

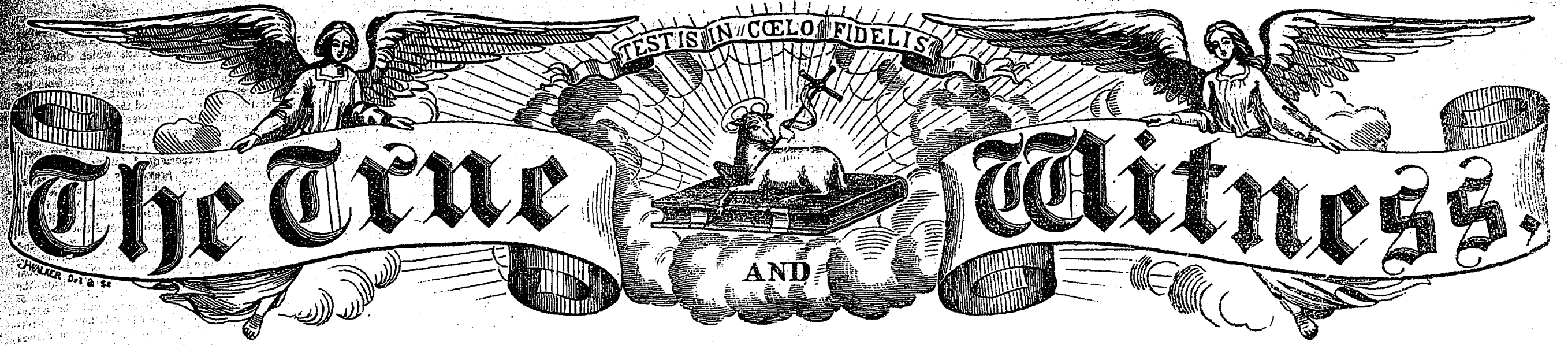
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No. 30

JOAN OF ARC;

THE MAID OF ORLEANS.

CHAPTER IV.—THE HEAVENLY VISIONS OF THE YOUTHFUL JOAN.

While Joan thus walked in the ways of divine love, the time was approaching when the hand of God was to be laid upon her hidden life, and she was to be singularly guided towards the lofty part she was destined to play upon this earth.

But as the vision of the saintly envoys through whom the Most High revealed His will to this lowly maiden, was vouchsafed to no other mortal, we will let her speak for herself, merely gathering what she in her after years testified in presence of her judges.

All that I have done for France has been accomplished through the grace and by the command of God, the Lord of Heaven, as He Himself ordained and revealed to me through His angels and saints; and all I know I have learned solely and entirely through the revelation and by the ordinance of God.

At His command I went to King Charles VII, son of King Charles VI. I would rather have been torn asunder by wild horses than have thus gone to him without the permission of God.

All my way and deeds are in God's hands, and all my hopes are placed upon Him. According to the best of my ability, have I accomplished all that the holy voices required of me; they commanded and promised nothing without the permission and good pleasure of God, and all that I have done at His command I believe to have been done aright.

A week would not suffice to tell all that God has revealed unto me. But as to the manner in which the holy ones first appeared to me, it happened as follows: Seven years ago, when I was nearly thirteen years of age, one summer's day, about noon, I found myself in my father's garden, and suddenly heard a voice, apparently proceeding from the direction of the church, which stood at my right hand.

I looked up and beheld a shining apparition. It wore the semblance of a good and virtuous being; it had wings;—bright rays of light surrounded it on every side, and it was accompanied by heavenly angels.—Angels often visit Christians without the knowledge of the latter; I myself have frequently seen them among the followers of our Lord.—This apparition was the angel Michael. The voice seemed to me worthy of all veneration, but I was then still a young child, and being much afraid, I doubted whether the radiant being could indeed be that angel. I was not fully convinced until I had heard the voice three times, and then it taught me so many things that I firmly believed it to be that of the angel Michael.

I saw him and the other angels as distinctly as I now see you, my judges, and I believe as firmly in what he said and did, as I do in the sufferings and death of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. What confirms me in this belief is the good counsel, the aid, and excellent instruction he has always given me.

The angel said to me that I must, above all things, be a good child, and be diligent in my attendance at church. He promised me divine aid, and also told me how God would have mercy upon France, and how I must hasten to assist my king.

at full liberty to tell my parents or not to do so, but I would not have mentioned their visits for anything in the world. In everything else, I have been strictly obedient to my father and my mother. In failing on this occasion to submit myself to their decision, and in going away without their knowledge, I believe myself free from blame, for I went at the command of God, and as God commanded me, I would have gone had I had a hundred fathers and a hundred mothers, and had I been a king's daughter.

I do not remember ever having heard the voices under the Fairy Tree; I have seen the saints beside the fountain, but I do not know what they there said to me. From the time I was first told to seek the interior of France, I have taken as little part as possible in the games and rejoicings under the Fairy Tree. I do not think I have danced under that tree since I came to the age of reason.

I rarely see the saints except surrounded by a glory. I see a face, but of their vestments, their hair, their arms, I can say nothing. They always appear to me under the same forms, and I have never observed the least contradiction in their discourses. I have no difficulty in distinguishing them from one another; I recognise them by the sound of their voices, and by their greeting; they also always tell me their names before they begin to speak. When I am in the forest, I can hear them as they are coming to me. St. Catherine and St. Margaret wear rich, costly crowns, as is proper. I understand perfectly all they say: they have low, sweet, modest voices; they speak with dignity, and in the French language. I wish every one could hear them as distinctly as I do.

Before the deliverance of Orleans, and also since then, they often addressed me as Joan the Virgin, and as the Daughter of God. From time to time, the saints bade me to go to confession. They come without my calling them, and when they delay appearing, I beg our Lord to send them to me. I have never yet needed them that they did not come. I feel very joyful when St. Michael and the angels accompany the two saints, for then I think I cannot be in a state of mortal sin, else they would at once leave me. When they appear, I show them all the honor in my power, and feel as if I could never show them enough, knowing as I do that they dwell in heaven. I have often during the holy sacrifice of the Mass made offerings of tapers, that the Priest might light them in honor of God, and burn them before the images of the Blessed Virgin and St. Catherine. I have never yet offered as many as I could have wished. I have also adorned the images of St. Catherine and St. Margaret with wreaths of flowers, and when they appear to me, I kneel down before them; when I have not done so, I have always asked their pardon. When St. Michael and the angels leave me, I invariably bow to the ground and kiss the spot whereon they have stood. I have embraced both the saints with my arms;—at the present time, I hear their voices daily; I have need of consolation, and without their aid, should no longer be living. I have seen them with my own eyes, and I believe in them as firmly as I do in the existence of God.

Such is Joan's own account of the wondrous mode in which she received God's command to lift her sword for her king. She clung to this firm belief in the heavenly apparitions, in spite of threats and torments, and even when dying amid the flames she audibly announced their presence.—The path pointed out to her was indeed a troublesome and a weary one, requiring a heroic soul devoted to God and inspired by His love, and a spirit that could endure the world's contempt with the meekness and patience becoming an envoy of God, and yet that, bold as a lion, could bear steadily onward the banner of the Most High, heedless of swords and flames threatening upon the right and upon the left. How was she to pass from the frontier of France, and through hostile bands reach the king, and induce a despising sovereign to trust her with his sole hope, his last army? And when all difficulties with those friendly to her were overcome, then was to begin her path in battle among her enemies.—But the power which upheld the heroic maiden was no spirit of weakness and doubt; she bent in deep humility before her God, but she boldly and undimly bore his banner before the eyes of men, and, with her glance fixed upon Heaven, firmly crossed each yawning abyss, and victoriously reached the lofty goal to which our Lord through his saints had called her.

ROSAURA AND HER KINSFOLK.

CHAPTER I.

Gloomy, and wrapped in thought—his heart wounded by the strange caprice of his beloved lady, the fair Rosaura of Haldenbach—Count Julius Wildeck, a young captain of horse, stood leaning against a window, apart from the cheerful tea-circle, which he seemed almost to have forgotten. The glorious, but disastrous, fate of his ancient house rose up before his

afflicted soul. He asked himself how he, the only remaining branch of an ancient house, was to terminate his career, since a long peace had permitted him not even one deed of war, while the future gave little or no prospect of such an opportunity; and since the love which had kindled in his knightly heart reached forth to him, not the consolatory myrtle, but almost a garland of thorns. He well knew, that of all the suitors whom riches and beauty drew to Rosaura's feet, he was the only one to whom a sweet look of her gracious eye was a sufficient reward;—and thus the more cruelly was he pierced by the lowering harshness, the rigid reserve, which, without any imaginable cause, seemed so often to possess the mind of the maiden against him.

It had happened to him thus to-day; and so much the more painful was it, since he knew that Rosaura was not to leave home on the following morning, and that he now probably saw her for the last time for many long weeks. It is true she was not to travel to a great distance;—she was going with her aunt to one of her estates, which lay not far off among the mountains; but it was well known that during her residence there no one might converse with her. Every half year she was accustomed to perform this journey, spending the period of her absence in the most rigorous seclusion; and it was generally believed that some sad vow or penance of her deceased parents obliged her to such a course; the more so as she was always observed to look very thoughtful before her departure, and to return home pale, and with marks of weeping in her eyes.

Julius felt himself only the more strangely attached to his beloved on account of this dark mystery. At one time it seemed to him that he might be able to remove the hidden sorrow which hung over her; and this very day he had gazed upon her pale angel-form with the deepest love and emotion. But again, her repulsive, and almost hostile mien stepped in sharply between them, and drove him back into his own deserted being.

Occupied with such thoughts, he had forgotten for the time the presence of those around him, and he whispered to himself: 'To what end do we—mistaken offspring of the old heroic race—still live on, when there is no longer any renown in the world for us to earn, and scarcely even one genuine pleasure.'

'We must resort to the chase,' said a deep voice behind him. 'That is, and will always be, the fittest pastime for our day.'

Julius looked round astonished. There stood close by him a tall man in antique dress, of noble, almost elegant, form, with keen bright eyes, and a countenance which bore so much of suffering in it, that one could not look upon the heroic pride which so visibly moved over it without a feeling of sympathising sorrow. The stranger seemed to have been addressing a councillor, who had just left him with an embarrassed smile;—then, turning towards Julius, he said to him, with a confident, friendly air: 'You appear to be entirely of my opinion, sir count.'

'Oh, certainly,' replied Julius, half-surprised and half-asserting. 'The chase is a kind of knightly pastime, and infinitely better than a carousing party, since some honorable and perilous adventures may be encountered in it; for of course the huntsman must not confine himself merely to the pursuit of hares and other timid animals.'

'Bravo! you delight me extremely,' said the old gentleman, seizing Julius' hand. 'And what say you to hunting with us for the next few weeks at my old castle of Finsterborn? This, moreover, is a time which I would not willingly pass without some brave companions. I have, I believe, the honor to address the Count Lobach?'

'With your leave,' replied Julius, 'Count Lobach stands yonder; and looking over, he observed, with painful emotion, his rival (for such the count was) holding at this very moment an earnest conversation with Rosaura. All the more willing, however, to accept the unexpected invitation, which appeared happily to sever him for a time from town, and regiment, and the whole circle of his acquaintance, he proceeded, composedly: 'I am Count Wildeck; and if your kindness refers not to the name but to the person, I shall have the honor of paying a visit to your castle, if it is not at too great a disgrace. I do not remember to have heard the name of Finsterborn.'

He squeezed the count's hand tightly, and with a strange hoarse laugh hastened forth from the door.

Julius remained behind in astonishment. And this was the old Colonel Haldenbach with whom he had conversed! He had heard something before of this strange, hermit-like uncle of Rosaura's. Some people took him for a deeply studious, but very unhappy, philosopher; others thought him altogether crazed. And his inexplicable behavior at this time—friendly and attractive, and yet dark and forbidding.

'His fair niece has surely inherited something of this strange temper from him,' murmured Julius, ill-humoredly to himself.

Rosaura moved softly past him. 'What had you to say with my uncle, Count Wildeck?' whispered she hastily, in a kind and anxious tone. 'For God's sake be quite open and candid with me for this once.'

'Alas! that I have always been,' sighed the kindling youth. 'The colonel spoke nothing but was kind and friendly to me. I am to attend him on a hunting expedition for some days at his castle of Finsterborn.'

Rosaura became deadly pale. She beat her face still nearer to him, and he felt her breath upon his cheek as she pronounced these words: 'To-morrow evening in the prince's park, at the hermitage.'

She vanished. Full of joy, and yet withal enveloped as it were in some fearful enigma, Julius returned home.

CHAPTER II.

A warm summer evening rested with golden light over the prince's park, while Julius, with beating heart, trotted along the garden fence on his slender Arabian, and longingly watched through the branches of the dark green firs for the appearance of the beloved form. On a sudden Rosaura stepped forth from a neighboring walk. But, alas! not alone, but with five or six laughing and chattering companions. In bitter vexation Julius pulled the reins and struck the spurs into his horse's sides. The noble animal, unaccustomed to such contumelious treatment, gave some sudden leaps into the air. The ladies shrieked; and Julius, courteously greeting them, sprang onwards. 'My good Abdul,' said he to his horse, pacifying him at the same time by a few kind strokes on the neck, 'good Abdul, I was a fool to make you suffer for the heartless caprice of a woman. Be not angry, my good horse; it shall not be so again.' And, as if he understood his rider's words, the noble animal neighed joyfully up to him, and returned obediently to his light, gentle trot.

Julius, in the first moment of indignation, had thought of hastening back to the town; but recollecting that he should only increase the triumph of his fair tormentor by shewing his resentment, he proudly subdued his swelling heart. He swung himself from the saddle, gave his horse to his page, and walked on with assumed serenity towards a group of ladies whom he saw assembled around a tea-table. In a turn of the walk he encountered the merry princess Alwina with one of her kinswomen on her arm. After the first salutations had passed, she said to him, softly and quickly: 'We have a piece of pastime in hand, in which you must assist us, Count Wildeck.—That the Haldenbachs have a strange family surname we have long known; but Rosaura could never be prevailed upon to tell us what it was; nay, she always seemed vexed and embarrassed when the question was put to her; and this has increased our curiosity. But my brother yesterday ascertained, by privately listening, that they call Colonel Haldenbach—when his full name is mentioned—Death brand. Now, therefore, I beg you will bring into your conversation as many 'death-brands,' or again, as many 'deaths,' and 'brands' separately as you possibly can; we will do the same: and Rosaura must know nothing of the plan.'

Julius bowed assent with a smile, and the ladies disappeared in order to approach by another way, so that their jesting bargain with the count might not be suspected. He found Rosaura very pale and serious; and she greeted him with such undecipherably moving grace—turning her large dark eyes towards him from under her long shaded eyelashes, and again casting them down to the ground with a deep sigh—that he almost repented of the part he had agreed to take in the princess's sport. He knew, too, how little Rosaura was accustomed to hear such jesting as this; and the thought of wounding the heart of this mild, sorrowful beauty went to his very soul. But the impossibility of addressing one private word to her, or of receiving any explanation from her in this circle of strangers, and in the presence of so many inquisitive and almost childish faces, roused his vexation afresh, and he began the jest by asking Rosaura whether it would not prove the real death of her beauty, if she allowed so fair a countenance to be exposed to the brand (or burning) of the evening sun.—Rosaura evidently connected the two fearful syllables, and looked anxiously around. Then

the princess Alwina stepped up with her companions, seated herself opposite to Rosaura, and, taking up the count's sentence, proceeded:—'And, after all, is there not here a 'death-brand' among us?'

Julius rejoined in the same style, the others followed, and, as Alwina had planned, 'death' and 'brand' flew back and forwards so plentifully, in their laughing talk, that even those who were strangers to the secret found themselves involuntarily recurring to these two syllables; and 'death-brand,' and 'death' and 'brand,' and 'brand' and 'death,' rang like a multiplied echo through their jesting conversation. Alwina could scarcely refrain from laughing loud.

But Rosaura became paler and paler; and suddenly rising, she said, in a very serious tone: 'Count Wildeck, two words with you.'

Thereupon she stepped slowly down a hidden avenue. The whole were speechless with astonishment; and Julius, half-shuddering, walked after her.

Rosaura remained silent for a little. At last she said: 'You have truly accomplished a great feat, sir count, when you talked out of my unhappy uncle the fearful surname of our race, in order, it seems, to furnish a little novelty, and to idle away the time at your liking with these agreeable companions. I thank you, Count Wildeck—truly, I thank you; for, in some respects, I shall pursue my morning's journey with much more satisfaction; and then I have, by this proof of your candor, considerably enlarged, or rather confirmed, my knowledge of man's character. You were in the right last night, sure enough. You were as candid with me as, I doubt not, you have always been.'

The reproaches of his beloved had at first so melted the heart of the youth, that he silently walked beside her with humble, downcast look; but the charge of falsehood raised at once his indignant spirit.

'On my honor, lady,' said he firmly, 'what I said to you yesternight was the pure truth. I have never heard your uncle utter a single syllable which acquainted me with the surname of your family. It was told me for the first time within the last quarter of an hour.'

At the recollection of the fearful name Julius shuddered and stopped.

Rosaura, at the first words of his answer, had lowered her angry look before the bright knightly eye of the youth; and she now replied, with soft voice: 'I am grieved to have judged you wrongly, Count Wildeck. It would have been doing you an injury, and therefore—O heavens! I speak distractedly—but really—therefore if you are indeed devoted to me, go not to my uncle, to Castle Finsterborn to-morrow—or rather, go not there at all. Your hand upon it, Julius.'

She held out to him her fair right hand. For the first time she had called him Julius; her voice was so touching—so lovingly tender.

'O gracious Heaven!' said the youth, softly, and touching the hand of his longed-for angel, 'I will indeed do whatever you desire. But permit me one small request; may I pay you one visit during your absence, dear Rosaura?'

'Dear Rosaura!' replied the lady of Haldenbach, loftily, while she drew back her hand—'dear Rosaura! Truly there is nothing in the world so bold as a young fashionable of our day. And the very little, little request! Pay your visits where you will, sir count, only not to me.'

And with anger-glowing cheeks she turned herself away, and hastened back to her companions.

Julius followed her, and whispered softly: 'Only one more word. Shall I go to Finsterborn?'

'On my account,' said Rosaura to herself—and it seemed to the count as she spoke it seriously—'On my account to death!'

'Willingly, from my heart,' replied he, touched in the very depth of his spirit; and resolved now to give up all else in the world for the mysterious hint of the Colonel Haldenbach, surnamed Death-brand.

Gloomy, and out of tune, the company dispersed; and Julius received no farewell from his beloved. But as her open carriage, already far before the slow, dejected rider, wound round a bending of the road, it seemed to him as if she waved her handkerchief towards him as an adieu, and at the same time hid her weeping face in her snow-white veil.

CHAPTER III.

Towards the evening of the next day Julius rode pensively through the antique gate of the mountain town, Waldho. He had before his eyes the vision of the fair Rosaura as she beckoned to him with her white handkerchief.—But, again, her scornful temper arose before his mind. He fancied now that he had deceived himself in a strangely ridiculous manner by that dear, parting salute. He raised his head aloft with sullen fortitude, and looked about for the approach of the huntsman whom the colonel had promised to send thither to meet him.

An old man stepped forth from the doorway of a neighboring hostel, muffled in a dark green cloak, and led after him a small coal-black horse with thick neck, clumsy head, and grizzly mane, but otherwise of a striking and handsome make; the horse snorted, pawed wildly on the ground, and snapped now at the strange horse now at his own rider. The old man raised his long wrinkled arm threateningly, and the animal was still.

Julius, suppressing a shudder which began to creep over him as he looked upon these strange figures, inquired: 'Are you the messenger, good friend, whom the Colonel Haldenbach promised to send for me here?'

'At your service, sir captain,' said the huntsman, taking off the tall cap from his snow-white head. The evening sunbeams shone red, and almost bloody, upon the scarred and wrinkled visage of the old man. He then swung himself with youthful agility into the saddle of his prancing steed, and dashed along in his rattling career over the uneven pavement so quickly, that Wildeck's noble Arabian could scarcely, with all his efforts, keep pace with him; while the groom was left far behind. At first starting it seemed to the count, whose attention was now fully awakened, that the townspeople looked after him, and shook their heads; nay, even that some crossed themselves, or stretched out their hands, as if imploring him to stay. But he continued his wild flight scarcely knowing whither or wherefore he went.

By and by the hunter was obliged to ride more slowly, owing to the rough uneven ground over which they passed, and more especially since the road to Finsterborn soon left the beaten track, and led over steep mountain ridges, and again into unto untrudged valleys. The difficulty of the path, over which the wonderful steed of the huntsman trotted with such strange ease, obliged Wildeck and his groom to increase their efforts to follow; but Julius, remembering his reputation as the boldest and most skilful horseman of his regiment, naturally disdained to check the precipitous haste and fury of the old hunter.

It was already deep twilight, when a sudden turn of the path showed the dim outline of an old castle straight before them.

'Ho! valiant guide,' cried Julius, 'is yonder castle Finsterborn?'

The old man looked round him with a solemn gesture, laid his finger on his lips, and shook his head. At the same time it seemed as if an inward shuddering convulsed his whole frame. He now slowly stole along the path which led right under the walls of a moss-grown castle, and along the edge of a deep precipice. It seemed as if here the old man feared the very echo of his horse's tread. But from the castle there proceeded the soft sound of a lute; and a female voice sung to it the following word:

"Dark hours of trial stern!  
For bloody wounds that burn  
From vengeful times remote;  
So fearful to discern—  
So changelessly devote;  
Will ye from your dread behest  
Now and never more have rest?  
Will ye never more forbear?  
Ah! no more corpses bring;  
And no new suffering  
Wander! for thyself beware!"

'Good heavens!' exclaimed Julius, 'surely that is Rosaura's voice!'

A shrill cry sounded from the castle. A lute thrown from a broken window, flew whizzing down the precipice close by Julius' head. The old huntsman wildly spurred his steed; and in the renewed flight dashed over rocks and stones through the darkness.

Clear shone the lights in Castle Finsterborn, and cast down their bright radiance into the valley, so as almost to dazzle the eyes of the travellers. Bugle horns were heard from the battlements, sounding forth sweetly inviting airs in full long-drawn tones. 'Heaven be praised!' said the strange guide, putting his horse at an easy pace, while he drew a deep breath.

'This hard ride has been rather fatiguing for you, my old friend, has it not,' said Julius, good-naturedly.

The huntsman courteously but firmly replied in the negative, though it was easily seen that it was said somewhat in jest, for he could hardly speak for exhaustion. 'I am very well pleased however, to find ourselves at our journey's end,' added he; 'but there are many other reasons for that.'

'And you do well not to send the horse reeking into the stable,' answered Julius. 'One can see that you are not only a bold and expert rider but also a very prudent one. In this way the hardest riding will not harm a good steed.'

The old man looked round upon Julius, on whose blooming countenance the full light from the castle window fell at that moment, and inquired in a strange low voice: 'Are you really the Count Wildeck, sir captain? Count Julius of Wildeck, the only remaining branch of your ancient house, and perhaps the last?' And on Julius replying that it was so, he added: 'Now, then, the good God will dispose of all for the best.'

They rode along almost close to the brink of a frowning precipice, through the sounding archway, and at last halted in the court-yard, now almost as light as day with blazing torches and illuminated windows. Haldenbach, who stood waiting at the door, came forward with a friendly and courteous greeting.

Julius had held himself prepared to meet with strange things on all sides on his arrival at this castle, but all seemed to go on quite in the usual way. The host entertained his young friend calmly and cheerfully at a richly served supper-table, and pledged him to the noblest wine, which he drank out of an antique massive goblet. Both betook themselves to rest, after agreeing to meet at the earliest dawn equipped for the boar hunt; only, at bidding Julius good night—as if the evening was not to pass away altogether without something mysterious—the colonel spoke in his ear, in a tone which seemed between earnest and joke, these words, 'Lock carefully the door of your chamber, and draw the bolts too. One cannot always know.'

He went out, leaving the sentence unfinished. A lofty chamber, hung round with antique tapestry, received the wearied youth; he scarcely

thought of the warning of his host, and looked upon it, at the most, as a joke, intended to try his courage. So little did he care, that he slept soundly with unfastened door until the rays of the morning sun, falling upon him, awoke him from his slumbers, and he sprang up to prepare himself for the chase. In a short time he was mounted and ready.

His host stepped to the door, and inquired, 'Did you sleep well, Count Wildeck, last night—and did you carefully secure the door?'

'I slept extremely well,' replied Julius, laughingly, 'and I neither turned key nor drew bolt.' The colonel shook his head thoughtfully, but invited the youth, with apparent cordiality, to walk in and join him in his morning draught, preparatory to the hunt.

(To be Continued.)

FATHER LAVELLE'S LECTURE  
ON THE RIGHT OF REVOLT.

Tuesday evening, the Rev. Father Lavelle delivered a lecture on "The Catholic Doctrine of the Right to Revolt," in the Round Room of the Rotundo. Long before the hour at which the lecture was to have commenced the spacious room was well filled by a most respectable audience. On the Rev. Lecturer presenting himself, he was greeted by loud and prolonged cheering, which was continued for several minutes.

The chair having been taken, by Mr. H. J. Ryan, the Lecturer said that it was his first duty to return his sincere thanks for that great mark of your esteem and appreciation, and to express a hope that by no act of his, while he had the honor of discharging the duties of an Irish priest on Irish soil (great cheers) would he ever lose that esteem. He was one of those who considered that the Priest and the Patriot were not incompatible in an Irishman, and while he lived he should act up to his convictions in that respect. He was aware that his subject was a delicate one. Outlawed, or attempted to have been outlawed, by an alien ministry, and deprived by a Whig minister of the common right of every man to defend his person and his home—to address the people of Dublin on the right of the subject to revolt against a tyranny (tremendous cheers) was a matter of some consequence. He was one of those who did not fear the light. It was only those who feared the light of truth, feared it because truth, and right, and justice should be finally asserted (hear, hear). He wished to lay down a few propositions as to the duty of the sovereign and the right of the subject. It was established beyond all controversy that the People were the sovereigns in whom all right and all power were centred, from whom that right and power proceeds, and to whom, in case they were abused, such right and such power should revert (loud cheers). They should not expect much originality in the subject—it was rather common-place, but a question on which lecturers might eloquently discourse. It was vast and complicated in its nature—yet as he had within the last eight days to prepare and lecture in Cork and Belfast, and to spend some time in travelling, it was impossible for him to handle the question as he should have desired. He did not consider it derogatory to the character of an Irishman or Irishwoman to read the poems of Tom Moore (cheers). He read and wept over those poems and while doing so he saw that the sun would one day, and soon, shine over his liberated country.—(The Rev. Lecturer here read the poem entitled, "The Parallel," at the conclusion of which he mentioned the name "Terrence Bellew MacManus" (tremendous cheering). Yes, it was his fervent wish that the Lady of Nations might soon lie low in the dust (cheers). He would submit those propositions, that all human governments were of human origin, proceeding from humanity—that the welfare of the community at large should be the object of government—that government was entitled to respect and obedience as long as it enacts and administers good laws, and no longer—that when, instead of being paternal in accomplishing its ends, it turns tyrant, then respect and obedience cease to be duties—resistance becomes a right, and ascends to the dignity of a duty (great cheering). As he was not in a pulpit, teaching dogmatic theology, he drew from all sources, from the teaching of Catholic divines down to the statesmen under whom it was their happy lot to be governed at that moment (bisses). The Catholic Church had not pronounced any dogmatic opinion on the right of resistance or revolt, but the unanimous teaching of divines showed that it was, at all events, stamped with her silent approval. She never said to the tyrant, "thus far and no farther must thou go without forfeiting the fealty of your subjects;" nor to the subjects did she ever say, "this is the line of your obedience, thus far shall thou obey, and no farther." In the course of his lecture he would show how different was the conduct of the Catholic Church from that of the Church established by law. The prelates and doctors of that Church condemned to perdition any subject who should bear arms against their king, under any pretence whatsoever. Their canons of 1640 dictated this; and this doctrine was prescribed in the Thirty-nine Articles, the formula of that creed. Yet, the people who signed and swore to that degrading doctrine did not scruple, within a few years after first to depose, and then to sever the head of their King. So much for the doctrine of the Church of England. Eternal perdition to the subject who should take up arms against a government, no matter how hideous or intolerable (laughter). Catholic divines say, if the yoke of your tyrant is intolerable, depose him if you can. The English Church says the contrary. Yet, the dictum of the contemptible statesman who rules the destinies of this country is, that the former is the Church which degrades the soul. Henry the Eighth maintained the divine rights of kings, although *Magna Charta*, the work of Catholic barons and Catholic people, had taught his predecessor, John, the source of his power. Elizabeth improved on her father's divine right. She succeeded in staying a general outbreak of her people by promulgating the doctrine, that any one who raised his arm against her power should be damned. The Book of Homilies was exhausted in establishing the divine right of her Majesty; her successor, James entered the lists with the famous Bellarmine, who was foolish enough to propound the doctrine that kings had no divine right at all (cheers). James, of course, being a king by divine right, took exception to such a democratic theory, and wrote very bad Latin in defence of his thesis. He would just take up St. Thomas, who was called the angel of the schools, not more remarkable for the unaffected sanctity of his life than for his profound learning. "If any man," he says, "was intended to live alone, like many animals, he would not require any one to govern him; every man would be his own king under the supreme command of God; inasmuch as he would govern himself by the light of reason given him by the Creator. But it is in the nature of man to be a social and political animal, living in community, differently, from all other animals; a thing which is clearly shown by the necessities of his nature. Nature has provided for other animals food; skins for a covering, means of defence—as teeth, horns, claws—or at least speed in flight; but she has not endowed man with any of these qualities; and instead she has given him reason by which, with the assistance of his hands, he can procure what he wants. But to procure this one man alone is not enough; for he is not in a condition to preserve his own life; it is, therefore, in man's nature to live in society. Moreover, nature has granted to other animals the power of discerning what is useful or injurious to them; thus the sheep has a natural horror of his enemy, the wolf. There are also certain animals who know by nature the herbs which are medicinal

to them, and other things which are necessary for their preservation. But man has not naturally the knowledge which is requisite for the support of life except in society, inasmuch as the aid of reason is capable of leading from universal principles to the knowledge of particular things which are necessary for life. Thus, then, since it is impossible for man alone to obtain all this knowledge, it is necessary that he should live in society, one aiding another; each one apply to his own task; for example, some in medicine; some in one way, and some in another. This is shown with great clearness in that faculty peculiar to man, language—which enables him to communicate his thoughts to others. Indeed, brute animals mutually communicate their feelings; as the dog communicates his anger by barking; and other animals their passions in various ways.—But man, with respect to his fellows, is more communicative than any other animal; even than those who are the most inclined to live in union, as cranes, ants, and bees." In this sense Solomon says, in Ecclesiastes:—"It is better, therefore, that two should be together than one; for they have the advantage of their society." Thus, if it be natural for a man to live in society, it is necessary that some one should direct the multitude; for if many were united, and each one did as he thought proper, they would fall to pieces, unless somebody looked after the public good, as would be the case with the human body, and that of any other animal, if there did not exist a power to watch over the welfare of all the members. Thus Solomon says:—"Thus, where there is no one to govern, the people will be dispersed." In man himself, the soul directs the body; and in the soul the feelings of anger and concupiscence are governed by the reason. Among the members of the body, there is one principle—one which directs all; as the heart or the head. There ought, then, to be in every multitude some governing power.—(St. Thomas de *Regimine Principum*, lib. i. cap. 1.) The force of that passage could at once be seen, that society required some kind of government; that that government should come from the body of the people, and that as long as it should faithfully discharge the duty reposed in it, it was entitled to respect and obedience; but the moment it neglected that compact, power should return to its source. When examining whether infidels could have dominion or supremacy over the faithful, St. Thomas says:—"It is necessary here to consider that dominion or supremacy is introduced by virtue of human law; the distinction between the faithful and infidels is by divine law. Divine law, which emanates from grace, does not take away human law, which is founded on the law of natural reason; therefore, the distinction between the faithful and infidels, considered in itself, does not take away the dominion or supremacy of infidels over the faithful." Cardinal Bellarmine expresses himself in these words:—"It is certain that public authority comes from God from whom alone emanates all things good and lawful, as is proved by St. Augustine in almost all the tenor of the 45 books of the 'City of God.' Indeed, the wisdom of God in the Book of Proverbs, chap. viii, cries out—'It is by me that kings reign; and further on, —'It is by me that princes rule.' The prophet Daniel, in the second chapter, 'The God of Heaven has given me the kingdom and the empire;' and the same prophet, in the fourth chapter, 'Thy dwelling shall be with cattle and with wild beasts, and thou shalt eat grass as an ox, and shalt be wet with the dew of Heaven, and seven years shall pass over thee, till thou know that the Most High ruleth over the kingdom of men, and giveth it to whomsoever He will.'" After having proved, by the authority of the Holy Scriptures, this dogma, viz.—that the civil power comes from God, the illustrious writer explains the sense in which it ought to be understood:—"But," he says, "it is necessary to make some observations here. In the first place, political power, considered in general, and without descending in particular to monarchy, aristocracy, or democracy, emanates immediately from God alone; for being necessarily annexed to the nature of man, it proceeds from Him who has made that nature. Besides, that power is by natural law, since it does not depend upon man's consent, since they must have a government whether they wish it or not, under pain of desiring the destruction of the human race, which is against the inclination of nature. It is thus that the law of nature is a Divine law, and government is introduced by Divine law; and it is particularly this which the Apostle seems to have had in view when he says to the Romans, chap. xiii., 'He who resists authority, resists the ordinance of God.'" It was clear from those authorities that God Almighty never gave man a Divine right to do wrong (continued applause). Liguori says the power of making laws belongs to a community, and not to an individual. Divine right is the principle, the power, "*Sic volo sic jubeo*," or as Louis the 14th says, "*Moi Royaume*," "I am the kingdom." When the governing power loses sight of the end for which it was established and enthroned, when, instead of protecting the people, in advancing their moral and material happiness, that government becomes the scourge of the people, then he (the lecturer) would say that resistance, if it were likely to end in success, was not merely a right, but a duty (hear, and great cheering). Soires says—"The dominion of tyrants cannot be of long duration, since it is odious to the multitude, for that cannot be long preserved which is opposed to the wishes of many." And he goes on then to show why, and thus continues—"This is manifest, if one only considers the source by which the dominion of the tyrant is preserved. It is not by love, since, as we proved, there is no friendship for the tyrant in the bosom of the multitude; while tyrants cannot trust the fealty of their subjects, and perhaps even it will not be regarded as opposed to fealty, according to opinion of many, should tyrannical wickedness be met in any way feasible. It remains, therefore, that the rule of the tyrant is supported by fear. Hence do tyrants exert all their might to be feared by their subjects. But fear is a fragile ground. For those who are subjected by fear will, the moment the opportunity offers of doing so with impunity, rise up against their rulers the more vehemently in proportion as they were restrained against their will. Like as if water were shut up by force, when it finds an issue it flows with more vehemence. Nor is the fear itself without danger, since from excessive fear many are driven into desperation, and desperation drives one to boldly make any attempt, and therefore the dominion of a tyrant cannot be of long duration." And in lib. i. c. vi., he says—"Neither is such a multitude to be supposed to act unfaithfully in deposing a tyrant, though it might have previously submitted to him for ever, because he deserved all this in not keeping faith with the people as his duty as King required. Thus the Romans drove out the proud Tarquin, whom they had elected king, on account of his own and his children's tyranny, substituting an inferior—namely, the consular power—in his place." Here he quotes several other instances of deposition, such as that of Domitian, Archelaus, &c. Again—"We answer that fealty and civil obedience granted to kings, though founded and rooted in the natural law, must, with greater truth and exactitude, be said to proceed from the human law, because it is not immediately from the natural law, but on the supposition that men are bound together in one political body, or at most, supposing a part or convention among men themselves, as the obligation of a vow to God and an oath among men is of the natural law. And hence it happens that the obligation of obedience as to its matter and mode is not the same among all men who are born in the kingdom, but in each person according to the primary condition and institution of the part between the king and the people, and which is usually known either by the written laws, called *lex* or by custom from time out of mind. And hence it happens that the bond of such fealty or obedience, either does not hold betimes, or betimes even may be rescinded, according to the conditions in the first covenant between the king and the kingdom, or at the dictate of nature's own law, essentially included. Such

may be the perversion of the king against the common weal, or in violation of the league and covenant made with the kingdom; that the whole kingdom can rescind the parts; depose the king, and free itself from obedience and fealty." Suarez says—"I say, in the second place, that a war of the commonwealth against the king, though aggressive, is not intrinsically bad; however, it ought to embrace the conditions of a war otherwise just, in order to be justified. This takes place only when the prince is a tyrant, which occurs in two ways, as Cajetan remarks: first, if he be a tyrant in dominion and power; second as to rule. In the first case, the entire state, and every member of it, has power against him. Hence each one can free himself and the commonwealth from the tyrant." In the second case, John Huss taught the same; nay, and respecting every civil governor; which was condemned by the Council of Constance. But the entire can rise up in war against such a tyrant; nor would edition, properly speaking, be excited in such a case (since this name has a bad acceptance.) The reason is, because the entire state is superior to the king. For, since it gave him the power, it is supposed to have given it on the condition of his governing wisely and not as a tyrant. But he it observed that he must really act as the tyrant.—Stegarr says—"The same also seems to be said of the murder of a tyrant, who unjustly invades the country; or he alone can be killed; but not he who is the lawful prince, but rules as a tyrant, unless after he is lawfully deposed." Sylvius says—"If you ask what is a State to do which is tyrannically oppressed by its legitimate prince? With the author of the work about the 'Rule of Princes,' St. Thomas, it must be said—that if there be not a notable excess, it is more expedient to bear with tyranny for awhile, than by taking action, to become involved in many dangers, themselves greater than than the tyranny. For it may happen that they who proceed against him cannot succeed, and thus provoked, the tyrant becomes more violent. Therefore, it appears that action be taken against a less insolent tyrant by public authority, that he be deposed by the commonwealth, either by its assemblies, or by a superior, if such they have. Nay, that he may be slain, or ordered to be slain, when public tranquillity cannot otherwise be secured, and when greater dangers are not apprehended as the consequence. For the royal power was given by the commonwealth to the king, by which it may be again taken away, if it tend to the manifest ruin of the commonwealth—for it is not supposed to have given that power but in as far as it was necessary to the government and safety of the State. But if there be no means of escaping the tyranny, we must fly to God by prayers and repentance." Brecaun says—"You will say, 'What if the tyrant go so far as to become intolerable, and that no further means are left? I answer, he is then to be deposed by the State, or by a council of the State, or some one having authority from it, and is to be declared an enemy, in order to proceed against his person. For then he ceases to be prince." Pius IX. says—"The precept of obeying the power itself is never violated by any one without guilt, unless, indeed, something be ordered opposed to the laws of God and the Church." After quoting all those writings, might he not ask, what kind of laws were those in Ireland which empowered a man to drive out tens of thousands to deaths, for exercising the noblest of duties? He himself saw sixty-nine poor people driven along a road, and forced as far as the will of the tyrant could send them. He saw an old man of eighty-two summers, and his old wife of three score and fourteen, and their children, and their children's children, driven out of a house which had been built by the grandfather of that old man, and in ten minutes afterwards that house was levelled to the ground. The reverend lecturer then applied the doctrine of the English Government during the last Italian war. The Queen said she should steadfastly maintain the principle that no force should be employed to impose upon that people any particular form of government. He would ask, that no force should be used to impose a particular government upon the people of Ireland [great cheers.] The Rev. Lecturer concluded an able and interesting lecture amid loud and prolonged applause.

A vote of thanks was passed to the reverend gentleman, which was carried amid applause, sustained for several minutes. The proceedings then terminated, and it was estimated roughly that the receipts of the evening will not fall much short of £100, which will be distributed in relieving the poor of the West.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

All-Hallows College is a standing proof of the great faith and piety of the Irish people; for, by means of their pennies, and shillings, and pounds, the superiors have been enabled to erect buildings that would do honor to the ages of faith, and send more than three hundred preachers of God's Word to almost all parts of the earth, but especially to those countries where infidelity and vice of every species reign supreme, but where now the light of revelation is spreading far and wide. All-Hallows College was founded exclusively for the benefit of foreign missions; none are allowed to enter who are not determined to leave country and friends, and forever at the end of their ecclesiastical studies.—*Morning News.*

THE TUAM RELIEF COMMITTEE AND LORD PLUNKET.—How long is Ireland to be insulted by this Lord Plunket of evil fame? He keeps up bravely the traditional nepotism of his family; but he has diverted it into a most disgusting channel. The Plunket name has had, of late years, anything but a grateful sound in the ears of these kingdoms, whether English or Irish. Whether his recent displays of brutality and ignorant sectarianism have given it a more welcome "ring" when struck upon the ears of English public opinion, we know not. We hope and trust not. But in Ireland the very whisper of it is odious. We suppose that no man ever concentrated on himself, and justly, such a load of public odium and disgust. The whole soul of the man seems to be possessed with a spirit of vulgar and tyrannical sectarianism. Throughout all his proceedings there is not the least evidence of a zeal arising from any sincerity of conviction. We could forgive him for that; however much his belief might indicate a narrow forehead, or his way of propagating it, a vulgar and undisciplined heart. But no! Every step indicates that he is influenced by that most base of all the forms of pride—the insolent and overbearing resolve to make every dependent think and believe as himself. Almost all his tenants prefer to keep the soul-elevating religion of their fathers, to embracing the credulous superstition of which Lord Plunket has been appointed a chief minister by the State. But Lord Plunket's vulgar pride cannot endure this. What right have tenants and laborers to have a creed and conscience of their own? When the State has provided them with an arch-minister of the established religion of such an excellent family as Lord Plunket's, how can they dream of clinging to their Irish Hierarchy, to the real Bishops of a real Church? The thing is not to be endured. And so a gang of Plunkets is organized. There is the "tulchan" bishop at the head, and under him are the bishops, the bishopings, male and female. They open a school where Plunketism is taught in its integrity by an enlightened catechist of the sopper species. Next the Plunket gang enter on an active course of from-house-to-house visitation: Soft words are tried, and all the theological persuasion in the power of these omnibus missionaries—which, to say the truth, is not much. If the Plunket missionary exertions ended here we could not complain. But with the soft words come those diabolical "sopper" temptations, wherein the poor victims are literally tempted to save themselves, starting children, or wives from ruin and death by the sale of their children's souls. Falling this horrid alternative these succeeded

the menace.—Abandon every hope of a hereafter your Creed supplies you with, hand over your children to be perverted by a Truth which alone can save those dear little ones' souls, or see yourself and all most near, and dear to you turned forth from the humble houses around whose hearths yourselves and your forefathers have cultivated the blessed domestic affections for centuries, homeless and penniless upon the wide world.—*Northern Press.*

THE DISTRESS.—The most harsh and trying weather that has been experienced for many years has been superadded to the previously existing distress and throughout this and other numerous counties, the people are suffering severely. Indeed, were it not for the timely exertions made by the Catholic prelates and clergy of the province, and the co-operation they have received from some of the gentry and trading classes, the winter of 1861-'62 would be memorable in after time for an amount of deaths from starvation and cold beyond any period within the present century, if we except the terrible deaths of 1847-'48. In districts of this town and the outlying parishes, hundreds of poor people have been rescued from death through the aid given by the Sisters of Mercy, and the St. Vincent de Paul Society, supplemented by the coal distributed by the Fuel Relief Committee; but notwithstanding this timely relief it is now known and admitted by every honest man in Sligo that great distress still prevails.—*Sligo Champion.*

THE DISTRESS IN THE WEST.—Notwithstanding all that has been said, principally on Sir Robert Peel's authority, in denial of distress in the west and south of Ireland, the cry of the sufferers is now heard distinctly through the length and breadth of the land; and it is probable, nay almost certain, that the echo of the cry in your impartial columns will do more to fix the attention of the benevolent public than all the declamation that has appeared for the last two months in the columns of the *Nation* and in other kindred journals. In Sligo (says the *Champion*) where Sir Robert Peel was told there was full employment and no lack of food, there are no less than eight hundred families receiving relief from one or other of the charitable committees now in operation. If it were not for the timely aid thus afforded a fearful amount of suffering, and perhaps death, would have had to be recorded. Be it remembered that the Government are still "considering" the subject of distress. What is the Dublin Mansion House committee about? Has it been snuffed out by Lord Carlisle? I do not know that the Mansion House committee is doing anything, but I believe Lord Carlisle is so far turning a deaf ear to the wail of the sufferers.—*Standard.*

On Tuesday evening the Rev. Patrick Lavelle delivered a lecture in Belfast on the condition of the poor in his parish. The attendance was exceedingly large, and the rev. gentleman's reception was most enthusiastic. In the course of his most interesting lecture he mentioned the case of a poor widow to whom his curate had administered the last rites of their Holy Church. Whilst performing this duty he had been obliged to shelter himself as best he could from the rain which fell in torrents through the roof of her unprotected cabin. He gave the last shilling he had in the world to send for bread for that poor woman, but before the bread arrived her soul had gone before the judgment-seat of God, and, as the curate said, "in this Christian country the poor woman died of starvation." The rev. gentleman then gave a most eloquent and graphic account of the origin, progress, and results of Bishop Plunket's proselytising career in Partry, the character of the schools established by him, and his treatment of those who could not be induced to attend them. The sad narrative was listened to with the deepest emotion, and frequent bursts of indignation interrupted the speaker. The deepest commiseration was manifested for the sufferers, and a subscription list was opened for their relief.

The special correspondent of *Sunder's News-Letter*, who has done admirable service of late in making known the real state of the western districts of Ireland, describing in detail the condition of the little fishing village of Tip (County Mayo), says:—"Looking at the dwellings of their people, one would be inclined to regard them as the most oppressed, degraded, wretched beings on the face of the earth. The burrows of the African Bushmen can scarcely be filthier, or more devoid of the comforts and decencies of civilised life." This is a pretty picture to be presented to the world of a portion of the United Kingdom, within a day's journey from the metropolis of the empire on which the sun is said never to set, and which boasts of being the very herald of the world's civilization.

DEATH FROM STARVATION.—ATHLON, JAN. 30.—Mr. Fetherston, coroner, held an inquest on this day, on the body of a poor man, name unknown, who was found lying upon a dunghill, near his town, on the 28th inst., in an exhausted state. He was removed to a neighboring house, and subsequently to the workhouse hospital, where he died immediately after. He was unable to speak. A verdict was returned that deceased died from want and exposure to cold.—*Freeman.*

A poor man named Patrick Wright, died suddenly in a ditch, at Carhunavilane, Clare, on the 10th of January.

THE STORM IN IRELAND.—During the past week (says a letter from Dublin), the weather has been of the most wintry character. We have had a succession of storms, accompanied by heavy rain, and intense cold. A number of wrecks and disasters, attended with loss of life, have taken place in the channel, and it is apprehended that, for some days to come, we must expect dismal tidings from sea. About 200 vessels have run for safety into Belfast Lough. On Sunday morning, owing to the recent excessive rains in the mountains, the Bray river overflowed its banks, and flooded several cottages on the south side of the Dargle Road. Many other Wicklow rivers are also swollen to such an extent that the lowlands about Newcastle and Killybeggar are submerged for miles. The recent inundations have done a great deal of damage to the corn fields and other grounds under tillage along the banks of the Suir, and the roads adjacent to it. Many of the environs are impassible, being all under water. The overflowing of the Nore and Anner has also been productive of great loss to the farming classes, vast quantities of hay, turf, and in some instances, even cattle and sheep, having been swept away by the violent mountain torrents. The houses along the quay have been submerged, and all traffic on the river Suir has been suspended in consequence of the inundations. There has also been an unusually high flood in the Barrow, on each side of which the lowlands are inundated. The Queen's County side has suffered very considerably, the flood being the highest experienced during the past ten years.

THE FALL OF CASTLE RACKRENT.—The old mansion in the beautiful demesne of Tempo, in the County Fermanagh, which was the scene of that remarkable Irish story, "Castle Rackrent," by Miss Edgeworth, has disappeared—having recently been taken down by Sir J. Emerson Tennent, who is rebuilding it. It was the castle of the Maguires, an ancient race, ennobled by James the Second, from whom the estates passed into the family of the present proprietor. The house, which he has just removed contained the apartments in which Miss Edgeworth placed the long imprisonment of Lady Cathcart by her husband, Colonel Maguire, (who was the *Sir Kit* of the tale), and the window out of which the forlorn lady, to preserve her diamonds from her husband, threw them down to a beggar-woman, who faithfully conveyed them to the person to whom Lady Cathcart wished them confided, and from whom, many years after, she received them in safety, on her escape from confinement.—*Illustration.*

Died, at Roundtown, on 30th of January, Bridget Fleming, aged 102 years, for many years a recipient of out-door relief from the South Dublin Union.

MISSIONS IN THE WEST.

(To the Editor of the Dublin Telegraph.)

Clifden, Connemara, Feb. 4, 1862. Sir—Since the Missions commenced in Connemara, some thirteen or fourteen years ago, all that has been added to the Church of England is only a few paid converts. And although such is the naked truth, still the mission-men are unceasingly crying out for money to enable them to carry on "the work" vigorously.

Many are the appellations that are applied to the Missions in the West. The mission-men of Clifden and Roundstone call it "the work," while a Tuam clergyman (looking for money through the medium of a Dublin paper) compares the Connemara Missions to a "building half-finished; but he continued to say that if the subscribers would enlarge their contributions they would be enabled to complete it," and then remove the unsightly scaffolding. No doubt, the Tuam mission-man, as one of the architects, takes a deep interest in the welfare of the building, and when he has drained all he can from his generous friends in England in 1863, he will most likely apply to them again for their assistance in 1863, (for the purpose of causing the job to last as long as he can), and tell them that the building is still unfinished.

After showing the increase of Protestants in Connemara since 1836, Mr. Flunkett mentions the names of eminent men in England who assisted the mission, and then made use of his controversial insult—namely, that, "the unsightly scaffolding would soon be removed;" but he did not mention a word about the means that had been taken by the conductors of the missions to remove what he calls "unsightly" during the last fourteen years.

The readers may be called the only working men on the missions since they were established, as the clerical men connected with them spend the most of their time sporting about through England for money. And it appears they must be well qualified for such an occupation, because some of them go to the trouble and expense of getting A. B. and A. M., as handles to their names, while the reader in Roundstone, and every other reader, whose previous occupation may be classed thus:—The tailor from his squatting board; The shoemaker from his lasts, and the ignorant peasant from his spade, are only taught a few verses of scripture, and then, as if they had more authority to expound the Scriptures than those who are ordained, they are sent on the highway for the purpose of assailing the people with language so pointed and provoking that it often leads to a breach of the peace.

The revival nuisance commenced in Clifden about a year ago. It was very limited in its progress, as only three converts took it; but it assumed another shape lately. The mission men say that 400 or 500 converts in Connemara have signed some document as a mark of their condolence for the prisoners in Spain! Such are the means that have been taken to remove what the rev. gentleman in Tuam was pleased to term "unsightly scaffolding."

The mission men have a few converts like the Readers and the ex-policeman in Roundstone, who are staying with them as long as their wants are supplied, but there is nothing amongst the whole of them in the shape of

A PROTESTANT.

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.—The "concurus" for the chair of Belles lettres and French, began, as we already announced, on last Friday and closed on yesterday. There were only three candidates, the Rev. Messrs. Matthew, Lawlor, and O'Rourke. We have just learnt from a Dublin correspondent that the answering was considered highly respectable to the College. It proved that while Theological acquirements are estimated at their proper value by the Professors of Maynooth there is no neglect of lighter accomplishments which can be only attained by the assiduous study of the best English and foreign writers both in poetry and prose. The result of the "concurus" will not be known before the June meeting of the Board of Trustees, with whom now rests the final decision, the written votes of the professors being in the meantime sealed and deposited with the President. Our correspondent also kindly informs us that our own venerable Bishop, and a large number of the clergy, and distinguished laymen of Dublin and vicinity—were most punctual in attending the several exercises. Judging from experience, we would say that a higher test of literary ability, and a more exciting struggle cannot be well conceived than a "concurus" for a Professor's chair in Maynooth College.—Kerry Star, Jan. 31.

The Court of Chancery was occupied part of yesterday and to-day with the estates of Mr. Smith O'Brien. The Lord Chancellor dismissed the petition of the trustees, set aside the trust deeds of 1848, and confirmed the deed of 1861, by which the eldest son becomes possessed of the property, paying his father £2,000 a year during his life, as well as charges for the support of the younger children. Mr. Smith O'Brien was cheered on leaving the court by a crowd assembled in the hall.—Times Dublin Correspondent.

THE LANDLORD AND TENANT QUESTION.—Mr. Wm. Malcolmson, of Portlaw, Waterford, has written a very sensible letter to Sir Robert Peel on the land question. He complains of an evil which greatly retards the prosperity of the country, and, in the nature of things, must do so as long as it remains. A great majority of the farmers, especially the small holders, are tenants at will; and there is a practice on many estates of serving such tenants with notice to quit every year. The notices are not often acted upon; but they may be acted upon, and they are held in terror over tenants, even where rack rents are punctually paid. The Endowed School Commissioners a few years ago found that on the estates of one of the Royal Schools, the tenants who paid their rents up to the day with the utmost regularity were served with notices to quit yearly, for no object that could be assigned, except to increase the income of an attorney, who charged the funds heavily for this infraction on the poor tenantry. "The Commissioners of Education" (not of National education) put an end to this abuse when it was pointed out to them. The same evil prevails to a considerable extent throughout the country. The effect of the uncertainty of tenure, and the liability of the small owner to have his rent arbitrarily raised, if his land, his home, and his family exhibit any signs of improvement, is that improvements are not effected. The land is ill-manured, deficiently drained, and badly tilled; the crops are entirely dependent on the season, and when the season is wet there is failure and scarcity. Mr. Malcolmson justly remarks that the whole community suffers from the deficient productiveness of a naturally fertile soil, from the absence of employment that would be given by the farmer if he were sure that he would not have to pay increased rent for his outlay and improvements. The operation of the present land system is such that persons without capital outbid those who have capital; and take the land at a higher rent than it is worth. It may be asked why does the landlord run the risk of taking a tenant without a capital. The answer is, that the law gives him the power of distress, and a first claim on the tenant's crops, furniture, &c. By the aid of this power and a notice to quit he is able to secure himself whatever becomes of other creditors. Mr. Malcolmson proposes that this power should be taken from the landlord unless there is a lease for more than 20 years. In other cases he would leave him to sue for his rent as for a simple debt, giving him no advantage over other creditors. "Take away the security," says Mr. Malcolmson—"Drive them to look for their security alone in mutually beneficial covenants for leasing and, fostering the improvement of the land, and you will do no injury to the landed proprietor of the country, but you will give an immense impulse to our general improvement. But continue the Irish tenant-at-will farmer as he is, a mere tenant-afraid, to improve his land lest his rent be raised—hiding his savings in the banks from fear that his landlord may learn that he is making

more than will support him—collecting off his farm very little more than nature produces for him in the way of grass crops—employing little manure and less labour—can the results to Ireland be anything but depressing? Is there any wonder that our population is decreasing by emigration, with abundance of employment at home if our land was properly leased and tilled?"

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.—We (Dublin Telegraph) have been favored with a visit by Mr. Charlton, who has been commissioned by the government of Canada to forward emigration from this Island to that thriving Province, the condition and resources of which have not hitherto been sufficiently made known to the people of Great Britain and Ireland. From the statements now put before us, we feel convinced that a proper appreciation of the advantages offered by Canada as a home for the numbers of our people who have left us during the last twenty years, would have resulted better for Canada and for our poor countrymen. It is certainly a subject for regret that the government of Canada did not sooner become alive to the fact that the stalwart arms and stout hearts of the many thousands of our peasantry flying from their native land in search of sustenance and employment, could have been so profitably employed in converting the Canadian wilderness into smiling fields and residences. Canada has the advantage over the other new countries open to the enterprise of those among us who are disposed to emigrate, that it is the closest at hand, and easiest reached of any of them. A passage of ten days in a steamer will land a man at Quebec, the capital of Canada, for six guineas, while it costs three or four times as much money, and involves ten times as much loss of time, to say nothing of the risk and inconvenience of a long sea voyage, to get to Australia; but the glitter of the gold fields has dazzled many a one into seeking a living far away which might have been earned more surely nearer home. The country, however, with which Canada has had most directly to compete is its neighbor the United States of America, and if that country succeeded in getting the larger share of the emigration from European countries of late years, we believe a good deal of its success in that way is due to the pains taken, if not by the Government, by persons largely interested in lands, shipping, &c., to draw the current in that direction. The civil war and consequent commercial ruin and impending disorganization of society with which it is now cursed has given to Canada a decided advantage, for even if the war between the North and the South should terminate at once, a fearful load of debt has been accumulated, which can only be met by onerous taxation from which Canada, with equally good soil, resources, and geographical position, and more salubrious climate is entirely free. It is, therefore, at a very opportune moment that Canada takes occasion to make herself better known and better understood on this side of the Atlantic. The Government has recently opened twelve great lines of road for colonization purposes—seven in Upper and five in Lower Canada, on which roads free grants of land are given to settlers, who clear a portion—twelve acres out of a hundred in four years—and build a house and reside on the land. But in reality the whole of the surveyed lands of Canada may be considered as free grants to those who settle on them, for the prices have been reduced, for their benefit only, so that a man may obtain a farm of 200 acres for ever for prices ranging from one shilling to four shillings per acre, with five years to pay that small sum; but as all the land in Canada is wooded, and the great rivers of the country give great facilities for bringing the timber to market, the settler very seldom finds any difficulty in selling standing timber on his lot to pay the government for his land, so that all that is required to secure an independent position is the possession of some knowledge of farming, and a few pounds to support the family till the first crop is housed. Canada has now nearly 3,000,000 inhabitants of whom about one-half are Catholics, and the balance Protestants of all denominations. The lower province is remarkable for the number and excellence of its educational and religious institutions, a university education being obtainable for a sum equal to twenty-five pounds sterling, including board. This circumstance is probably the cause of the emphatic discouragement given in the government pamphlet lying before us to young men seeking employment as clerks, &c., for which description of work the schools of the country turn out every year so many well qualified to compete. The cities of Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, and Kingston contain many Irishmen who have made capital positions for themselves. The Hon. Mr. Alley, who represents a portion of Quebec in the Canadian Parliament, is an Irishman, and has held the office of Provincial Secretary, a cabinet office, for several years. The Hon. Mr. Drummond, another Irish Catholic statesman, was a minister of the crown for years. Mr. McGee represents a portion of the city of Montreal. Mr. Pope, another Irishman, is Mayor of Quebec. In short, there is no country where Irishmen have less prejudice to contend with and find less obstacles thrown in their way in the attainment of position and social eminence than in Canada. We would rather see our people remain at home, but if they will emigrate we cannot see that they can do as well, everything considered, anywhere else, as they can in that province, possessing as it does a free government, an independent parliament, a fine soil, salubrious climate, untold sources of wealth in its timber, its minerals, its fisheries, and its unrivalled means of cheap communication, giving nearly equal value to the products of the soil, the forest, and the sea in all parts of it.

FINDING OF A "CROCK OF GOLD"—Last week Mr. Michael Feehan, a respectable farmer, residing at Gurtanap, on the borders of the counties of Tipperary and Kilkenny, had eight labourers engaged in digging up a stubble field on his neighboring farm of Williamstown. The locality was one in which "dreamers" had from time immemorial declared a "crock of gold" was buried; and as the orders received by the workmen were that they should dig pretty deep, and leave no stone under the surface which a plough might be likely to come in contact with, speculations in half jest, half earnest, were freely indulged in amongst them as to their chance of "making their fortune" by lighting on the treasure supposed to be somewhere there under the charge of the fairies. They delved away all day without meeting anything to encourage such hopes; but at length, as evening was approaching, indications presented themselves calculated to excite some expectation that their previous speculations had not been altogether idle or visionary. They came upon a large flag at the distance of a foot and a half from the surface, and some of them having endeavoured to raise it, failed in the attempt. All was now excitement and anxious expectation, which was largely increased by Mr. Feehan, who was present, interfering and telling them as it was getting so late they need not raise the flag till morning. Considering this was only evidence of a wish of their employer to get them away, in order that he might, in their absence, to raise the flag and possess himself of the treasure, they all stoutly declared that they would not quit the spot till they should see what was under the flag. Setting all to work with a will, by great exertion they succeeded in partially lifting the stone, and when they peeped under it, sure enough, a "crock" was there. Several thrust in their hands to have "the first haul;" but the others at once withdrew their spades, thus allowing the flag (weighing from 2 to 3 cwt.) to fall and close up the orifice again.—The scene of the excitement and altercation which then took place, may be easily imagined; and something like a general melee was likely to ensue when Mr. Feehan declared that as the field was his, consequently the money in the "crock" was his property, to which no one else had any claim. The labourers as determinedly asserted their right each to an equal share, and they being the stronger party their employer was ultimately obliged to agree to a fair and equal distribution amongst all present, of the

golden store, which was, no doubt, to burst upon their enraptured vision on the removal of the flag. To work they then went again, and this time the flag was entirely lifted away. The crock was there no doubt, of the size of a large sugar bowl, carefully placed in a little chamber formed by four flags set upon their edges, and having another flag for the bottom, and on which the earthenware vessel stood. But lo! great was the disappointment of all in finding that although the "crock" was full, it was not of shining ore, but merely of small bones, partially burned, a quantity of which were also found beneath the bottom flag, which, notwithstanding their first disappointment, they did not fail to lift, in further search of the expected treasure. The "crock" was in fact one of those ancient feticles usually known amongst archaeologists as "sepulchral urns," being the remains of interment of some one of the pagan primeval inhabitants of the district. Our correspondent does not inform us as to what was done with the interesting relic, but there is too much reason to apprehend that, as is usual on such cases, the ignorant finders, in their rage of disappointment, broke it to pieces; however, we shall have inquiries instituted as to the fact in order that the urn may be produced if it has not been unfortunately destroyed. Our correspondent however, states, that nothing would persuade the finders or the people of the locality generally, that it was not a real "crock of gold" but that those who discovered it "lost their chance" by their precipitancy, as had they but waited the proper hour of the night—at the wane of the moon—for removing the stone, and recited the necessary incantations known to a "wise woman" in the locality, they would have had the gold, which, failing the performance of the prescribed rites, the "good people" in charge of the treasure had changed in a twinkling, into little bits of bones.—Kilkenny Moderator.

SECRET SOCIETIES.—On Sunday last the Rev. Jas. Campbell, C.C., Armagh, denounced the abominable system of Ribbonism from the altar of St. Patrick's Church. The congregation, as usual at third mass, was very large. He said the primate and clergy were grieved to hear that agents of this society were trying to extend it to Armagh, having signally failed in other parishes. They all knew that the church had everywhere denounced secret societies, and the clergy in Ireland had again and again warned the people against the snares of Ribbonism. He had heard that several attempts to obtain a place in Armagh for sitting were unsuccessful, and he earnestly implored parents to keep their children from such associations, and children to be advised of their parents and shun the men who would dare to invite them to such unholy secrecy. They should all remember that union with the society placed the individual beyond the pale of the Church, in an excommunicated state, and left them at the mercy of persons who would be the very first to betray them. The reverend gentleman delivered his warning in a most impressive tone, and it was evident that the congregation was deeply affected. Mr. Campbell is a very worthy clergyman, and has always displayed a praiseworthy vigilance to keep Ribbonism out of Armagh, by exposing and denouncing it on the first intimation of an approach of its agents.—Cor. of Dublin Telegraph.

RAISING THE WIND.—DORK, Saturday Evening.—A great deal of gossip has been occasioned here for some days by transactions which have come to light and which have occasioned much annoyance to many respectable families in this county and city. Last June a rector of a parish not far from this city applied to the Bishop to be allowed to go abroad for some time for the benefit of his health, proposing to pay a superannuated during his absence. The leave was given, and the substitute was sought. Not much time elapsed when a gentleman tendered his services. His object was to get into a quiet country parish for a few months, by advice of his medical advisers, as his heavy duties in a populous English city mission had debilitated him. He was a widower, with one child—a lovely girl of twenty years. His credentials were duly examined, and the Bishop granted the licence. It was not long before his reverence and his "daughter" were in full possession of the rectory, carriage, horses, servants, with all the et ceteras. He was not dilatory in paying his respects to the well-to-do parishioners, and he and his daughter were sought for on all sides to visit, and drive, and partake of hospitalities. Invitations were accepted at "great inconvenience;" and his conversation and that of his dear child was most exemplary. He and she frequently visited the city, accompanied by some of the parishioners, who were well known to the tradespeople, and they endeavored on all such occasions, to get introduced, of which, as subsequently appeared, they made considerable use. These matters went on for over six months, when, unluckily, some twelve days ago, his reverence presented a money order for £48 on a London firm at the branch of the Provincial Bank in this city. He wrote the name by which he was known in this locality, and he got cash. However, the order was returned to the bank, with "no such firm" endorsed upon it. His reverence was sought out, and the interview not being satisfactory, information was sworn against him, and a warrant issued. He was arrested and brought before the magistrates, which ended in his friends paying the money, believing there was some mistake that would be explained in a few days. The few days, however, have given an explanation, but not of the character anticipated, and other informations are now filed, which tend to show that he has issued cheques, bills, orders, and I O's to no inconsiderable amount, and that his mind has been so devoted to the duties of his sacred office, that he has daily forgotten his purse, or emptied it to relieve distress, and, consequently, had to borrow from his acquaintances, who comprise clergy, tradespeople, gentry, and even a goodly number of attorneys. The police are now in search of him, but with what chance of success it is impossible to prognosticate. The only remark they make is, that his personal description corresponds with that of a gentleman who, a few years ago, was sentenced to four years' penal servitude for forgery, and who, after two years' incarceration, got a ticket of leave. Some awkwardness—nay, more than awkwardness—may arise out of his ministrations, for he not only officiated in the pulpit and reading desk, but also at the altar.—Saunders's Correspondent.

SUSPECTED MURDER.—At an early hour on Wednesday morning a farmer named John Kennedy, residing at Kilmacmin, near Shinrone, in the King's County, left his residence on horseback, and proceeded to attend a fair held at Borrisokane, for the purpose of purchasing cows and pigs. It appears that he made some purchases, which were driven home by his servants. Kennedy remained until a late hour in Borrisokane, and then proceeded homewards, and on the following morning, the 28th instant, his body was found by a labourer when proceeding to his work lying on the side of the road, within two miles of Borrisokane, on the road leading from that town to Shinrone. The man who discovered the body immediately proceeded to the police station, at Ballygarry, and reported the circumstance. The police at once repaired to the spot, and there found Kennedy with several frightful wounds on his head. One gash extended across the forehead, another under the chin, and a severe wound on the side of the head. On searching his pockets a sum of £6 was found. His horse was found at some distance, minus a stirrup-leather; and from the appearances of the ground at the spot where Kennedy's body was found such traces and marks were visible as lead to the supposition that there was a conflict and a struggle between the deceased and some parties unknown. The exact particulars have not yet been ascertained. One account states that Kennedy has been murdered because he rendered himself obnoxious, having taken some land from which the previous occupants had been evicted. A second is, that Kennedy, who was addicted to intemperate habits, when under the influence of drink was excitable and quarrelsome, and that probably when on his way homeward he met with some parties

and had a dispute, which resulted in a conflict, and the injuries were inflicted on his head which caused his death. A third report is that he was drunk, and having fallen from his horse was killed. A despatch has been forwarded to Noughagh requiring the attendance of the coroner.—Saunders.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CHARACTER OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—The extreme earnestness—we had almost said vehemence—with which the Prince Consort, appeared to the death of the Prince Consort, appeared to the Prince of Wales to decide instantly and finally on a life of usefulness and against a life of frivolity and folly, has induced many persons to suppose that His Royal Highness was hesitating as to the choice he should make, and that his tastes and habits are not such as his royal mother could wish, or the nation approve of. Under other circumstances it would have been gross impertinence in us to thrust ourselves forward as the defenders of His Royal Highness; but, as most erroneous notions about his life and conduct have been prevalent for the last few days, and as our journal is published among a community which has lately had the best means of knowing what the tastes and habits of the Prince of Wales really are, we are sure we shall be pardoned if we give public expression to what we know is the universal opinion in Cambridge on the subject. During the time the Prince resided at Maddingly and Cambridge, his daily life was so completely before the public; there were so many ways of ascertaining how he spent his time, and everything connected with him was so completely free from secrecy and seclusion, that if there had been anything to find fault with in his conduct, it most certainly would have been known to ourselves and the Cambridge public; and therefore, considering the unreserved manner in which he lived among us, it is a proof positive that his conduct was irreproachable when we are enabled to assert, in the most emphatic manner, that we never once heard even a whisper depreciatory of his Royal Highness' tastes and habits. We declare, without fear of contradiction, that, while the Prince of Wales was at the University, he proved himself to be a good and amiable young man, a true English gentleman, and a Prince wholly free from anything approaching to a debasing tendency. No parent could wish his son to behave better, and now that his time of trial has come, we feel confident that His Royal Highness will be found neither unwilling, nor unfit, nor unable to console and assist his bereaved mother and to fulfill the warmest hopes of the people.—Cambridge Chronicle.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH REVIVED.—There is reason to believe that attempts will shortly be made to connect England and America once more by the electric telegraph, and this time with greatly increased prospects of permanent success. Recent occurrences have impressed the Governments of England and the United States with the enormous importance of such a means of communication, and it is not too much to say that, had an Atlantic telegraph existed between the two continents, the affair of the Trent would not have been attended with those serious apprehensions which we have just witnessed; would have saved the vast expenditure which our Government incurred; would have prevented the depreciation of property in both countries to the amount of millions, and that interference with commerce and manufactures which resulted from the ill-judged and unauthorised conduct of Captain Wilkes. The President and Government of the United States are so fully sensible of the importance and value of telegraphic communication, and of the possibility of providing it, that they have decided upon giving every support in their power to a well-considered project of that kind. The Government of the United States have in the most liberal manner offered to subscribe one-half of the sum which would be required for making the cable, and give the use of vessels of their navy in assisting to lay it, provided the British Government will grant the remaining portion of the sum. Mr. Cyrus Field, who took so active a part in reference to the former Atlantic telegraph, has, we are informed, undertaken a mission to this country for the purpose of inducing the British Government to act in a spirit of equal liberality and co-operation with this friendly offer on the part of the United States. As further evidence of the friendly spirit which has actuated this offer on the part of the United States are perfectly content that the telegraph should have its terminus on British territory, as that will afford the nearest point of communication with England or Ireland. Any arrangements that would be entered into between the two Governments would, of course, provide for the efficient working and use of the line, and would guarantee its protection by both countries in the event of hostilities. We are at a loss to see upon what grounds our Government can refuse to respond favorably to the offer, which, if not already made, will shortly be submitted to it for consideration. The cost of the cable calculated with the greatest amount of care, and with every improvement, would not be greater than that which was expended on the line from Malta and Alexandria, and which was wholly defrayed by the Government. Our interests with the American continent are not less important than those with India; and even if greater importance were to be attached to our Eastern possessions, it would only render still more necessary a line across the Atlantic, seeing that, with the telegraphs which already exist on the American continent, and which now extend to the Pacific coast, it would afford a rapid and valuable communication from the west with China and our Indian empire.—Observer.

DISTRESS IN LANCASTER.—The relief returns from Oldham show that the distress is increasing there. This week out-door relief was administered to 2,105, against 1,823 for the previous week. Still if it is any consolation, affairs were much worse in Oldham in 1857 and 1858. In the latter year, relief was administered in the third week of January to 2,716 persons, while 454 were in the workhouse; the same week this year there were 523 persons in the workhouse, and 1,823 relieved outside. In Rochdale the comparison between this year and last year stands as follows:—1861, 1,725 persons relieved; 1862, 3,231. Owing to the number in Rochdale, who it is said, will not accept relief on poor law terms, an impression prevails that the Board should rescind its regulations.

EDWIN JAMES.—As if he hadn't been sufficiently surfeited with this social and forensic scandal, the quarterly and quarterly organ of the legal body distillers the professional remains of Edwin James today, and subjects them to a sort of Rugeley corpse analysis; unfolding all manner of new matter, incriminating the culprit to a hitherto incredible degree, and tracking his guilt through undreamt of channels. The immediate cause of this course is, the criminal's boasts in America, and his offensive gratuitous opinion against the Trent right of the sovereign from whom, notwithstanding his being disbarred, "he still holds silk," as the phrase goes. The whole proceedings before the Benchers are given; all the story told of his position on young Lord Worsley, (now Yarborough;) the selling of his client Scally to Ingram, (whom his cross-examination on the first trial all but actually killed, according to Mr. E. Watkins;) his obtaining £22,000 from a confiding solicitor, on the pretence that he would make him sole creditor, and repay him out of his £7,000 a-year fee; all this and much more are given in full documentary detail; and, indirectly, the public asked to reflect on the fact that; but for the pecuniary private blow up, there was an absolute certainty of this man becoming Solicitor-General and possibly Lord Chancellor! though he knew little "any sort of law, and nothing whatever of equity."—Liverpool Albion.

The last intelligence from Canada contains additional proof that the sense of danger has strengthened the bond between the colony and this country. Our columns of yesterday contained an account of the extraordinary exertions made by the War-office

for the despatch of troops and stores across Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and of the devotion with which those exertions were seconded by the colonial military authorities. A still more gratifying fact is the cordiality with which they were received and helped forward on their adventurous journey by the settlers themselves. The lumberers of New Brunswick submitted cheerfully to deprivations on their snake-fences, and did their best to keep the road clear; the villagers of Lower Canada, headed by their curés, opened their houses to them, provided cooked provisions for them, and volunteered to take care of any disabled soldiers. So marked was the hospitality of the French habitants to the troops which landed at Bic under the command of Colonel Peacocke and marched thence to Riviere du Loup, that the Governor-General has thought it right to thank them in the name of the Government through a letter to the Bishop of Tloa, Administrator of Quebec.—London Times.

Had the Americans always shown ordinary consideration for the difficulties of other States, they would be entitled to it now, in this their terrible crisis,—perhaps the supreme hour of their terrible institutions. The greatest difficulty of all is that every American thinks it his duty to co-operate everywhere with treason for the overthrow of monarchical Governments, and the American Government has always protected its citizens in the exercise of that duty, and even vindicated it with the demand of damages and amends. The tables are now turned against it. This is the sting of its present grievance with foreign residents. It suspects them of practising against it the very arts by which it has itself undermined the Governments of neighbouring States, and ripened them for annexation.—London Times.

CRIMINAL IN A COUNTY COURT.—A singular case has been tried at the Southwark County Court. A tradesman in Kent-street was the plaintiff, and the defendant was described in the report as "a slowly dressed young woman." It appears that the lady was employed in a capacious crinoline, and she permitted a hoop to become entangled with a ladder placed against the shop front for window-cleaning purposes, and broken glass to the tune of £1 9s was the result. The tradesman sought to recover that amount. The defendant said she was only an infant, and that her Pa should have been summoned, not her. She admitted, however, that she was 19. His Honor decided that she was liable, and ordered her to pay the amount claimed. The complainant applied for costs His Honor: "No, not in this case; I think the crinoline will entail quite enough punishment on its wearer." On hearing this the defendant flounced out of Court, declaring she would never pay; her Pa must.

UNITED STATES.

A special despatch to the St. Louis Republic, dated Cairo, the 3rd instant, says that Columbus has been evacuated and burned by the rebels.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—A special despatch to the Times of this city, dated Clarksville, Feb. 23, gives the following glowing account of the state of feeling among the people there. It says that there is but one man in the town and he is sixty years old, or he would have been killed long ago. The Hon. Cave Johnson who was a prominent advocate of the Union until the war commenced, is now as powerful an advocate on the other side. He says that the only effect of our success would be to drive the people of Tennessee into the mountains and render them desperate. There is not a spot of Union feeling here, and no one pretends to disguise the fact. The people of Clarksville glory in Secession, but at the same time trembling lest the town should be burned.

The war has commenced in earnest, and the South is just beginning to develop those qualities which will be its chief glory in after ages. Let the work go on. Let the southern heart be thoroughly fired. If other defeats are necessary to complete the work, we may regret the necessity, but must welcome the chastisement. God helps those who help themselves. All the nations of the earth cannot subjugate a people such as ours when they are determined to be free. "Sweet are the uses of adversity," and we have already seen how good may come of evil. Soon the South will be bristling with the bayonets of those who had no thought of joining the ranks until the death of Zollicoffer and the defeat at Hogen's Cross Roads taught them their duty. The clouds that are passing over us are fleet and shadowy, obscuring the sun but for a moment, while they distil gentle showers, whose influences upon the southern heart will be as those of the rains of April upon the earth, giving new life and infusing new energies into it.—The enemy has gained advantage over us. We have met reverses. Flushed with success and full of arrogance, the government at Washington will press forward the movement which has been so promisingly initiated. Soon our generals will turn upon their forces, as did Washington upon the enemy who had followed his broken and dispirited army through the Jerseys, and soon the nation will rejoice in brilliant victories wrested from superior numbers by southern valor, and soon the premature rejoicings of the North will be turned into weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth. New soldiers by tens of thousands will gather around the banner of liberty; a new spirit will animate the hearts of those who are in arms for the defence of homes, lives and independence; and the historian may nib his pen for the record of deeds of glory that will cast the achievements of our fathers in the shade.—Doulton Green Courier.

The negroes within the Federal lines at Beaufort do not appear to have profited by the advent of the Northern liberating army. The correspondent of the New York Tribune thus speaks of their treatment:—Sufficient care has not been taken to protect the negroes in camp from oppression, and those on the plantations from outrage and robbery. The former, while in immediate charge of their superintender or his assistants, are kindly treated and moderately worked. But a large number are daily distributed through the camp in temporary or permanent detail, by the Quartermaster, and are for the time under the orders of commissioned officers, warrant officers, civilians, and even privates. The rooted contempt of the Anglo-Saxon for the African race, especially strong in inferior specimens of the former, shows itself in hourly acts of fraudulent oppression. The manner in which a portion of this Northern army allows itself to speak and act toward the negroes with whom it is brought in contact is a disgrace to the civilization which it assumes to represent and defend. No guards were stationed however to ensure protection to this property, or to the negroes from the lawless visits of soldiers. I am reluctant to write on this latter subject in detail, and regret that I am obliged to refer to it at all. Everyone knows what use will be made of such statements, but I do not think they ought to be wholly restrained. If no military authority can be evoked to prevent such abuses, I see no other remedy than to give facts, dates and names. If anybody thinks it a creditable business to insult and oppress a quiet-liberated slave, whose services he uses, and whose future character and capacity largely depend on his discretion and humanity, it is just to award him the full benefit of a public disclosure. The difficulty in both these cases is that sufficient pains are not taken to inquire into the condition of affairs in camp and on the plantations, and then to apply the remedy. Other correspondents are not so fearful of declaring the truth; let the Northern character submit itself to the disclosure, and we learn from them that the negro population has been mercilessly plundered of everything which could tempt the avarice or appetite of the soldiers; the women violated; and the men subjected to constant cruelty and violence. And the result is that the liberators are regarded with as much horror and detestation by the blacks as by the Southern white population.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1862.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The debates in the Imperial Parliament upon American affairs are conclusive as to the sincerity of those professions of neutrality of which the British Government has been lavish since the commencement of the civil contest, and to which in practice it has rigidly adhered. Neither the overtures of Louis Napoleon on the one hand, nor the exigencies of the "manufacturing interests" on the other, have as yet prevailed upon the Palmerston Cabinet to look favorably upon the scheme for breaking the blockade, and recognising the Southern Confederacy. That, relying upon an easy conquest of Canada, the Yankees are determined to force a war upon Great Britain, no one who studies the daily press of the Northern States, in which are faithfully reflected, the opinions, passions, hopes and fears of our democratic neighbors, can for one moment doubt; but we may be sure that no legitimate *casus belli* will be afforded by England, and that she will not draw the sword until compelled to do so in self defence. The moment when she shall be so compelled involves only a question of time; and as the avowed policy of the Washington Cabinet is "one war at a time," we may hope for peace so long as the South remains unsubdued, but no longer.

The beauties of Caesarism have just received another illustration, by the action of Louis Napoleon towards the Pope and the Bishops of France. The latter are warned against accepting the invitation of the Sovereign Pontiff to the Prelates of the Christian world to assemble at Rome; and the Pontifical authorities are taken roundly to task for presuming to issue such an invitation, without the sanction of the French Government. It is in vain to speculate on the designs of the Emperor towards the Holy Father. So long as Imperial interests can in any manner be subserved by maintaining a French garrison at Rome, so long, but no longer, will it be maintained; but the moment it becomes clear to Louis Napoleon that he can make a profit by selling the Vicar of Christ to his enemies—that moment the modern Judas will strike the bargain, and pocket his thirty pieces of silver. The illustrious Pion-Pion was expected to deliver an address in the Senate, in which the real designs of the Emperor with regard to Rome, would be divulged. In the Kingdom of Naples matters remain unchanged. There, where the Piedmontese have military possession, order, such as practically reigns at Warsaw, is maintained; but wherever the people are not kept down by the bayonets of the detested "foreign mercenaries," there the loyalty of the Neapolitans to the ancient dynasty declares itself, and their aversion to alien rule and absorption by Sardinia is unequivocally expressed. Since the cold-blooded murder of the brave General Borge, the loyalists have unfortunately no leader, and the patriotic party is obliged to confine itself to local and desultory risings against their numerous and well-organized oppressors.

The capture of Nashville by the Northerners, has been followed by the abandonment of Columbus. The post being no longer tenable, has been destroyed by the Confederates, who falling back upon their second line of defence will still we hope be enabled to maintain the struggle.—They seem, from their late acts, to be animated by the same heroic and patriotic spirit as that which inspired the Russians in the campaign of 1812, and if so their subjugation is impossible. If oppressed by superior numbers, they will fall back, leaving the country behind them a desert, a mass of smoking ruins, and of devastated fields; and against such a system of tactics, aided as in a few weeks it will be by the malaria of the South, neither courage, nor the superior numbers of the Northerners will much avail.

In the meantime, and notwithstanding their boasted victories, the authorities of Washington are most anxious, and are adopting the most arbitrary measures, to prevent the circulation of accurate or reliable intelligence from the seat of war. They have laid an embargo on the press; and under pains and penalties, newspaper editors are prohibited from publishing any military news whatsoever, that has not reached them filtered through official channels, and has not previously

been submitted to the manipulations of the authorities. This, in so far as designed to prevent the divulging of the intentions of the government, and revealing to the enemy the movement of troops, is a salutary and perfectly legitimate precaution. But in so far as it prohibits the publication of all war news whatsoever, it is evident that the Washington authorities are aware of something or another which, as not very flattering to Northern prowess, they deem it advisable to conceal from their friends, as well as from their foes.

STATE RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—Even during the raging of civil war, the Legislature of Massachusetts can find time to exercise the functions of a Synod, and to pass edicts for the religious exercises of its citizens. It has just enacted, with regard to "Religious Services" in the State Schools—that:—

"The School Committee shall require the daily reading of some portion of the Bible, without written note or oral comment, in the public Schools; but they shall require no scholar to read from any particular version, whose parent or guardian shall declare he has conscientious scruples against allowing him to read therefrom, nor shall they ever direct any school books calculated to have the tenets of any particular sect of Christians to be purchased or used in any of the public schools."

We copy from the Boston Pilot, who seems to look upon the above decree as a great boon, or concession to his fellow-Catholics; from whence we may form some idea of the hateful tyranny to which the latter have been long subjected, and under which they are still condemned to linger. Truly, if the Catholics of Massachusetts are thankful for such a law, they are thankful for very small mercies indeed. We, in Canada, being accustomed to freedom, should deem such an enactment an insult, and an injury against which it would be our bounden duty to protest by every means within our power.

For mark what it implies. First, that the State has the right to impose religious observances upon its subjects—Catholics as well as Protestants—and to prescribe what book or books shall alone be used in such observances.—This of itself is a monstrous claim, subversive of all religious liberty, containing as in a germ the entire body of all despotism, and all the most repulsive features of State-Churchism. The only sure guarantee for religious liberty consists in the frank recognition of the principle that, in matters spiritual, or pertaining to religion, the State has no lawful jurisdiction, direct or indirect; and that it has no right either to prohibit, or to enjoin the observances of any "Religious Services" whatsoever. When oblivious of its proper functions, the State presumes to interfere with the religion of its subjects, it is the right and duty of the latter to treat its decrees with contempt, and to set them at defiance.

In the second place, it is worthy of note that the Act of the Massachusetts Legislature is not only repugnant to the first or fundamental principle of religious liberty—in as much as it tends to merge the Church in the State, and to assign to the latter the functions which appertain, exclusively, to the other,—but is, in particular, unjust and insulting as towards Catholics. These are by law compelled to pay for the support of the "public schools," in which "religious services" are ordered to be held; but no Catholic can, upon any pretence or excuse whatsoever, take part, or allow himself, or those over whom he has any control to appear even as taking part, in any religious services in common with Protestants, or directly or indirectly to communicate in sacred things with heretics or heathens. A conscientious Catholic cannot, under any circumstances, join in appearance even, in any religious service with a Protestant or heretic of any description. As the early Christians preferred death to burning a grain of incense before the image of Cæsar, so the true Catholic of the nineteenth century would rather submit to all and everything that the malice of man can invent, than be guilty of the sacrilege of joining in any kind of religious service with Protestants; and yet, unless Catholic parents in the United States consent to allow their children to be daily guilty of this abominable sacrilege, or virtual apostasy, they will be debarred from the use of those schools for the support of which they are unmercifully taxed.—Wherein, in principle, does the State-Schoolism of Massachusetts differ from the State-Churchism of Ireland?

In the third place, it is instructive to note what account Protestants make of the Bible, and in what esteem, as a rule of faith, or all sufficient guide in religion, they themselves hold it.—The Act by us above cited, which enjoins that the Bible without note or comment shall be read in the public schools, prescribes also that no books,—

"Calculated to have the tenets of any particular sect of Christians . . . be used in any of the public schools."

From this the legitimate deduction is, that in the opinion of Protestants themselves, the Bible—which they hold up as their infallible rule of faith, as their sure and sole guide in all things pertaining to religion, and as the all sufficient authority in matters spiritual—is so vague and ambiguous in its language, so confused in its utterances, and gives forth such a faint and uncertain sound—that it cannot be deemed to endorse the

opinions of one set of Christians more than those of another; that as betwixt Trinitarians and Unitarians it pronounces no sentence; and that to those who deny, and those who affirm, the doctrine of the Vicarious Atonement as a fundamental or essential doctrine of Christianity, it is equally favorable in its utterances. This is the view which the Protestant Legislature of Massachusetts professedly entertains of the Bible; and in this view of the Bible, as interpreted solely by private judgment, we most perfectly coincide.—It is, as has often been remarked—like a nose of wax, which may be made to assume any and every form which the manipulator desires to impress upon it. In the hands of a man, being a Puseyite, it shall assume a decided Roman cast of expression; in the hands of another, a Low-Churchman, it shall become a snub, or evangelical nose of the most repulsive character. Sometimes the Jewish element shall declare itself, as amongst a certain section of the Calvinists and extreme Sabbatarians; but in the hands of that more refined and highly cultivated Protestant school of which the late Rev. Theodore Parker was the prophet or exponent, the Grecian or graceful Pagan type of expression will predominate. And so with all the sects, and sectaries; they all know how to mould the language of the Bible according to their several tastes, and how to impress upon its plastic surface the impression of their several mental traits. The Bible in short, has no distinctive or peculiar objective character; but as treated by Protestants, it becomes a sort of convenient mirror, wherein everyone may see reflected his own mental features, or subjective moods of thought. In this sense the Bible may well be said to be non-sectarian; seeing that there is no sectary, however extravagant, who may not, if he diligently "search the scriptures" for it, find therein that of which he is in quest—or rather that which he has already determined that they contain. Give me where to stand, cried the sage of old, and I will move the earth; give us the Bible, and the Bible alone, and there is no error so monstrous, but that we will undertake to prove it true.

And this peculiarity of the Bible, which every one who has studied it carefully by the light of his human reason must recognise as adhering to it, and which to any one amenable to reason must be a convincing proof that the Bible alone could never have been designed by God as the "rule of faith" to beings destined to an immortal life, and whom He holds responsible for their belief—this peculiarity of the Bible we say, constitutes in the eyes of Protestants its chief merit, and furnishes the main reason for their insisting upon its use in "Common Schools." It may be so used as to countenance any absurdity, or immorality—from polygamy and divorce, to Table-Turning and Spirit-rapping; much more than may it be so used and read as to shake the belief of Catholic children in the teachings of the Church, and so as to unsettle their faith; but he whose belief in those teachings is shaken, he whose faith is unsettled, is *ipso facto* a Protestant. Besides, the custom of hearing the Bible, and the Bible alone, read as a daily religious exercise, will, indeed in time must, predispose the minds of those who so hear it read, to accept as true the Protestant view of the design of the Bible, and the nature of its authority in religious controversy. It is above all important that the youthful mind should be thus predisposed; for so absurd, so ludicrous, so utterly groundless, so devoid of all shadow even of argument to support it, indeed so demonstrably false is the Protestant theory respecting the Bible, as the source and origin of the knowledge of the Christian religion—that it can make little or no impression upon those who have once acquired the habit of reasoning and thinking for themselves; but will at once be rejected by them, when in mature years tendered to their acceptance, as a degrading superstition, which can find acceptance with none except very young children, and some very old women of either sex.

Bearing in mind that, a few years ago, the Montreal Herald was the most zealous advocate of Yankee annexation, and that to the very last moment it did its best to palliate the Trent outrage, and to persuade the people of Canada that Great Britain would submit to the insult patiently, and that it was therefore useless to prepare for defence—we are neither surprised nor sorry to find that the political opinions which we advocate with respect to the duties of subjects, are received with marked disapprobation by our Clear-Grit contemporary. His friends and allies of Upper Canada are ever looking to Washington, are ever seeking to borrow a leaf, as the Globe has it, "from their neighbors' books;" and it is therefore natural that we, who are no admirers of Yankee institutions, who regard annexation as the greatest curse, and the lowest degradation that could possibly befall us, and who look upon democracy as the chief danger which the friends of constitutional liberty have to dread, should provoke the wrath of the Yankee hireling, the traitorous champion of annexation, and the Lower Canada ally of the democratic *canaille* of the Upper Province.

But even in his wrath, the Herald should re-

member certain laws of prudence. He should not make a fool of himself—or rather, seeing that this has been already abundantly done for him by a bounteous providence, he should not seek to parade the fact before the world; and when he deliberately sets himself to indite untruths, he should at least endeavor to maintain an appearance of probability in his writings. When for instance the Herald taxes the TRUE WITNESS with being a friend to "negro slavery," our contemporary should at least attempt to support his allegation by quotations from the journal which he asperses; and when he pretends that we have "justified the confinement of Poerio and his comrades into those horrible dungeons described by Mr. Gladstone," he should bear in mind that the said Mr. Gladstone's calumnies have been fully and publicly refuted by the Marquis of Normanby; that Mr. Gladstone by his silence, and by his refusal to pick up the gauntlet thrown down to him by his opponent, has tacitly admitted the validity of Lord Normanby's vindication of the Italian Sovereigns; and that therefore the TRUE WITNESS could never have so much as attempted even "to justify the confinement of Poerio," and those "horrible dungeons"—seeing that we believe in the existence of neither one nor the other; that we know that Poerio was but an "invention" of the Jacobins; and the story of his confinement in those "horrible dungeons" a revolutionary *canard*, which, set in circulation by knaves, imposed on none but simpletons. We do not pretend that the prisons of Naples were models of architectural excellence, or that they were either well drained, or ventilated, or that they were any better than some of the filthy jails still to be found in portions of Queen Victoria's dominions; but we do reject as groundless fables, the stories which, originated by the rascal demagogues of Italy, were palmed off upon dear silly Mr. Gladstone as truths, and were by him administered in oft-repeated doses to the intelligent Great Britain, who swallowed them with his traditional voracity.

Neither do we hold up the late Italian governments to the admiration of the world as models of constitutional perfection. There were, no doubt, many abuses, theoretical and practical, in those governments; and Austrian rule in Italy has as little claims upon our sympathy, as has the alien rule of the Sardinians over the unhappy Neapolitans. All we contend for is this—that the abuses existing in those Governments did not justify, either the armed interference of Piedmont, or the rebellion of their subjects; for with all their faults, there was no abuse in any one of the Italian States so monstrous as that which obtains in Ireland in the form of the "Protestant Church as by Law Established" amongst a Catholic people; and yet we have always insisted that even that monster grievance does not justify rebellion in Ireland, or authorise the armed interference of either France or the United States.

So too with regard to the King of Naples, Francis II., whom the Herald foolishly calls *Bomba*. For the deposed sovereign, personally, we care but little, looking upon him as a well meaning, honest man indeed, but weak, and sadly deficient in those sterner virtues which we expect in rulers. But we do sympathise, and sympathise warmly, with the Neapolitans, and heartily do we wish them success in their efforts to throw off the alien and military despotism beneath which they now groan. We know that the Neapolitans hate the Sardinians. Even the "Special Correspondent" of the Times admits that the *plebiscite*, or pretended appeal to the vote of the people, upon the strength of which Victor Emmanuel calls himself King of Italy, was a humbug; and that—we quote the very words of the writer—"if the *plebiscite* were again to be taken, and taken fairly, it would not be favorable to the Government of Victor Emmanuel;" and if other evidence were wanted to establish the truth of the intense and general hatred of the Neapolitans towards the Sardinians and the rule of Victor Emmanuel, we should find it in the simple fact that it requires the presence of from sixty to eighty, thousand foreign mercenaries to keep down the incessant efforts of the Neapolitans to purge their soil of its alien invaders, and to re-establish their national independence. If it was no crime for the Scots to resist in arms the bowmen of the English Edward—if the Spaniards in 1808 had the right to refuse to accept a sovereign from the hands of Napoleon—and if to all ages the tale of the loyalty of the Vendéens to their God and to their King, shall stand out as the one bright page in the filthy, mud-and-blood begrimed annals of the French Revolution—so in like manner, by all generous hearts, by all who believe that the brave man struggling with adversity offers the most glorious spectacle which the sun in his daily course beholds, by all except the worshipper, of brute force and of the Almighty Dollar—will justice be done to the gallant Neapolitans, hopeless though their case may seem now to be, and resistless as may appear the might of their alien oppressors. We do not seek to disguise, we would scorn to apologise for, our sympathy with the Neapolitan patriots; and it is for their sake that we trust that the cruel attempt to rob them of their national independence may yet be summarily de-

feated; and that the flagrant violation of all law, honor and justice of which the robber king of Sardinia has been guilty towards them, may meet with speedy and signal retribution.

As a specimen of the style of Government which Sardinian invasion has imposed upon the Neapolitans, and as a set off to poor Mr. Gladstone's "cock and bull" stories about "Poerio" and those "horrible dungeons," we may be permitted to quote again from the Times' correspondent; a witness who makes no secret of his Sardinian proclivities, and who cannot therefore be suspected of exaggerations, prejudicial to the intrusive regime. The writer is speaking of the treatment reserved for those Neapolitan political prisoners whom the brave Sardinians do not shoot in cold blood; he says:—

"I can guarantee it to you that on one morning, 13 persons brutally treated, under the excuse of being disaffected to the Government, were brought into the Quæstura, and on the following morning six; one of the unhappy victims has since died of his wounds."—Times' Corr.

And this is the Government which the Herald, who is moved to tears by the fictitious agonies of Poerio, lauds, and hold up to our admiration for the "freedom, security and civilisation" which it has established. From such freedom, from such security, and from such civilisation Good Lord deliver us.

With regard to that sympathy with negro slavery with which the Herald falsely taxes us, and that sympathy with the Southerners which with more reason, he attributes to the TRUE WITNESS, we need only remark that every one not a born idiot must see that the triumph of the Secessionists, and the establishment of an independent Southern Confederacy, would inevitably and speedily bring about the emancipation of the negroes. It is by their Federal Union with the North, and by that means only, that the Southerners have been enabled to preserve intact their peculiar "domestic institution." Interposing its hundreds of leagues of territory betwixt the South and the free soil of Canada, and by Fugitive Slave Laws making every inch of that territory accessible to the slave-catcher wherein to recover his runaway chattel, the North has hitherto presented an almost insuperable obstacle to a general delivery of the blacks from bondage. But with the triumph of Secession all this would be changed. The Fugitive Slave Laws would be repealed; a land of freedom would be brought into immediate contact with the land of serfdom; and the slave, ill-used by his master, would in a moment, and by crossing an imaginary line find himself for ever delivered from his shackles. Thus the Southern master's hold over his property would be weakened by the success of his arms; and his separation from the North would expose him to the danger, or rather the certainty, of losing his slaves, unless by his humane conduct he made it their interest to remain with him. Were negro slavery a system congenial to the TRUE WITNESS we should pray for the North, since the perpetuation and extension of that system is only possible upon condition of maintaining the Union of the Southern with the Northern States. If therefore to a certain extent we sympathise with the former, the consideration of Slavery neither stimulates nor represses those sympathies; but they are evoked simply by the spectacle of a brave people struggling for independence and self-government; and by our hatred of centralised despotism, towards which all democracies naturally gravitate, and which must inevitably be the result in North America of the military subjugation of the Southern States by the Yankees.

Since our last, death has removed from us one of our most highly esteemed, and generally beloved citizens of French Canadian origin, Mr. Alexis Laframboise. As a proof of the universality of the regret which his death has occasioned, we copy the following obituary notice from the Montreal Herald:—

DEATH OF MR. LAFRAMBOISE.—It is with deep regret we announce the unexpected decease, at six o'clock on Saturday evening, of Mr. Alexis Laframboise, one of the oldest and most widely esteemed citizens of Montreal. It was not until late in the afternoon of Saturday that his physician conceived him to be in any danger. But a few minutes before his death, and when in possession of all his faculties, he, having addressed a few words to those around his bed, said he felt inclined to sleep, and it was only shortly after that the physician, on approaching him with a light, found that he had breathed his last.—His disease was congestion of the lungs.  
 Mr. Laframboise was 68 years of age. He was one of those happily constituted characters, with whom it is impossible to come into contact without loving. Liberal and scrupulously considerate in all his transactions with others, he was a man of the kindest feelings and widest sympathies. A zealous benefactor of the poor and ever ready to sacrifice his own wishes to those of his friends, he was of those who, on leaving this for a better world, have the consolation of knowing that they leave not one enemy behind. His unexpected decease created a profound sensation in our community, not only of surprise, from its suddenness—he having been out, and apparently in his ordinary hale and healthy state, only the day before his death,—but of the deepest and most sincere sympathy with the grief which his loss must have occasioned to his family and more immediate friends.

To-morrow evening at 8 o'clock, in Nordheimer's Hall, Mr. C. Heavyside will give readings from his drama of Saul, a poetic work of high merit, and which has elicited the applause of the first critics of England. The evening's entertainment will be under the patronage of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Fullford, and the Commander of the Forces. Tickets: 50 cts. to be had at Messrs. Dawson's and at the door.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY CELEBRATION.

DEAR SIR—The near approach of Saint Patrick's Day is my apology for requesting a place in your valuable journal for a few words, which I am anxious, through you, to address to my brother members of the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society.

Believing that the honor due to this ever-memorable day should be as public, as the event which it celebrates is solemn, I have always felt as I feel now, that its celebration is not a thing to be sneered or scoffed at, but a duty, the fulfillment of which is required of us by the obligations of religion and the ties of nationality.

Heretofore, however, I have observed, and with no small degree of regret and astonishment, that a very large number of our patriotic Irishmen are either not to be seen at all on St. Patrick's Day; or if visible at the corners of streets, are there merely as disinterested spectators, who look and act and speak, and *havo-havo*, for all the world just as if they had never heard of a St. Patrick, or that there is to be found upon the map of the universe such a country as Ireland.

Need I say how desirable it is to see this cause of complaint removed; and what a source of infinite pleasure it would be to all of us to find every Irishman who can turn out at all, at his post next St. Patrick's Day, determined each one to do his share in its celebration. But whatever others may or may not do upon the occasion, it is expected that the members of the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society will not fail in their duty; upon them devolves a special obligation, because, apart from other causes, they have an additional reason for gratitude to God, and for publicly testifying it.

Enjoying fully as they do the incalculable blessings and happiness which are the certain fruits of Teetotalism, they would fail to appreciate the rich, the inestimable treasure which springs from the pure fountain of temperance, if the 17th of March, dedicated to the honor of St. Patrick, and the glory of old Ireland, was not this year rendered specially remarkable in Montreal by the presence in the Procession of the Day of an overwhelming army of Irish Catholic Teetotalers, pledged to crush the demon of drunkenness.

It is therefore not too much to hope that every adult male member of the Society will, upon that day, be found in his proper place, so that by the magnitude of our numbers we may not only attest our veneration for the day itself, but also, and in the same way, show our heartfelt gratitude to the Divine giver of all good, for the brilliant success which, up to the present hour, has crowned our efforts in the sacred cause of temperance.

Yours very truly,  
A MEMBER OF THE ST. P. T. A. S.  
Montreal, March 6, 1862.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Sir,—As I perceive that what has been done in other places for the relief of our suffering fellow-creatures in Ireland, has been published for the edification of the community, I know you will be happy to hear from your friends in Peterboro on the same subject.

We had no time, at least we spent no time, in organizing meetings, exciting ourselves with speeches, or encumbering ourselves with committees. The circular of our distinguished Bishop fixed our attention on the dreadful fact, that the grim destroyer Death, with his two-edged sword of cold and hunger, was striking down the faithful children of our cherished fatherland.

For the sacred cause our efforts secured the handsome amount of four hundred dollars which is this day transmitted by our pastor, Rev. O. Kelly, to his Grace, the Archbishop of Tuam.

The rapid run of Sir Robert Peel from Dublin to Sligo, and the report of his experience to the Government, was to us as insulting an outrage on human suffering as inhuman cruelty could devise. Gracious Heavens! the poor laws and poorhouses for an entire province of want and woe. The poorhouses (those abodes of iniquity whose every demoralizing influence is exerted to crush out every sentiment that is pure, holy, and Catholic), are maintained by the poor outside their hated walls until, by the pressure of the poor laws, they are rendered so poor that in their turn they are driven into their detested precincts for shelter.

Well did the illustrious Archbishop of Tuam tell the world years ago, that England had for Ireland, poor laws without charity, and education without religion; and it appears now to be her policy that, as she cannot expel them out of the latter, she will drive them off with the vengeance of her poor laws.

But Sir Robert Peel knew with whom he had to deal; he studied the Irish character, and in his search for adventures, he may have encountered a flock of well-fed sheep or plethoric bullocks, but a poor or distressed Irish family he did not fall in with. Like young lambs, when they first hear the rail car whistle, the affrighted little starlings, run to their woe-begone mother at the approach of the stern mandarin, whom she (the mother I mean not the mandarin) foolishly chides for being out at all; and rapidly does she close the door to perfect the retreat. The great commissioner passes by, and it is a problem to us whether the poor mother or Sir Robert Peel were most pleased at the happy escape from an inspection of such misery.

The innate horror an Irishman has of being considered poor has always caused him to disguise the worst portion of his condition with as much caution as no doubt Sir Robert conceals his mortal sins. There are, however, those whose duty compels them to remove the evil that their natural modesty and delicacy cast around their silent sufferings; and reveal to an astonished world the marvellous wonder of millions of British subjects found in the most urgent need of the charity of the humane and benevolent. Foremost amongst the undaunted champions of the peoples' safety "the Lion of the fold Jews," with all the energy of his mighty mind, sends forth the shocking cry that his little ones are famishing. His report to the world is received by the entire world as truthful and authentic; whilst that is ignored and unheeded which was got up for his government by his gaisayer, Sir Robert Peel, the invincible knight of "the two rows of peas."

I am yours, respectfully,  
A CATHOLIC.  
Peterboro, Feb. 17, 1862.

CITY ELECTION.—This terminated in the return of M. Beaudry as Mayor of Montreal for the ensuing year.

We are requested to state that a general meeting of the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society, will be held next Sunday, in the usual place, immediately after Vespers. Members who require badges are specially required to attend.

A MOVEMENT IN FAVOR OF FREEDOM OF EDUCATION.

—We see by the Durham Standard of the 14th that in some parts of Upper Canada, even Protestants are agitating against State-Schoolism, and in favor of Freedom of Education. Our above-named contemporary prefaces a petition to the Legislature, from certain persons in Egremont and Normandy, with the following remarks:—

SCHOOL LAW PETITION.—We would direct attention to the School Law Petition to the Legislature, which will be found in another column. The contents have been carefully arranged in order to meet the views of as large a portion as possible of those who dissent from the present law—and their name is legion—but hitherto they have been divided in action, some asking for the repeal of one portion, and some another portion of the present law, according as their circumstances or position made any particular clause bear on them more directly than on another.—This affords indubitable evidence that the entire law, as at present constituted, is unsuited to the public mind, for if only a portion were bad, the entire complaints would be directed against that particular part.

We believe it is the intention of the Church of England in Canada to apply at the coming session for a Separate School Act; but would it not be much better for them to act in concert with the movement now on foot which allows all classes and creeds to organize such schools as they may desire. Under a special Act none but the members of the sect for which the Act was framed can support such school, and although they may be in a majority over any other sect, yet individually are too weak to support a school; whereas, if those disposed to do so of other sects were allowed to unite with them no difficulty would be experienced.

Below we give the petition alluded to by the Standard. With much of the prayer of the petitioners we heartily concur; and we fully endorse the principle therein laid down—that to the parent and not to the magistrate, to the Family and not to the State, belongs sole and absolute authority over the education of the child. This great principle, in short, is the essential, or vivifying principle of Freedom of Education:—

PETITION

Of the Members of Egremont and Normandy Common and Grammar School and Public Library Law Reform Association, adopted by the Committee appointed to draft the same, Jan. 27, 1862.

To the Legislature of Canada.

The Petition of the undersigned, Inhabitants of Canada,

HUMBLY SHewETH—That We, your humble petitioners, being true and loyal British subjects residing in the Province of Canada, have been for a long time, and yet are, grievously oppressed with the hardships and burdens imposed upon us by various Provincial Statutes, which—taken together—compose what is generally known as the Public School and Library System of Upper Canada; that we observe with pleasure that a number of our fellow-subjects in Upper Canada, being Roman Catholics, having complained of them to a former Parliament as a burden and hardship, obtained some relief; but still not a full restoration of their Rights and Liberties as British Subjects. That we, your humble petitioners, having full confidence in the intelligence and integrity, and good intentions, of your House to pass such Laws—and such only—as are required by, and are compatible with, the Public Weal,—do humbly entreat your Honorable House to take into your consideration the Statutes before referred to—particularly the Acts 13th & 14th Vic. chap. 48; and the 16th Vic. ch. 185; and the 16th Vic. ch. 186; and the 18th Vic. ch. 132, by which we humbly submit to your Honorable House, that it will plainly appear that our Rights to our Private Property is ignored as respects the said system;—The Right of the Parent to educate his child is wrested from him, by depriving him of the means so to do; The business of assisting Parents and Guardians in educating children, and which is usually called School-teaching, is monopolized by the system; to be exercised only by its agents and servants; And that that portion of the Public Property which has by the Legislature been so wisely appropriated for Public Libraries cannot be obtained by the people in the different Municipalities unless they submit to unjust and odious conditions; and also that that portion of the Public Property which is intended for the assistance of the education of children is also placed in the same circumstances; and that, while the most part of it is swallowed up by the more wealthy portion of the community who do not require such assistance from the Public Purse, there are numbers of the poor who cannot (even if they would be so base as to sell their Birthright for the proffered assistance under the conditions upon which it is offered to them) receive any help from the system, merely because they are too poor to 'help themselves;' by clothing their children sufficiently to attend the schools, as well as from other causes over which they cannot have any control; while they, if they have any property at all—be it ever so little—for which they are assessed, are still liable to have that little taken away from them, to be handed over for the use of others who are base enough to accept of such a 'boon.'—All of which injustice and hardships, as well as many other concomitant evils arising from the said system, we have to bear daily, greatly to our sorrow, and much obstructing, if not wholly preventing us in what we conceive to be the proper education of our children, as well as depriving us—whose duty alone it is to educate our children—of our Liberty and Freedom of Choice and Action as British Subjects in that, as well as in other matters; and all this too without any necessity existing therefor, or any real benefit to be received from the system,—which might not, but for it, be obtained in a just and equitable manner—to compensate for the evils inflicted by it:—Wherefore we, your humble petitioners, do humbly and most urgently pray your Hon. House that a Law may be passed during the present Session of this Provincial Parliament, which shall embrace and establish the following principles:—That private property shall be sacred to the use of the owner thereof, subject, however,—and to that only—to the just and reasonable demands of the State for the Public Expenses; and, in the case of the sufficiently wealthy members of the community, to a just and equitable rate to be applied, to a proper extent, to the assistance of the education of the children of those of the poorer members of the community who actually need & require it, & not of those who need it not, and who are rich enough to provide for and 'help themselves;' and that such assistance, whether the same be provided by a direct tax upon individuals, or by any appropriation by the Legislature from the Public Funds, shall be given, individually, to those who receive it, in such a manner as shall be in accordance with their just and undoubted Rights and Liberties, individually, as British Subjects; That the Right and Duty of the Parent (or Guardian) to educate his child shall be fully acknowledged and respected, and also the Right of the Child to receive such education in accordance with the circumstances of the Parent; That the Right of all British Subjects, individually, in this Province, without respect to creed or sect, or any other matter—such as school sections, &c., to unite and combine together in such way and manner as they severally please—and according to their own respective inclinations and views of advantage by mutual assistance, for the purpose of educating their respective children, be also fully acknowledged; and

their Liberty and Freedom so to do be fully maintained without their being in any way or manner subjected to any interruption, by other persons; and without being liable to be driven together in gangs contrary to their right of freedom and choice of action, and with tyrannical indifference to the inclination or disinclination, convenience or inconvenience, advantage or disadvantage, of the individuals; And that portion of the Public Funds which the Legislature shall deem proper to appropriate for the assistance of the education of children, and for public libraries, shall be justly and equitably apportioned to and among the various Townships, Incorporated Villages, Towns and Cities, and duly paid over to the respective Municipal Councils of such Municipalities, to be by them properly applied to the purpose for which the same is intended; And that no monopoly in the business of assisting in the education of youth—or in any other business—be in the least tolerated; And that all the Statutes above referred to, and also all others, so far as the same are contrary to and inconsistent with this our humble petition, may be forthwith abolished; and that your humble petitioners be not driven away from the land by tyranny and oppression and injustice; but that we may be permitted to dwell in the Province fully protected in the peaceful enjoyment of all and singular those Rights and Liberties which British Subjects have a Right to claim. And your humble petitioners, as in Duty bound, will ever pray.  
County of Grey, Jan. 1862.

On Saturday evening, at Nordheimer's Music Hall, Mr. C. Heavysge will read selections from his drama of "Saul," a work of great power and beauty, which has been much commended by some of the leading literary periodicals of England. As a local poet Mr. Heavysge would be entitled to a liberal patronage on this occasion, but the real merit of his work which has established his reputation abroad, gives him a stronger claim on his fellow-citizens, who have hitherto neglected him.—Commercial Advertiser.

We feel much pleasure in publishing the following letter, enclosing a handsome donation to the Irish Relief Fund from the Captain and men of No. 5 Rifle Company:—

Dear Sir,—I have the pleasure of enclosing you the contribution of the Volunteer Rifle Company under my command, for the relief of our countrymen in the Western district of Ireland, where "Peace and Plenty" should, but do not, reign, to be forwarded with the second remittances from this city to His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam, the venerable champion of our church and race.

The large collections for this laudable purpose, the prompt and generous discharge of this sacred duty in Montreal, Kingston, and Quebec, show how strong is the bond of sympathy between us and our brethren in the land of our forefathers.—A link of which I trust will never be broken.

The enclosure consists of vote from the funds of the Company \$50 00  
H. Kavanagh, in addition 10 00  
\$60 00  
Yours faithfully,  
H. KAVANAGH,  
Captain No. 5. Company,  
1st. or Prince Wales Regiment,  
M. Vol. Rifles.

O. J. DWYER, Esq., Sec. Irish R. Fund, Montreal.  
Montreal, 26th February, 1862.

PRESENTATION OF A GOLD WATCH TO MR. JAMES F. MURRAY, LINDSAY.

A splendid Gold hunting lever Watch was presented, in Lindsay, to Mr. James F. Murray, son of C. S. Murray, Esq., of the Bank of Upper Canada, Toronto, on the occasion of his removal from the branch of the same Bank in Lindsay to that of Barrie. The watch was given by the Catholic choir, and some other friends of his, as a token of the high consideration in which they hold him. His gentlemanly conduct and attention to business made him a favorite with all classes of citizens; and they have shown by this valuable testimonial, and by other means, their respect for him, and their regret at his departure. A large number of his friends assembled on Thursday, February 20th; and the Mayor of the town, Thomas Heenan, Esq., was called to the Chair, and the Watch was presented by J. C. O'Brien, A.M., with the following

ADDRESS.  
It is seldom in the course of a man's life that he is called upon to do a duty so pleasing as the one I am commissioned to perform today; and I consider it an honor, as well as a great gratification, to have been chosen as the medium of conveying to one for whom I entertain the highest consideration, a tangible expression of the same sentiments from others.

Mr. James F. Murray, in the name of the Catholic choir of Lindsay, and some of its friends, I present you with this Watch as a slight testimonial of their appreciation of the value of your services in instructing the choir, and their respect for you as a thorough gentleman.

It is with the deepest regret we are made aware of your intended departure from our midst, from the midst of those you have benefited and obliged in so many ways; and we would be pleased to have you consider this gift as a slight expression of how much your friends in Lindsay appreciate the excellence of your character, and an indication of the gap your absence will make in the circle of your friends.

We are not far from inflicting pain on your extreme sensibility in that regard, we would dilate with pleasure on the universal expression of admiration which accompanies the mention of your name, and on the many virtues that have made you a model to the young men of Lindsay and endear you to all classes of its citizens. The young have regarded you as an example of Christian humility and unobedient rectitude; the old have rejoiced in the joy of your parents in such a son. The poor have invoked blessings on your kind word and ready hand; the rich have admired your manly, straightforward integrity. Your smiling countenance and cordial salutation will be missed sadly in our streets; and those who have been brought in contact with you in financial affairs, will look again for the cheerful face of the person whose efficiency in business, known to the whole community, whose laborious attention to the duties of his office, and whose gentlemanly regard to others' wants won for him an enviable reputation.

It is true as this assembly of your friends testify, you will be sadly missed from amongst us; but be assured that though distance may intervene we will ever cherish the friendship which exists between us; we will watch your upward and onward course with more than friendly interest, and hope, and indeed feel convinced you will find friends everywhere who will appreciate your worth. Go where you will however, you will meet with none to take a more lively interest in your welfare than those you leave, or who can entertain a greater respect for you as an efficient business man, a true friend, a cordial companion, and a perfect gentleman.

Continue, our dear Friend, to cultivate those perfections which have captivated us all, and you will never lack the greatest comfort of man—a pure conscience and hosts of true friends.

May God bless you and prosper you in all your undertakings.  
Mr. Murray feelingly made the following reply:  
Gentlemen—I thank you from my heart for the cordy and magnificent gift you have presented to me in such a flattering manner; and I shall ever keep it

as a cherished memento of the generous friends who have given it. It needed not a gift, my dear Friends, to make me remember you; for I never forget, never can I forget your innumerable kindnesses during my short but happy stay in Lindsay; but by your putting the exponent of your feelings in so exquisite a shape, and accompanying it with laudations on myself and my poor services, so totally undeserved, you have conferred upon me favors which my poverty of language will not allow me to acknowledge, but which will fill my future pathway with light, and burden me with a weight of gratitude that will remain through all my years.

My indebtedness to you can not be expressed by words, and, believe me, I shall ever retain the recollection of my sojourn in Lindsay, and this, its unmerited and flattering termination, as the most happy period of my existence.

This, your extreme kindness, has come upon me so entirely unexpected, that I must be pardoned if the expressions of my mouth are not commensurate with the great value of the gift and the greater value of the words by which it is accompanied.

All I can say, and I say it again, and from the bottom of my heart, is—Gentlemen, I thank you! On Thursday evening, a number of Mr. Murray's friends gave him a grand farewell oyster supper at Mr. O'Leary's Hotel, of which some forty of the leading men of the town partook. Every profession and calling was represented. The tables were finely laid, and reflected great credit on the host. The Mayor, Thomas Keenan, Esq., ably presided in the Chair assisted by R. T. Burns, Esq., P.L.S., P. M'Hugh, Esq., Reeve of Township, and Jas. Lenihan, Esq., Vice-Chairman. On the right of the Chairman sat Mr. Murray, the guest of the evening. It would occupy too much space to give a detailed account of all the toasts, sentiments, and speeches, the songs, jests and jollities that filled the hours.

It will be enough to mention some of the regular toasts, and to say the responses of the gentlemen whose names follow them were excellent, and much applauded:—"The Queen," "The Governor-General," "Army and Navy," responded to by Wm. McDonnell, Esq., Collector of Customs, and by Mr. A. W. Giles, with a song well sung; "Our Guest, James F. Murray," by that gentleman; "Agriculture and Commerce," by James Lenihan, Esq.; "The Bar," by J. R. Allen, Esq., Attorney; "Medical Faculty," by J. R. Cogan, M.D.; "Engineering and Surveying Professions," by R. T. Burns, Esq., P.L.S.; "The Press," by E. D. Hand, Esq., Editor Lindsay Advocate; "Mayor and Municipal Officers," T. Keenan, Esq., Mayor; P. M'Hugh, Esq., Township Reeve; Chas. M'Carthy, Esq., and T. Dooney, Esq., Councilmen; "Canada and her Institutions," by Thomas Broughall, Esq.; "Our American Neighbors," by G. G. Carroll, Esq.; "The Ladies," by J. Nicholson, Esq.; Songs were sung during the evening by Messrs. Giles, Lenihan, Murray and M'Carthy.

Altogether, it was a fine demonstration, a successful and deserved expression of consideration for a worthy man.

A happy and useful life can be predicted for Mr. Murray, who, while so young, has been so fortunate in securing the good wishes of a whole community.—Communicated.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, QUEBEC.—At the annual general meeting of the different sections of the Society, held at Mrs. Jordan's hotel, Saul-au-Matelet street, on Monday evening, 24th inst., the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:  
Grand President.—Hon. Chas. Alleyne.  
Treasurer.—Mr. John Flanagan.  
Secretary.—Mr. John Lane, Junr.  
Chaplain.—Rev. B. McGairan.  
Physician.—Dr. Moffat.  
Marshal.—Mr. E. Hartigan.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—SECTION No. 3.—At the annual general meeting of the members of No. 3 Section of St. Patrick's Society, held at the residence of Wm. Kirwan, Esq., St. Lewis Suburbs, on Monday evening, 24th inst., the following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year:

President.—Mr. Wm. Kirwan.  
Vice do.—Mr. Michael O'Connell.  
Treasurer.—Mr. Thomas Foley.  
Recording Secretary.—Mr. George Neilan.  
Cor. Secretary.—Mr. Thomas Gilchan.  
Committee.—Messrs. Bernard M'Gratney, Henry Martin, Denis O'Hare, John O'Connor, John Hogan, Bernard Fahy, Michael Hoban, Andrew Doyle, John M'Kenzie, Captain Vaughan, John Walsh, James Doherty.—Quebec Chronicle.

The shock of an earthquake was felt at Charlebourg on Saturday evening. It was also felt Beaufort and the neighboring parishes.

THE EARTHQUAKE OF LAST WEEK.—Intelligence has been received from several parishes of the Lower St. Lawrence, stating that a shock of earthquake was felt, about the time of the shock at Charlebourg, of which we made mention in a late issue. Although more severe than which occurred in our vicinity, we have not learned that any damage resulted from it.—Quebec Chronicle, 1st inst.

The Courier of St. Hyacinthe, is informed that the working of the Acton copper mine, which had been abandoned in consequence of the probability of an American war, will be renewed on a large scale. It is said that English capitalists have become interested in it, and that a company which is being formed will set a thousand men to work there in the spring.

The Quebec Chronicle says that diphtheria is raging in the Gaspe district—that there have been upwards of fifty cases, and several deaths have occurred.

An indignation meeting of the citizens of Quebec was held on Monday evening, for the purpose of protesting against the quality of the gas furnished them by the city company, and its excessive charges. It was finally resolved that the Mayor wait upon the Provincial Secretary, with the view of having an act passed during the coming Session, for the prohibition of gas consumed generally, throughout the Province.

THE PARLIAMENT HOUSES.—The House of Parliament is to be prepared for the reception of the members as rapidly as possible. Already great changes have been made since His Excellency's removal to his new residence. The floors which were put down in the Council and Assembly rooms have been removed, and in the Upper House the throne has been replaced, the carpets laid, and absolutely nothing more remains to do. The Lower House is not yet so far advanced, and an alteration is being made, which will doubtless take a few days yet to finish. The Reporter's galleries, which have always been found uncomfortably small, are being extended along the wall behind the Speaker's chair, and good additional accommodations will be afforded for half a dozen of the representatives of the Press more than could hitherto find standing room. Down stairs, the committee rooms are being put in order—the news room has resumed its familiar look—the post offices are re-opened—and only a few mirrors and tables remain to show that a Governor General and his family have lived there for three months and more.—Quebec Chronicle.

FLEET OF GOVERNORS FOR CANADA IN THE SPRING.—Alluding to the probability of war with the Federal States, the London Times of the 7th January says:—"The worst part of the struggle, however, will not be on the North Atlantic seaboard, but on the great Lakes of Upper Canada and North America. We are glad, therefore, to be able to tell our readers that this danger has been foreseen and amply provided against, and that within a week after the breaking up of the ice in the rivers and canals a whole fleet of gunboats, with the most powerful of the screw-corvettes sent out to Admiral Milne, will carry the protection of the English flag from Montreal to Detroit."

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

The weather continues unfavorable for the transportation of property by rail, and consequently the receipts are trifling and business very limited.

Flour The lower grades are in demand, but there is no supply, and prices are nominal. In No. 2, there are transactions at \$4.60 to \$4.80, the inner figure representing unbranded on account, of being over-ground. No. 1, has advanced to \$5 to \$5.05, on account of the detention of trains by storms. There is none in first hands. Fancy is not in the market, but would command \$5.20 to \$5.30 at this time. Extras are in moderate supply and demand at \$5.50 to \$5.60. Double Extra is selling at \$5.80 to \$6. Bags, on account of short supplies, are in demand at \$2.70 to \$2.75.

Onion There have been wholesale transactions at \$3.80;—holders ask \$4.

Wheat None in market; cars would bring \$1.07 to \$1.08;—holders ask \$1.10 from store.

Ashe, per 112 lbs.—The short supply, on account of the roads, has caused an advance in Pots, which may be quoted to-day at \$6.75 to \$6.80. There have been no transactions in Pearls for some days; the latest sales were at \$6.35 to \$6.40.

Butter The stocks are not large, but except for export to the United States there has been very little demand for months past. The sales of Store-packed have been from 11 to 12c., according to quality.—Dairy is in better demand, and brings 13 to 14c., whilst a very choice article would bring more.

Pork There is little demand, and the stock is heavy, but this market is sustained by the rise in the States. The following are the quotations of the day, the inner price being that at which dealers purchase, the outer price that at which they sell. Prime \$9.50 to \$10.50; Prime Mess \$10.50 to \$11.50; Mess \$13.25 to \$14. The season for Dressed Hogs is about over, so that we need scarcely continue to quote wholesale prices. The latest sales were at \$4.35 to \$4.75 according to weight and quality.

Lard is in fair demand, and ranges from 7 1/2 to 8c. Tallow is required for. The rates being 8 1/2 to 9c. Eggs are in active demand at 17 cents. Seeds Clover Seed, \$4.75 to \$4.25, for common to good; Timothy, \$1.75 to \$2.—Montreal Witness.

If you want Pills, take Ayer's Pills. Nothing has ever appeared in this market that can compare with this new invention for clearing out the disempers that fasten and grow upon us. They are the Philosopher's elixir of life, that bids defiance to disease, and will leave us no alternative but to die of old age.

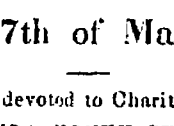
Birth.

In this city, on the 2nd inst., the lady of Dr. J. L. Leprohon, of a son.

Died.

On Thursday, the 13th February, aged 72 years, Mrs. Martha Cannon, widow of the late William Downes, Esq.

In this city, on the 5th inst., Samuel Johnston, aged 34 years, a native of Grosmont, County Mayo, Ireland.



AN ADJOURNED Regular MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will be held in the Society's Hall, Place d'Armes, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 7th March, instant, for the purpose of making arrangements for the due CELEBRATION of ST. PATRICK'S DAY, and also for the GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT which will be given by the Society on the EVENING of ST. PATRICK'S DAY, and for the transaction of other important business.

Members in arrears are requested to attend to the payment of their dues.  
By order,  
M. F. COLOVIN,  
Secretary.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.  
A GRAND  
PROMENADE CONCERT,  
WILL BE GIVEN BY THE  
ST PATRICK'S SOCIETY,  
IN THE  
CITY HALL,  
On the 17th of March next.

Proceeds to be devoted to Charitable purposes.  
MDE. LAURA HONEY STEVENSON  
has kindly volunteered her services for the occasion.  
Feb. 13, 1862.

PRIME MACKEREL.  
Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Barrels and Halves.  
RYAN, BROTHERS & CO.,  
St. Peter Street.  
Montreal, Feb. 27, 1862.

WANTED,  
BY A LADY of several year's experience, a Situation as Organist and Teacher of a Catholic School. The best of references given.  
Address, if by letter, post-paid, "M. Y. R." TAUB WITNESS OFFICE, Montreal.  
Feb. 1862.

SEEDS—SEEDS—SEEDS.  
R. J. DEVINS,  
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,  
NEXT THE COURT-HOUSE, MONTREAL,  
(Premises formerly occupied by Alfred Savage & Co.)  
JUST Received direct from  
FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN,  
A large assortment of the finest fresh  
GARDEN,  
FIELD,  
POT HERB and  
FLOWER SEEDS.  
—ALSO—  
FOR SALE, all kinds of CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED.  
Feb. 17.

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, Feb. 1.—On his arrival in Rome, M. Lavalatte displayed a very haughty attitude towards the Holy See. He lowered his tone in order that the Nuncio might set out for Paris, but Monsignore Chigi had not reached Civita Vecchia before the Ambassador recommenced his endeavors for the reconciliation of the two parties between whom an understanding seems impossible; viz., Piedmont, asking all, and the Holy See, repeating ever that it can yield none of its rights, which are also ours—those of all Catholics. Despite the threatening tone of the despatches, with which you are acquainted, people still persist in their assertions that the evacuation will not take place; that the Emperor has decided on waiting for the decease of Pius IX., at which time the remainder of the Pontifical States might probably be delivered up to Victor Emmanuel, and Rome be declared a municipal republic. I equally persist in my belief that the danger is nearer than is generally supposed.

But a short time back de Persigny tried to negotiate with Monsignore Dupanloup, to the end that his Grace should engage the Pope to make concessions and reforms; now the same minister abruptly suspends these endeavors, saying, "That the march of things is so rapid, and their scope so wide, that there can no longer be means or opportunity for a Bishop to play any part therein." I will, with your permission, cast a glance over events in general, in order to prove to you that my judgments, which you have sometimes thought too absolute, have been mathematically correct. Since the month of October, 1855, Austria has never doubted that she would be attacked. "That the 'Froissard General' had already traversed Venetia in disguise, set free the quadrilateral, and reconquered Lombardy; that immediate preparations were made at that time in the cabinets of the Ministers both of War and Marine, and that all was ready for the commencement of a campaign in the month of October, three weeks before the words so abruptly addressed to Baron Hubner—these facts, and those which followed them, and other equally grave impending ones, would have astonished no one who had kept Napoleon's characteristic trait in view, namely, his persevering taciturnity with regard to all his plans. Only yesterday M. de Falloux said to me, 'Mark him well. His invariable practice is to let his real meaning appear from time to time, at long intervals. Then he teigs to renounce it, and to entertain other views, until a fresh occasion presents itself for manifesting it anew.' To go no farther than the Roman question, this 'idea' was displayed on three different occasions: in 1849, by his letter to Edgar Ney; by his famous pamphlet, 'Napoleon III. and Italy'; and, in 1859, by his letter to the Holy Father of the 31st Dec. Between each of these manifestoes we find acts which appear wholly contradictory of them, and which, in fact, were so. To a certain extent inferences might even be drawn implying a modification of his views, or perhaps a recantation thereof. But, if we look more closely, we shall perceive that Napoleon has never withdrawn his words. The intervals, whether short or long, between his spontaneous declarations, were influenced by the advisability of deceiving those with whom he treated, as he has shown at Villa Franca and at Zurich; as he will probably show again. But all his purposes survive; he never parts with them. They remain, like blocks hidden in deep waters, concealed by large waves, but still subsisting, so that at any given time he can elevate his structure upon them until it is high and firm enough to brave all currents. Since 1848, or for even a longer time, the former 'Chief of the insurgents in the Romagna' has cherished the following scheme:—Italy divided into two or three kingdoms, comprising that of Piedmont, the overthrow of which, sooner or later, he always contemplated; the House of Savoy replaced by that of Bonaparte; Murat at Naples; Pion-Plon on the throne of the Medici; and himself Protector of Italy; Rome occupied by one of his lieutenants; the sovereignty of the Holy City titularly ascribed to the heir-presumptive; the Pope, of course, instantly removed from Rome, perhaps to Jerusalem; no Papal supervision over the French Episcopate; the Clergy subjected to a sort of Gallican Synod, like the Czar's Russian Clergy; until the surging torrent of impiety should sweep away the mere phantoms of a Church and of Catholicism. Then, only Caesarism would prevail over enslaved and corrupted Europe; in a word, a slavery similar to that of ancient Rome. To this end all is tending as certainly as to death. France is infinitely worse than in 1848. Caesarism is the father of socialism. Napoleon has endowed the spirit of Revolution with what it never before possessed—an army of 600,000 men, a budget of two millions, and an entire hemisphere for a battle-field. Unless Europe will foresee this, great evils must shortly threaten her, of which it is my profound conviction that the greatest part will fall on your noble country, which can never have trust or security in a Napoleon.—Cor. of the Weekly Register.

Official reports from the manufacturing districts of France say the distress of the working classes is to be met by public and private charity. At the meeting of the Literary Society—Societe des Gens de Lettres—held on Sunday for the purpose of electing its managing committee for the year, M. Victor Hugo's name was put up, and, though he had not the majority, not less than 50 votes were given for him. As M. Victor Hugo has not been in France for the last 10 years, and as it would be impossible for him to perform the duties of the office even were he chosen, these 50 votes are regarded by many persons as a sort of "political manifestations."

THE POPULATION OF FRANCE.—The *Moniteur* publishes a table containing the classification of the population of the French empire by sex and position, according to the census taken in 1861. The total population of the eighty-nine departments amounts 37,387,325, of whom 18,642,604 are males and 18,734,721 females. There are 10,210,356 bachelors, 7,503,024 married men, 928,724 widowers, 9,487,541 spinsters, 7,457,115 married women, and 1,787,065 widows. The Department of the Seine contains 556,564 bachelors, 411,163 married men, 36,644 widowers, 439,487 spinsters, 410,527 married women, and 9,9185 widows—making a population of 1,953,860.

ITALY. TURIN, Feb. 11.—The *Correspondance Italienne* of to-day publishes a circular of Baron Ricasoli addressed to the Prefect, in which he observes:— "The Government still, pursuant to the execution of the national wishes, and has formally stated by what means and ways it intends to proceed to Rome. The Ministry alone will decide upon these means, and the opportunity of employing them. The dignity and the interests of the nation alike will not permit its allowing itself to be preceded or hurried away. It is especially important in the Roman question to obtain a great moral triumph, in which the consciences of sincere Catholics, of the civilized world, and of Italy are interested above all others. The Government has reason to be satisfied with the success it has obtained. The free Church and the free State together will inaugurate a new order of things, of which the Italians may become the originators. In carrying out the programme of effecting a reconciliation between Italy and the Papacy, the Government desires that its labours may not be impeded by inconsiderate acts of enthusiasm and clamorous manifestations. The Prefects should enlighten public opinion, and make use of their authority in order to prevent these popular manifestations taking place."

A royal decree of the "King of Italy" unites the Palatine Library with the great public library (Magliabecchi), and orders that the two shall in future be called the National Library. The Government journals praise the lofty idea of the Minister of Education, De Sanctis, and revile the "Lorraine," the Grand Duke Leopold, for being so greedy of his literary treasures that he kept them to himself, and very rarely, and with great difficulty, let a student benefit by them. After so many annexations one more robbery is no cause of wonder; but the shamelessness of the robbers at Turin, and the impudence of the boosters at Florence, exceeds all bounds. The Palatine Library was the private property of the Grand Duke. It was founded by Ferdinand III., and extraordinarily enriched by his son, so that before 1850, both in printed books and MSS. it was one of the most valuable private collections in Europe. Every book and every manuscript in it was purchased by the Duke, or by his son, with their own money, and paid for out of their own pockets. And he who now appropriates them is neither more nor less than a thief. As for the charge of stinginess it happens to be false, for the use of the Palatine library was allowed both to natives and foreign students, and with that liberality which was characteristic of the Grand Ducal family. Even it was not unusual for the Grand Duke to allow private individuals to have the books of his private library at their own houses; and we know not of another Prince in Europe of whom as much could be said. But if he had kept them locked up and hermetically sealed, it would have been no ground for reproach; for they were his own, bought and paid for with his own money. But Victor Emmanuel steals them, and the Revolutionary press extols his magnanimity.—*Tablet*.

REST OF THE PEOPLE should be too happy in a "constitutional" Italy, a tax has been proposed in the Turin Parliament on play-goers. Under Bourbons, and Hapsburgs, and other royal orders and torturers of the people, who figure in the secret societies' literature, the theatres were handsomely helped by those "selfish despots," whereby the refining amusements of the opera and theatre were made accessible to the humblest classes of very poor populations. But in the mid-day blaze of the new enlightenment, whose sun rose from the plains of the Po, and in the honor of which the Piedmontese rowly monarch, with more than oriental devotion, offered all his cavalry, and Louis Napoleon the greater part of his Zouaves, as human hecatombs, it is to be all work and no play with the newly illuminated people. Far from granting subsidies to the national theatres, tax-gatherers are to be associated in the same treasury-box with the check-takers. Not only must the prices be raised in consequence of the withdrawal of the Government grants, and the working population be thus excluded, but if the better sort wish to recreate themselves amidst the cares and toil of life with an evening's innocent amusement, after doing penance in advance for this "constitutional" excess, in the shape of a considerably increased admission fee, each must drop ten centimes more, as a satisfaction, into the exhausted and exacting treasury of all the lords of the treasury in Piedmont.

If these higher amusements, however, are marked for the destruction, others of a different, and not equally refining description, flourish in the liberty-dew of the annexed provinces. If in them the Piedmontese authorities can succeed in establishing a body of officials to collect a capitation tax on play-goers, they are unable to support the executive with a civil force adequate even to enable them to discharge the most ordinary duties of Government. Burglaries, highway robberies, and all the crimes common in society deprived of all recognised government, are rife in town and country. One's money and one's life are more secure among the red Indians of America than in an Italian town under Piedmontese constitutionalism.

On Sunday week last, a Dr. McCarthy—an Irishman evidently, by his name—a physician practising at Pisa, and who has been long resident in that city, was assassinated in his own house, because he refused to pay for services which he had positively declined. "After 40 hours of agonising torture," writes the correspondent from Pisa who narrates the event, "to which the largest opiates offered no relief, he sank yesterday, and expired at three o'clock—the victim of a system which has now become popularised in the north as much as the South of Italy. Of course no one dreams of the punishment of the assassin, nor is there any likelihood that measure of precaution will follow this foul and infamous murder, though meetings of English residents at Pisa and Leghorn are now convened to address M. Ricasoli on the subject."

Such being the notorious state of things in the "annexed" provinces, M. Ricasoli does not scruple to assert, in an official document, that "everywhere order and tranquillity prevail," and that "the power of the law makes it clear to criminals that neither impunity nor indulgence any longer exist for crime in Italy."

"Such is the state of anarchy in Sicily," writes the correspondent of the *Ami de la Religion*, "that the people have come to wish for an English protectorate. The English will, at all events, give us a government, and anything is better than none."—*Northern Press*.

ROME.—A letter from Rome of the 1st February, in the *Gazette du Midi*, says:—Last night a meeting of the ambassadors of Russia, Austria, Prussia, Spain, and another power, probably Bavaria, took place at the Vatican. The question of the possible departure of the French troops from Rome having been opened, and the great dangers to the security of the Pope and the tranquillity of the city of Rome, which might result therefrom, being carefully examined, the ambassadors declared that, in case of the withdrawal of the French, those troops would be immediately replaced by a division of the German army, charged to watch over the person of the Sovereign Pontiff, and the tranquillity of Rome.

There has been a story in the newspapers about a Brief from the Pope, in which the conduct of the Poles is said to have been severely blamed. But there is not a word of truth in the story. Equally false is the report that a deputation of Poles waited on Pius IX., and were not well received. Prince Constantine Ostrozki had two audiences of the Holy Father, in which Pius IX. showed the greatest gentleness and affection, united with extreme caution. Prince Wytold Ostrozki was also received by the Pope, but during the interview no subject of conversation was touched on except the Bulgarians, with whose circumstances the Prince is well acquainted, having spent several years among them.—*Tablet*.

THE *Journal*, which numbers, by the general of the Jesuits, that the total number of members of the order at the end of 1861 was 7,321, of whom 2,203 were Frenchmen.—*Express*.

PARIS.—The *Weekly Register* says:— It has long been evident that the Piedmontese rule can be established only by sheer force. It now becomes every day less and less probable that even force will succeed in establishing it. Yet it is impossible to contemplate with any confidence the prospects of that lovely but most unhappy country. For the real question is, whether the French Government does not design to make use of the state of anarchy to which it has been reduced, for the purpose of founding a kingdom, dependent on the French Empire, for Murat or Pion-Plon. Meanwhile, nothing can exceed the barbarities by which the intrusive Government of Victor Emmanuel is endeavoring to maintain itself. One important circumstance mentioned by our correspondent this week, reminds us of what we know to have been the fact under the Revolutionary Government at Rome in 1848-9. The Revolutionary authorities felt that their greatest danger was from the religious and moral part of the people, and they, therefore, systematically encouraged the sale of obscene and blasphemous books, as the surest way of undermining their enemies, and supporting their own rule. What should we have said in England to a Holywell-street Administration? Our correspondent mentions a case in which this nuisance was put down against the will of the Sardinian authorities, by a popular rising. We are heartily glad to find so much moral feeling in Sicily. It confirms what we already believed, that corrupt as the mass of the higher classes may be, there is a healthy feeling among the peasantry. We sincerely believe that, even in a political point of view, to say nothing of religion and morals, it is a long time since Sicily has shown any symptom so important.

In the Basilicata, Langhina, and the other Bourbonist leaders, whose columns number several thousand men, have gone to the borders of the Capitanata to join and combine their operations with the bands commanded by Zambro, Villani, Mennella, Codipietro and other chiefs; for the Basilicata, a great number of whose communes are completely independent of the Sardinian Government, and the towns of the Gargano in the power of the Royalists, has become, in a manner, the Venice of the Kingdom of Naples.

On the 19th, a detachment of Lancers was surprised by a band. Many of them were killed, and their commanding officer wounded. On the 20th, Zambro, at the head of a mounted band of Royalists, came before Apricena. A battalion of the 49th came out of the town to attack him, while two squadrons of Lancers manoeuvred to take him in the rear. But the young Royalist chief, knowing the country perfectly, retired to the hills, where he fought for three hours with the troops, who, fearing at sunset to be surrounded by the bands of the Gurgano, who were coming up, retired, leaving on the ground a great number of killed. On the same day a terrible fight took place close to San Nicandro, at the Cape of Miletto, on the very shores of the Adriatic. The loss of the Piedmontese was enormous. On the 21st three battalions of the Line, who had come from San Severo, on the road to Foggia, were compelled to return to that town after a long and obstinate fight. A poor peasant, arrested in the town, was shot summarily by way of revenge. On the 22nd, other encounters took place on the Fortore, between San Paolo and Serracapriola, and near Foggia. The troops lost considerable numbers, killed, wounded, and prisoners. A letter from Palermo, of the 27th, says:— "Our position is intolerable. An explosion is imminent in the whole of Sicily. Refractory bands overrun the country and villages. We sometimes see half-a-dozen or a dozen of the young refractory conspirators brought in, and they are immediately shot." The Director of the Post-office has been assassinated in broad daylight. Meanwhile, General Pettineo, Victor Emmanuel's Lieutenant, who exercises his functions until recalled, goes every evening on board a man-of-war, not daring to sleep on land. The troops, for fear of surprise, are quartered outside the city.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—At Messina, as well as in the communes in the neighborhood of this second capital of Sicily, the reaction was nearly ready, and a terrible rising was to take place, when a certain Manzio Caponata, of the neighbourhood of Pistanara betrayed the secret of the conspiracy and, induced by his revelations, the arrest of more than one hundred and fifty persons, not only in Messina and in the neighboring communes, but also in Patti, San Filippo, Millazzo, and other more remote places. The head of the reaction was said to be a former magistrate. Last night Signor Pulejo di Scalletta and the Duchess of San Giorgio were all arrested. At Catania the Government is in the greatest apprehensions, for the whole of the surrounding country is in open revolt, and to prevent a rising in the town, the troops are kept in quarters and the police are tagged to death. All those against whom there is the least suspicion are thrust into prison. Caltanissetta has been the scene of the most serious disorders, the motive of which was the public sale of impious and obscene books which the people wanted to prevent, while the authorities endeavor to protect such a trade. The people rose on seeing such a conduct on the part of the Government, all the bells rang the alarm, and the women ran about the streets shouting "Vengeance against the impious, the Piedmontese who want to corrupt our children, the better to enslave them!" Letters and journals report that on all sides the greatest indignation was shown. The population would have proceeded to the most terrible excesses against the Prefect and the small military force in the town, had not the Prefect, in flight, tardily yielded to the just demands of the inhabitants, and granted all that was required with regard to the hawkers of books, preaching Atheism and immorality.

At Monteleone a great reactionary manifestation of a peaceful kind took place. Numerous bands have shown themselves on the heights about Burgetto; and those formed by the insurgents of Castellamare have joined the reactionists of Calatufini. A fight took place at Santa Margherita, and the troops had to retire without effecting any result. During the night of the 22nd a large Bourbon flag was displayed at Santo Stefano, bearing the inscription of "Long live Francis II. and the Constitution of 1812." Many persons have been arrested, and among them a man called Amato, who declared that he had enlisted 1,500 men.

A letter from Messina of the 27th says, "What shall I say of our province? Everybody is expecting Francis II. Even a well-known Garibaldian has been arrested for bearing a Bourbon flag with the words 'Constitution of 1812.' The arrests, far from intimidating, only increase the general irritation.—Even in the Lipari islands, the present Government is considered intolerable."

Piedmontese women have come purposely from Turin and been installed as teachers at the institutions of the Miracolo and San Marcelino. But these new teachers having wished to change the programme of studies, especially as regards the Catholic doctrine of the obedience due by the Faithful to the doctrine of the Church, nearly every family has withdrawn its daughters from the establishments, especially as Signor Settembrini, the General Inspector, insisted that the female servants should be replaced by men.

The officers of the former Royal army of the Two Sicilies who have been transported to the island of Ponza, are worse treated than ever, and it is in vain that these unfortunate men protest against so barbarous a treatment. The Government turns a deaf ear to their complaints and remonstrances. And yet Garibaldi himself recently said in a letter, speaking of the fate of the brave, honorable and unfortunate gentlemen, "It is an injustice, a shame, and a tyranny."

The reactionary columns continue to range unopposed through the Puglia. At the moment of closing this letter [2.30 p.m.] the last news from Sicily is, that a rather numerous landing of Bourbonists has taken place on the coast of the province of Noto, not far from Syracuse, and south of it; and that fresh disorders have broken out at Girgenti and Caltanissetta. The following telegram is communicated to me: "Sicily is in such a state, that it may be considered as lost. A crowd of men, bearing Bourbon flags, and shouting, 'Long live Francis II!' has fearlessly gone through the streets of Messina, proceeding to the Cathedral, in the midst of the applause of the population."

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

Under the head Latest Intelligence, *La Patrie* publishes the following:—"A private letter from Vienna informs us that his Imperial Highness the Archduke Maximilian, who has been appointed by the Emperor to the command of the Austrian navy, held a levee on the 1st February, which was attended by all the Austrian naval officers actually at Vienna. The Prince informed them that the navy was to be considerably increased and that all his care should be devoted to make it as perfect as possible, a task which required time and perseverance. The same letter adds that the Emperor will pay another visit to Verona in February to inspect the additional fortifications he ordered to be made there recently." Respecting the presumed offer of the Crown of Mexico to the Archduke Maximilian in exchange for Venetia, the *Augsburg Gazette*, after stating that not one inch of territory in Italy will be ceded by Austria, says:—"On this point M. de Scherling shares the sentiments of Count Rechberg and M. de Plener would not hesitate for one moment to decline all the treasures of California if they were to be the price of the cession of any portion of Austrian territory. The offer of the throne of Mexico whatever *La Patrie* may choose to say, will never be looked upon as an equivalent for the loss of the Adriatic. On this point all are agreed, and Austria will resist with a firmness which nothing can bend, happen what may."

The notion of converting Mexico into a Monarchy, and of placing the Archduke Maximilian on the throne as a Constitutional King, is an idea which, as we are assured, was started as far back as last August; but Austria has not yet entered into any diplomatic communications on the subject, though we are told that the Archduke's secretary is already on his way out to Mexico. The Austrian newspapers in their comments on these reports are particularly energetic in their protests that nothing will induce the Government to allow the Mexican question to become in any way connected with the Venetian question, and they treat the notion of making the throne of Mexico the price of the cession of Venetia as an insult. The contradiction of the report that Austria had addressed a note to the Powers, calling on them to require Piedmont to disarm, has been followed by a report that diplomatic conversations between the ambassadors of France and Austria, and the French and Austrian Ministers have been held "on the equalities to which the aggressive proceedings of Piedmont might give rise."

It seems to be expected that if the Revolution really means to venture on the contest against Austria single-handed, the first attack will be upon Dalmatia. The Garibaldian Committees at Genoa and elsewhere, are said to be directing all their volunteers on Ancona, whence they are to cross the Adriatic, and summon the Dalmatians, Serbs, and South Slavonians, to rise in insurrection. The calculation is, that under favorable circumstances, the conflagration would extend to Hungary, and that Victor Emmanuel would then take the opportunity of attacking the Quadrilateral and Venice.—*Tablet*.

There seems to be a lull for the present in the political agitation of Hungary. The taxes are collected regularly, and the new magistrates find no difficulty in enforcing the law; but crimes of violence, murder, robbery and arson, are fearfully rife. The Hungarian Chancellor, Count Forgach, who has been unwell, is working hard and holding Conferences with a view to some definite settlement, and the Rutenians, through their Bishop Munkacs, have presented a petition to the Emperor, praying for protection for their nationality, language, and rites, and have received a favorable answer. Meanwhile the political parties are taking counsel among themselves about their next steps. And of these political parties, we are told, that there are five:—1. The old Conservatives, who take their stand on the Constitution as it was in 1847, and wish to make the Diploma of Oct. 1860, the basis of future arrangements. 2. The Conservative Liberals, who wish for a peaceful compromise, with an observance of Constitutional continuity. This means, we take it, that they do not consent to consider the ancient constitution of Hungary abrogated by the rebellion of 1848, and object to receiving a Constitution as a new creation; but they are willing to accept modifications of the ancient system. 3. The party of Deak, which will recognise and consent to nothing excepting through the Constitutional Hungarian Diet, and insists on the Revolution. Constitution of 1848 in its entirety. 4. The Radical party, which also insists upon the Constitution of 1848, wished to proceed by way of Revolution, and objected to Deak's more moderate plan of proceeding by an address to the Crown. 5. The Democratic or Red Republican party, which desires the separation and independence of Hungary, and relies on foreign war or invasion to effect the overthrow of the Empire.

RUSSIA.

Prussia is believed to have made an important but not unexpected declaration to the Government of Electoral Hesse, in reference to the contest there between the Crown and the representatives of the people.—Prussia has announced this, in the event of any popular outbreak taking place in Hesse, the Government must not expect either moral or material support from the Cabinet of Berlin; and moreover, that Prussia will not allow any other German Power to intervene in the domestic struggles of Hesse.

Once the Russian Government may have been before the people; it is at present most positively behind it, and has lost all influence and all prestige.—There is not one class in Russia which is not discontented—as far as more discontent can possibly go—with the existing system. The Russians have been taught to look to their Government for everything, and they find now that it can give them nothing, and that it is simply a check upon the development of the country. The peasant possesses neither the personal liberty promised to him, nor the free use of land which, though never promised to him, he always expected to obtain. The proprietor, after being assured by the Emperor that his right to the whole of his land was inviolable, finds himself obliged to concede, as a general rule, two-thirds of his estate to peasants who do not perform the conditions on which it has been granted to them, and concerning which neither peasant nor proprietors were ever seriously consulted beforehand. The functionaries are all insufficiently paid, and the best of them are highly dissatisfied with their position—on account, perhaps, of the growing conviction that it is meant to take bribes, while the fact still remains that officials must live, and that the Government does not give them nearly enough to live upon. The merchants are absurd enough to blame the Government for the present unfavorable rate of exchange, and for the utter stagnation into which Russian commerce has sunk. The educated non-nobles, together with many noble young Radicals and Communists, complain that the Government at the present moment is consulting the nobility alone on changes which equally interest the other classes. The personal enemies of emancipation are still full of bitterness against the Emperor for having diminished their incomes. Indeed, whatever other wants the Russians may have just now, it is quite certain that all classes complain very much of want of cash. Some few take a high ground in

their lamentations, and say that Russia has no longer any influence in the councils of Europe; but a great many proprietors go straight to the point, and tell you that they received no money last year from their estates, and that they are not at all sure that they will get any this year.—The merchants say that no one pays them; that no one can pay them (if that is not easy for any merchants in Russia to avoid bankruptcy). Finally, you will find more people in Russia than in any other country; except, perhaps, Poland, who say openly that things have now come to their worst, that there is not much hope of their mending; but that any change on which they may enter must be a desirable one.—*Times Cor.*

Comparisons between the positions of France in 1788 and Russia in 1862 are so habitually made in Russian society, and are even touched upon in Russian journals, that not to allude to them would be to omit in my correspondence one of the most remarkable conversational and journalistic facts that I have noticed in this country during the last four or five months. People seem haunted with the notion. The idea that Russia is in a somewhat critical position is familiar enough now to every one in Europe, but it is only in Russia itself (and in Poland, watching like a wolf for its opportunity) that no one speaks of the enormous progress Russia is making, and that all persons who think and feel have a presentiment of coming catastrophe. I do not see, for my part, any very complete resemblance between the positions of Alexander II.'s Russia and of Louis XVI.'s France; for, to begin with, Russia is aware of its danger, France was not; and the best of the Russian public writers study earnestly the means of averting the active anarchy to which the existing passive anarchy, noticeable in every sphere of life may, in the absence of prompt remedies, lead. The whole country is ill, and the Government will not consult the patient, though, if the patient become delirious, the doctor may himself receive very unmedicated treatment.

COCHIN-CHINA.

The *Monde* has a letter from Cochin-China of the 13th December, that would lead one to fear another Catholic Bishop is on the road to martyrdom. The writer says:—

"Mgr. Cuenot, Bishop of Metellopolis, Apostolic Vicar of Eastern Cochin-China, has fallen into the hands of the Mandarins. His Grace had taken refuge in the house of a Pagan, who lodged him in a narrow hiding-place, cleverly contrived in the thickness of a double wall. Whether from a denunciation or otherwise, on the 25th October, the Mandarin sub-prefect came with a number of soldiers and searched the house. He arrested there two pupils, one of whom was a deacon; likewise a notable Christian, whom they had actively sought for. In addition, he found some books and other objects belonging to his Grace. They were then certain that he was in the house, but they could not find him although they searched everywhere, even to sounding all the ground, court, and gardens. At night they occupied militarily the house and neighborhood. On the following day the second great Mandarin of the province came himself to direct the search, but without better success. At length his Grace, being no longer able to support the thirst that devoured him, left his place of concealment, and gave himself up to his persecutors. These barbarians, without respect for the hairs blanched by a thirty-four years' residence in Annam, of which twenty-seven were passed in the rude labors of the Episcopacy, bound the aged Bishop, and constructed a low, narrow cage, in which they transported him to the chief town in the province."

INCONGRUOUS ALLIANCE.—The United States journals are in ecstasies at the "friendliness of Russia." The *New York World*, the most confidential organ of the Lincoln Cabinet, discovers points of close affinity between the Constitution of the United States and that of Russia. "Extremes meet" is an old and approved maxim, and between the wildest democracy and the most absolute despotism there are, we admit, strong points of resemblance. Tyranny, by whomsoever exercised, whether by an individual or a mob, produces the same results; it cramps the energies and prostrates the advancement alike of the people generally and of individuals. The admission of the congeniality of United States institutions to those of Russia, however close it may be, would scarcely have been made the subject of congratulation in the times of Washington, or even in those of his successors, the Madisons, the Jeffersons, the Monroes, the Clays, the Calhouns, or the Websters. It is left to the Lincoln Cabinet, the Seward and the Chase, and their supporters, to proclaim the connection. Their organ, the *World*, thus identifies the principles that govern the one country with those which sway the other.—*Montreal Transcript*.—"There are no two nations on the globe that have so great an interest in cultivating each other's friendship, and aiding each other's prosperity, as Russia and the United States. They are both growing and ambitious nations. Both have a territorial expansion which nourishes unbounded hopes of future greatness; both are inhabited by vigorous races who are yet in the youth of their development. Their governments differ; but each is the purest example of the kind on a large scale—the one of monarchy, the other of democracy. These two great nations are the opposite poles of the political magnet. Both are objects of intense jealousy to the powers of Western Europe."

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 19th ult., contains the following editorial comments respecting the fall of Fort Donelson:—"If these bloody barbarians, whose hands are now soaked to the elbows in the life blood of men defending their own homes and firesides, dream that they are now one inch nearer the subjugation of the South than when they started on their infernal mission, they prove themselves to be fools and madmen, as well as savages and murderers. They have taught us a lesson, we admit; they have admonished us to be more wary and circumspect, to husband with greater care our limited resources, and not to underrate our enemy. But they have placed between them and us a gulf that can never be crossed by their arts or arms, and a universal determination to die, if die we must, for our country, but never permit her to be subjugated by the most malignant, the most murderous, the meanest of mankind, whose name is in this very moment such a by-word of scorn and reproach throughout Europe, for their combined cruelty and cowardice, that their own ambassadors cannot stand the scorn of the world's contempt, and are all anxious to fly back to the United States. Their success at Fort Donelson, gained only by vast superiority of numbers, will only have the effect of converting the whole population of the South—men, women and children—into an immense army, who will resist them at every step, and everywhere 'welcome them with bloody hands to hospitable graves.' The glorious valor of our troops at Fort Donelson is not dimmed in the slightest degree by their inability to hold their ground against overwhelming odds; but on the contrary, shines through the black clouds of disaster with a radiance which will kindle the whole South into a blaze, and surround their own names with a halo of imperishable renown."

A man who had been imprisoned for poaching in Galloway, recently applied to the minister of the parish in which he resides for baptism for his child. The reverend gentleman peremptorily refused to administer the ordinance, for the reason that the land proprietors of Galloway had suffered great loss from time to time through the applicant's destroying their game.

THE WAY TO PASS.—A young candidate for the legal profession was asked what he should do first when employed to bring a potion. "Ask for money on account," was the prompt reply. He passed.

FINE POMADE FOR THE HAIR.—2 ounces castor oil, 1/2 ounce almond oil, and 3 ounces white wax. Melt the wax, pour in the oil, and stir it well.

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

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

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EVENING SCHOOL. A. KEBGAN'S EVENING SCHOOL for Young Men is now OPEN in the Male School attached to the St. Ann's Church, Griffintown. Terms moderate. Hours of attendance, from SEVEN to NINE o'clock. A few boys, between the ages of ten and sixteen years, can be accommodated with board. Montreal, October 17.

LANDS FOR SALE, TOWNSHIP OF STONINGTON. LOT No. 26, 11 Concession, Township of Stonington, 200 acres; Lot No. 2, 15 Concession, do, 175 acres. Apply to G. H. PARKER, Esq., Druggist, Kingston; or to the undersigned, DUNCAN MACDONALD. December 6, 1861.

TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES. WANTED a Situation by a young man as a First or Second Class TEACHER, in either town or country. Testimonials and References unexceptionable. Was educated in a Catholic College, from which he has Testimonials of character and ability. For further information, address by letter, (post-paid) "C S., Port Hope, Canada West," stating Salary, &c. Feb. 6, 1862.

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CONTENTS. Chap. I.—The Bosom of the Eternal Father.—Chap. II.—The Bosom of Mary.—Chap. III.—The Midnight Cave.—Chap. IV.—The first Worshippers.—Chap. V.—The Infant God.—Chap. VI.—Soul and body.—Chap. VII.—Calvary before its Time.—Chap. VIII.—Heaven Already.—Chap. IX.—The feet of the Eternal Father. The Title and Table of Contents suggests the character of this work, which the Rev. Author designates in the following Dedication: "This Treatise on the Sacred Infancy of our Most Dear and Blessed Redeemer, is laid with the most Tender Devotion, the most Humble Confidence, and the most Reverential Worship, at the Feet of Saint Joseph, the Spouse of Mary, and the Great Foster-Father of our Lord." The name of the distinguished Author, whose Works have already become so popular in England and this country, as well as on the Continent, where they have been translated, and met with an immense sale, is sufficient to invite attention to this past production of his genius, learning and piety.

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Assumption College, Sandwich, Canada West, Sept. 14, 1861



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**AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.**  
 Alexandria—Rev. J. J. Chisholm  
 Ajala—N. A. Goste.  
 Aylmer—J. Doyle.  
 Antigonish—Rev. J. Cameron  
 Arichat—Rev. Mr. Gittroit.  
 Arthurville—M. Moran.  
 Brockville—C. F. Fraser.  
 Brattleboro—P. P. Lynch.  
 Barre—Rev. J. B. Lee.  
 Bradford—W. M. Mahony.  
 Burford and W. Riding, Co. Brant—Thos. Magin.  
 Chambly—J. Hackett.  
 Cobourg—P. Maguire.  
 Cornwall—Rev. J. S. O'Connor.  
 Carleton Place—Patrick Corcoran.  
 Compton—Mr. W. Daly.  
 Curleton, N. B.—Rev. E. Dunphy.  
 Dalhousie Mills—Wm. Chisholm.  
 Deseronto—M. Ver.  
 Dundas—J. B. Looney.  
 Eganville—J. Bonfield.  
 East Haverbury—Rev. J. J. Collins.  
 Eastern Townships—P. Hackett.  
 Erinsville—P. Garney.  
 Frampton—Rev. Mr. Paradis.  
 Farmersville—J. Flood.  
 Gananoque—Rev. J. Rossiter.  
 Guelph—J. Harris.  
 Goderich—Dr. M'Dougall.  
 Hamilton—J. M'Carthy.  
 Huntingdon—C. M'Faul.  
 Ingersoll—W. Featherston.  
 Kennebec—M. Heaphy.  
 Kingston—P. Purcell.  
 Lindsay—J. Kennedy.  
 Lansdown—M. O'Connor.  
 London—B. Henry.  
 Lochiel—O. Quigley.  
 Loderough—T. Daley.  
 Lucan—W. Hartly.  
 Maidstone—Rev. R. Keleher.  
 Merrickville—M. Kelly.  
 New Market—Rev. Mr. Wardy.  
 Ottawa City—J. Rowland.  
 Oshawa—Richard Supple.  
 Paris and Collé—Rev. Nicholas M'Kee.  
 Prescott—J. Ford.  
 Perth—J. Doran.  
 Peterboro—E. M'Courtick.  
 Picton—Rev. Mr. Lalor.  
 Port Hope—J. Birmingham.  
 Port-Dalhousie—O. M'Labon.  
 Quebec—M. O'Leary.  
 Rawdon—James Carroll.  
 Russellville—J. Campion.  
 Richmond Hill—M. Teely.  
 Sarnia—P. M'Dermott.  
 Sandwich—H. Moran, P. M.  
 Sherbrooke—T. Griffith.  
 Sherrington—Rev. J. Graton.  
 South Gloucester—J. Daley.  
 Summerside—D. M'Donald.  
 St. Andrews—Rev. G. A. Hay.  
 St. Athanasie—T. Duna.  
 St. Ann de la Pointe—Rev. Mr. Bourrett.  
 St. Columban—Rev. Mr. Falvey.  
 St. Catherine, C. E.—J. Caughlin.  
 St. Raphael's—A. D. M'Donald.  
 St. Romuald d'Etchemin—Rev. Mr. Sax.  
 St. Mary's—H. O'G. Trainor.  
 Starnoboro—O. M'Gill.  
 Sydenham—M. Hayden.  
 Trenton—Rev. Mr. Brettburgh.  
 Thorold—John Heenan.  
 Thorpuille—J. Greene.  
 Tinswick—T. Donegan.  
 Toronto—P. F. J. Mullen, 23 Shuter Street.  
 Templeton—J. Hagan.  
 West Osgoode—M. E'vay.  
 West Port—James Keloe.  
 Williamstown—Rev. Mr. M'Carthy.  
 Wallaceburg—Thomas Jarmy.  
 Windsor—D. Lamlyer.

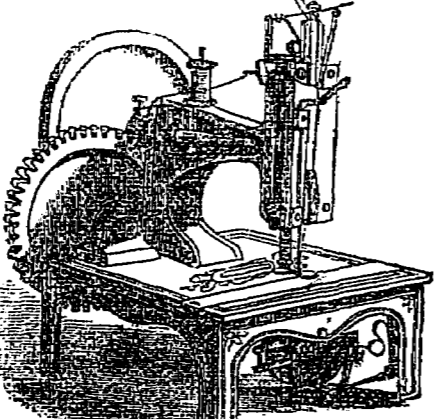
**O. J. DEVLIN,**  
 NOTARY PUBLIC.  
 OFFICE:  
 32 Little St. James Street,  
 MONTREAL.

**PIERRE R. FAUTEUX,**  
 IMPORTER OF  
**DRY GOODS,**  
 No. 112, St. Paul Street,  
 MONTREAL.

HAS constantly on hand grand assortment of Merchandise, French and English, Carpets for Saloons, &c., &c.  
 P. F. has also on hand a choice selection of Dry Goods and READY-MADE CLOTHING, which he will sell, at very low prices, Wholesale and Retail.  
 Also, on hand, GROCERIES and PROVISIONS, to be sold WHOLESALE only.  
 Mr. F. has made great improvements in his Establishment and is receiving NEW GOODS every week from Europe, per steamer. He has also on hand a large assortment of Ladies' Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes—Wholesale and Retail.  
 April 6, 1860. 12ms.

No. 19,  
 Great St. James Street.  
 THE Subscriber has received an assortment of Prayer Books, from London, in various elegant styles of Bindings, with Clasps, Rims, &c., bound in velvet, Morocco, and other handsome materials, at prices much below the usual cost of such elegant Bindings.  
 A supply of Missals and Vesper Books.  
 No. 19, Great St. James Street.  
 J. ANDREW GRAHAM.  
 Montreal, Aug. 22.

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

**SEWING MACHINES.**  
  
**F. J. NAGLE'S**  
 CELEBRATED  
**SEWING MACHINES,**  
 25 PER CENT.  
 UNDER NEW YORK PRICES !!  
 These really excellent Machines are used in all the principal Towns and Cities from Quebec to Port Sarnia.  
**THEY HAVE NEVER FAILED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.**  
**TESTIMONIALS**  
 have been received from different parts of Canada. The following are from the largest Firms in the Boot and Shoe Trade:—  
 Montreal, April, 1860.  
 We take pleasure in bearing testimony to the complete working of the Machines manufactured by Mr. E. J. Nagle, having had 3 in use for the last twelve months. They are of Singer's Pattern, and equal to any of our acquaintance of the kind.  
**BROWN & CHILDS.**  
 Montreal, April, 1860.  
 We have used Eight of E. J. Nagle's Sewing Machines in our Factory for the past twelve months, and have no hesitation in saying that they are in every respect equal to the most approved American Machines,—of which we have several in use.  
**CHILDS, SCHOLLES & AMES.**  
 Toronto, April 21st, 1860.  
 Dear Sir,  
 The three Machines you sent us some short time ago we have in full operation, and must say that they far exceed our expectations; in fact, we like them better than any of I. M. Singer & Co.'s that we have used. Our Mr. Robinson will be in Montreal, on Thursday next, and we would be much obliged if you would have three of your No. 2 Machines ready for shipment on that day as we shall require them immediately.  
 Yours, respectfully,  
**GILGATE, ROBINSON, & HALL.**

**NAGLE'S SEWING MACHINES**  
 are capable of doing any kind of work. They can stitch a Shirt Bosom and a Harness Trace equally well.  
**PRICES:**  
 No. 1 Machine..... \$75 00  
 No. 2 "..... 85 00  
 No. 3 "..... with extra large shuttle. 95 00  
 Needles 80c per dozen.  
**EVERY MACHINE IS WARRANTED.**  
 All communications intended for me must be prepaid, as none other will be received.  
**E. J. NAGLE,**  
 Canadian Sewing Machine Depot,  
 265 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.  
 Factory over Bartley & Gilbert's, Canal Basin, Montreal.

**Ayer's Cathartic Pills.**  
 Solely for sale by  
**MURPHY & CO.,**  
 Publishers, Bookbinders, Importers, Printers, &c.,  
 183, Baltimore Street, Baltimore.  
 December 5, 1861.

**T. C. DE LORIMIER,**  
 Advocate,  
 31 LITTLE ST. JAMES STREET,  
 MONTREAL.  
 Will attend Circuits at Beauharnois Huntingdon and Soulanges.

**W. F. MONAGAN, M.D.,**  
 Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur,  
 OFFICE AND RESIDENCE:  
 No. 71, WELLINGTON STREET,  
 Being No. 8 Ruglan Terrace,  
 MONTREAL, C.B.

**THOMAS J. WALSH, B.C.L.,**  
 ADVOCATE,  
 Has opened his office at No. 34 Little St. James St.

**B. DEVLIN,**  
 ADVOCATE,  
 Has Removed his Office to No. 32, Little St. James Street.

**M. DOHERTY,**  
 ADVOCATE,  
 No. 59, Little St. James Street, Montreal.

**M. F. COLOVIN,**  
 ADVOCATE, &c.,  
 No. 59, Little St. James Street,  
 MONTREAL.

**DEVLIN, MURPHY & Co.,**  
 MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS,  
 Successors to the late John M'Glosky,  
 38, Sanguinet Street,  
 North corner of the Champ de Mars, and a little off Craig Street.

THE above Establishment will be continued, in all its branches, as formerly by the undersigned. As this establishment is one of the oldest in Montreal, and the largest of the kind in Canada, being fitted up by Steam in the very best plan, and is capable of doing any amount of business with despatch—we pledge ourselves to have every article done in the very best manner, and at moderate charges.  
 We will DYE all kinds of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Crapes, Woolens, &c., as also SCOURING all kinds of Silk and Woollen Shawls, Moreen Window Curtains, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., Dyed and watered. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Re-created in the best style. All kinds of Stains, such as Tar, Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c., carefully extracted.  
**DEVLIN, MURPHY & CO.**  
 No. 19,  
 Great St. James Street.

**THE CHEAPEST MUSIC.**  
 THE Subscriber feels pleasure in announcing that he is Agent in Canada for the  
**CHEAPEST MUSIC PUBLISHED.**  
 This Music, published in London, is distinguished for correctness, beauty of Engraving, and superiority in every respect, while it is sold for only about ONE THIRD the price of other Music, viz: TEN CENTS, (6d.), and larger pieces in proportion.  
 Among others, the compositions of Ascher, Baumbach, Beyer, Beethoven, Cramer, Chopin, Grobe, Herz, Huxten, Mendelssohn, Mozart, Oesten, Plachy, Schulhofe, Thalberg, Weber, &c., &c.; besides, the popular and lighter compositions of the day.  
 The Stock embraces Music of all kinds—English, French, German and Italian, Songs and Ballads, Dance Music, Piano-Forte arrangements, Duets, Solos, &c. Music for Beginners, and Instruction Books. Music for the Violin, Accordion, Concertina, Guitar, &c., &c.—all distinguished for elegance of appearance, correctness, and WONDERFUL CHEAPNESS.  
 Catalogues can be had on application at  
 No. 19,  
 Great Saint James Street, Montreal.  
 A liberal reduction to Schools, Colleges, Professors, the Trade, or others buying in quantities.  
**STATIONERY** of all kinds, BOOKS, ENGRAVINGS, &c., &c., Wholesale or Retail, at Lowest Prices.  
**J. ANDREW GRAHAM.**

**ACADEMY OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, KINGSTON, C. W.**  
 THIS Establishment is conducted by the Sisters of the Congregation, and is well provided with competent and experienced Teachers, who pay strict attention to form the manners and principles of their pupils upon a solid Christian basis, inculcating at the same time, habits of neatness, order and industry. The Course of instruction will embrace all the usual requisites and accomplishments of Female Education.  
**SCHOLASTIC YEAR**  
**TERMS:**  
 Board and Tuition.....\$70 00  
 Use of Bed and Bedding..... 7 00  
 Washing..... 10 50  
 Drawing and Painting..... 7 00  
 Music Lessons—Piano..... 28 00  
 Payment is required Quarterly in advance.  
 October 29.

**COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS, KINGSTON, C. W.**  
 Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev. F. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.  
 THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages.  
 A large and well selected Library will be Open to the Pupils.  
**TERMS:**  
 Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (pays 10 half-yearly in Advance.)  
 Use of Library during stay, \$2.  
 The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July, July 21st, 1861.

**NEW CLOTHING STORE.**  
**BERGIN AND CLARKE,**  
 Tailors, Clothiers and Outfitters,  
 No. 48, M'GILL STREET,  
 (Nearly Opposite Saint Ann's Market),  
 MONTREAL.

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


**READY-MADE CLOTHING**  
 CONSTANTLY ON HAND.  
 All Orders punctually attended to.  
 May 16, 1861.

**WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S**  
  
**MARBLE FACTORY,**  
 BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TERRACE.)  
 WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c., begs to inform the Citizens of Montreal and its vicinity, that the largest and the finest assortment of MANUFACTURED WORK, of different designs in Canada, is at present to be seen by any person wanting anything in the above line, and at a reduction of twenty per cent from the former prices.  
 N.B.—There is no Marble Factory in Canada has so much Marble on hand.  
 June 9, 1859.

**The Montreal Gazette**  
**BOOK AND JOB**  
**STEAM**  
**PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,**  
 36 Great St. James Street,  
 SUPPLIES  
**EVERY DESCRIPTION**  
 OF  
**PRINTING**  
 WITH  
**NEATNESS, ECONOMY AND DISPATCH.**  
 Being furnished with POWER PRINTING MACHINES, besides CARD and HAND PRESSES, we are enabled to execute large quantities of work, with great facility.  
**BOOK PRINTING!**  
 Having the different sizes of the new SCOTCH CUT and other styles of TYPE, procured expressly for the various kinds of Book Printing, all CATALOGUES, BY-LAWS, REPORTS, SPEECHES, &c., &c., will be executed with neatness and dispatch, at moderate charges.  
**FANCY PRINTING!**  
 Particular attention is paid to COLOURED and ORNAMENTAL PRINTING. The highest style of work, which it was at one time necessary to order from England or the United States, can be furnished at this Establishment, as good, and much cheaper than the imported article.  
**CARDS**  
 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, &c.  
**BILL HEADS!**  
 The newest style of Bill-Heads supplied at a very low figure.  
**SHOW-BILLS!**  
 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.**  
**M. LONGMOORE & CO.**  
 MONTREAL GAZETTE BUILDINGS,  
 38 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,  
 (Formerly occupied by Mitchell & Co.)  
 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, Galvanized 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.

**D. O'GORMON,**  
**BOAT BUILDER,**  
 BARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, C. W.  
 Skiffs made to Order. Several Skiffs always on hand for Sale. Also an Assortment of Oars, sent to any part of the Province.  
 Kingston, June 3, 1858.  
 N.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 Pimples He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder-humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.  
 Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore 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, acid 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 scabs, itches intolerably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Ointment, the itching and scabs 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 fresh in hair 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 ASYLUM, Superiress of St. Vincent's 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, C. W.**