Nectar and other Syrups.
Choice Syrups in every variety, by the Bottle or Gallon.
Effervescent Powder in bottles—1s 3d to 2s 6d.
Feb. 17.

L. DEVANY,

AUCTIONEER,
(Late of Hamilton, Canada West.)
THE subscriber, having leased for a term of years that large and commodious three-story cut-stone building—fire-proof roof, plate-glass front, with three flats and cellar, each 100 feet—No. 159 Notre Dame Street, Cathedral Block, and in the most central and fashionable 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 Canada, of any importance, he flatters himself that he knows how to treat consignees and purchasers, and, therefore, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

I will hold THREE SALES weekly.
On Tuesday and Saturday Mornings,
FOR
GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
PIANO-FORTES, &c., &c.,
AND
THURSDAYS
FOR
DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES,
GLASSWARE, CROCKERY,
&c., &c., &c.

Cash at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar will be advanced on all goods sent in for prompt sale. Returns 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 other auctioneers in this city—five per cent. commission on all goods sold either by auction or private sale. Will be glad to attend out-door sales in any part of the city where required. Cash advanced on Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Plated Ware, Diamond or other precious stones.
L. DEVANY,
Auctioneer.
March 27.

INFORMATION WANTED,

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