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No. 21.

THEOBALD;

OR, THE TRIUMPH OF CHARITY. (Written by Madame la Comtesse de la Rochers, and published under the auspices of the Archbishop of Tours.)

INTRODUCTION. THE LADIES OF CHAINTY.

Oh, Charity! Daughter of Heaven! how ingenious art thou in creating resources to insure remedies for every ill-consolations for every misfortune. With holy flame thou leadest so many thousands of young and virtuous women to consecrate their lives to the relief of the sick not only in hospitals, but in prisons, and even in the galleys; moreover, from thee hath arisen the creation of the admirable associations of "St. Vincent de Paul," of the "Ladies of Providence," and so many other beneficent institutions of the same kind, which shower benefits of all soits on the poor; giving to some, necessary food, to others, clothing-to all, assistance and good advice.

I was intimately acquainted with a lady who had been for a long time one of the visiting members of an excellent society, "The Ladies of Charity." Calling upon her one day, at an early hour, when visitors were not expected, I found her seated at a table, noting in a register the list of articles she had been charged to distribute during the current month.

What !' cried I, ' do you require so large a folio for your accounts?'

" Ch, no," replied my friend; " it is not larger than actually necessary.'

What more, then, does this great book contam?

Some notes and memoranda, without order, or much importance.?

· Let me see,' said I, seizing upon the voluminous record.

'You will understand nothing I assure you, said Eliza.

'I care not; allow me to judge for myselt.'

I opened it, and read at hazard some passages of the following description:-

· Christine, mother of five children; her husband blind; to find employment for her, and

situations for her two daughters.'

François just confined. Mem-To send her soup and place her infant at nurse, she being in-

capable of nursing it.'
In truth,' said I, 'all this must give you an

infinite of trouble and take much time.

No doubt it does,' replied my friend; 'but could my time be better employed?"

Still, I argued, there are social duties we ought to perform, besides those we owe to our

families, even if a widow, without children, or one gifted with the weaderful activity I have so often admired in you.'

Believe me, said she, interrupting me and pressing my hand affectionately, in whatever position we may be placed, if we only abridge our superfluous conversation, curtail our useless visits and dangerous pleasures, many hours will remain each week that we could consecrate to good works; and as to the trouble of which you speak, I assure you the true enjoyment we feel in doing a little good repays us an hundred fold any privation we may have been obliged to impose upon ourselves. I have lived in the world and known its pleasures; but be assured, my dear friend, the most delightful ball, the most splendid fete, does not afford us half the real joy arising from the smile of an infant whom we found in tears, or the grateful thanks of an aged man to whom we have afforded relief.

While Eliza pronounced these words with all the warmth of profound conviction, I continued turning over the leaves of her register and found the following memorandum:-

· Pierre Ferraud, nearly a hundred years old, and covered with wounds, living in a wretched loft, with no light but that proceeding from a door leading into the passage. It is urgent to remove this poor man immediately to a more wholesome lodging, his great age and infirmities

rendering him incapable of exertion.' 'And you actually visit these people your-

"Certainly," replied Eliza, "in order to distribute our charity worthily, and according to the necessities of each person; also, for the purpose of inspiring, as far as we can, pious and The establishment of such a society in a counconsolation.'

But these wounds and all this misery must be very repulsive, I urged, and these intected all, and from the very first month our associa-

you must feel very melancholy. 'Melancholy, indeed, sometimes,' said my friend, when our means are inadequate to relieve the sufferers; but, as to disgust or nausea, they were off after the first lew days; and for gained in visiting the wretched.

' How do you explain this?' I asked, in much

visit the rich in their splendid hotels, when I admire their magnificent pier-glasses in rich gilded frames, their superb silken hangings, and examine with a curious eye those elegant and costly trifles that now ornament every console, and cover almost every table, and the thousand little chefsd'œuvre of art that fill every etagere, without experiencing any feeling of envy (of which I am happily incapable), still I find the contrast great when I return home to my modest apartments, with the old-fashioned furniture; but, on the other hand, when I go home from my weekly visits to the poor in my districts, I find everything of wonderful magnificence. My muslin curtains-my arm-chairs, covered with Utrecht velvet-my clock, of a somewhat gothic design in fact, everything that surrounds me appears quite splendid. I feel almost ashamed of the luxury of my dress and furniture, and thank the Almighty for having been so bountiful to me, praying Him to succor those who are in want of the necessities of life.

'I now perfectly understand your feelings,' said I; but do you not often assist those who are ungrateful, and find your good works decried by the very people who have most benefitted by thein.'

'This is, indeed sometimes the case,' said she; for some of the poor are very exacting; and when we are unable to give all they desire, they murmur and complain without cause. But we remember that it is Jesus Christ we assist in the persons of the poor, and that if we do not meet our recompense on earth, we shall not fail to receive it in heaven."

She continued to make other observations, which I understood imperfectly, my attention being suddenly arrested by the following annotation :—

Mem: 'This day I went with the baroness to Brando. Found a stranger with three children n a stable.

Here followed some illegible words, and lower down--

'I must immediately find a nurse for the newborn infant, make arrangements for the funeral, and institute every inquiry in order to discover the family to which the deceased lady belong-

'This is a singular memorandum,' said I, pointing it out to my friend.

'Ah,' said she, 'it was written at Bastia, and recalls to my mind a terrible as well as a touchtory of a vendetta, in short."

'The history of a Corsican vendetta! Oh, oblige me by relating it, my dear friend.'

'With pleasure; for it appears to me very capable of inspiring good feelings, and proving the incalculable and lasting advantage of a religious education, winde it makes us acquainted with the customs and manners of a very interesting country for many reasons, and one little visited by modern tourists. I shall therefore enlarge on many circumstances which I might otherwise abridge in this tale. The first part of what I am going to relate took place in iny true.'

Eliza then took from a drawer a large piece of woollen knitting, which I saw was intended as a warm waistcoat for one of her poor. I also took out my embroidery, and she commenced the following narrative, to which I listened with the greatest attention, for, in addition to its interest, nothing could surpass my friend's charming manner of telling a story.

CHAPTER 1 .- THE ORPHANS. I had been but a short time at Bastia, when Madame la Baronne de D-, that model of virtue, of whom I have so often spoken to you. determined to establish a society of ladies for the purpose of relieving the poor, both in their moral and physical sufferings, with the endeavor, as far as possible, to eradicate the advise even a good action, at the expense of greatest cause of their misery-indolence, that a duty. great curse of the Corsican population. For this desirable end they would offer work to all whom age and illness did not incapacitate, and use every means in their power to induce and persuade them to accept it; for we must admit, however high the promises of payment, this was by far the most difficult part of our task .holy thoughts, which alone can afford lasting try like Corsica could not fail to meet with many and serious obstacles; but the sincere and lively charity of the baroness surmounted them losts very disgusting; besides, in leaving them, tion numbered no less than sixty members.— About half were ladies residing on the island, their energy under the baneful effects of the the rest were subscribers in France; and all sirocco; so we advanced but slowly. In the were presided over by the excellent cure of the street, and on the market-place, a crowd of adi: parish. Our first funds were produced by a people were in a state of complete mactivity, her long fair hair fell in disorder on her shoulders. lottery, drawn in the salon of Madame D-our own happiness-for that love of comfort so The town was then divided into six districts, the shade under the walls. dear to us all—there is certainly much to be and twelve ladies were chosen and appointed

done, whom we had relieved, and the amount of our expenditure. My companion in this charitable undertaking was a venerable widow, who, following the affecting custom of Corsica, had never quitted her mourning garments, or appeared in any worldly assembly, since the years before. One day, as we whre returning from our daily visits, on arriving at the square of St. Nicholas, a young girl about fifteen years of age, tall and graceful as all women of this country are, approached my companion, the Signora Petrucci, and spoke to her in the Corsican dialect. I advanced a few steps to avoid hearing their conversation, but the widow joined me immediately.

'Good heavens,' said she, translating in bad French what the young girl had told her; 'a poor woman, whose husband has been assassinated, is dying of want with her children, in a stable on the road to Brando, a little before you acquainted with the beauty of this landscape, for my beloved Toucaine; there at least we shall be reach La Madonna-della-Vesina. It is feared they cannot live long.'

'Let us hasten to their assistance,' said I, going forward.

'It is much too far for me,' replied the signora, arresting me by the arm. She was not young; and, accustomed from childhood to the idle, quiet life of the ladies of Bastia, was incapable of long walks or much exertion. 'Besides, what should we do at Vesina? The poor of the town are already more numerous than we can assist; besides, this woman is a stranger, a Genoese (or native of Genoa) without doubt.'-And she aid an emphasis on the word, showing all the contempt and hate which is felt by the Corsicans for that nation, under whose iron yoke they suffered so long.

'As you say she is dying, what does it matter whether a stranger or not? But you are right; we cannot appropriate to the use of this unfortunate woman those funds that have been given to us for the poor of the parish of St. Nicholas .-I will, therefore, go and consult the baroness."

'A very good idea,' interrupted the widow; present my humble respects to her. We are very fortunate in having her in the island, she does so much gnod! Adieu, then, my dear friend,' added the signora, giving me her hand. 'I am going to take my siesta, for I am greatly

I crossed the square as quickly as possible -At that hour it was deserted, and taking the mack, which he left to the care of his dog. We ing event - a Corsican tragedy, the whole his- street between the barracks and the sea, proved had some brouble in following him on the bill, by the garden at the glass-door of a galvery, through the heath and becars, but in ten minutes which the lady's maid opened immediate; we arrived et a miserable half-ruined cottage.and without giving her time to announce one, A most heart-render sight then presented itself knocked gently at the door of Madame D -- a to our stews on a heap of serror, and in a stable apartment.

'Come in,' said she, in a sweet voice. She was seated before a work-table, adjusting, with world, a week little creature who was feely infinite patience, a multitude of small pieces of leaving in the apron of an old woman, evidently cotton, which she converted into caps and other the owner of the miserable bovel. At her side articles, for the poor little children of Bastia .-This was her favorite occupation : she was working with all the ardor of a person obliged to gain her daily bread by the amount of her work. presence, and the rest I know to be positively Madame D -- was no longer in the flower of youth, but her features were delicate and aristocratic, her eyes full of soft expression, her figure elegant and majestic, her step dignified and graceful at the same time, and all these physical advantages gave but a faint idea of the beauty of her mind, or the goodness of her heart. I briefly related the object of my early visit.

"We must assist this poor woman," said she instantly pushing away her work-table, and maging the bell. Bring round the carriage immediately,' said she to the servant who appeared.

'My dear Eliza, will you kindly accompany me, that is, if your children can spare you for a few hours, and your husband will not be annoved at your absence?' for her enlightened and sincere piety would not permit her to

'I have nothing that retains me at this time,' I replied, ' and shall be most happy.'

At all events, I will send to mention the cause of your absence at home,' said the baroness, while she hastily equipped herself in a simple costume; for no woman attached less importauce to dress than she did; then opening a large closet, she took out a parcel of linen and chit-

dren's clothing. 'This may be useful to us,' said she. The horses were soon harnessed, and we drove off .-It was one of those enervating and overwhelming days in which even animals appear to lose the greater part sleeping listlessly, extended in Everything in her costume presented the great-

'Is it not necessary,' asked Madame D

them.'

One of the distinguished traits of this excelthe culprit. We took the high road to Pietraroad; at others, passing through groves of olive infant. trees, intermixed with groups of pomegranates and myrtles.

'Go faster, Pierre,' cried the baroness, to the oachman. 'When I think of the distress of this unfortunate woman, I cannot be satisfied with our slow pace,' added she, to me.

I shared her impatience. A most magnificent scene now presented itself to our view; the sea. tempestuous and blown furiously towards the land by the sirocco, contrasted with the smiling verdure of the hills to our left; but I was well the road to Brando, wide and even as the finest safe from the balls of an assassing. But he! He road in France, picturesque as the most beautiful park, was my favorite and constant walk - and her tears flowed afresh. Neither the baron-Now the fate of the stranger interested me too less nor I could restrain our tears. keenly to admit of my remarking the beauties that surrounded me.

'Here we are at last, at the Rotunda of the ment.' Templars!' cried I, on perceiving the pretty pavilion, and the hanging terrace above the sea, that is said to have belonged at one time to this celebrated order. A few meagre, wild-looking sheep, with black coarse hair, rather than wood, grazed upon the aromatic herbs which is all now to be found on the ancient domain of the knights. Their shepherd, extended under an aged olivetree, was singing in a monotonous tone of those interminable laments, which reckon not less than from sixty to eighty verses in length.

'Perhaps the shepherd could direct us to the place where this unhappy family is to be found," I remarked to the baroness. She stopped the carriage and questioned the man herself.

"They are down there, in the havel, just before you enter the village, he replied. 'There is blood in that affair. I have seen the woman, -are you a relation? You will arrive much sooner by leaving your carriage, and taking the path to the left. Will you allow me to show you the way?' Gladly accepting his offer, we of the carringe; he placed has gun on his shortopen to all the inclemencies of the weather, a poor is an in bad just brought an infant, into the a viel about ten years of age, ball concealed by the straw, was shaking under an attack of intermuteat ague; a youth about thirteen years old, was on his knees, close to his mother, contemplating her in mute astonishment and horror .--The poor woman was so pate, we should have thought her atready dead, but for the sound of her hourse breathing, which came with much

* May God bless you for bringing the ladies Lere,' said the old woman to the shepherd, 'for I have not even an old sheet in which I can wrap this poor little mancent."

I took the name! of linen from the servant. and began dicesing the infant. The baroness approached the mother.

How do you find P asked the Italian. The stranger opined her eyer, and closed them immediately, crying, Autordo! oh, my Anto-

Rest assured, mother, he shall be avenged, murmured the young Corsican, pressing the already cold hand he held in his. These words made me shudder. I looked at the boy; his features were regular, and their expression amiable, with nothing in his appearance that denoted

'This poor woman is very ill,' said the baron-

ess to me in a low voice. 'Send for the medical man,' I suggested.

'And the Abba Durano,' added she to the servant, who immediately left to execute those During their absence we borrowed the paillasse and pillow that formed the old woman's only bed, and placed the sick mother upon it. She was a person apparently about thirty years of age, with a most pleasing and interesting countenance; est contrast; her dress, which was soiled and reprise. When I gave an account to the society of what we had easily; but it is not their fault, added she, part of a shawl of the brighest colors was overcome with the exertion.

they know no better. It is our duty to teach draped around her, but this remnant was that of a splendid real Cashmere. Who was this person, apparently a stranger in the country?lent woman was her perfect charity—that while The state in which we found her, forbade our blaming a vice she always found some excuse for interrogations. The shepherd soon returned. The soup he brought appeared to revive the death of her husband, which occurred thirty nera, by the sea shore, at times approaching so poor invalid, who thanked us by a soft and gracenear that the waves bathed the edge of the ful look. We then showed her the newly-horn

" Poor child," she cried, embracing it tenderly. Never will it know its father.' The poor woman then shed a forrent of tears.

* I will be its father, and Clarita's father also,' said her son, in a grave tone, which did not appear natural at his age.

"Theohald, my beloved son," said the poor mother. She drew him to her and fassed his forehead, then shuddering convulsively:

"They will murder you also," cried she 'Ob. let us go, let us depart instantly, let us retarn to never can return! I shall never see him again;

"Poor lady,' said I, at length in heaven alone you will rejoin him whose loss you so much la-

"Ah! Yes, that is my only hope."

Then, after a moment's silence, positing to the children whom we had grouned around ber con in, as the only consolation that remained to ber on earth.

But they -- what wid become of them? for I feel that I am dying, I know I cannot live."

"Do not talk thus, dear mother," said the little girl, shivering in every limb; "we are already sufficiently miserable."

*Oh! Why have I not still my relations?" pursued the ack women; Othey would take care of my orphaes; for if they remain here, they will die like their father."

* Listen, my son, my dear Theobald,* added she, in a voice that became weaker every moment. You must be educated on the continent, your father, you know, had consented to it,-Now, mark well what I say ; remain there all your life, never put your foot in this fatal island. With a profession you can live anywhere, and you neither want courage or activity. Some day when your sisters have lost their greather, and walked before us, without heeding his grandmother, send for them; they will be fir happier with you in France, for my country is so beautiful.

> At this propent the Abbe Darand and the doctor entered the stable, the letter felt that bulse of the sick woman, and made an expressive joke which we understood only ton well. * Can madome be removed to my house?' asked the boroness.

"lispossible," replied the medical man, in a low voice, ' for she cannot live two hours,'

We looked at each other sorrowfully; the unappy lite of this young and interesting woman greatly affected us. The priest, who was French like ourselves,

now approached. . Madame,' said be, 'of whatever nature your

sufferings may be, the aid of religion will soften them. She looked at him with resignation, for she

fully understood him. 'It must be the Almighty who sends you here,

my father, said she. If earnestly desire to make my confession." We retired into a sort of dog-kennel, that

served the old woman for a sleeping apartment, taking with us the doctor and Charita, who was in a dreadful state from ague; as to Theobald, nothing we could say would induce him to leave; be remained on his knees at the door. Not a tear fell from his eyes, but his mute and concentrated gold, and the wretched expression of his countenance, was, indeed, melancholy to behold. In a quarter of an hour, the good abbe called us; Theobald was the first to approach his mo-

. My daughter,' said the worthy ecclesiastic, 'repeat in the presence of your children, that you pardon your husband's assassin.'

'I forgive him,' said she, making an effort to raise her voice, and kissing the crucifix the abbe

' But I-never will pardon my father's murderer,' said Theobald, in so low a voice, that commissions. Then she requested the shepherd only I heard him. I again looked attentively at to fetch some strong soup from the nearest inn, the yeath, his childish features contrasted so strangely with his words, that I could scarcely

believe they announced a lasting resolution. The Abhe Durand had gone to fetch the holy sacrament, silence reigned in the bovel, the dying woman was praying in a low voice, her eyes were shut, and her whole appearance denoted pious resigation.

All at once the little infant uttered a weak tern in every direction, was composed of very cry on Margarita's lap; the mother raised heras visitors to the poor in their houses. I was to use all our inflience to inspire these people bendsome growde-Naples silk; her thin sammer self up with more strength than we thought she one of the visiting ladirs. Every month we all with the love of work? A great many of them boots were burst, and allowed her poor bruised possessed, and made a movement as if to open met, and, after attending High Mas, we each beg their bread, when they might gain it so feet to be seen, and the ficest thread stockings; her dress, and nurse the child, but she fell back,

'Ah,' said she, 'I shall not nurse that onea stranger will give her nourishment. Who knows what care she will receive?'

She wept bitterly, then seeing the abbe arrive with the holy sacrament, she raised her eyes to heaven, saying-

O God, who art so merciful as to come to me, may Thy boly will be done. Be a father to my children, when I am gone.

We all tell on our knees; she received the sacrament with the most edifying piety, embraced her children, thanked us for our care and implored our prayers for the repose of her husband's soul and her own; after which she fell into a peaceful slumber. Soon a cold perspiration appeared on her forehead, her breathing beforerunner of death, was heard. The abbe recited the prayers for the dying; we replied by our tears, and before he had finished, the spirit Board of Education, and contends that if all the

Theobald imagined at first that his mother had imposed silence on his sister, who asked for recting the faith, as those nominal Catholics whose something to drink; and placing his finger on only aim is to obtain pattry places, in the struggle his mouth he made us a sign to be still.

The poor child's mistake cut us to the heart; and when we made him comprehend the dreadful truth, he utfered a terrible cry, and throwing governments with Europe. His Grace, consequenthim-elf on the body of his mother, embraced her Ir blames the Irish Catholic members for the perseseveral times passionately, but the violence of his cution suffered by the Irish peasantry and the perils grief caused inm to faint. In this state the sergrier caused inm to faint. In this state the serit is not to be supposed that he is in favour of the
vant took mm in his arms, and placed him in the
Tories—he would cling to neither party, but would carriage; burning wax-lights were put, one on use them for Irish and Catholic purposes by putting each side of the couch of the deceased, and Margarita and the shepherd undertook to set up with the corpse. I took the newly-born infant tion is now fully appreciated from the long series of in my arms, the doctor carried the sick little | national and religious disasters that have followed girl, who cried most piteously. In this way we from its temporal abandonment. Though partially reached the carriage in which with the three children we set off. The Abbe Durand and the doctor walked to town.

It was already night; a ray of moonlight fell on the pallid countenance of Theobald, who recovered from his fainting fit, remained in dull stupor; not one of us had courage to utter a single word till we reached Bastia. I live in the square; Madame D---- persuaded me to

· Your husband will be alarmed, and perhaps dissatisfied, by a longer absence,' said she 'tomorrow we can advise together as to what remains to be done.' I placed the infant in her arms, it slept peacefully, and I entered my house with a mind painfully occupied by the scene I had witnessed.

(To be continued.)

LETTER FROM HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM.

TO LORD VISCOUNT PALMERSTON.

St. Jarlath's Tuam, on Feast

St. Columbanus, 1860. My Loan, -Amongst the extraordinary events jussing in rapid succession, by which the public mind is now agitated, a reference to the harrowing scenes of Partry, which this week has witnessed, will, no doubt, appear to your lordship, as well as to some other admirers of the excellence of British rule and its Protestant Establishment, unwelcome and unseasonable. Why, it may be observed, endeavor to awaken any sympathy for those mountain inhabitants of the remote district of Partry, though banished from the homes of their fathers, whilst kings and princes are driven, without remorse or pity, from their hereditary dominions? It is too much to expect that the repeated clankings of the crowbar, levelling the cabins of the Irish poor, should be ed in the lander thundering of the bat tering-ram, crushing the walls of Capua or Gaeta. And on ears that are deafened by the continual echnes of cannon, and eves that are familiarised to fields of slaughter, it may be vain to endeavor to make an impresion by the crash of falling cottages or the soricks of their ejected inmates; or the spec-tacle of venerable age in the last stage of existence, cast out from its hearth, and exposed to perish in the must inclement season of the year. Had those evictions taken place last summer, they would have been more tolerable; but, coming after that genial season, which is hope that the evil day was over made still more bright to the afflicted people, what must be their anguish to find their flight from their homes reserved for the winter-that season of intense and biting cold, by which, as we are assured on the holiest authority, scenes more terrific than any temporal evictions may be aggravated. I am well aware how distasteful must be the recital of such distinct and local cruelties with reference to names and places near home to those refined friends of the liberties of mankind, who cannot weep for any misery less confined than what affects entire kingdoms, and whose sensibilities cannot be excited by any cruelties on a lower scale than those that are inflicted by Catholic Kings and Pontiffs, trampling without mercy on the civil and religious freedam of their down-trodden subjects.

Leaving to those advocates of a speculative benevolence, the task of describing and deploring those imaginary wrongs which so deeply affect them, we must turn our attention occasionally to those every day exhibitions of higotry and cruelty, which, though be eft of the charms of fiction, are far more instructive than those tales of foreign despotisms by which English readers are so generally cheated —This recent case of Partry should at last impress on English statesmen, as well as Irish representatives, the necessity of directing their attention even now at the eleventh hour, to the hideous enormity of the which all suppositions would be successively passed during the past two months:-Established Church, and the long unheeded misrule in review. which it continues to inflict on the Irish Catholic people. It is high time for them to behold the beam in their own eyes before they descry the mote in effort to effect a separation from England being those of their neighbours. The entire Peninsula, lalse and contrary to the law of nations, lada ad from the Alps to Calabria, could not exhibit such a scene as that so recently acted, notwithstanding all the terrors of its dungeons and inquisition: nor, allow me to say would such persecution for conscience sake have been endured. It is, then, a wiser and a more humane policy for the Prime Minister of England and his Secretary for Foreign Affairs, to put their house, and especially the church, in order at home, than to be disturbing the nerves of the sensitive people of England by their histrionic representations of the horrors of Papal despotism. Perhaps your lordship has not sufficiently consid-

the law of God for its basis—such an exhibiton as that of Partry would have rung over the entire land and evoked the expression of sentiments besitting the poor. Such an outrage as to force the children of a helpless tenantry into schools which their clergy condemned and their conscience loathed would have been felt, and would have pervaded the entire Catholic body, which a sense of common wrong and

by which they were guided, and the vigour by which they were conducted to a comparatively prosperous issue. Comparatively, I say. They were conducted to the abatement of persecution, but not to the erection of sufficient fences against its recursystem of education, rather gentle in its pressure at | than fire hundred thousand signatures. the commencement - as chains forged for the strong and vigorous ever must be has become gradually more stringent, as the will to the power of resistance was deemed to be more weak, until this equivocal system has, at length, cast away the soft disguise which had so long concealed its nature, and revealed itself to the world, the open, avowed, and contemptuous assailant of the most sacred authority in the Catholic Church. Utterly disregarding the joint remonstrances of the Cathole episcopacy, it has usurped the entire education of the people and has allied itself to the worst foes of their religion, in come oppressed, she pronounced once more the enabling them to carry on a religious persecution, beloved name of Autoine, kissed the crucifix under the barners of their amphibious board, and which she still held; then the rattle, that terfible | wi h the extravagant subsidies of the British Trea-

sury.
[His Grace here discusses the proposal of the government to add more Outhout members to the had fled from the body—her suffering was over. members were Catholics, they could not form a gun-Theobald imagined at first that his mother had rantee for the safety of the faith of Catholic chilfallen asleep again. In au authoritative tone he dren from Protestant persecution. He would as for which they forget the rights, and sell the interests of the people. He contends that if Irish Ca-tholic members of parliament acted honestly, they would be able to control the interference of British in force the policy of Independent Opposition. His

> suspended in action, the conviction of its justice and necessity was never surrendered, and it remains now more than ever impressed on the public mind. It is now plainly seen that not only fifteen hundred, but fifteen thousand, Irish could not effectually defend the Pope, if the neighboring states were instigated by an unprincipled foreign policy to invade his ter-ntories in violation of all international law. What Sir Robert Peel said of the battle of the constitution is equally true of the foreign policy of England. Its battle must be fought at the hustings - and at the Irish bustings too. Thirty votes in the House of quite a particular worship for the golden calf, and Commons, arrayed and formally opposed to any ministry, Whig or Tory, that would not make the in-tegrity of the Pope's territories, and the protection of the Catholic tenantry of Ireland, a portion of their policy, would operate more powerfully in favor of their interests than a whole battalion of soldiers. Whilst we insist on the adequate protection of the Faith and of the Holy Father, we shall not be forgetful of the temporal safety of the people. The interests of the father and the children should not be separated; and towards a people who faithfully responded to every call in behalf of their religion, we should be nograteful if we did not labour to protect them against those sweeping and systematic evictions that threaten them with destruction. When the freehold tenants are again drawn within the pale of that protection from which they have been for sometime debarred, they will rally at the next elections, with as much devotedness as the Brigade round the standard of the true men who still are pledged to defend the people and the Pope. The people and the Pope will become the Alpha and the Omega of their legal and constitutional organisations The Peter's Pence, which suggested the monthly collection of the Carnolic Association, and became the instrument of its union and its strength, shall forthwith commence to be collected for the Holy Father, forming a treasury independent of the favor of any monarch, showing that as long as his lawful territories are withheld by found and violence the loss will be repaired by contributions from every clime and nation-light to each individual, but evidencing, in their collected amount, the vast extent of his vast empire, and the devoted homage of the millions, who recognize in his persecuted person the authority of our Divine Redeemer. But whilst our sympathies are excited for the suffering of the Holy Father, we will not behold with unconcern such rightful and desolating scenes as are now acting amidst the mountains of Partry. If tottering old men, and pregnant women, and naked children are to be cast out in groups upon the world, in the midst of winter, for their courageous resolve to die rather than expose their faith to perversion, it is time that we should be spared the repetition of the hollow and hypocritical boast of the tolerance of British Protestantism or the protection of the British constitution.

I have the honour to be your lordship's very obe-

† John, Archbishop of Tuam.

THE REPEAL MOVEMENT IN IRELAND.

(Translated from the Universet for Weekly Register.) Some very honest people look with rather an evil eye on the manifestation of the Irish in favour of the repeal of the Act of Union which binds Ireland to England. Some examine the question in the point of view of its consequences; others, in the point of view of its justice.

There is much to be said about the consequences more or less likely to result from a separation of Ireland from England. To argue with a knowledge of the case, it would be necessary to commence by deending on what conditions this separation was to be effected; if it were to be absolute or merely relative; if it should be accomplished with or without the intervention of a foreign power; and what would be the engagements contracted on this intervention .-The question is most pregnant with terrible consequences, and would require a deep examination, in

But, say the partisans of absolute right, the principles on which Ireland wishes to found her new your columns, to many inquiries which have been cannot be justified in this case. What, then, is the pretext which freland makes use of in order to arrive at the declaration of her independence? This pretext is the principles (?) of the "new right," affirmed and put in practice by the English Government, by Lord Paimerston and by Lord John Russell in particular. These celebrated chiefs of the seilles I at once proceeded to Rome to report my-English Cabinet have avowed and declared, before the whole Parliament, that "any State whatsoever has the right to choose for itself the form of Government that suits it;" that it has the right, if it is discontented with its existing Government, "to shake ered the frightful dangers to the peace of society of which the repetition of the Partry scenes could not its command," even by force, if necessary, by calling time there was grave reason to apprehend that unto the repetition of the Partry scenes could not its command, and an even by force, if necessary, by calling time there was grave reason to apprehend that unto the repetition of the Partry scenes could not be repetitio but he productive. When a sound and active public opinion swayed the country—an opinion having be, and to substitute for the said Government such a system of administration as it desires, and such sov-

ereignty as it pleases. every despotic attempt to coerce the consciences of its word. They are discontented with English Government, greatly discontented, and their discontent does not date from yesterday; witness the unavail-ing attempts made within the last century, witness the always extending emigration which, in less than ten years has lessened the population of the country

fects of such associated councils attested the wisdom | have only three ways of arriving at our end-argument, force, and chance." Commencing with argument, they reckon very little upon chance, and will end, perhaps, by resorting to force. They have begun, then, by signing a colosial petition. It is to to the erection of sufficient fences against its recurto the erection of sufficient

This attempt will probably be no more successful than preceding ones; the Irish themselves agree that they expect nothing from their declaration. Yet they work at it, for the relief of their consciences, with all their strength, were it only for the pleasure of putting the English Government, in the face of the whole world, in contradiction to itself.

Now, says the Times, and with it many English Catholics, Ireland commits an imprudence as well as an injustice; Ireland has not conceded to Lord John Russell the right of acting towards Italy as he has done; she has accused him of violating the law of nations and international law; she has condemned all his principles, and behold! to-day she seizes on the principles she condemns in order to claim a right. Now, what is this but a right based on con-demned principles?

It is here, in fact, that the difficulty lies. Without deciding whether Ireland has or has not the right to separate from England, without examining what she would gain or lose by the separation, without inquiring in what form that separation could be best effected, it must be admitted that to claim a right by relying on condemned principles, is to damage i good cause. As one of our correspondents has said : 'The cause of Ireland must be examined from a far mere elevated point of view than the international principles of the present Government of England."

But we say that the Irish manifestation will any how have this good in it, that it will force the present English Government to give explanations; that it will drive it, if nothing else, into proclaiming itself before Europe as in contradiction with itself. It is evident that it will never grant to Ireland what it tavours in Italy; that it has two weights and two measures, and conventional principles ready made to be used upon occasion, or to be withdrawn or replaced by contrary principles when the necessity is felt: or rather that it has no other principle but that of its own selfishness, its passion, its personal or material interest. It is from this that has come that faurous principle of non-intervention, which those respect the least who have the most loudly proclaimed it. It is this that makes the English Cabinet, white promoting with its interest and its money the movement of Garibaldi's volunteers, forbid the Irish to arm in the Pope's cause, which is that of Ireland and Catholicity. It is thus that, proclaiming all aloud the principle of "self-government" in Sicily, at Naples, and in the States of the Church, it hastens to stifle even the smallest germs of "self-government" in India and in New Zealand. It is that the Government of England, in the final analysis, professes an unequivocal hatred for the Papacy, and everything connected with it immediately or remotely .-This worship of the golden calf exhibits itself in the refusal to allow the Isthmus of Suez to be cut through; that batred of Catholicism in the opposition it has given to French intervention in Syria.

The Irisb, it is said, are the freest people on earth : they enjoy the same liberty as England, the classic land of liberty. Yes, if they were not Catholics which does not prevent the Irish from being extraordinarily free in theory, and considerably oppressed in fact. They are oppressed in their material interests by the great English Protestant proprietors; they are oppressed in their moral interests, inasmuch as all the administration is in the hands of their lords and masters, the English Protestants; it is the same with justice and religion.

After that, they can write what they will speak where and how they will, raise subsidies, send their children where they will, provided it is not to the Pope. They are free so long as they are content with theory. They have been left free to draw up their national petition, whilst there was only question of signatures; people may believe to take no notice of them, while they only held local meetings. But let us wait for the end. Now that the theory seems disposed to translate itself into fact, John Ball perceives his rage coming on him, and the Times, in the name of the Leviathan people, while affecting only to notice for the first time what is passing, gives forth one of those rumbling bellowings which are not unlike those of an angry bull, and exclaims in an unequivocal tone of menace :-

It is thus that the English Government intends to apply to Ireland the principle of "self-government." As for us, we have not two weights and two measures, and we know but one kind of right. For us, what is true at Brussells is equally so at Paris, at Rome, at Dublin, nay even at Pekin. We do not know, as lord John Russell does, how to bend principles to circumstances. We assert a law of nations; and this law, as we have maintained, is the same for all We concede to the Irish the right of claiming the extension of their domestic liberties, their civil independence, within the limits of the British constitution; but we make our reservations the moment tiere is question either of universal suffrage, or of force, or of the intervention of a foreign power, to release themselves from the English Government and to proclaim the Kingdom of Ireland independent, under what form soever. The reason, once more, is, that if the principles which have served as a foundation and support to the Italian Revolution were false and censurable principles, they cannot change their character with the latitude and become legitimate, nor receive a new application in Ire-

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM MAJOR O'REILLY.

We (Nation) have been favored with the following highly important communication from our brave and honored countryman, Major O'Reily. As an edicial exposition of the present position and future prospects of the Irish Battalion, it will be perused with deep interest, and will happily satisfy the widespread anxiety on the subject which has been mainfesting itself in overwhelming inquiries by letter

Knockingen, Dec. 7, 1860. Six-May I beg to be allowed to reply, through made of me, relative to the present condition of the Battalion of St. Patrick, the exact, present, and future position of the officers and men, in relation to

o the government, and its future reorganization. On arriving at Leghorn, with the men I had accompanied from Spoleto, I was there detained a few days by the illness of my wife who had accompanied me, and compelled to proceed directly to Marself and my soldiers to the Minister of the liply Father and await his orders for their disposal. The officers were, with few exceptions, bound by parole not to serve against the Piedmontese forces for terms varying according to the capitalation. The men were free to join the ranks at once; at the same der the existing circumstances the Pontifical Government-its finances exhausted on the one hand, and its authority on the other exercised over a small territory, where foreign intervention at once crippled The Irish have taken the English Government at its action and rendered military defence useless, a large force might be rather a burthen than au advantage to the Holy Father. I therefore laid the matter before the Cardinal Antonnelli, and the Prominister of Arms, Monsignor De Merode, assuring them, on the part of the Irish troops, that whilst the of mutual protection had bound together in one vast by more than half a million. They have taken Lord and constitutional confederation. The beneficial ef- John Russell at his word, and they have said:—"We ready, freely to imperil their lives whon needful, for liest satisfaction in being able to express to those the persons charged, and not even prosecuted, but

the cause they deemed it an honor to serve; and soldiers his entire satisfaction, and bestowing on that should the Holy Father in future time need defenders, they and I would be ready and eager to serve under his standard.

'From the Cardinal Secretary of State, who laid the matter before his Holiness, and the Minister of Arms, I received the answer, 'That under the existing circumstances the Government of His Holiness considered it undesirable to retain a large bour of forces, and that, therefore, the men of the Buttalion of St. Patrick would be released from their engagement, and sent home at the expense of the Poutifical Government the officers to retain their honorary rank. Finally, I was honored with an audience by the Holy Father, who repeated the same instruction, desired me to convey to the officers and men his Apostolic Benediction, his thanks for their services, and expressed a wish that as soon as the restoration of the possessions of the Church should make it incumbent on him to provide for their defence, he might have a body of chosen Irishmen in his service. I assured him that there would be no difficulty at any time in having such a body of men. To the Minister of Arms, when his Excellency spoke to me on the subject, I repeated the same assurances, mentioning at the same time that in consequence of the ill-advised attempts which had been made to denationalize the Battalion of St. Putrick by the intrusion of foreign ed in the transmission of the letter from Paris to his officers, and especially of Swiss sergeants of indifferent character, and which I had successfully resisted, I felt it my duty to tell his Excellency that any attempt to obtain Irish soldiers without a distinct and formal understanding on this head could only end in failure. He assurred me he would correspond with me on the subject when the occasion would arise I subjoin, for convenience of reference, a a translation of the memorandum of the terms agreed to on this occasion by his Excellency, and of the highly enlogistic General Order, on the return of the Irish soldiers, which has already appeared in your

'I need not observe that relying on the wellknown generosity of the Irish people towards the Holy See and their sympathy with those who had defended it, I scarcely considered the provision contaiged in the latter clause of the memorandum to be necessary; and I rejoice to think that our country is about to redeem, by voluntary offerings, the promise which I thought I might make to that effect.

'One of my first cares on arriving in Rome was to proceed to the Irish College to seek the Rev. Canon Forde, to beg of him, as I could not personally proceed to Genoa, to go there and provide for the return of the men.

'This, however, was unnecessary, as he had already left Rome on this errand of patriotic charity. How well he acquitted himself of his task, and how nobly he was seconded in France and Ireland, is now matter of history.

'The Battalion of St. Patrick is, therefore for the present, 'disembodied' - a sufficient number of officers remaining to constitute a numerous staff whenever it may again be called into activity.

'As to its re-embodiment, the time and circumstacces, as appears from what has been stated, depend on those representing the Government of the Holy See. Meanwhile, as a nucleus for future reorganization, a depot exists in Rome, where about thirty men and non-commissioned officers have been allowed to return, with the view of being increased to a company should the Pontifical Government de-

'Thus, through the knowledge these men will have acquired of the Italian language, and the internal economy of the service, will be obviated in advance every pretext for the introduction of foreigners to the future Battalion of St. Patrick.

I take this opportunity of explaining another matter relative to the list of honourable distinctions conferred by the Holy Father lately published. I need hardly explain to your military readers that the lists of officers and men who have distinguished themselves should be made out, after each event, by the officers present commanding corps, or parts of corps, and transmitted through the officer commanding the whole force there.

Our men who fought at Perugia, Castelfidardo, &c., were thus placed at a singular disadvantage; the young officers who fought with and commanded them, with characteristic modesty, did not bring forward any claim for distinction; and though the whole body, at each place, received the highest praises from the General Commanding-in-Chief (see his report), hardly any have yet obtained the reward they so well merited. In two instances which came to my knowledge, distinguished officers of other corps in vain endeavoured to acquire and recollect the, to them, strange names of those who particularly attracted their admiration.

'At Spoleto, when I endeavoured, in my report, which you have printed, to include the names of those who had most distinguished themselves, and from being obliged to trust entirely to my own ed to by The O'Donoughe. The evening amusememory, being separated from officers commanding ment concluded with dancing. companies, I unavoidably omitted the names of some men who well deserved mention. The Roman Government has, however, announced in the Official Gazette that, in consequence of the difficulty of ascertaining names, especially of toreigners, the list published is only a partial one; and I have been and am employed in endeavouring to have the omissions with regard to the Irish repaired by obtaining correct returns from the various officers, &c, which I hope to be able to forward to Rome. I refrain for the present from publishing the names of many who I have ascertained peculiarly distinguished themselves until I may hope the lists are tolerably complete; but I cannot refrain from mentioning Second Lieutenant Luther, whose fearless bravery and unremitting exertions, during the defence of Perugia won for him the affection of his men and the respect of his superiors.

'I shall when able to give as complete a list as is in my power, of those who deserve honourable mention, avail myself of your columns for the purpose; and I hope that the fair fame of those whom I shall ever deem it an honour to have commanded in defence of so good a cause, may never suffer in my hands. - I remain your obedient servant,

'MYLES O'REILLY, Major. 'P.S.-Many inquiries have been made relative to the campaign medals, which there was an impression amongst the men they were to receive. No determination was come to on the subject whilst I was in Rome, although there was an idea that something of the sort would be done. Should it be realised, I expect to be informed of it, and due

notice shall be given, in the most public manner, of the intentions of the Roman government, The following are the official documents indicated

in the foregoing :-" MEMORANDUM.

'Rome, 6th October, 1860. 'Under existing circumstances, which render it undesirable for the Pontifical Government to retain the number of troops bitherto employed, the Government of His Holiness thank the officers and men of the Battalion of St Patrick for their past services, and release them from their engagement, with the following conditions :-

The officers who hold definite commissions retain their honorary rank, and shall be recalled to the service when the Battalion is reconstituted,-They shall receive pay for the month of October, and he reimbursed the losses of war. The soldiers are freed from their emmagements, and shall be words, too sev sent home at the expense of the Pontifical Govecument.

" ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF ARMS.

October 6th, 1860. At the moment in which, in consequence of the present sad state of affairs, the brave soldiers of the Battalion of St. Patrick, who had hastened hither for the defence of the States of the Holy did not wish to draw pay a day longer than they Church, are about to leave the Pontifical army, the

them the highest praise for their conduct.

'Nothing more could be expected from them. The Battalion of St. Patrick, at Spoleto, at Peru-gia, at Castelfidardo, and in Accona, has shown the power of Faith united to the sentiment of honour, in the treacherous and unequal contest, in which a small number of brave soldiers resisted to the last an entire army of sacrilegious invaders.

'May this recollection never perish from their hearts. God, who defends His Church, will defend what they have done.

'It is not Irishmen who require to be reminded that we must suffer and persevere in the good fight. 'Minister of Arms,

'XAVIER DE MERODE,

GENERAL LAMORICIERE. - The Munster News says: The credit acquired by the Congregated Trades of Limerick, for the compliment paid the Munster contingent of the Irish Brigade, is enhanced by the following letter, elicited by their efficient Secretary, Mr. Carrick, affording, as it does, the unanswerable and indisputable testimony of one of the bravest officers of our day, to the gallant conduct of our fellow-countrymen in fortress and field. The nonreceipt of the invitation, by the noble Frenchman, at ed in the transmission place of residence:

"Mechanics' Institute,

"Limerick, 20th Nov. 1860. " Monsieur le General-The Mechanics' Institute of the City of Limerick intend, by a public Banquet, to do honor to the Irish Buttalion who have fought so bravely under the command of your Excellency, in the cause of the Holy Father. The Banquet will take place on Monday, the 3rd Dec.

"I am deputed to present to your Excellency the profound homage and respect of the members of the Institute, and to beg the honor of your presence at the 'reunion.' Allow us, Mons. le General, the liberty of inviting you, and hope that your Excellency will have an agreeable voyage coming to honor them, and they desire that the sentiments of gratitude and love which Ireland entertains for your brave soldiers be not unknown to you. They therefore take advantage of the present occasion to show their great admiration of your noble deeds, and their profound respect for your presence. Accept, Monsieur le General, the sentiments with which I remain, your Excellency's very humble servant,

" CHARLES CARRICK, Secretary, Mechanics' Institute, Limerick."

"Le Chillon, 9 Dec., 1860. "Sir-Have the goodness to express to the good Catholics of Limerick, the regret which I have felt at not having been in the midst of them on the 3rd of December, and kindly say to them, I beg of you, that having been happy to commemorate the noble conduct of your brave fellow-countrymen, which has added a new page of glory to the military history of Ireland, I am deeply affected by the sympathy which they have so kindly preserved for myself.

"Receive, Sir, the expression of my very distinguished sentiments.

" GENERAL DE LAMORICIERE. "Mr. Charles Carrick, Secretary of the Trades Institute,

Limerick, Ireland."

THE IRISH BRIGADE-SOIRER IN KILLAUNEY, - Sutday evening, the 8th Dec., a soirce was given by the Killarney Young Men's Society, in honor of the members of the gallant Irish Brigade resident in that town. The Young Men's Hall, a spacious and handsome building—being the old Catholic church of the town—was tastefully decorated for the occasion with green foliage, which was wreathed round the pillars at each side, and at the head, in front of the chair was extended a large scroll of linea bearing the following inscription :- "Killarney Young Men's Society, bid the Irish Brigade welcome, Erin go At each side of this were the words-Bragh," Perugia, Spoleto, Castelfidardo, and Ancona. The number present was very large, sufficient to completely fill the spacious ball, and the galleries on each side were also filled with spectators. The chair was taken by the Right Ray. Doctor Moriarty, Bishop of Kerry. The first toast proposed was "His Holiness, Pins IX.," which was followed by that of " Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen." The "Irisin Brigade" was next given, which was responded to by the Rev. Doctor O'Connor, P.P. The Rev. Mr. Morgan, P.P., responded to the teast of the "Hierarchy of Ireland," and the teast of "The People" was next given, which was responded to by The O'Donoghue, M.P. The next teast was "The Cork Committee, who had realcound the Irisk Paired on the Irisk and the Irisk Paired on Irisk who had welcomed the Irish Brigade," which was responded to by Mr. Maguire, M.P., and the Rev. Doctor Barry having responded to the toast of " General Lamoriciere and Major O'Reilly," the health of 'The Young Men's Society', was given, and respond-

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF EDUCATION .- The Post says :- " It is said that Sir Thomas Redington, the Right Hon. John Hatchell, and Mr. James O'Farrell, retire from the Board; and that Lord Duncaven will take the place of Sir Thomas Redington; Mr. Waldron, D. L., M. P., that of Mr. James O'Ferrall; and Mr. Sergeant Lawson that of Mr. Hatchell. The additional appointments mentioned are Chief Justice Monahan, Chief Baron Pigot, Mr. John Lentaigne, D.L., and Mr. John O'Hagan. We have heard that there will be an additional Presbyterian appointed to complete the Protestant representation on the board.'

LORD PLUNKET'S EVICTION. - The following is a copy of Father Lavelle's letter to the Times :-Sir,-You will, I hope, in justice insert the pre-

sent reply to Mr. Faulkner's (Lord Planker's agent) letter which appeared in the Times of yesterday, in reference to the heart-rending "Partry eviction." The agent is forced to admit that "they (the ten-

ants) were not evicted to recover rents, or because they were defaulters;" but he alleges as reasons, "because they had formed a lawless combination against the landlord and others of the tenants, and because they were identified with a system of outrage, conspiracy, incendiarism, perjury and mursier." In reference to these fearful allegations, the Times very justly observes, that "If the tenants committed these crimes, Lord Plunket should prosecute them to conviction. But his agent can scarcely mean that all-old men, women, and children-are equally guilty; and yet Lord Plunket applies to all alike a punishment which is much too severe for the innocent as it is insufficient for the guilty.

Now, Sir, I challenge Lord Plunket and Mr. Faulkner to name a single tenant who has been found guilty of even one of these horrid crimes; and, knowing that these allegations are the purest inventions to justify the inhuman proceeding, I now prononnce them a tissue of the most barefaced cultum-

What is the fact? Better than twelve months ago, Mr. Martin, the bishop's secretary, went to justify the evictions, on the ground that his lordship required to stripe his land. On the 23rd of October last, the bishop bimself justifies them on grounds completely different, in which the striping is not as much as blowd at; and now, at last, the agent comes out with a new set of reasons, which neither his lordship nor the attorney seem ever to have dreamt of, and which are as false in fact as they are, in your words, too severe for the innocent and insufficient

True, indeed, one of the tenants (one out of 70 human beings evicted) was charged with perjury, but not convicted. While a jury of his country supposes him innocent, will a bishop of a Christian Church punish him, his wife and family, as guilty?

The son of another and a most proper man, was charged with murder, but on grounds so insufficient that the Grown has hitherto declined to prosecute -

justice? Is this mercy? Is this common charity? As to all the rest, the charges brought against them as reasons for eviction by the bishop himself are so utterly Indicrous that up to this moment I have not met a single respectable Protestant in Ireland who did not pronounce them a sham and a subterfuge. Such are their leading me carts to draw stones, their burning some bog land, as he did himself (though persons in whose hands that goversment shall be they desisted when ordered to do so,) their having their children living with them, and so on.

But, Sir, if the bishop, the attorney, and the agent are at a loss for reasons, and therefore contradicting each other about, I am not. Lord Plunket, in a earnest desire" they should send their children to schools, which his minister swore were at blished | points out that the Petitioners have atriumphant refor bringing up these children in the Protestant "ith. As a sanction to this "carnest desire," he announced his intention of serving them with notice to quit. The children were not sent. The people were "noficed," prosecuted, and are evicted. Let honest men now judge.

so as to have time to take their crops off the land and prepare for their departure." So far from this the tenants came to a settlement. The latter withdrew their defences on the assurance that they were not to be disturbed, that bygones were to be bygones yor of the Rev. W. Goodison, one of Lord Plankers selves or prosecute the bishao's minister.

at such length, play insert my letter.

yealed. I remain, Sic, your obedient servant,

Dublia, Dec. 5. PATRICK LAVELLE. Weekly Register.

The Chowsen Builder on Dury .- On Thursday, 14th Dec., the Sheriff, accompanied by the usual number of the Crowbar Brigade, arrived at Kiifithmone, Fishmoyne, county Tipperary, to take possesssion of Michael Gleeson's lands, and to tumble his Imbitation. Michael Gleeson, in 1859, bought the goodwill of the house and lands from Edmond Fine. for £210; but a decree on the grounds of non-title against Mr. Gleeson, he was evicted on Thursday atthe point of the hayonet, The house-levelling commenced at ten o'clock, and did not terminate until' two. There were a great many indignant spectators of this cruel work of demotition, and it is likely as engender feelings that may smoulder in the neighborhood for years. Surely some tangible tenant-right is needed; something that may afford protection for past as well as prospective outlay. At one Gleeson, of the Irish Brigade, exercised over the ment. - Irishman.

RAISING THE RENTS. - We have heard several complaints on this subject from tenant farmers; and the practice is becoming so prevalent that we must grapple with the question, and, if possible, indice the tenantry in all parts of the country to look to their own safety, by calmy reasoning with their landiords Day after day we find evictions taking place in some district or other; the result of rack reets and land- oppresses them, or so idenly the terms of the argulord extortion. Next week we hope we shall be able by our agricultural population.

We publish in another column from the Times one We publish in another column from the Times one toxiz about our cars. We shall catch it now for of the most remarkable articles which has appeared having dared to think of applying to our case those in that or probably in any other English journal for I highlilown declinations of English statesmen, on the ing the leading with reference to that article preva- good set terms for our impalence in having taken long in political circles in this city as amounting to hance of that posts, little extract from Vattel which "sensation." Following within twenty-four honor Lond John has an exhibited with so much satisficof the article on the same subject which everyone that a few days ago. After all her fine speeches to raven Chief Justice Monahan, Chief Baron Pigott, expect of from the Place, as a matter of course and provenous and peoples, once having placed her which first, appears in the journal or Professional by heart, at steen her had with an air of one of the Directors of Couries Prisons, and Mr. last, the present article, by the simple fact of its ap- extreority, and vowed her deep regard for certain popearance, fills the unied with a vague precase that difficult grinerides, we now see what we are to get there is "something wrong" --something grave in them Brittannia for to trade it sketches she cloudthe situation. These impressions are not digitioned cast on them. The strang-uninded damset rises from by notices that the gener organ, with evident property her east, her east-monde changes from her affected tion - and will more evideally in adodience either to stepen, and guts on a rest terretors a switche points extered request, or to internal perception of the new out on as whole torsest of Alaby Europeans, and cossity of the case -addresses itself to the defeace of sushing excitative about, she scrapes up mad between former gentleman and, as regards the buter, I the English position against an attack which it beginn is and poles a wirnly. Comband as! Why characteries as not alone dexterous and well aimed, 'should we think to take advantage of the nice things on the part of the Irisa National Ce itioners, but one; she was saying trible she thought we were all asleep completely successful in turning the flank of the an antidimedical? We are discontented, are we? English Government so far as to necessitate the sacriff we say that more about it, she'll care our disconeridica of the minister through whom it is alloged, then for us by just cracking our skulls. Mere Lishthis advantage has been lost and won. Bugland - men, indeed, to thisk to chop logic with her about the Times-standing on its defence - put on its de- frights,' and saferth! Too many rights we have tion is novel, grave, startling. It will be observed got them, and it we cannot we have a right to go that this article in the Times directs its main effort into our own workhouses. But as to choosing our to fastening upon Land John Russell the entire aux lown rulers and that sort of thing, the words were the Irish National Positioners have so dexterously gelves about them. So the English papers are out and successfully turned against England. Even if on us. But let them rove or wriggle as they may, the Trues were reas expected as to its object in one they will never be able to command the true merits deavouring to make a scapegoat of an individual of the case. They will not succeed in deceiving any minister, to one want be at a loss to perceive the lone. They will not be able to prove that the people sterified at which it was thus suggested to save the of Ireland are nontented with English rule, or 10 general case. But the Times leaves nothing to mere 'show that the Irish people have not as good a right uncoference. Having weighted the Foreign Secret to robel against their rulers, and to invite foreign tory won ad that is fall to be embactassing or dangarous, the Times progress to throw him overboard He is, we mee promised, to be delivered up to the | from European mations the frot that they are govern-Irish Petitioners with a balter round his neck; upon which the Tener seems to hope that the case of the I frish people. The attempts at argument put to, vard Petition will this cheargh, and the Borlish Govern-thy the English Press and the numble Orange journals ment be reheved from as different, if Lord John this end were, the east, along and individually responsible for the sorthorship, declaration, propagation, the better. and susport of a case principles, the orging of which | will find the way betred by their own words. There the Penes ratherns us has got the English Governed is no escape for them, antess by abandoning the ment into from me and difficulty, with Ireland, it mig a waswer to make a Jonah of him as suggested. or unparts of spection arises, our the difficulty. be got over the way; is it true that it is Lord John Passett atour was has asserted and is responsible on the principles, opinions, rules, and doctrines in these things, where would be the bond of connection? Tuescon the Let us investigate this point, Allere the wed- of the Quena on the subject are quoted)—" I shift a coffesty maintain the principle that no ex- there will be for Europe, when Europe desires it, an ternal force shall be employed to impose upon the Irish Question, England's friends might serve her people of listy any particular government or con- better than by easting opprobrium on the idish summon.' Also the language of Lord Palmerston; people, and denying them rights which are justly We have the lightens to deal with their own theirs by every law of honor and honesty, and by affers, and all we hope and wish is that the people even the admission of the English people themselves. of these regions, 'avoured by many of the gifts of We live in an age when a seemingly imposing force payere, should be altowed to arrange their internal may be shattered to atoms in a very brief space of off are in a manner which may seem to them best time, and strong as England may fancy herself at adapted to their bay places and welfare." And the present, the wisdom of making her rule in Ireland a for wing from a speech of Lord Ellenborough :-"! will hope that, scientified by the insults to people of this country address to her a fair demand, has which are conveyed in the demands of France | compliance with which would not lessen her power, Is a court to make in two Congress, they will rise to while it certainly would add to her giory-they ask Findicate their right, to choose their own govern- a local legislature for the management of their own ment, and clatch the arms by which alone it can be affairs. That is their demand, made in the times of ed." Then we have the language of the Times : Public opinion in this country, it must be confess- petual heart-burning is extinguished, and many a edeven by these was most dread the risk of change, a different result will follow; and whether that be a the vulgarity of its meritods, and the ambiguities of

his respectable father, and ten in family. Is this | Times will, perhaps, not meet us "pooh-poohing these quotations as from a journal devoid of influence, and not an index of British opinion, we will give a few more on the same subject from the same journal the Times :- " England has not scrupled to avow her opinion, that the people of the Roman States, like every other people, have a right to choose the form of their own government, and the were to forget that the Times notices one of the arguments used against the Irish Patitioners -viz., the allegations that all the above doctrines referred to Italy, where it is said there is oppression, and printed paper, noticed his tenants that it was his that they cannot be applied to freingl, where it is asserted there is no oppression. But the Times joinder to this: -" In the first place, however, the depositenes of Lord John Russell only referred to cases of intolerable oppression; and it would very greatly puzzle all the eloquence of Erin to prove any oppression in Ireland at all. Here, however, we are open to the rejoinder that Lord John Russell has | little more than a budge of subjection. The agent adds, " Lord Planket, as an act of ele- cared this defect by scientally announcing that this mency, allowed them to remain in until November, is a matter to be proved by the judgment of the season as to have time to take their crops off the land ple themselves. "Lord John Russell again!" It is Lord John Russell has done it all. Well may the being true, the late evictions are aggravated by be- | Times reproach him with solemnly announcing that ing effected in bad faith and contrary to agreement, whether they were well or ill-governed was a matter At the March assizes in Castiebar the hishop and to be proved by the judgment of the on the themves -- the Times itself having set well amrounced of follows: - The destiny of a comparing to be determined not by the opinions of other mations, but and that the bishop merely wished to establish his by the opinion of the nation itself. To decide whelegal rights. On the faith of this agreement I, not they are well governed or not, or rather whonot without difficulty, obtained a natic proxiqui in fact ther the degree of extertion, corrugaton, and cracky to which they are subject is suffered to justify armmissionary elergymen. Yet the bishop has now ed resistance, is for those who live under that govevicted the tenants, when they cannot defend them - ecoment-not for those who, being exempt from its I oppression, feel a sentimental or theological interest I regret being obliged to tresposs on your space in its continuance." So it was Lord John Russell a such length, but still I trust that you will in him was cared the defect by sole andy announcing, we! there is another solomn unconnerment from the In the report of the late G dway trial | Gorg Phin- Towar - The goodness or basiness of a government ket's " elemency" towards his tenants was fully re- | should be estimated with reference, not to abstract (10.18, but to the opinions and feelings of the govern-So far, we have dealt with at allies attempt 3.000 as the Their makes to seventhen comment of the ease; but it will be perceived sand it is the perception of the serious had that was crossed such a usition amongst frish partiagians of every party-that the Time, as if conscious at the failure of the case on ergoment, surrement is the whole case as one of ming, and, declaring the moral aspect of Eng-Lord's claim to ireland lost, bases that claim on brote force and appeals to a trial of armed strongth! The case of the National Position is won. We say being taken out by the handlord (R. M. Garden) that never within the same period has there been a victor; like this won by Irishmen, for their country, a the High Court of European Justice. The case the whole case-of the National Petition it won .-

Exchand's "Two Wessers and Two Measures."

Morning Seas.

- inaly for the Italians' is a very tine cry; the Eng-ish papers are enclanded with it. I Hungary for the Hangerians,' is just as pleasing to them, but say ' Ireand for the leish, and at once you have them in a fury part of these cruel proceedings bloedshed and the Again, while revolution is being adroitly managed sacrifice of human life were feared; but matters in Italy by Vieter Emmanaed, it is an excellent thing passed off more quietly than had been anticipated, to declare as vevery joughe have a right to choose owing to the solutary influence which Lieutenant their own rulers, but let the Irish people only hint that they would wish to choose theirs, and presently indignant spectators of landlord despecien in North- they are vithited in all the moods and tenses. When Tipperary-inany of whom belonged to his late registant Austrian journalist attempts to show that the people of Venice are well governed, or when a Roman ournal, purchag forth plain facts and figures, shows that the people of the Roman States are the best cared for and the least taxed of any people in Europe, reply is aronce made in England that the question whether a people are well or ill-governed is to be decice t, not by the rating party, but by the rated. Then let the leich resplic complain of the rate that ment are changed. then it is not the ruled but the to publish our views on the gross treatment received raters who are to devide the question. Just as might be expected, the amouning held on Tuesday evening a this city is a brought the Buglish swarm in full believe we are correct in describ- rights of the peoples. Now we shall be sworn in fence before Europe by Ireland! The whore signa- already. We have a right to out potations if we can borship and responsibility of those principles which meant for our betters, and we are not to trouble our- and ten Protestants and Protestant Dissenters. I assistance, as the Italians had been, and fret, and fame as they may, they will not be able to conceal ing Ireland by hante force against the will of the of Ireland are of the very shallower; and most pattry description, the first being that their case admits of Any way those journals may turn, they question of moral right altogether, and basing England's morat claim to rule this country on the simple free that she is no present while to shoot down the people and ravaged the land. But then, s' mid a time come when England would not be able to do Perhaps, after all, looking at the state of affairs on limiting the number to fifteen .-- Weekly Register. the Continent, and recollecting that it has been said mere question of cannon may be doubted. If it be peaceably granted, a cause of perpeace. memory of strife vanishes for ever. If it be rejected,

We give elsewhere an article from the Universel Brussels) upon the late meeting in Dublin, which shows that Irish affairs are attracting more attention than they used among foreign Catholics. It contains as might have been anticipated, some mistakes in fact. It is small blame to foreigners not to full understand a state of things so monstrous as that which exists in Ireland. We cannot but feel that the Catholies in England and Ireland are partly to blame It would, however, be a grave omission if | in not having brought more prominently before them the monster grievance of the Irish Church Establishment. The Times has this very week the insolence to say, " The wrongs of Ireland are past, and with them is removed the true source of our weakness, Foreigners are unfortunately not ready to ask whether Englishmen would account it no wrong if England were compelled by Irish and French votes in its Legislature to maintain a hage and overgrown Establishment for the benefit of Catholic priests, even in parishes where there are no Catholic residents As long as England insists on maintaining this monster abuse in Ireland the Union can be to Ireland

THE LAST KICK OF THE DERRY ORANGEMEN,-The Prentice Boys of Derry are determined to have a field day on Tuesday next, the anaiversary of closing the gates; and as the Catholic party have shewn a determination not to telerate this foolish display any longer, the government have been compelled to interfere, for the preservation of the peace. Two troops of Dragoons wit Dandalk on Tuesday, to proceed to the scene of action, and it is to be hoped that the peacewill not be broken. We are far, however, from saying that the Catholics should remain passive spectators of the insults of a despicable faction. They are resolved to put down all orange displays, and the hest way to do that is, not to permit them to proceed, when the government must interfere and crush the enemy of peace and order.

There has been another correspondence in the papers, and a departation to Lord Palmersten about Protestantise in Spain. It appears that two Spaniards have actually been imprisoned for some offence against religion; of what kind we are not told, and therefore cannot guess whether their improvement Chapbritis have no doubt got themselves into sempes. Their countrymen, as two were lately informed by the Giundain to the Protestant Bishop, land rather be without them. Under those circ anstances they have set themselves to make converts of the Spaniards One of them, says a correspondent of the English Churchmen, began by subjecting himself to the risk of imprisonment by law, "by distributing traagainst Romanism amongst the Roman Catledie

Spanish population." He was allowed to go quietly away, the Governor only saying .- " He comes to live in our country, and he begins to find fault with us. If I were to be your guest, would it be right for me to censure your household arrangements, your cookery, and your wines? So it is with us. are satisfied with our religion. If this joing stranger is allowed to live amongst us, the less thing be can do is to mind his own business, and let us alone. Another-" A worthy English Cle gyreen, possessed of a slender stock of Gibraltar Spenish: happened to enter a church a few minutes betwee Mass. Several hundreds had assembled, the pulpit was unoccupied, and invitingly near. The temptation was irresisted ble. The flev .--- mounted, took out his bible, read , we have applied to him like Spanish, the people listened and stared, and the the Priests entered, one of whom, after a moment's astonishment, quietly sent for the police. Our zealous friend was taken before the Court, and immedidiately acquitted on the ground of insanity, the chief magistrate significantly touching his forehead as he said, "Take him to his friends, poor man" - a lucky escape from ten years of the galleys! Now, what would our feelings be, if a Spanish Priest and commence a violent Sermon, in broken English,

against the errors of the Protestant faith?

The act of justice to the Catholics of Ireland

granting them a larger representation at the Board of National Education - promised by the Chief Se-cretary during the last Session of Parliament-has at length been accomplished; and, from what I have learned from sources likely to be well informed, you may announce to the readers of the Weekly Register that the following Catholic noblemen and gentlemen have been offered seats at the Board : - Lord Dundoint O'Hagan, Barrister-at-Law. With regard to Mr. O'Hagan, it is Lowever stated that he would not be likely to account the position differed to than, it has been stated by the Dublia Economy Port that the Thomas Redington and Mr. James Wherrall have resigned their seats at the Board : I cannot learn that the statement is altocother correct as regards the believe he has temlered his resignation, though it has not as yet been definitively accepted. It is said that the Hight Hon, down Harchel, one of the Procession Members of the Board, has a ligned, and that Mr. Sergeant Lawson, Q.C. the present Law Advisecto the Irish Government, is to succeed him. The accession of the Catholic gentlemen whose names I have given above, would inaugurate a new state of things at the National Board. Instead of a Board composed of affect Commissioners, with only twofifths of them Catholics, there would henceforward be twenty members, of whom ten would be Catholics believe the Presbyterians are to get another repre-John Hall, of this city, mentioned. In connection with the National Board, I am proud and happy to be able to state a fact which reflects the highest lastre on Gatholic intellect and education. There have been fire clerkships in the office to be filled up, and they were to be filled by a competitive examination. For the purpose of selecting candidates antitled to present themselves at this examination. the Protestant members of the Board put forth ten candidates, and among them some of their most experienced teachers. The Catholic Commissioners also notainated ten cardidates. The result of the examination, as officially announced, has been that four Catholies and one Protestint have been declared the successful candidates. I ought to not that two of the successful Catholics are elected of the Untholic University. Let our rulers but give us poor benighted Papists a clear stage and no favour, and we are ready for all comets against us in the intellectual areas. I am given to understand that they resolved on expelling these robbers from their the increase of the number of Commissioners to twenty will necessitate the issuing of a new Charter of Incorporation; the one at present in existence

THE SYRIAN RELIEF FUND -The subjoined acknowledgment has been received by the Very Rev. Dean Butler, for the very liberal contributions from this Diocese in aid of the suffering, and persecuted Christians in Syria The letter is from the estimable Rector of the Irish College in Paris : -

"IRISH COLLEGE, PARIS, DEC. 61H, 1860.-My dear Dr. Butler-1 enclose a letter of acknowledgment for the various remittances which you have forwarded, through me, to the "Syrian Fund." amounting in all to the munificent offering of £636 3s 4d from the truly generous Diocese of Limerick. The church of Limerick is indeed worthy of its ancient prestige. The mine of charity in our dear old land appears to be inexhaustible-the deeper you go the more abundant the produce; and if fraternal charity be the most unequivocal sign of the true love of God, our dear country must surely rank of national development. We wish every race to be depend on circumstances which England will not in wealth, but one of the rich st in faith and their arms were butchered, and cut to pieces by the all things ready to send their wives and young adependent and every people to be free." As the always be able to control.—Nation.

the purpose of sending some money to one of our institutions in Ireland. Before he gave the money he required an explanation of how it happened that Ireland could want money at all for her charities, seeing the extraordinary sums she sent over the world to relieve necessity where it existed. It is hard indeed for any but an Irishman to understand the faith of our country its intensity, and fecundity. You will be glad to learn that our work here is greatly blessed by our good God. We have 103 students and I have been obliged to refuse several pensioners from want of further accommodation. Of this number there is not one at present who gives us any (rouble. With respectful compliments to your venerable Bisbup, I remain, my dear Dr. Butler, with the greatest esteem and regard, yours most faithfully in Christ.

JAMES LYNCH." "P. S .- When the poor soldiers of the Brigade were passing through Paris, I said a word in their cehalf to our students, and in about half an hour we made up nearly £30 for the brave fellows."

GREAT BRITAIN

The following remarkable article appeared in the Times of Friday the 11th of December: - The official mind is not apt to get into embarrassment by a too great predilection for general principles. Lord Eldon himself was not more auxious to confine his decision to the particular facts of the case before him, and thus to deprive mandated of all collateral benefits from his exertions, than is the practised man of business to avoid fettering his discretion by basing it on grounds which in deciding one case necessarily decides all other possessing any similar-Lord John Russell must have som to ason to repent that he did not adhere more closely to official traditions. He has allowed his flank to be turned, and that by an enemy to whose prowess we must allow he had little reason to believe. Whatever partiality we may initurally feel for our own government, we can scattely deny that its conduct in Italy has can be called persecution. Meanwhile, the English : been strongly tinged with at least the appearance aples and, whenever difference have existed, against France itself. The notice sympathy we have . all our support of liberty against macharity. He has mind, and they are not slow to draw the conclusion. We have, they think, been hard open the Pope, and they are delighted to apply to us the principles that they are delighted to apply to us the principles that we have applied to him. Mr. Man ize moves a respect to him. Wr. Man ize moves a respect to the principles that they are delighted to him. Wr. Man ize moves a respect to the principles that they are delighted to him. Wr. Man ize moves a respect to the principles that they are delighted to apply to us the principles that they are delighted to apply to us the principles that they are delighted to apply to us the principles that they are delighted to apply to us the principles that they are delighted to apply to us the principles that they are delighted to apply to us the principles that they are delighted to apply to us the principles that they are delighted to apply to us the principles that they are delighted to apply the principles the principles that they are delighted to apply the principles they are delighted to apply the principles that they are delighted to apply the principles they are delighted to apply the pr his text, and began! The language sounded a little solution that ministers have recognised the principle conserves have long felt that the than colour gave crater was declaiming with impressive energy when may rightfully change and about that government by violent means if they cannot do so peacefully, and set up a government in place of it. He and his | hold and able advocates enough to term 2 to the tone friends have met to tell us that we do not possess tof public feelings to the level incresses to estada their confidence, and the meeting adopted a petition four Constitution ?-N. V. Freeman. praying that the propie of Ireland may be allowed. The following is from the message of shell were we to choose their own form of government and their own rulers by hallot and universal suffrage. So much for frehind; but if France would wish to me were to take possession of the pulpit of St. Paul's, sold reland, may she not also find a sufficient authorized rity in the extelected passage from Vallel, and the valerable precedent of Willing 111. Of course, our enemies, believing that they have for once got as so long as in continues Serieture of State for Engage power on earth coakeep theorems. Notinua new hand, are analoubtedly mass 154 test and are as undefinedly his own. When the it mans found it consequences together had the cold, in a tree of a bookvenient to break a treety, they didn't end up to have out the decree of divorce, and divorce, a halter round

John Hill orthe are everywhere betweek. Na people | the act. Fellow crizene of the east, I have endeal respect them, no race of the east, in feet them; voured to place between you to have of the case, in of feeling of regard. In frequent depart, plain and unimpresented longuage, and I should ed; in France they are scotted at as an insident, should that I had done injustice to my own convictions, ignorant, and presumptions people; in the United Land been anfaithful to yea, if I aid not, in conclu-States they are decounsed as and gious tyranes; sion, warn you against the congers of celay, and im-in Canada the French population brand them as press upon you the hopelessness or any tennely for immoral, and gross specimens of the human race; in Germany they are treated with co-dumely for their arrogance and insolence; and in the Jonian Islands I who, in their extremity, may promise anything, hat, and in India they are cursed as a corpers, plunderers, i in the end, will do nothing. On the the of March, and unmerciful tyrants. The late manufestation of 1861, the Federal Government will pass into the the Colings entertained for them in Europe was that hands of the abolitionists. It will then cease to have displayed by the Neapolitans against the renowned entative, and I have board the name of the Rev. (for their) British Legion. The Great British are wenderful sympathisers with more seed nationalities, They tatronised the Italian revolution as a wolf ra- | Unon, will be an hour of degradation, to be followtronises a lamb be intends to devery when opports, ed his certain and speedy rain. I en ectano no confic nity gives him the power. And to prove their sincerity, five or six bundred of them started for hat to join the standard of that infrances and degraded wretch, Garibaldi. Great was the renown they wonin the thieving line, and in the plumber of the defence less shopkeepers. What England do son a large some amongst the nations, they effected for themselves in They plundered wherever they could lay their felou hands. No matter whether it was friend or feethey are a they see tred what they bright, and approprinted it to their own use and benefit. der that the fadians became energed when they learned the character of these English plunderers, who arrived in Italy, not to fight for human freedem, but to violate the Commandment of Thou shall not steal." Tired of the company of such characters, they shore; and the other day the British Legion found themselelves as miled, insulted and pelted with stones and the result was that they bad to fly from Caserta, and march as fast as they could to Saleino, the nearest seaport town, from which they have, probably ere this sailed back to the marky shores of England This was ignominious treatment, but it was what the Legion deserved. The English are detested in all countries in which they are known; and their interference in the affairs of any people is sure to bring disgrace and contamely on them, as they have no thing in their nature to make them agreeable or conble them to win the regard of their associates. But only think of the treatment the 'liberators' received (the Tribane: from the Italians! Kicked in a cute! mobbed and covered with mud in the streets I assailed with stones by the people they went to liberate from Bourbon and impossible to say with certainly whether an insur-Popish tyranny!! Let England now cease her rection has really taken place, or is only threatened. useless boasting of the respect she has for freedom -She never was qualified for any raission to set the captive free. Her forte is in an opposite direction. She is never in her proper position but when forghigh in the numbers of her poor children whose lot ing fetters for the slave. She can organise massacres, will be for ever amongst the saints. The French as her own Cromwell did in Ireland, or as her cruelare amazed and edified more than I can tell you hearted generals did in the Indian slaughters, when matter of some importance or of none will entirely at the generosity displayed by one of the poorest men who were promised quarter on laying down

sor of the Sorbonne called on me some time ago for have no ties between them; they are aliens to each other; and if proof were wanted to sustain our assertion, we have only to point to the fact, that the British Legion was hissed in Italy by those it went there to 'liberate;' and assailed with stones till it was obliged to fly to the coast, and hid a long adien to the Italian soil!!- Dundalk Democrat.

The Union says, 'Constantly the door of the workhouse is close against the poverty and misery which it was intended to succour Yet you can get up indignation meetings against Poper's and Puseyism, but not against grinding the faces of the poor. The knowledge that people unburden their coascience to an Anglican priest is more appalling that 'act of the fact of starvation and suicide, resulting from the misrale of Vestriarchs and Guardians."

The Count de Flahault, who is about to represent Napoleon III, in London, was the bearer of the letter from Napoleon 1, to the captain of the Bellerophon, when he surrendered to the British.

THE ARMY IN CHINA .- The authorities at the Horse Guards instead of waiting for requisitions from the seat of war, as is usual, at once obtained orders from the Secretary of State for War, for the speedy despatch of every description of stores likely to be required by the troops. The recent statement regarding ammunition for the Armstrong guns and short Enlields is destitute of foundation

ENITED STATES

EMIGRATION TO THE STATES - For some time back, we have felt somewhat annoyed at the gross, and, in some cases, evidently intended, misrepresentations of the actual state of labor in this country, picturing the working man who comes from Scotlana. England or Ireland, as enjoying the very height of comity. The time must, we think, have arrived when fort and happiness here, thereby including or some cong others to come out and debare the same timetable privations now suffered by thousands and tous of thousands of our misguided and mis-informed countrymen, who have, on the strength of such representations, come to this land to starve, and die in misery. Even at the present moment in Engana, we have the illustrious and reath a John Bright making flaming speeches about the miraculous advanof very decided partisancials. We did, it is true, tages the political institutions of the Farted States everything in our power to prevent the war, but give to working people Almost every word be utters from the moment were we actualed that our well- on the matter, and to the point of the matter, being me interferts were in value we explained our views in plain language - such as he intuities in himselfwith a vigour and adhered to them with a pertina- a pripable, unclothed, uncharitable falsehood. Recity not exceeded by the manbatan's themselves, insists; that all here are enjoying good work, good We were in favour of Sardinia again. Aastria and wages, and thorough independence ; now we ad know against the Duchies, against lifens and against simply that such a statement is unitrie, and sorry are we to see our cotemporaries of the Berech pless so Ill informed of the state of matters relative to shown and the moral support we have given have judustry in this country, as enclosed his nonrendered to Sardinia a most important service, and senical fabrications. Dr. Cahit, of Roman Ca-, all this we have contrived to do wit nort materialty ; thelie celebrity, is another who has done much rulecompromising our reputation as a a fir and conser- chief in this connection' representing through his vative power. But unfortunately, Lord John Russibetters, in hyperbolic phrase, the extraord my well sell was not content to act the mass also philosocial doing of the emigrants to this country. We do not phise, and by his general speculations he has gut us blanne the old man, for we presume he has been told into more trouble and difficulty than we incurred by so, and believed the teders of the tale, but this we know, who have oven here for many years, that stesupplied the Irish with premises exactly to their tale is all a romance, and might, for each it remarks be safely classed alongside these of Leer of the Fee. - S. A. Journal.

that people discontented with their government erament was too good for the people. The question has been (sad have we arget is t, was ther tholic religion, and Catholic principles, would find

of Georgia to the Legislations of their Scale: It is not the constitution and the laws of the V and Saates which need amendment, her the Louis of the Northem people. To effect the first wave by a moveless undertaking, whitst the latter is an una ossibility. If the oppeal of the President was made for his min down, proceed to pummad us with unmercial set of the two sections of the country, we taken to now very, We key them to hear before enew strike, and back republicanism has based brackers of the two sections of the country, we taken to prove the two tops of the two sections of the country, we taken to prove the transfer to the two tops of the control of the two same grave. We are no 1 near toothern two ing by too means the worst of its argument, and that even if we had the result would be supported by the argument, and that same. In the first place, we entirely decline to be bound by Lord John Ressel's provides. His wets, but the South there is a some South to the of the first place, and South the English and the first place of the South there is a south to the south there is a south to the south the south there is a south to the south there is a south to the south the sout income the Coural who made it with a halter round this took, and, it we have no choice between adopting the coundrying of the four and abandoning though the section and abandoning the folial Russels these is a new round abandoning this consent to see it was the first the North who were to a tree, we have now we were relativistic, a resident halt. The O D provide and like consents to an area him even as nogine and his consect, to do we him even as they list and proved the form the section of the form of there evils short of servicion. You have to deal with a shrewd, beartless and asscrapalous enemy, the slightest claim either upon your confidence or year loyalty; and, in my honest judgment, each hour that Georgia remains thereafter a member of the either of your right or duty to sevede from the Paron. Arrows, then, all your manhood for the good work before you, and be prepared on that day to assessment a ci maintain your independence out of the Halon, bryon will never again have equality and groups in

> Piray, . The following is the famous week claroand Servission Ordinance, passed unanimously by its Some Convention on the 20th; "An Ood water, and Dissilve the Union between the South South Car done and other states, united whater it her the Compact entitled the Constitute is a co-United States of America. We, the proposed S as a Caroling, in Convention assembled, dashed the convention assembled, and it is hereby declared and ordans t, do to the ordiscarce adopted by us in convenience in the 3 and sy of May, in the year of our Lord 1768, who rely the constitution of the United Saes of America was ratified, and also all nets and parts of ac's of the General Assembly of this State retitying amountments of the said Constitution, are hereby repealed, and that the Union now subsisting between South Carolina and other States, under the name of the United States of America, is hereby dissurved.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.

Washington, Friday, Dev. 28, 1860. The following dispatch, the ed at Macon, Ga, on Thursday, Dec. 27, reached a Georgian gentleman here last night, who has allowed me to copy it for

"Rumours of a rising among the claves in the south-western part of the State prevail here. It is

rection has really taken place, or is only threatened. "The greatest care is taken to keep the matter secret, but most exaggerated reports are whispered aloud in this town to-day.

"There is certainly much excitement among the negroes everywhere, and the occasional rumors of fighting at Charleston make them restless and very dangerous.

"I am told that some planters are matily getting

True Miness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

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and the state of the same MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 4, 1861.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE " New Year" dawns gloomily. The political horizon is overcast with clouds, and the mutterings of the coming tempest are already distincity audible to the attentive listener. The year 1860 has been full of troubles-that of 1861 will in all human probability furnish a still darker chapter for the history of Europe, and of the human race.

Again, as in 1859, France is threatening Austrin. This time it is no less than the cession of Austria's Venetian Provinces which the French despot exacts as the price of his forbearance.-Austria must sell Venetia, or Italy, in the spring of 261, shall again be the battle-field of contending nations. To give force to his demands, the French Emperor is stirring up revolution in Hungary, whither we may expect to see Garibaldi soon sent, with another army of filibusters to attack Austria in the rear, whilst in the front she is menaced by the combined armies of Louis Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel. The latter is making but slow progress towards the reduction of Gaeta. and none whatever towards the pacification of his late dishonestly acquired dominions. The name of Piedmont is an abomination to the Neapolitans, the rule of Victor Emmanuel a hated despotism against which they are everywhere rising in arms. It is the old story of La Vendee over again. On the one side we have the brave, loyal, but undisciplined people of Southern Italy roshing against the invaders of their country ;on the other side, we see the army of "foreign mercenaries," against whose discipline and numbers, valor, and patriotism are of no avail. Al the well known horrors of the execrable "fusillades" and "noyades" of the first French Revolution are again renewed in Calabria, and amongst the bold peasantry of the Abruzzi; and again, as in the "Reign of Terror," these brutalities are exercised in the holy name of liberty.

With respect to Naples the policy of Louis Mapoleon is, as it is in every other respect, mysterious; it is possible, however, that he is not displeased with the disgraces of Victor Emmanucl, and that a Murat dynasty is the "idea" with which the disinterested chivalrous ruler of France m now possessed. He is too clear-sighted to believe in the possibility of "Italian Unity." or in the fusion into one race of the Piedmontese and the Neapolitans, who mutually hate one another. In the abortive efforts of the Sardisian monarch to establish order in Italy, Louis Napoleon will find excuses for again actively interfering in Italian affairs, and in the preconcilable antagonisms of the North and South, he will discern that "inexorable logic of facts," to which he loves to appeal, and which will justify the establishment of a separate Neapolitan Kingdom under the rule of a descendant of Joachim Murat. This we believe to be the Emperor's

The Pope, humanly speaking, is at the mercy of his enemies. He has nothing left but the words of Christ-" Tu es Petrus," and the everlasting promises of Almighty God. These, to a Cavour, to a Victor Emmanuel, to a Louis Rapoleon, may seem but as a rotten reed, but to the Christian they will give full assurance that the Lord will yet arise, and that His enemies shall be scattered. The " gates of bell shall not prevail," nor the words of the Holy One prove the Toronto Freeman represents as exhorbitant, a vuin and empty lie.

Fresh troubles are brewing in India. Once again revolt is breaking out in the Provinces. whose people are disgusted at the new income tax, and Mutiny is making hideous ravages amongst the troops, both native and European. Whence this proceeds we know not, but it portends no good to British rule in the East.

And on this Continent the imposing fabric of the United States is fast breaking up. Secesmon is now, though it be but for the moment, un fait accomple, and it would be presumptuous to speculate even as to the results upon the moral, social, and political future of North America, of this great, long-talked of, but never really believed in, disruption of the most gigantic Confederation of States, that the world ever witnessed. America, as well as Europe, has her troubles, her fears for 1861; the New World, as well as licly and frequently proclaimed that Mr. George what does the Freeman, what does George if it is forced upon them. It is true that at the Old, appears to be on the brink of revolu- Brown and the "Protestant Reformers" are the Brown, what does the "Protestant Reformer," tien; and all around us, everything seems to "natural allies" of the Catholics of Upper consider just to the Catholics of Lower Canada did not assert that numerical superi- position is unceaniged and unchangeable.

The will be a subject to

been since the dawning of the first day.

Dynasties, States, Nations, seem as it were to be crumbling away: all, and everything, are and is in a state of transition. One institution alone holds her head erect, and strong in the promises of Her Spouse, the Catholic Church, calmly awaits the progress of human events, and the bursting of the storm. She knows that her Divine founder is ever present with her, even in the darkest and gloomiest hour, and that though heaven and earth may pass away, yet His word shall not fail, nor His right hand be withdrawn.

And to him who holds firmly by this hope, the year now entered upon will prove, no matter what it may bring forth, a "Happy Year." He verities, beholds without anxiety the revolutions downfall of the Papacy; we must be prepared for many a trial of our patience, and of our faith; we may expect to see the wicked prosper, the liar held in honor; and we must bear the taunts of our foes with Christian indifference. We may marvel perhaps sometunes at the long suffering and patience of God towards His enemies and the enemies of His Church; but it must be remembered that if God is patient, it is because He is eternal.

When we wrote our article headed " Reciprocity" which appeared in our issue of the 14th ult., we entertained the hope that the Toronto Freeman would reply thereunto in the same spirit as that in which that article was conceived; and that we should be enabled to lay our Upper Canadian contemporary's reply before our Lower Canadian readers, as an argument why the latter should exert themselves to extort from the legislature a full concession of the reasonable demands of the Catholic minority of Upper Canada on the School Question. In this hope we have been disappointed, for our Toronto contemporary either cannot grasp, or else willfully perverts, our meaning.

The drift of our article was this :- That the Catholics of Upper Canada cannot reasonably expect to obtain the desired amendments in their School Laws without the active co-operation of French Canadians; that this co-operation the Catholics of Upper Canada cannot reasonably expect, or rightfully claim so long as they allied themselves, or allowed themselves to be represented as in any manner allied with that political party, which, under the name of "Protestant Reformers" and the leadership of Mr. George Brown, has long distinguished itself by its bitter hostility to everything Catholic, and to everything French Canadian; and that therefore to secure the essentially requisite co-operation of French Canadians on the School Question, it was essentially requisite that the Catholics of Upper Canada should, through their recognized organs of the press, repudiate all sympathy with the policy of the said "Protestant Reformers," and should openly evince their hostility to Mr. George Brown, and to all Mr. George Brown's political friends and supporters, by their votes at the next ensuing general election. In return for the aid to be by them given to the Catholic minority of Upper Canada, French Canadians reasonably insist as the condition, sine qua non, that the former shall not again help to swell the clamor against "French Canadian domination." and shall refrain from giving any support, any countenance, direct or indirect, to any man or any party who or which avows the object of his or its policy to be, the giving a preponderance to Protestant Upper Canada in the legislature, under the pretence of regulating Representation by Population-a measure which, if carried, would not only be fatal to the Catholic interests of Lower Cauada, but would effectually deprive us. of the Eastern section of the Province, of the power of again effectually interfering in behalf of our Western brethren. Our demands, which amount to this-That the Catholics of Upper Canada shall not cut their own throats, and shall not be guilty of political suicide, by putting arms into the hands of their worst enemies-that is to say of George Brown, of the "Protestant Reformers," and of any man who directly or mdirectly gives any somblance even of counten-

That the French Canadians are not only justified in making this stipulation, but that they are bound by duty to themselves, to their country, and to their Church to impose it as the condition, sine qua non, of any future interference on their part with the Upper Canadian School for even George Brown himself would say as Question, must, we think be crident from the much; for the most rabid "Protestant Reformfollowing considerations. That, through their ers" does not profess to advocate any measures in quotes can be taken as reliable, but we should professed organs of the press it has been pub- so far as they are unjust to Catholics. But

bode the approach of troubles, such as have not | Canada; and that at the Toronto Conventionwhereat resolutions Lreathing a spirit of inveterate hostility to Lower Canada, and her pecupar institutions and protesting against her interference with the School Laws of Upper Canada, were passed unanimously, and without a dissentien voice-Catholic delegates, profess. ing to be the representatives of the Catholics of Upper Canada, openly assisted, with the apparent concurrence and approbation of their coreligionists throughout the Western section of the Province. These are facts which cannot be denied, of which the importance and deep signi-This is the hope of every true Catholic; he ficance cannot be exaggerated, but of which the trusts not in men, not in princes, but in the Lord effects upon the French Canadian mind can scarcely be appreciated by any one not familiarly acquainted with the aversion which all bonest French Canadian Catholics most justly entertain towards all whom they may reasonably who has his foot firmly planted upon the eternal suspect of hostile designs upon their glorious and ardently cherished nationality. The policy of which time brings forth. We must be prepared the Freeman should therefore be to eradicate to hear the premature songs of triumph with from the French Canadian mind the impression which our enemies expect this year to hail the | that his friends are favorably inclined towards George Brown.

Instead, however, of admitting the facts, and recognising the apathy of French Canadians towards Upper Canadian interests as the inevitable consequence of those facts, the Toronto Freeman of the 27th ult., assails our logic in that we have attributed to the entire Catholic body, the acts of a "few," of some one or two silly individuals, without weight or influence in the Upper Canadian Catholic community. Thus the Freeman says :-

" Because a few Catholics of Upper Canada allied themselves with the "Clear Grits" as a forlorn hope All the Catholics and their innocent children must be sacrificed for that sin! Good! A few in a city revolt; therefore, all the inhabitants must be killed, their city destroyed, and not even their children

But it we have erred in this matter, to whom is the fault attributable? To the Toronto Freeman, himself, we reply; to the Freeman who, professing to be the organ, and exponent of the sentiments of the Catholics of Upper Canada, was the warmest advocate of the Clear Grit alhance, and the most strenuous champion of the principle by us assailed, that Mr. George Brown and the Protestant Reformers were the "natural allies" of the Catholics of Upper Canada. If we have erred, it is merely because we too ready credited the pretensions of the Freeman to be fair representative of those in whose name he addressed the public. Had the Freeman told us at first, as he virtually does at last, that the partizans of the Brown alliance were but a paltry " few" who by no means adequately represented the Catholic body-had he warned us that he spoke, not in the name of the Catholic hody, but merely in the name of two or three individuals, we should have attached no importance whatever to the Freeman's sayings, but should have treated them with the contempt with which, according to the Freeman's own showing, they deserved to have been treated. Henceforward we shall be more prudent; and warned by the Freeman himself of our previous error, we shall not again commit the blunder of accepting the Toronto Freeman as in any sense, the exponent of the political views of the intelligent and respectable Catholics of Upper Canada.

So too with the Toronto Convention. The Catholics who thereat assisted did so as delegates from the entire Catholic community; they protessed to be the representatives of the entire Catholic body, and we took them at their word. We learn now, and with much pleasure, that they were in no sense such representatives and had no more a right to speak or act in the name of the Catholics of Upper Canada than had the Toronto Freeman in his strenuous advocacy of the "Clear Grit" alliance, and in his reiterated laudations of Mr. George Brown and the "Protestant Reformers" as the "natural allies" of Catholics.

In short, of two things, one, either the Toronto Freeman was, or he was not the organ, or exponent of the sentiments of the Catholics of Upper Canada, when he advocated an alliance with the " Protestant Reformers," endorsed their policy, and declared them to be "our natural allies." If he was, then were we perfectly justified in attributing the opinions of the Toronto Freeman to the general body of Catholics in Upper Canada; if he was not, and since he professed himself to be the exponent of the political views of that body, then are we justified in treating him as a mere pretender, and as therefore one not entitled to our respectful consideration. For this reason we might well be excused if ance to George Brown and his rabid No-Popery we took no notice of his vague protest against " Clear Gritism" couched in the following terms: "In the name of the Catholics of Upper Canada. we do protest against the sayings and doings of that convention, as far as they are contrary to the real

This is not the language of an honest man,

and just interests of Lower and Upper Oanadian Oa-

This is what we want to know, and what we of ority in representation which, from its popu-Lower Canada must know before we again interfere in behalf of those who have already plainly told us to mind our own business, and French Canadian domination just; is it just that to support, or encourage, any man who, by maintaining a political connection with Geo. Brown, approves himself the political friend of the enemy, and therefore himself the emeny, of the Catholics of Lower Canada, and of those in whose name the Toronto Freeman professed to speak, when in a recent article, he proclaimsed " THE TIE SEVERED" betwirt the Catholics of Upper Canada and George Brown? These are the questions to which we demand clear, explicit, unambiguous answers.

HEAR BOTH SIDES.

(Translated from the Minerve of the 39th ult.) " The Brantford Courier, a Ministerial paper of Upper Canada, takes it upon itself to assert that the Ministry are in favor of Representation by Population; that they are waiting for a favorable opportunity in order to impose this measure

upon both sections of the Providce. "We, for one, give a formal denial to this assertion. Never will we assent to any compromise upon a principle so intimately connected with the existence of our nationality, of our religion, and of all that still remains to us of the inbe, and shall be undoubtedly the programme of of all Lower Canadians, whatever may be their religion or their origin. All who should sacrifice one iota of this programme would thereby be cause of Lower Canada, and false to their coun-

from a people who are indebted to us for their prosperity and their progress; our rights are unquestionable and imprescriptible. We will mainsailants. Once for all, either Equality of Representation for both Provinces, or dissolution pure et simple of the Union.

"But it is not true that the Ministry are in But to maintain the Union, Mr. McDonald is let it be brought on." perfectly aware that justice must be rendered to | Can it be possible that "Representation by and will ever be intractable."

As it is our invariable custom to render impartial justice to all, and always to give both sides of a story, we feel ourselves bound in duty, after our remarks of the 28th ult., to publish the above a measure which would draw upon its advocates licy attributed to the Ministry by their Upper sound Catholic, and Canadian patriot! We Conadian organ, the Brantford Courier. This know not what to think; we know not how to cotemporary a firm determination, on the part of lings of the Ministerial Pilot. the Minerve and of its patrons, to oppose by The only solution of the difficulty that preevery means at their command any invasion upon the legitimate right of Lower Canada to an amount of Representation equal to that of the Western section of the Province, so long as a Legislative Union exists between them. This is all we ask; but, with less than this, no Catholic, no friend of Lower Canada, should be content. Let the Clear-Grits, and Protestant Reformers, of the West rave as they will; we, strong in our rights, strong in the justice of our cause, and strongest of all in our union, may well despise their threats. They are, and we have long known them to be, our enemies; therefore. we fear them not, for we fear only our false friends. From the latter, from our friends, our litany runs, " Good Lord, deliver us." We can protect ourselves from our enemies.

Only this would we add-that we trust that the hold and determined attitude of our Canadian Statesmen, at the next ensuing, and all subsequent sessions of Parliament, may justify the brave words of the Minerec. If upon this question of Representation by Population the Ministry will for once approve themselves men not to be daunted by threats, every true Catholie should be prepared to do them justice by giving to them his sopport at the bustings.

On the other hand, the Montreal Pilot, also a Ministernal paper, in its assue of the 29th ult. ed by the Minerve. This discord betwise the science consent to have it an upon question. organs would seem to indicate that, on the ailimportant, and to Catholie Lower Canada, vital tura, to this subject, because it is a subject which question of "Representation by Population," very different views exist, as between the French and English portions of the present Ministry .--The Pilot says:

" Without pretending to know what are the intentions of Ministers, or what is their policy in regard to the Upper Canada cry for Representation by Population, we think the suggestions of the True Witness of yesterday, on the subject, very unwise and very injudicious .-We do not know how far the authorities it be sorry if Ministers were to shirk the question, or be unprepared to take action upon it, the time of the Union of the Provinces, Lower

lation, it might have been entitled to. But because this on its part was not done, it does not follow that the sister Province, if she thinks that she is wronged, should not seek treated our good offices with something worse by every justifiable means to have these than mere ingratitude. Is Representation by wrongs put right. Should the census of 1861 Population just, as towards the Catholic interest show that Upper Canada in respect of popuof Lower Canada? Is the outery against lation is far in advance of Lower, and should the "superior- race," as our contemporary inferentially terms them, s ek to be represented the Catholics of Upper Canada should continue in the Legislature in proportion, we do not conceive the demand an unreasonable one-at any rate one that the Ministry should shun to meet. Nor do we think that any injustice or detriment to Lower Canada could be caused thereby, should the principle be recognised, and the demand conceded. So far as spiritual matters are concerned, it was but the other day that the Premier of Upper Canada admitted that the rights of the Roman Catholic Church, as set down when Canada was ceded to England, had to be maintained. That Church enjoys its revenues; is guaranteed the full and free exercise of its religious rites and ceremonies,-and all this it is likely to hold in perpetuity: At any rate no enactment of the Provincial Legislature can over-ride the solemn League and Covenant so long entered into; and the most bigotted or timorous Roman Catholic has nothing whatever to dread on this head. With regard to other religious denominations, Church and State, have long been separated: members of Parliament are not very fond of embarking in discussions odeum theoligicum: and Christians, whether orthodox or sectarian, have nothing whatever to fear from Representation by Population being carried. Nor in seenlar affairs do we think any apprehension need be entertained. Neither Upper nor Lower Canada heritance transmitted to us by our forefathers, are likely to eat up each other. People are Either Equality of Represeduation for both Pro- more clear-sighted and clear-headed than they vinces, or dissolution of the Union. This should used to be; and it is found the hest policy to work as far as possible with, rather than against our neighbors. When Mr. Brown made this measure a plank in his platform, the working of it was to be guarded by checks and guarantees. traitors to the cause of justice-traitors to the If, when the Census is taken, the Ministry are satisfied that the measure is a necessary one, why should not they take the same precautions, "We are sick of these threats proceeding and see that in no shape shall the material interests of Lower Canada suffer? It is nofair, we think, to anticipate their policy; and altogether unjust to condemn them, or even sustain them in spite of all the efforts of their as- pect them, before it is announced. The True Witness may depend upon it. Lower Canada will not be lost sight of, nor its contentment and prosperity jeopardised in any shape or form, whatever comes of Representation by Populafavor of Representation by Population. The tion. But the advocates of the measure are Attorney-General for Canada West has energe- unquestionably entitled to a hearing; and if the tically declared himself in favor of the Union .- | Ministry are in favor of it, with modifications,

Lower Canadians. On that question we are, Population" is openly countenanced by the Upner Canadian section of the Ministry, as a measure calculated to gain votes for Ministers in Upper Canada-bet openly discountenanced by the Lower Canadian section of the Cabinet, as formal and quasi-official repudiation of the po- and abettors, the scoru, and execuation of every duty we perform with the more pleasure because harmonise the semi-official notes of the Ministewe recognise in the prompt action of our French real Minerve with the equally anthoritative warb-

sents itself is this. That on the question of Representation by Population there is disunion in the Ministerial camp itself; that the French Canadian portion of the ministry are opposed and the English portion of that body is favorable to the measure, and that consequently we must expect to see it treated as an open question. But for the ministry, or the French portion thereof, to leave this question "open" is to abandon the principle upon which alone the actual system can be successfully defended. It is not as a measure of detail but as a measure of principle that we oppose Upper Canadian claim for Representation by Population, and upon the principle involved in the axiom that no one can urge, in his behalf, a principle which, however true in the abstract, he has violated, or allowed to be violated in his own behalf. Now the Upper Canadians have for years allowed the principle of Representation by Population to be riolated in their own behalf, and therefore cannot now be permitted to urge it when its application might be favorable to their pretensions. If therefore the French Canadian Ministers have screed to leave the question an open one in their Cabinet, they must have ahandoned a principle, for if they were prepared to maintain that Representation by Population was unjust towards Lower Canada and therefore, as is all inspeaks in a very different strain from that adopt- justice rachem per so, they could not in con-

We have returned, and will often again remore than may other, concerns the Catholic interests of Lower Canada. The Pilot and other servile members of the press may deplore our indiscreet zeal, but this shall not detecus from our duty or from doing our hest to put the Catholic public on their goard against the danger which evidently menaces the laws, the language, the Religion, and all that constitutes the distinctive nationality of Lower Canada. This is no time for silence; Representation by Population is a question which too nearly affects us to be treated with indifference. Our opinion as to the duty of Lower Canadians to refuse, to entertain es+a for a moment, the degrading proThough, as the Pilot well knows, we abhor Orangeism and all its maxims; yet, upon this occasion would we horrow, and would we urge all French Catholics to borrow, one line from the Blood-stained annals even of Orangeism " No SURRENDER;" this, and what therein is involved, is our reply to the Pilot and those who inspire its insidious championship of Representation by Population. Equality of Representation, or Repeal of the Union, pure et simple, and No Surrender.

"GONE AND BEEN AND DONE IT."

No bullying of the Montreal True Witness can induce us to give him any more information concerning our assertion, that "a certain editor has for a consideration, surrendered up all control over the editorial portion of the journal which he ostensibly conducts."- Toronto Freeman.

Our compliance with the demand of the True Wilness for an explanation, would bring up facts and names too sacred and respectable for the arena of journal disputation. Moreover the editor of the True Wilness would not, in the end, be quite pleased with the issue. - lb.

In the whole range of newspaper editorship

we do not remember to have met with a more

the foregoing extracts from the Toronto Freeman. The editor of the Freeman professing to be a gentleman a christian and a Catholic and withal "a most amiable man !" has made a specific charge against one of two Catholic editors, and the editor of the TRUE WITNESS as one of those editors demands an explanation. The charge is a grave one and sorely affecting the character of the accused party, in as much as if it is true, it must deprive him henceforth of the confidence of his readers, and must materially injure his subscription list. His character and purse are at stake. No wonder then that the editor of the TRUE WITNESS as one of the two parties concerned demands an explanation The editor of the Freeman may deem it a thing of little consequence to be deprived of one's character for honesty and honor; but he must excuse others of more sensitive and tena direct refusal to give up his authorities .-"No bullying of the Montreal True Witness can induce us to give bim any more information;" in other words, no consideration, not even the most just and earnest demands, can induce the accuser to act as a gentleman and a man of honor. He has most foully aspersed Mr. Clerk's character for honesty, (for after his admission, be can no longer have the miserable subterfuge of denying that the editor of the TRUE WITNESS was meant in his accusation); he has accused him of being bought editorially for a consideration; he affirms that he has the most sacred vouchers for its truth, and when called upon for his authorities, be meets the demand with a direct refusal.feel proud of the man who has courage enough to face the execration and contempt of all bonest men by such mean and disgusting conduct. We have been always taught to look upon the midnight assassin, striking in the dark, and from behind, as the palfriest and most execrable of efforts to make it disappear." villains; and the moral assassin who strikes under cover of names "too sacred and respectable," WHAT IS HE? But not content with stabbing Mr. Clerk, the editor of the Freeman must needs assail the character of men whose names are " too sacred and respectable for the arena of journal disputation." " Mr. Člerk, you are a rogue, and you are bought by rogues whom we know, but won't tell, because they are too sacred and respectable to mention." Truly the too / sacred and respectable rogues are obliged to the Freeman for his kind consideration in not exposing their fraud to the public. They feel obliged to him for his consideration for their cloth, and will not fail to remember it. It is a remark of moralists that, when a Catholic commits a crime, he does so in earnest. He is the most dishonest of thieres-the most unscrupulous of robbers - the bloodiest robber-the most foul-mouthed of columniators; and it would appear that, when a Catholic editor forgets the restraints of civilized society and the dictates of conscience, he outstrips all others in meanness and dishonor. It would appear as though by none but a Catholic editor could so flagrant an act of foul dealing have been perpetrated. -In the whole range of Protestant editorship we defy there to be found an exumple of such utter contempt of all decener and honeur. But let not the Freeman's edifor think for a moment that he can thus violate the laws of honor and morality with impunity. If he would not be branded by all honest men us a liar and the basest of calumniators, let him produce his authorities although they be so sacred and respectable, and if there be any blame attached to their being placed in the witness box, let it be borne by the editor of the Freeman, who to save himself from contempt as a foul slanderer, seeks to shield himself under the shadow of their wings. One thing we are certain of; if there he any sacred and respectable names attached to this affair as authorities, they will be too conscientions and too honorable to allow the Freeman to conceal their names; and

SACERDOS.

[As the matter above referred to is now in competent hands, we wish to say no more about it until it shall have been thoroughly sifted and adjudicated upon. Conscious of our own honor and integrity, and of the mendacity of the charges insinuated against us, we calmly await the result, and are content to keep silent until that resuit be before the public, whom the Freeman and Taue Witness severally address .- ED. T. w.]

if they be attached to it as aiders and abettors,

the somer the sacred and respectable are un-

closked the better.

HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF KINGSTON. -We are happy to have it in our power to give some information respecting this illustrious member of the Canadian Hierarchy, to his numerous friends in this country. His Lordship writes from Paris under date of the 6th ult. He describes his reception in Ireland, and Dublin especially as having been most warm; from the Venerable Archbishop of Dublin and other Irish Prelates, Mgr. Horan met a most cordial welcome, as was also the case at London from His Lordship the Bishop of Southwark, his ancient College comrade at Quebec.

At Paris Mgr. Horan was visited by His Eminence the Cardinal-Archbishop of that city, from whom he received also marked attention, important as showing the high esteem in which the Canadian Episcopate is held in the Old World. On the 7th His Lordship proposed starting for Marseilles, whence he would take his passage for Rome, where he expected to arrive about the 12th or 13th of last month. We are sure that the prayers of his faithful diocesans and of the Catholic citizens of Kingston especially, will be flagrant instance of dishonorable, disgraceful offered up for the prosperous voyage and safe and unmanly conduct than that contained in return of their beloved Bishop.

> We translate from the Courrier du Canada the following unportant remarks, which we present to our reader, exhorting them to comply strictly with the recommendations which are made to them, and this in the interest of this section of the Provice :-

"We have already established, few weeks ago, the political and social importance of a correct Census, and the injurious consequences of an incorrect one. All the papers of Canada have spoken in the same sense, and these repeated counsels of the press will, we hope, bear their fruit. A great duty, is incumbent upon all; on the commissioners who must bring the greatest vigilance to the performance of their duty, and take, with the most scrupulous exactness, the derer consciences if they differ with him. And declarations required by the law; on the heads how is this demand for an explanation met? By of families, who are bound to make these declarations with the greatest sincerity. It is not sufficient to make truthful declarations, truth must be spoken fully and entirely. Let not the people, under frivolous pretexts, or labouring under imaginary fears, relapse in the same blunders and faults which marked the Census for 1857. How many, by the fear of a conscription to fall on their children, or of a land-tax, made mexact and uncomplete declarations! Vain fears which has cost us very dear for the last ten years.

"Let us examine the division of the public funds of the Educational department, and we shall see how injurious to Lower Canada has been the uncomplete Census of 1851, and what a large share of these school funds have fallen to Truly the Toronto Freeman is a credit to his the lot of Upper Canada, in consequence of Toronto patrons; they have every reason to full, if not exaggerated declarations by the people of Upper Canada.

"It is quite useless to add that the fear of conscription or of a land-tax is altogether groundless. If this fear still exists, it is the duty of all good citizens to use their utmost

To these remarks of our esteemed cotempo. rary it would be almost superfluous to add comments of our own: but we would remind our readers in Lower Canada that the greatest danger which menaces their civil and religious liberties, their Church and their Schools proceeds from the agitation now on foot in Upper Canada for Representation by Population. This agitation is based upon the assumption that the population of Upper Canada is greatly in excess of that of the Eastern section of the Province, and it will be one great object of the "Clear Grits" to confirm this assertion by the statistics to be furnished by the coming Census. The consideration of this simple fact should convince every Lower Cancdian that it is his interest as well as his duty to make full and truthful answers to any question that may be addressed to him by the Census Commissioners. How fears so foolish so unfounded as those alluded to by the Courrier du Canada, can have obtained a hold of any portion of our population is indeed a marvel, and says but little for the spread of education amongst them, or for their intelligence. We have already received several and pressing communications upon this subject, orging upon us the duty of arousing public attention to the grave consequences to the future of Lower Canada, if false or uncomplete returns be made, and we see not how we could better comply with the invitations sent to us by several correspondents than by presenting them with the powerful arguments contained in the above given extract from our Quebec cotemporary. This is the sum of our advice to every good man and honest citizen .-To the Census Commissioners, give full, clear and truthful answers to all questions put to you. As you will answer to God and to your country, tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but

QUEBEC MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS .- Mr. Jos. Pope has been elected Mayor of Quebec for the

Mr. Workman has been unanimously re-clevted Mayor of Ottawa.

THE PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT. - The Canada Gazetic of Saturday contains a Proclamation further pro-rogulog the meeting of the Legislature until the 6th proximo, but not for dispatch of business. Parliament will not meet, we understand, until the last The Hon. Mr. Drummend, we understand, cetsiued week of Pebruary.

ASSOCIATION OF THE ERECTION OF A MO-NUMBERT TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE BISHOP LARTIQUE.

In order to obviate any misapprehensions that may have arisen as to the terms of subscriptions to this Association, we have been requested to state that the sum of One Dollar is the only amount that will be received from any person desiring to contribute towards its funds. The following is a list of the additional subscribers since our last:-

The Hon L T Drummond Miss M Colman Widow Cronyn, London, C W Miss Eliza Cronyn do Rev J O Chicoine, cure of St Thomas Widow Frs Dagennia, Sault-au-Recollet Frs McKey, Esq Mr Paschal Clavel Noviciate of the Sisters of Jesus - Mary Dr A Dagensis Rev G Murchessault, oure of St Rosalie (diocess

St Hyacinthe) Rev M Michon, cure of Roxton Rev P Hevey, cure, St Jean Baptiste do M Jude Valois, St Scholastique Rev Ph Lefrancois, Asylum of Notre Dame, Point

Levi (diocese of Quebec) Mr N Bourassa, Artist Rev J Dagenais, cure of St Edward Rev J O Remillard, curate do Widow Forbes, St Genevieve Dr C B de Grosbois, Chambly Mrs O B de Grosbois Mr Alp Allard Mr. Ohrs Allard do do Miss Allard Miss Alphousine Allard Miss de Grosbois Miss Georgina de Grosbois do Rev T Brassard, cure of Vandrouil Widow Brassard Rev A Lubelle, cure of S: Antoine Abbe His Hon O F Prieur, Mayor of S: Zotique Mrs O F Prieur J Hurteau Bag, N P Longueui! Mrs J Hurteau Mr J B Laplante, Prop of L'Ordre His Hon M Dorval, Mayor of St Jacques a l'Achi-

Solomon Belanger, Esq Rev M Chiese, care of Si Hanveur -Gohenski Esq N P do Rev E Desmarais, cure of St Adele La Marchand, Baq Mr C Marchand Miss Emms Marchand J M Valois, Beq Point Claire Anl Guimont, Hog St Constant J B Defoy, Esq N P đo J O Parent, Esq do

A Lady We have been requested to observe that subscriptions are not confined merely to the Diocess of Queliec, but are opened to all Catholics throughout he Province.

Christmasta Tonoxto. - The following melancholy picture is from the Toronto Lender of Wednesday

morning:-The streets last night were extremely noisy, not altogether we regret to say, with the glad shouts of youth and innocence, but with the hideous yells of the inebriate and the vicious. Rowdvism, in fact, appeared rampant for the nonce, and seriously interfered with the enjoyment of sober quite-loving people. As a natural consequence of such a state of things, several fights occurred. One broke out in Duke street, and resulted in many discolored optics, broken noses and sanguinary visages. On Youge street, at about seven o'clock, a disgraceful scene took place. Mr. Robinson, who keeps a barber's shop near Queen street, was attacked and severely beaten, because he had dared to remonstrate with some scamus who had collected in front of his premises and were acting in a boisterous manner. The pelice in both cases heard nothing, of course, until all was over, and no acrests

The above, coming as it does from a Protestant source, may be taken as a valuable contribution to the already large mass of accumulated facts which tend to throw light upon the comparative morality of Protestant and Catholic communities. Of the former, the population of Toronto may be taken as a fair average type, whilst of the latter, or Catholic communities, the cities of Montreal and Quehec are not bad representatives. There are, no doubt, a good many Catholics in Toronto, but the vast majority of its population is thoroughly Protestant; and so, if at Quebec and Montreal there is a considerable admixture of the Protestant element in the population, the Catholic element largely predominates.

Such being the relative religious conditions of the populations of the chief cities of Upper and Lower Canada respectively, what we would ask is their comparative moral aspect. That of the Catholie cities of the Province may be estimated from the fact that neither in their secular nor in their religious press, that neither in the columns of their Catholic nor Protestant journals do we find any complaints of unusual rioting and debauchery, at the sacred festival of Christmas. whilst by the confessions of the Protestant press of Protestant Toronto, the streets of that city presented, on the solemn occasion above alluded to, an appearance as if all hell had been let loose, and the fiends were celebrating the triumph of their leader. Such we say, is the aspect presented by a Protestant population professedly celebrating the great mystery of their Redemption in the Incurnation of the Son of God.

THE SPECIAL TAX. - We were in error in supposing that tenants furfeit their right of voting at the minnicipal Election, from the non-payment of the assessed taxes due on the premises occupied by Com It is the proprietor, not the tenant, who forfeits his vo te under the circumstances .- Herald.

MASSLAUGHTER CARS AT STR. ROSALIE.-The jury who sat on the body of Joseptha Thereau dile Champague, at Ste. Roselie, after examining several witnesses, returned a verifict that "the deceased came to her death by reason of alcoholic liquer muliciously administered to her by Augustin Savary, Patrice Laliborte, and Joseph Lajeunessa." Thotestimony went to prove that the two hast named, both but chers, residing is St. Hyncinthe, went to the house of the first named, the husband of the deceased, with their wives, to help him to slaughter two pigs, and that they drank a quantity of liquor, and gave so much to deceased as to make her so intoxicated as to lose consciousness; that in that state she went to bed, and continued unconsecous until she died. The husband charged the offence on the two other men; on the other hand it was testified that Savary expressed a wish that his wife would die. One of the accused, Lalibrite, paid the deceased and her husband an annuity of one hundred france per ennum each, during their lifetime, and the death of the former of course released him from the payment of that portion of the annuity which appertained to her. The three parties accused are committed for trial, and are now in the Montreal gaol .-

Arson Care at Sr. Scholastique .- On the evening of the 11th November last, between 8 and 9 o'clock, i don on Sunday, it is supposed of hydrophobia. It 18 the house and store of Oscar Birsolo, at St. Scholastique, insured for \$9 100 at the Royal Insurance Company, were consumed by fire. In the usual course, Barsalo forwarded his application to the Company to obtain payment. The company it seems, having reason to suspect foul play and that the fire was the work of an incendiary, officially demanded an investigation by the Coroner of the district of Terrebonne. The inquiry was accordingly made by the Ceroner, and occupied the better part of two weeks. A very large number of witnesses were examined, and the investigation has resulted in the full commitment of the said Oscar Barsalo, Antoine Barsalo, his father, and Joseph Durocher, clerk to the former, for the crime of arson; Oscar Barsalo as principal in the first degree, and the two others as principals in the second degree. Autoine Bursalo also stands committed for burning his own barn on the night of the 18th November, and Oscar Barsalo as accessory to of the 66th regiment. that crime. The latter barn was not insured.

We published yesterday the account of a serious stabbing case which occurred at an early hour on Christmas morning, near the Nelson Monument at the same time remarking the strange circumstance; that the Chief of Police had not communicated with the Police Magistrate, Mr. Courso', on the subject, Accordingly, at half-past nine o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Coursel, considering that the publicity which the matter had acquired demanded such a course, although he had recived no official intimation from the Police repaired to the bouse of the wounded man Paul Tremoule, in company with Mr. C. M Delisle, Clerk to the Inspector and Superintendent of Police. The latter gentleman proceeded to take the deposition of Tremoule as he lay in bed, apparently in great suffering. The revelations which he made, which are subjoined below, caused Mr. Coursol to dispatch Chief Constable McLaughlin and Constable Simurd in search of the men, Archambault and Page, whom they forthwith arrested and brough; to Tremoule's bed side. The latter immediately idea tified them as the two men who had assaulted him on the night in question. The necessity of the prompt action of Mr. Coursel may be illustrated from the fact that Archambault, at the moment of his arrest, said to Constable Simard, "If you had only waited a day longer, I would have been off safe."

Paul Tremonle, the wounded man is only is on 19 years of age, and bears a most excellent charact-It appears that he has been hitherto supporting a widowed mother and two sisters, who have no other dependance. The clothes woren by the unfortunate man at the time, which were brought to the police office, were deeply saturated with blood, and the rent caused by the knife was perceptible. Mad. Corbeil, her son, and some other witnesses, have been examined .- Montreal Herald.

A correspondent of the Orange Herald, with an unaccountable degree of ignorance, asserts that not one Orangeman is appointed Census Commissioner for Hoper Canada, while all for Lower Canada, for a similar purpose, are Roman Catholics. We know nothing about the appointments in Upper Counda, and believe the public here dont care a straw whether the Census Commissioners are Orangemen or not. The people simply ask an enumeration prepared with fidelity and ability-vothing more. But School, with regard to Lower Canada the assertion is a grass perversion of facts and truth. The correspondent of the Herald observes: "With such appointments it can readily be imagined how representation by population will fare, if that measure is to be acted on according to the Census of 1861." With us in Lower Canada we never think of degrading a Provincial measure into one of more partizanship. In Lower Canada the Census Commissioners embrace every shade of politics and religion, and the people here have a more correct view of what the public have a right to expect from these gentlemen, than to throw discredit on their ingrity, than to spread a suspicion, that because s man is a rogue or a moderate, a ministerialist or oppositionist, a Protestant or a Roman Catholic, he will not discharge his du y with integrity. A correct and comprehensive census, is infinitely more importance to the country, than the dreams of theorists, or the hobbies of political adventurers. It is a sorrowful proof of the blightening influences of partizanship in Western Canada, that it defiles every public measure, with its filthy touch, which emanates from opponents, and points unmistakeably, to a most unhealthy state of public opinion in the Western section of Canada. Amogst those who range themselves under the Opposition banner, and it is most discreditable that any can be found to cast discredit on a class of men, whom Government has selected as Census Commissioners, on account of their efficiency and irrespective of political or religious bias, without an atom of proof, or even plausible conjecture, beyond the illiberal inspirations of the author's narrow prejudices, that they will discharge their duties, otherwise than honeatly and efficiently .- Sherbrooke Leader.

Mr. Woods, the special correspondent who accompanied the Prince of Wales on his American tour. publishes a letter on the desertions from the navy, in which he says: "I know that while at Prince Edwards Island, at 12 o'clock in the middle of the day, some men of the Ariadne coolly took their bundles, threw them into the digny, and began to row away from the shore. They were seen and the hoats from the rest of the squadron manned in pursuit. There was a spirited chase, but the deserters still kept their lead, gained the shore first, plunged into a wood and disuppeared. I was told by an officer be was confideut from what he afterwards heard among the men that many of the sailors sent in pursuit could have found the deserters at once, but that they sympathised too much with them, and would rather have undergone punishment themselves than arrest them .-Another officer of the Royal squadron told me that one of the party sent in pursuit himself managed to desert and join the others in the wood. He also informed me that the men were fired at by the sentries as they rowed ashore but that they only rowed the faster and spomed inclined to risk anything to run away. I did not hear, nor did I ask as to the desertions on tompi of the Piving Pish, but I was told when the vessel lay of either Quebec or Montreal a man who could not swom a stroke tried to desert by the desperate expedient of jumping overboard into the rapid current of the St. Lawrence. He took a grating with him to help him ashore, but in his struggles and confusion parted from it, and was instantly corried away by therapid stream and drown-" Some of these facts I know of my own knowledge; the others were told to me by officers of the royal aquadron, in whose presence they occurred, and whose statements I implicitly believe are to be depended on. I know, also that the private reason why the ships were not allowed to go to New York was that if they went mere sufficient men would not be left in the vessel to bring them home; that nothing in fact, could prevent their deserting, the ugh I know the utmost vigilance was always exercised to check it in all the ships, but in vam."

The Woodstock Times states that the Treasurer of the Municipality of Woodstock has received peremptory orders to pay over to the Government the amount due on account of the Municipal Loan Pund Hitherto the Government had contented itself with strongly worded circulars, but now the compulsory rate, Montreal has to submit to, will be imposed.

Fungaaries. - The British Whig thus "settles" the Federation question: —"The above is taken from the London Countdian News, and is evidently a feeler. Now we can assure the writer and the English publie that Upper Canada on no account will consent to be federated with the half dead and alive provinces below-Lower Canada is quite dose enough for her. If any federation be ever formed, it can only be done by buying over the French Canadians, and, if we mistake not. Jean Baptiste: is too wide awake to his awa interests to be bought very easily."

A young man named Henry Wilkins died in Lonthought, says the Prototype, that he must have caught the infection from some of the skins in which he was engaged tunning, by the poison working into his hand where it was cut; the animal from which the skin was taken having it is supposed, at one time been bitten by a rabid dog.

Died,

In this city, on the 2nd inst, Catherine Darraugh, aged 22 years and 10 months, the beloved wife of

John McCready, Esq., of this city. At Quebec, on the 29th alt., after a long and painful illnes, Cathorine Toner, reliet of the late Mr. Rafferty, aged 60 years.

At Quebec, on the 24th ult., of consumption, after a long and painful illness, Color-Sergeant John Lane, Clerk of the Quarter-Master General's Department, aged 29 years, a native of Quebec, and formerly

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Flour-We receat former nominal quotations; No. 1 Superfine, \$5,15 to 5,20; Fancy, £5,40 to \$5,50; Extra, \$6:0 \$6,20; Superfine Extra \$6,50 to \$7, Bag Flour-We quote \$2,70 to \$2,80, with recent

sales at latter figures.
Wheat-\$1,10 has been asked for a choice lot of U. C. Spring; there have been sales at \$1,04 to

Tullow--Considerable quantities arriving on ma-"tacturers' account; the last sale we hear of was at loge; the is the asking price

Ashes-Dull, and latest ales indicate a decline; First Pots, \$5,35; Inferiors, \$5,40. The inspection for week ending 29th instant, was -1'ots, 232 barrela: Pearls 15 barrels.

Provisions - Prices nominal; Mess Pork \$17 to

Butter-Liferior Store-packed, 12 to 13c; Good Dairy would readily bring 15 to 1ste. Oheese-As before ; 9 to 10c for fair to good ; 11e

Dressed Hogs -- Ramic of price continues at \$5,621 to \$6,50. hatin heavy weights have been sold at \$6

Oatmest- Variable; we hear of a recent sale at \$3,05 per barrel; and latest transac ion was a quantity in sects at \$2 per quieter. - Manireal Witness.

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY

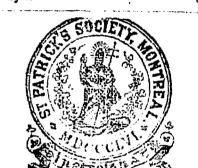
No. 19 COTH STREET, MONTREL. THE most COMPLETE COMMERCIAL EDUCA-TION, in both FRENCH and ENGLISH, is imparted

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Five a clock - the other Regulations as usual. We hope the parents will appreciate the efforts we are making to form an Institution emigently National and Catholic. For particulars apply to the Principal at the

U. H. ARCHAMBEAULT, Principal,

No. 19, Cote Street, Montreal.



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the St. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will take place at the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING, the 7th inst., on which occasion an Essay will be read. Subject " Music of Ireland;" also a Shakesperian Recitation by Members of the Society.

The Chair will be taken at Right o'clock pre-

A large attendance is requested

By Order,

WM. BOOTH, Rec. Sec.

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And interesting and minusing Slides, Views, Groups &c. Price of Sterioscopies from 50 cents; Views from a Dollar a Doxen. No Gift more pleasing for Christmas could be propered than a Storeoshope could be procured than a Stereescope with a variety of beautiful Views.

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Mathematical Instruments, in handsome boxes;-Boxes of Colors, Pen Knives and many other neat and useful articles suitable for Christmas Gifts, GRAHAM & MUIR,

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A CASE, containing One Dozen of Assorted WINES and SPIRITS, all of the best quality, will be delivered free, within the City limits, for FIVE DOLLARS.

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EVENING SCHOOL.

A. KEEGAN'S EVENING SCHOOL for Young Men is now OPEN in the Male School attached to the St. Ann's Church, GriEntown. Terms moderate. Hours of attendance, from SEVEN to NINE o'elock.

ERINA SNOW SHOE CLUB.



THE MEMBERS of the above Club will MEET at the Corner of Dorchester and DeBleury Streets, on the EVENINGS of TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS at Half-past SHVEN sharp. By Order.

JOHN COX, Sec.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 11 .- Marshal Vaillant lately said to an old Minister of Louis Philippe,-" The Emperor know- his strength, well enough; he knows the absurdity of his position as the privileged patron of foreign constitutions; he has been struck with the precedent of the King of Naples having to expiate faults which he did not commit, and he does not want Napoleon IV. to suffer in like manner. He knows the weakness of the future Regent, and believed that if a liberal system is compatible with the Napoleonic idea, the author of the coup of the 2nd of December is the only man who can assimilate the two things. He means to try." That he wants to try I do not doubt; that he will be successful, or even consistent in his endeavour, it would be childish to anticipate. His determination to give the Chambers more authority is chiefly due to his wish to have their help in settling the Italian question, "no matter how." The Chevalier Nigra wrote jesterday to M. Balloz, " We are anyhow of some use to you, for it was through us that you got the decree of the 24th of November." To which the able editor of the Revue des Deux Mondes answered-" Don't flatter yourself; these decrees are more threatening to you than promising to us." Napoleon does not want Italian unity, but he dares not ostensibly appose the movement-for there is nobody more rash and less brave, more obstinate and less firm-he will wait till public opinion pronounces against the Piedmontese, and then be will take advantage of this opinion, to renew the tragedy that has been often proclaimed to be ended for good. A note has been sent to St. Petersburg to propose a return to the basis of Villafranca maintaining, however, the results of Solferino, that is, the exclusion of the Austrians from Milau. The presence of General Catrofiano at Paris, the reception he has received, the autograph letter which has been sent to him, the strange compliment which Francis II. sem by him to the known good-faith of Napoleon III., lead me to expect a new act of the drama, the first scene of which will be the occupation of Gaeta by a French battalion till Europe has deidea of the Emperor is to plant the Bounpartist ! system on the Continent. This is his one plan, and war with England is one of its accessary conditions. M. de Persigny will never be able to maintain the friendly relations between the two countries; in a month he will have quarretled with his august but strange friend. The reports which he has received from the Prefects about the elections have not been favourable .-Most have replied that they could not guarantee the triumphs of the Government condidates. Theirs would centainly be efected in Normandy if he stood, Falloux in Aujou, Montalembers in Brittany, and Dufaure in Paris; but the tast named will not stand. Hence, the Council of Ministers has decided against the dissolution of the Legislative Body, but the Emperor does not dislike it, public opinion demands it, and will get it. But the later we get it, the more independence we shall secure. The Emperor, more occapied with his pleasures than his troubles, proposed to give M. Rouher one of the places of the talking Ministers, and told him that it would be his place to defend in the Chamber the projects for the embellishment of Paris. Rouher, an old lawyer, said he would rather plead for M. Haussman before the Court of Assizes than for the Ministry of Travaux Publics; some wag said a ought to be Travance Forces. The proper place of the new Penance Minister would be Hanweit. M. Forca le de la Roquette, brother of Sr. Armand, the actor, is a Utopian of the first water is ne will ter in secondst Postme, and he will degrade it so as to make it more easily manageable. Regnoule de St. Jean d' Angely is to have Marshal Randon's place; the

command the Guard. Three days ago, Guerroniere called together Three days ago, Guerrontere called together was the comes with the Emperor and the editors of all the papers, except the Amt de the Empress. The latter, before quitting Paris, gave In Religion, the Union, and the Gazette de Friher Venture a letter for her husband, which she France, and offered them the choice of two systems; the continuation of the present warnings, with the provise that nothing great shall be done without previous consultation with the Emperor, or the reference of every question great and small to the tribunal. The editors preferred the former system, because two condemn itions by the tribunals, which are suspected of great servility, are toso facto the death of a paper; but it may survive warnings.

The Pope has given the title of Duke to the two sons of General Phhodan. Numbers of persons are departing towards Rome.

The collection of Peter's-pence, and the same scription (a Lamericere's sword, are rathefailures. The social and financial disorganization is as much felt in our ranks as in the State

-Cor. Weekly Register. One of the most striking features of the new

era now dawning on French society is its effection Catholics. They all seem to awake out of a bad dream, and to backle themselves up with steadfast madiness for the coming storm. The storm may assume the form of a National Charen; for among the numerous rumers affoat, one of the spost prominent is the intention ascribed to the Emperor, of taking into his own hands the Government of the French Church. I, for one can hardly imagine the Imperial mind to entertain such an idea, as it would most certainly break down, on his very first attempt of carrying it mto operation. At no period of modern history have the French Catholics, Bishops and all, been so thoroughly devoted to the Holy See as in on times; and any attempt whatsoever to sever the connection between this country and Some would prove an utter failure. Of this I can give you two very recent instances. The Abb-Marat, a celebrated French writer and theologic an, allowed himself to be carried along in 1848 by the republicanism of the time, and to emcertain opinions which were not exactly conso pant with the doctrines of the Church, relative to her organization. On the other hand, he was

charity, who did not, I am certain of it, have try :-the Pope's temporal power. Does this look tike every question." schisin? Is this anything like approaching to a National Church? How Indicrous do appear on the subject.

And now for the second piece of information. About a week ago, a French Archbishop, be- | visers as unpopular. 2. The recall of Garibaldi, longing to the South of France, and formerly and his resumption of power at the head of the very high in the Imperial favour, came up to Paris on business. He waited upon M. Rolland, the Munister of Public Worship, who inquired, among other things, whether His Lordship had seen the Emperor. The Prelate replied in the negative; adding that he should not apply for an audience. Three hours after, he was summoned to the Tuleries by the master; ment of national unit; and the conquest of Rome | to the Swiss Government an angry protest against and of course the ruling topics of the day-the Pope and the Bishops—were soon on the carpet. The Archbishop spoke to Napoleon in the firmest tone concerning his own policy; and speakof the Government? Or does it not rather "steace, or "autonomy" as it is called, was at sound like true. Christian firmness, preparing to first seriously contemplated. A few well-meanweather any storms, come what may?

ers for delenge. It would certainly prove no were six months ago pone who deemed the un-We should see her tormer champions coming version of Poerio himself to annexationists ideas cided on the regeneration of Italy. The fixed forth once more to the battle, and neading new is of very recent date. The Peace of Villalegions of youthful and ardent soldiers. Cres- franca, the dread of a Grand Ducal restoration, cant vires cando-such might be ner monto, the still greater terror of a Plonplonist intrusion, and pechaps, under her guidance, we may be allowed to solve the difficult problem of combining | Tuscons, and the sacrifice of their individuality

> "Panis, 22nd November, 1860. - Father Gloachiao Ventura was much in favor with the Emperor and | many of the true-hearted Neapolitans, and espe-

" One day, in August 1855, Napoleon III. sent for con, and said, 'Father Ventura, I want to do somehing for the benefit of Italy. What is the best thing can do, in your opinion? Yae Father reflected for a confederation of the different Governments into which it is divided. This would satisfy very well both Princes and peoples; it is the United Italy that is possible; and that could be accomplished without of Smily, determined the impressionable and grave difficulties!' ... Napoleon listened with attention to the project of Father Ventura, and, according to this usual custom, carefully refrained from any expression of approval or disapproval. thanked the Father, and politely dismissed him

"You know that, in the Lent of 1857, the same Father Ventura was appointed to preach in the Graand of the Patheries, and received full permission to thunder freely. He discussed on 'Christian Power,' its origin, its dignities, and its duties. On Easter Sanday, he prophesied to Napaleon that the new Empire should be stable, and enduring, only so long as it said from an faithful to the Spirit of God. before the country. M. Hansman was named Of the Empress be said, 'In her wer- beautifully united grace with virtue, simplicity with majesty, and ferrour of taith with charity? He greatly pionsed the Imperial pair by his eloquence and his frank- and when the settlement of the French in South-

"At a still later period, when the Italian question | the invasion of Rome in 1869, for Europe is tar was in agilation, Father Ventura, believing that Napoleon Ill wished to give effect to his proposition. aublished a book in which he advocated the necessity, as well as one mirantages, of an Italian Coup de-

"The nonce of Villafrance seemed for a moment Marshal will go to Lifle, and M'Mohon will to favor maid ... but you know what that peace was, and what come of it.

"All this in the conserves to show that Pather charged num to deliver with his own hand. I will not attempt to test you what the letter contained. I have mainer read it nor seen it; and lonly know that it referred to the policy of Boungarts, to his bemercone of P as tX , and to the destiny of the Prince Importat.

Father Ventura delivered the letter, as he had been requested; and the reply made to him was, " The temporal dominion of the Pope must cease at tog cont? The Monk was not only grieved but very udiz and b

was raking to a friend about this affair, he did not on mot to emeral his opinion that at length the war against the come must break out in open persegurran, Bit whit matter? Father Ventura, who write the Kologium on Plus VII., knows how wars against the Pope and !"

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT AT THE INAUGURAtion of a Statue of the Virgin. $\rightarrow A$ trightful accident has just occurred at Vienne m the Rhone, on the occasion of the inauguranon of a new statue of the Virgin. A platform gave way, and apwards of forty persons were se-I ask adjuced. It is not stated that any lives were lest, but among the wounded are Mgr. Franzon. Acchiertop of Turin, the Bishops of Valence and Virtues (the latter has a leg broken), the sub-prefect of the department, and the cure of Viense.

ITALY.

The following from the Times correspondent, Turm, Den. Stil, gives some idea of the state of discontent which now reigns throughout the months here." plumiered possessions of Victor Emmanuel in Northern Italy :-

Nuples was the rain of Italy in 1848. It is ikely enough to be the bane of the country in 1851. I need not send you the news from the South. I see a very minute exhibition of the state of that kingdom in a letter of your Naples correspondent of the 1st of this month; and I need only further refer you to the telegram announced that the Teatro Nuovo had to be closed necause the party of disorder evening after evening bissed the King's anthem and called for Gardbalde's hymn, and the same party was strong e rough to have the theatre open and Garibaldi's

Abbe Marat is a man of unumpeachable characat Naples, read these few lines from a prival holds Gueta. The resistance of Gueta has been the ter, of high literary merit, and of true genuine ate correspondence from that part of the counsource of all evils, and the resistance of Gaeta is

any participation in that production; and yet, ""The malcontent spreads here and deepens. on being recently appointed to the count See Between us and the Piedmontese there can be of at. Anne's in Brittany, it was suon found out no amalgamation. These latter, bard as their that the whole Diocess rose up in opposition own mountains, will not fall in with the special

Again, a petition to King Victor Emmanuel circulates freely for subscription in the Neapoall the declamatory effusions of the British press litan cafes, and bears already an incredible number of signatures. The netitioners ask :-

"1. For the removal of Farini and of his ad-Government of Southern Italy. 3. The demolition of the Fort of St. Elmo. 4. Public Weekly Register. works on a large scale. 5. The dismissal of Nunziante. 6 The removal of all Bourbonist deserving of the Italian caree. 7. The military has improved - Weekly Register. organization of the country for the accomplishand Venice."

There is enough, I believe, in these few items of news to convince everythinking being of the nefreedom into which the Emperor seems disposed months upo, when I conscientiously wrote from to the State. to strike at once cannot but prove farourable to | Florence, that I could not number more than in one day, I may almost say, converted the a amgleness of purpose which does them aternal bonor. The example of the Tuscans influenced early the exiles residing in North and Central Italy, who, with Poerio at their head, spurned the advances of Francis II. for a reconciliation, broke for ever with his dynasty, and embraced while, and said, Sire, what you can do is to make the alter of Italian unity with fervour and sincerity. The exploits of Garibaldi, the presence of his North Italian adventurers, and the example fickle Neapolitan masses, and annexation was carried, as it were by acclamation. What the policy of Napoleon III may be no man may venture to declare; but signatures calling for a Murat for their King already circulate among the Neapolitans, and Bourbonist and Mazziman excesses may make such a hell upon earth of that Southern kingdom as to render a French occupation of the country a matter of necessity, when it will cost no great effort to obtain a vote by universal suffrage in favor of Prince Lucien, ern Italy will be winked at by Europe, as was more auxious for peace than zealous for the preservation of the balance of power.

Une best illustration of the unfortunate state of the Predmontese people is furnished by the statement of Colonel Long, who, in the absonce of the American Consul, gave me much useful information at Spezzia. " In this country," he and the poor creatures get no money wages .--They are paid in vegetables, and nominally about eight cents' worth for a day's labour." This stores which the United States Government keeps up at Spezzia. Though the port possesses the advantage of being an important provision depot, so ill has the Sardinian Government managed matters that no real benefit is derived from what, in any other country would be a source of much local prosperity. Colonel Long said:—"I am obliged to send to Leghorn even for my geoceries; there is not a single grocery now in Spezzia." I inquired it, with his onicial knowledge, he could give me any accurate statement of the American trade with Spezzia. "I can easily do that," he said; "It is a short story; we have no trade at all now asked him how many American vessels entered the port for the last ten years? "Only one," was the reply, which was idriven in by an accident. His explanation of the backward and decaying condition of the place was very interesting. He said that the Gustom House, and the whole system of raising the Sardinian revenue, is very oppressive. Then the men are taken away from agriculture to the unproductive labour of war. The work is thrown upon the poor women. There is no capital left in the country. Trade and commerce desert a place like Spezzin for such a port as Leghorn. The fiscal sys- voked by the Council. Pinelli's orders are, that tem which prevailed in Tuscany not only enriched the dominious of the Grand Duke, but, by offering liberal trading facilities to those who were crushed by the Piedmontese system, and thus attracting foreign capitalists, it impoverished the Sardinian ports. "You will see," he added, "more business in two hours in Leghorn than you would see in two

The Torin correspondent of the Times says :-The Bourbon holds out at Gaeta, and reaction lifts its many heads throughout the Abruzzi, Calabria, and other provinces. It is no matter for wonder that such should be the case, for you know that I wrote to you that I saw at least 25,000 of the Bourbon troops disbanded and scattered about the country in my ride from Reggio to Naples, and the subsequent events at Capua and Gaeta must greatly here swelled the number of these hapless fugitives."

The resistance at Gaeta encouraged by France is blamed for all :-"The melancholy fact is, however, that King

Victor Emmanuel's government will not be strong enough for its present task, and even the craven poto her organization. On the other hand, he was be rough to have the theatre open and Garibaldi's pulation of Naples will not be overawed by it unless into consideration the exceptional circumstances of simply because I wrongly supposed to have had a share in the no- hymn sung by main force. If you wish for a all its forces can be turned to the exclusive purpose the present war, which was preceded by no regular botter than music."

partially the work of the French Emperor. Admiral Barbier at Gaeta, and General Goyon at Terracina, have been as useful allies to the Bourbon as if they had actually borne arms for his benefit.— What the design of Napoleon III. may be no man may venture to declare; but signatures calling for a against him, because he was merely suspected habits, tendencies, and wants of our population; Murat for their King already circulate among the of leaning to the Imperial doctaines relative to there is collision at every step, antagonism on Neapolitans, and Bourbonist and Mazzinian excesses may make such a hell upon earth of that Southern kingdom as to render a French occupation of the country a matter of necessity, when it will cost no great effort to obtain a vote by universal suffrage in favour of Prince Lucien, when Count Cavour and Farini will be too glad to wash their hands of ungovernable subjects, and when the settlement of the French in Southern Italy will be winked at by Europe, as was the invasion of Rome in 1849, for Europe is far more anxious for peace than zealous for the preservation of the balance of power."—

Perugia, Dec. 12.—The religious orders have been suppressed, and the convents closed. Other mea-Nunziante. 6 The removal of all Bourbonist sures in favour of public instruction and charity public officers, and the appointment of men well have been decreed. The state of things at Naples It sounds paradoxical that Cavour, the great ex-

emplary of sacrilege in our times, has been sending

sequestration of the Episcopal property in the Canton of Ticino. The fact is, he feels like an English game preserver at the intrusions of a poucher. They cessity in which the Government of King Victor are to be shot-only he chooses to shoot them himest tone concerning his own policy; and speak-ing at last of the six vacant bishopries, he added. Emmanuel finds itself, either of abandoning that the King of Sardinia, has property and jurisdiction by way of conclusion: " Sire, your reliance upon | Southern kingdom to its own suicidal devices, or in that Italian valley which has failen into the hands the French Catholics depends entirely upon the of saving it from the madness of its extreme of the Swiss, and now constitutes one of their Canappointments your Majesty is about to make. parties by the employment of main force. I tons. The Swiss wish to put an end to this. The Should they be good, and truly Catholic, why have never, I flatter myself, given in to common gaestion of jurisdiction they must of course settle with the Holy See. The property they have laid hands then you may rely upon our support; but it not, lilusions, and have always thought that neither in upon. Carour objects that it is the private property the rupture must be complete. New again, I Naples nor in Tuscany annexation to the North of a Sardinian subject, and threatons further measay, does this look like subserviency to the will of Italy, and the consequent loss of individual exland has acknowledged the right of the Bishop to his private property it will be open, we presume, to ing patriot might wish, but certainly did not Cavour to take another ground, to represent it as At the same time the new path of political hope, for it. I remember the time, not quite 18 private property no longer, and seize it as belonging

We read in the Journal de Rome of the 5th Dec. :-"The demonstrations which arrive unceasingly at the Charel. The power of her opponents may two conexationists in all Tuscany. Even among the Holy See from all parts of the Catholic world be doubled, our double also will be her own pow- the exiles from Naples established here there console the Holy Father, plunged in bitterness by passing events. The addresses and the subsidies of she had to undergo in the days of Louis Philippe. a practicable or an advisable scheme. The conchildren for their father. We are able to announce that the sum received by His Holiness by means of neter's pence exceeds two million of Roman crowns." Position of Affairs at Rome -The correspon-

dent of the London Times, writing from Rome says: Among the English now daily arriving here it is observable that many, especially of those who come direct from England, are surprised at the perfect free institutions with a free Church .- Cor. of was made by that country with a generosity and tranquillity and monotony that reign where they expected to find excitement and fermentation. They come impressed with the idea that Rome is in a volcanic state and an explosion daily to be expected, and they have scarcely got into a hotel when they rush out again to peer about the city, as if expecting to discover the end of the train that is to fire the

If, as we are justified in believing, their notions may be taken as a fair sample of those prevalent in England with respect to the state of Rome, it is clear that you are there under a delusion upon that head 'Distance lends enchantment to the view;' on near approach you would find things extremely dull and mone oneus. Profound calm is the order of the day and there is as little excitement as in any previous year that could be named.

The political situation is clearly defined and is simple enough The Papal Government perseveres in its policy, apparently trusts to Providence and to time to bring about some change in its favor; nothing whatever in the attitude or arrangements of the French shows expectation of an approaching

A letter from Rome of the 27th ult. says: -

"The Marquis Costa de Beauregard of Savoy, having been received by the Pope with the greatest courtesy, asked His Holiness what he thought of the when Count Cavour and Farini will be too glad great events of the day: -" The Church will in the to wash their hands of ungovernable subjects, end triumph," replied the Pope; "it is that which tranquillises me." He added that this triumph might be delayed six months, parhaps even for one, two, or five years, as Italians required to be disabused of their present errencous ideas.

NAPLES. - The following are extracts from the Figter Land, and we think they should find an echo in the leart of every true Briton, whether Protestant or Catholie; and we are sure they will touch the deepest chords of sympathy in the hearts of the latter : The "last Bourbon," as the revolutionary papers triumplantly call the King of the Two Sicilies, when he threw himself into his last stronghold, is covering said, "the women do all the hard work now, his royalty with the glory of chivalry, the light of which shines forth to obliterate the dark spots which dimmed the fustre of the purple of Degitimacy during the reign of despotic power. What the King of the Two Sicilies is now doing, when he raises his sword gentleman had the management of the provision on the last rock to which treachery and an ignominions invasion have driven him, is, not only for his crown and for his faithful adherents-who, notwithstanding all danger, and in spite of the executioner come forward with renewed self-sacrifice and cour age of the most disinterested and devoted heroism, -but he fights for the cause of right and legitimacy threatened the whole of Europe. Such a monarch cannot lose his throne! God, in the hour of need will surely raise him up avengers out of the stones But, well may those be now ashamed who raised ap the "villain lie" of dungeons and tortures, and misled the credulous multitude to attack his sovereign rights-well may these fulse witnesses blush when they see so great a mass of the best of his subjects devoted to him, even when they see that the only reward of so much faith will be the rope and the ball of a foreign invader.

In the Abruzzi Colonel Lagrange commands under the authority of King Francis II. He is said to have a corps of 6,000 regulars, and to have occupied the defiles of Monte Veiina. Numerous guerilla bands are in arms for the lawfat King, and General Pinetti has published, in the name of the Piedmontese Usurper, the following frightful proclamation, which, pile arms. They obeyed, and were at however, as the telegrams inform us, has been re- some short distance clear of the piles. whoever shall be found with fire-arms, knives, poinards, or cut-and-thrush weapons, without being able to justify it by a permission from the constituted authorities, shall be immediately shot. Whoever shall be convicted of having, by words, money, or otherwise, excited the pensantry to insurrection, shall be immediately shot. The same punishment shall be inflicted on those who, by acts or words have insulted the Scatcheon Savos, the King's Portrait, or the Italian National Flag. This is the liberty of Liberals, and it is glorious in their eyes.

The Foreign Minister of Francis II. has issued the following notification to Italian merchants: -"Gaeta, Nov. 27 .- Since the siege of Gaeta four under the Sardinian flag have moored in this port, driven by storms. The King's Government had clearly the right to seize them, as they were protected neither by their flag nor by the destination of their cargo. The application of the laws of war would, moreover, have been advantageous to the besieged, seeing that the first of these vessels was laden with coal, and the three others with corn---products of great value for an invested city. Nevertheless the King wished to show generosity of taking

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. torious pamphlet Le Pap; et le Congres. The deeper insight into the spirit which now prevails of the pacification of the country. Francis II., canthat the vessels be set free and put at full liberry But the King does not intend that a concession so benevolent and spontaneous should be interpreted as an abandonment of the rights, or as a proof of fee-bleness. He has decided, therefore, that any vessel which shall appear after Nov. 27 in the waters of Gueta, bearing the Sardinian flag, shall be immediately captured by vessels of the royal navy, and be treated according to the principles which regulate the laws of war.—S. CASSELLA."

There are in the Neapolitan provinces 21 Archbishops, 60 bishops, three grand abbots, a grand prior, an archpriest of the royal church and an upper chaplain. Very few have abandoned their

A letter from Naples, of the 25th ult., has the following :--

"The scourge which infests this country is the passion for places; in less than three weeks the King's lieutenant has received more than 45,000 applications, and he has been obliged to put out of place several thousands. Were not those the very men who understood the wants of the people and the means of remedying them?

The infliction of capital punishment has not arrest. ed the reactionary movements in Abruzzi,

Affairs are undoubtedly in a very menacing state, but I trust we shall avoid a collision. As to the provinces, they are yet in a worse state. I think it a false policy to throw a veil over the facts on the plea of their being dangerous; better that they should be known and met, with the spirit of mer.

The Nationalites of Turin publishes the following proclamation by Garibaldi :-

"Italy and Victor Emmanuel! The Italians must not on any account abandon this programme. Victor Emmanuel is the only indispensable man in Italy around whom all the men of our peninsula must rally. I do not care whether the minister's name be Cavour or Cattaneo [the latter is preferable]; but what I care for, and what all Italians must inexorably demand, is that on the 5th of March, 1801, Victor Emmanuel be at the head of 500,000 soldiers. " Nov 28.

GARIBALDI," The Paris papers state that Caribaldi is preparing to take the field in the spring. Several of his Generals have been to Caprera to confer with him.

A letter in the Times says :- "A report coming from Naples informs as that the Piedmontese intend to demand a truce for four months, masmuch as they are not pleased at the idea of passing the winter in the mud outside Gaeta. I do not know whether this report is well founded, or, if it be, what answer Francis II, will make to it. Bands of armed men are rising in insurrection in every direction. The Calabrias are on fire. The sovereignty of the people has been proclaimed at Cosenza, and more than 3,000 men there shouted Down with Victor Emmanuel! A strong movement was made at Palmi in favour of King Francis II. The theatres in Naples resound with cries in favour of Garibaldi in the very teeth of Piedmontese officers. The hymn in favour of Victor Emmanuel is hooted and hissed. Even the women in the Abruzzi attack the Piedmontese. The Piedmontese troops sent to Palermo met the very worst reception. They encamped outside the walls, and eight of the officers were poniarded. It is now that the difficulties of Victor Emmanuel are commencing.

Perugia, Dec. 12.-The decree of the Marquis de Pepoli, suppressing all the religious orders, makes an exception in favour of some orders which have deserved well of the country. The same decree entrusts the Government with the charge of the religious treasury.

RUSSIA.

The Russian Government have received news of the conclusion and ratification of peace in China .-The Allies had evacuated Pekin, to which the Emperor was about to return.

AUSTRIA.

The news from Hungary is very revoluntionary. Riots have taken place at Pesth, Debretzin and in several other large towns, while there is evidently an impatience on the part of the population of the whole country, to rise against Austria.

Hangary and the Danubian Provinces are on the imminent brink of revolutionary action; that Italy, including Venetia, is in a highly inflammable state, that Poland is hardly more quiet than Hungary; that the old Schleswig-Holstein business is likely to not at all likely to come away at the emi of their six months from their military occupation of Syria; that the lonian Islands and Ireland are disposed to apply to Lord John Russell the argument in favour of ationalities that he so well set forth the other day in favour of Italy, and there is a smart chance of new insurrection in British India: that the Angio-French Chinese war, waged for the free introduction of opium and Christianity into the Celestial Empire, has just got to the beginning of its end.

TURKEY.

Constantinophe, Dec. 10 - The Porte has stopped a Sardinian vessel coming from Genna loaded with arms and ammunition, and having false papers. The Porte has protested against this fraud, and the violation of treaties which it constitutes. - Weekly Re-

INDIA.

The news from Bombay of an organized resistance on the part of the native tributaries to the income ax, and the unsatisfactory state of the army in that Presidency, constituted the chief reason of the prevailing heaviness and tendency to depression of the Paris Bourse, coupled with the intimations given to Austria that she must consent to sell Veneria or be prepared for a new war in the Spring, likewise had some effect upon the market, which was influenced by a sudden and considerable increase in the demand for loans on Government Securities.

Disbandment of the 5th Bengal Eucopeans. Calcutta papers say that this measure was followed immediately after the military execution. A prisoner marched round the square in rear of his culfin, and was shot dead by the first volley. Hencknowledged the justice of the sentence, and met his death with manly resignation.

Scarcely had this terrible scene been enacted when the 73rd Foot moved up in front of 3th European Artillory, loaded with grape on either flank. The 5th were then commanded to order arms; then to pile arms. They obeyed, and were at once marched

No sooner were they cleared, then two companies of the 73rd filed rapidly to the spot to prevent the possibility of any rush to recover them. When this was accomplished the Brigador read the order, pronouncing the doom of the regiment. It was struck out of the army list. All its non-commissioned officers were reduced to the ranks, and the men drafted into the five remaining regiments of the Bengal army -men with medals on their breasts, who had fought England's buttles all over the worldmany old soldiers who had been drafted from the old Bengal and from the Royal Beginnents appeared utterly heart-broken and sobbed aloud.

Marquis Dalbousic is dead. Having no male issue the Scotch Rarldom and estates of Dalhousie fall to his Cousin, Lord Panmure.

When the celebrated Viotti (the father of modern violin player,) then residing in London, turned wine merchant, a young nobleman, one of his namerous admirers, nacosted him somewhat angrily, thus:--"Signor Viotti, how could you, an artist of such high standing, degrade yourself by becoming a trafficker of wine?" "My dear sir," Viotti replied, "simply because I find that the English like wine

CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME, MONTREAL, SELECT DAY SCHOOL.

THE SELECT DAY SCHOOL will be RE-OPENED. as usual, on the SEVENTH SEPTEMBER (Notre Dame St.) The Pupils Dine in the Establishment.

Terms, \$36 per Annum, paid Quarterly (11 weeks) in advance—viz., 7th Sept., 25th Nov., 10th Feb., 1st

Music Lessons-Piano-Forte, per Annum,.. \$30

The system of Education includes the English and Freach Languages, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Use of the Globes, Astronomy; Lectures on the Practical sciences; with plain and ornamental Needle-Work.

No Deduction made for occasional absence.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPMASTERS AND CREWS. Some twenty years since, I was very seriously injured in one of my bips, by coming in contract with the anchor of the ship of which I was second mate. The bruise was so bad that my hip has given me great trouble most of the time since, until a year ago last April, when I heard of Davis' Pain Kille, and immediately procured a bottle, and by using it according to the directions, was entirely cured in about ten days, and have not experienced the least trouble from my complaint since.

Feeling the importance of having this valuable me dicine constantly by me, before starting for Europe in March last, in the ship Louvre, from New York, I purchased two large hottles to take with me. While at Antwerp, one of my crew was attack with a very severe dysentery ; I gave him the Pain Killer, and

it cured him in a hurry.

On my passage home, with one hundred and sixty four passengerr, I administered this valuable remedy to all who were sick, and nonetook it without getting relief. One lady passenger in particular was troubled with a bad headache, for which she said there was no cure, having been troubled with it most of the time for years, I told her I had a sure remedy, and gave her the Pain Killer, which to her surprise, did effect the cure she had long sought in vain for. I had as good a medicine chest as over was put on board a ship, but did not open it, there being no necessity for it—the Pain Killer answering all purpose. And I do most sincerely recommend to every shipmaster always to take a good supply of this valuable medicine with him on going to sea, as it is so valuable and convenient to use in case of wounds or bruises, which are liable to and frequently do happen to crews on shipboard.

CHRISTOPHER ALLYN, late Muster of the

Ship Louvre.
Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Bosron, and for Sale, at Wholesale, by Lyman, Savage & Co.; Carter, Kerry & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, Wholesale agents for Montreal.

DYSPEPSIA.

There is perhaps no disease which destroys the happiness and comfort of individuals, and families to the same extent as Dyspepsia or Indigestion. Previously to the discovery of the

OXYGENATED BITTERS,

There existed no medicine accessible to those suffering from this wide spread disease, which relieved it in any marked degree.

The power of these Bitters over the aboye named disease as well as over all those having their origin in imperfect digestion, and functional diseases of the stomach, as well as Ashma and General Debility is beyond all question.
Its speedy and permanent cures of some of the se-

verest and stubboru cases on record is sufficient confirmation of this fact. ONYGENATED BITTERS IN CANADA.

The Editor of the Montreal Pdot, Sept. 2 1856 eays:-There is no medicine we take so much pleasure in recommending to our friends as Dr. Green's Oxygenated Bitters. Unlike most proprietory medicines, it does not profess to care "all the ills flesh is heir to," but simply Dyspepsia and its attendent symptoms of derangement of the stomach. It has long been held in favour with our first medical men : some of whom are never backward in awarding merit where it belongs. Its success in our city has given it a reputa-tion surpassed by no other similar preparation. Our attention has been called to this subject by a young man in our office who had been suffering for some weeks severely from indigestion, loss of appetite &c. having been entirely relieved in a few days by the use of the Bitters; there are hundreds who will read this who need such a medicine, and would use it if they had half the confidence in it we have.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper. Prepared by S. W. Fower & Co, Boston, and for sale by

Lymans, Savage & Co., Carter, Kerry & Co.,

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WHOLESALE

PAPER & STATIONERY IMPORTERS. No. 206, Saint Paul Street, MONTREAL.

A large supply of Printing and Mapping

Paper always on hand. THOMAS LOGAN WILLIAM ANGES. oms. Oct. 19.

SALE BY AUTHORITY OF JUSTICE.

WILL BE SOLD and Adjudged to the highest bid-

der-

1st-One Land, situated in the Parish of St. Charles Borromee, near the Village of Industry, containing Two Acres in front, by Twenty-Six Acres in length, joining in front to the River L'Assumption, in rear to Seignorial line of Lavaltrie and Lanorail, on one side to Pierre Jebroux Latendresse, and on the other side to François Langlois. 2d-An other Land, situated in the same Parish, containing One Acre and a half in front on the length that there is, to take from the said River, to the said Seignorial line, joining, on one side, to Joseph Mercille, and on the other side to the line road, dopending of the Communante de biens, which existed between Charles Jebreux Latendresse and the late Ellen Kelly, his wife, at the Church door of Parish of St. Charles Borromee, the Touth of December Aext, at TEN o'clock A.M.

The Conditions of the Sale will be known then or before, in applying to the undersigned Notary in his Office, at the Village of Industry.

Industry, the 20th November, 1860. L. DESAUNIER, N.P.

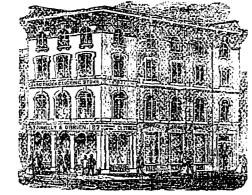
WANTED, A TEAUHER, for the BUCKINGHAM ACADEMY. None need apply unless they can produce Testimonials that they are capable of Teaching all the Branches necessary for a First-Class Academy. All communication (post paid) addressed to Dr. H. H. SAUVE, President, will be received until the Twelfth day of January, 1861. Buckingham, Dec. 10th, 1866.

Ayer's Ague Cure.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF EDWARD M'DERMOTT, a native of L'Acadie. C. E. When last heard from he was supposed to be residing in Rutland County, Vermont U. S. Any information respecting him, will be thankfully received by his father, Peter M'Dermott, L'Acadie.

Montreal, Nov. 16.



WINTER, 1860, 1861.

Grand Trunk Clothing Store,

87 MGILL & 27 RECOLLET STREETS.

THE Proprietors of the above Establishment beg to notify their patrons and the public generally, that their WINTER assortment is now COMPLETE, consisting in part of Moscow and superfine Beavers, Whitneys, Pilots, Irish Freize, Scotch Tweeds, Broad Cloths, Doeskins, Vestings of every description;—Scotch Wool underclothing: farcy Flannel Shirts, Dress Shirts, Collars, Ties, &c. We heg to draw particular attention to our Stock

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

which consists of the largest assortment, most fashionable styles, best assorted, and cheapest in the Province.

DONNELLY & O'BRIEN. Montreal, Dec. 13, 1860.

of SUPERIOR

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT, CONDUCTED BY THE

SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME,

MOUNT ST. MARY, CORNER GUY AND DOR-CHESTER STREETS, MONTREAL.

CONDITIONS:

	Pupils of 12 years	Pupils under	0
	and up-	12 grs.	fr
	wards,	[G
Board and Tuition, embracing all			
the branches in the French &	į		Į
English languages, with Writ-	3	8	
ing and Arithmetic	89.00	70.00	ļ
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August 17, 1860.

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Are you sick, feelle, and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and cour feelings uncomfortally free symptoms, are oft a file preliate to serkens? Least Some ift of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right relative of the disordered inheath again. They stimulate the fine-tions of the body, and elember of the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering, and disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural and see how directly they restove the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the depose at a feel of the composition of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the depose at a feel of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the depose and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effort expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and d. Angements of the natural functions of the body, they are radily, and many of them surely, cured by the same mounts. Some who know the virtues of these ruits, with neglect to compley them when suffering from the disorders they cure.

Some who know the virtues of these ruits, with neglect to compley them when suffering from the disorders they cure.

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From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1876. D., Aven: Your Fills are the persons of all that of great in medicine. They have cared my little daughter of alterors stress upon her hands and bed that he for yet insurable for years. Her modified has been been view susty affilited with blotches and pumples on her with his her hair. After our chief was cared, she also tried your Fills, and they have cared her.

ASA MORGINIOGE.

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Blendache, Siek Hendache, Fonl Stomach.

From Dr. Edward Boyd, Bullimore. than Bro. Aver. I came make you what complaint I have eased with your Pills befor than to say with a pargative medicine. I place the trap adence on an effectual cathurite in my daily a new with discase, and believing as I do that your Pills affect us the best we have, I of course value them highly.

D., J. C. Ayen. Sir: I have been repeatedly cared of the weast headache any body can have, by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a feal stomach, which they cleanse at once

Yours with great respect. FD. W. PREBLE, Clerk of Stemser Charion.

Billions Disorders - Liver Complaints. From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City. Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as a specient, but I mis their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my prac-tice groved more effectual for the cure of bilious com-pletints than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a pargative which is wor-thy the confidence of the profession and the people.

thy the confidence of the profession and the people.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., 7th Feb., 886.

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From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago. Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in extern as one of the best aperients I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for billions dysentery and diarrhea. Their sugar-conting makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of wemen and children.

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Di. Aven: I have used your Pills with extraordinary Success in my family and among those I am called to visit in districts. To regain: the organs of digestion and parify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends.

Warsaw, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.

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Some time them. Specific press. Summers for the continuous forms.

Commination, Contiveness, Suppression, Thenbustism, Cout, Neuralgia, Bropsy, 12, 23ys24, 156s, etc.

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The same real of the sold of year 19th for the cure of confirences. If one real on the continue remark them as office when as I have they should be in me in proclaiming it for the hendit of the minimites who staff from that complaint, which, affining, red enough in itself, is the progenities of others that are worse. I before continues to otherwise in the liver, but your Pills affect that one, in and care the circust.

From Mrs. P. Staart, Physicia com? M. brife, Roston. From Arch. To Status Physical and All legic, Roston.

I find one or two large descent para Pints, taken at the proper time, are excellent proporties of the internal secretion, when wholly or partial, approximated and also very operand to characters, the standard and expel morns. They are so much the less physics we have that I recommend no other to ray patients.

From the Rev. Dr. Backes, of the Methodist Epis, Church. From the then Dr. Bannon, of the Mithodist Epis, Church, Perlanker House, Samenach, Ga., Jan. G., 1855.
However Stri: 1 should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought one if 1 did not report my case to you. A cold restried in my limbs and brought on exeminating neutrality paint, which ended in chronic rheumatism. Notwithstanding I had the best of physiciaus, the disease grey worse and worse, until by the advise of your excellent again in Ealtimore, by Mackensie, I tried your Pills. Their calests were slow, but sure. By persevering in the ase of them, I am now emirely well.

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Religious Instruction will, as last year, be under

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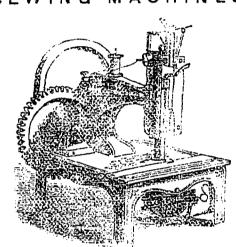
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F. J. NAGLE'S

SEWING MACHINES, FURNITURE

25 PER CENT. UNDER MEW 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, SCHOLES & AMES.

Toronto, April 21st, 1860.

E. G. NAGLE, Esq. Dear Sir.

The three Machines you sent us some short time ago we have in full 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, GILLGATE, ROBINSON, & HALL.

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

No. 1 Machine. \$75 00 " with extra large shuttle. 95 00 Needles 80c per dozen.

EVERY MACHINE IS WARRANTED. All communications intended for me must be preoaid, as none other will be received. E. J. NAGLE,

Canadian Sewing Muchine Depon, 265 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Factory of Bartley & Gilbert's, Canal Basin, Montreal.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

PATTON & BROTHER,

NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHES WAREHOUSE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 12 M'Gill Street, and 79 St. Paul Street,

Every description of Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel constantly on hand, or made to order on the shortest notice, at reasonable rates. Montreal, Nov. 1859.

Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur,

No. 103, WELLINGTON STREET, Opposite the " Queen's Engine House," MONTERAL, U.B.

ADVOCATE,

B. DEVLIN, ADVOCATE,

Has Removed his Office to No. 30, Little St. James Street.

RYAN & VALLIERES DE ST. REAL, ADVOCATES,

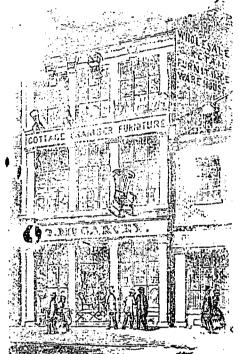
Near the Hotel Due Hospital.

WM. PRICE. ADVOCATE.

No. 28 Little St. James Street, Montreal.

M. DOHERTY,

No. 59. Lutle St. James Street, Montreal.



M'GARVEY'S

STORE 244 NOTKE DAME STREET.

friends and the public generally for the liberal support extended to him during the last ten years in the

FURNITURE BUSINESS,

wishes to inform them that having re-leased his store for a number of years, and made extensive improvements in order to accommodate his daily increasing business, he has just completed one of the largest and best assortments of

${f HOUSEHOLD}$ ${f FURNITURE},$

that has ever been on view in this city, comprising every article in the House Furnishing line. To caumerate his Stock would take so large a space, that he will only name a few of the leading articles, with the prices of each:—Parlor Suits, in Rosewood, B W and Mahogany, from 125 to 500 dollars; Chamber Sets in Rosewood, B W, Oak, Chesnut and Ennamelled, from 20 to 250 dollars; 200 Mahogany Chairs, upholstered in the different styles, from 3.50 to 9 dols, each; Mabogany and B W Sofas, from 14 to 50 dols, 4000 Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, of 30 different patterns, some entirely new, from 40c to 4 dollars each; Spring Curled Hair Mattrasses, Palm Leaf and Corn Husk Mattrasses, from 4 to 25 dollars each; with a very large stock of Bedsteads, of Mahogauy, Oak, Walnut, &c., of different styles and prices, from 3 to 40 dollars each; a very large assortment of Marble and Wood Top Centre Tables, Looking Glasses. Eight-Day and Thirty-Hour Clocks, Self-rocking Cradles; an extensive assortment of Tron Bedsteads, Hat Stands, Swinging Cots, Marble Top Saloon Tables, Corner and Portable Washetands and Towel Racks. The above will be found one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Furniture ever on view in this city, and as it has been got up for Cash during the winter, will be sold at least 10

Please call and examine the Goods and Prices, which will convince all of the fact that to save money is to BUY your FURNITURE at O. M'GAR-VEY'S,

244 Notre Dame Street,

are represented; if not, they can be returned three months after the date of sale, and the money will be refunded. All Goods carefully packed, and delivered on hoard the cars or boats, or at the residence of parties inside of the Toll Gates free of charge.-Also, constantly on hand, Solid Mahogany Veneers. Varnish, Curled Hair, and other Goods suitable to the Trade, for Cash or in exchange for Pirst Class Cane and Wood Seat Chairs furnished to the

Trade, Finished or Unfinished, as may be required.

OWEN MGARVEY, Wholesale and Retail Furniture Ware-

the French Square, Montreal. April 26.

MRS. BUCHANAN

Off Bleury Street.

THOMAS WALKER & CO., Wholesale and Retuil

WINE, SPIRIT, ALE, PORTER AND CIDER MERCHANTS,

26 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal, BEG to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just received a well selected Stock of Liquors, and have made arrangement to deliver by Express vans, all Goods ordered at their Stores, free of expense. TERMS CASH.

All Casks, Jars and Bottles, to be paid for or exchanged on delivery.

> PRICES. WINES.

Per Per

Per gal, dozen, bottle. PURT-Finest Old Crusted 48s 4s 0d Other Brands, 50s 5s 0d CLARET-Chateu Lafitte and St. Julien,......128 6d 248 28 6d

BRANDIES-Martell's & Hen-

nessy's, 1848.... 60s 5s 0d Otard's, Planats, tc. &c. 15s 0d 36s 3s 0d GIN—Best London Old Tom....12s 6d 30s 2s 6d DeKuyper's Hollands..... 6s 3d 15s 1s 3d WHISKEY-Thin's & Ramsay's

Scotch...... 8s 4d 20s 2s 0d Thin's & Jameson's Irish...... 8s 4d 20s 2s 0d Old Rye and Genuine Upper Canada, 4s Od 10s 1s Od

ALES AND PORTERS. quarts. pints.

ALE-Bass & Co.'s and Allsops E. I. ston, &c., old in bottle..... 4s 0d 2s 6d PORTER-Truman & Co.'s and Guin-

CIDER-Penner's and Devonshire,... 12s 6d 7s 6d All Liquors guaranteed genuine and direct importa-Depot for Genuine Upper Canada Rye and Toddy

Whiskey. May 31, 1860.



ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON and after MONDAY next, DECEMBER 3d. TRAINS will run as follows: EASTERN TRAINS.

For Richmond, Quebec and Intermediate

night at Island Pond) at 5.00 P.M. Night Train for Quebec, (mixed from Richmond,) at..... 5.00 P.M " On the above date the Through Train to Portland, and the Express Train to Quebec will be Dis-continued, as also the 11.00 A. M. Excursion Train

through the Victoria Bridge.

WESTERN TRAINS. Two Through Trains between Montreal and

Detroit daily. Day Mail, for Toronto, London, Sarnia, 8.20 A.M.

10.45 A.M Cars attached) for Toronto, Detroit,

the Trains of the Michigan Central, Michigan Scathern, and Detroit and Milwaukie Railroads for all W. BHANLY,

General Manager.

Montreal, Nov. 12, 1860.

GROCERIES, SUGAR, &C., FOR SALE,

At 43 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

TEAS (GREEN) GUNPOWDER, very fine. YOUNG HYSON, bost quality. IMPERIAL.

TWANKEY, extra fine. BLACK TEAS. SOUCHONG (Breakfast) fine Plavor. CONGOU.

OOLONG. SUGARS.

LOAF. DRY CRUSHED. MUSCOVADA Sogar, very light.

COFFER, &c. JAVA, best Green and Roasted LAGUIARIE, do., do. FLOUR, very fine. OATMEAL, pure.

RICE.
INDIAN MEAL.
B. W. FLOUR.
DRIED APPLES.
CHEESE, American (equal to English.)
WINES-Port, Sherry, and Madeira.
BRANDY-Planat Pale, in cases, very fine; Martel,

in hhds, and cases. PORTER-Dublin and London Porter; Montreal Porter and Ale, in bottles.

PICKLES, &c.,—Pickles, Sauces, Raisins, Currants, Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Shelled Almonds, Honey Soap, B.W. Soap, Castile Soap, and English do.; Corn Brooms, Corn Dusters; Red Cord, Cloth Lines, Shoc Thread, Garden Lines, Candies, Lemon Peel, Urange and Citron do.; Sweet Oil, in quarts

and pints.
STARCH—Clenfield, Rice and Satined, fair. BRUSHES-Scrubbers and Stove Brushes; Cloth and Shoe Brushes.

SPICES, &c .- Figs, Prunes; Spices, whole and ground; Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmege, White Pepper, Black Pepper, Alspice, Cayenne Pepper, Macaronie, Vermicilla, Indigo, Button Blue, Sego, Arrowroot, Sperm Candles, Tallow do.; fine Table Salt; fine Salt in Bag; Coarse do.; Salt Petre; Sarting in Time, Table Coal Fish Day, do. do. West. Salt; fine Salt in Bag; Coarse do.; Salt Petre; Sardines, in Tine; Table Cod Fish, Dry; do., do., Wet; Cream Tartar; Baking Soda; do., in Packages;—Alum, Copperas, Sulphur, Brimstone, Bat Bricks, Whiting, Chalk, &c., &c.

The articles are the bard

The articles are the best quality, and will be Sold at the lowest prices. J. PHELAN.

March 3 1860.

INFORMATION is wanted by their mother, of Bridget Sullivan, aged 20 years, and of Patrick Sullivan, aged about 19 years. When board of last they were in Washington City. Please address to this Office for widow Mary Sallivan, United States papers will please copy.

THOMAS M'KENNA. PRACTICAL PLUMBER

AND GAS FITTER Ne. 52, SAINT PETER STREET.

(Belween Notre Dame and St. James Streets,) MONTREAL.

BATH TUBS, HYDRANTS, WATER CLOSETS,
FORUE AND LIFT PUMPS, &c,

Constantly on hand, and fitted up in the best manner. Jolbing Punctually attended to. September 15, 1859.

BY J. PATTERSON & Co.

BUSINESS NOTICE

THE undersigned beg to announce that they have LEASED those Large and Commodions Premises, No. 277 Notre Dame Street [Stephen's Buildings], and directly opposite the "Recollet Church," where they intend carrying on the BUSINESS of AUCTIONEERS AND GENERAL COM.

MISSION MERCHANTS. On and after the 15th current they will be ceady

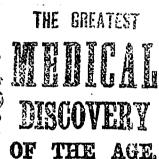
te receive Consignments of every description of Goods, upon which liberal advances will be made if

required.
They will also be prepared to attend to all OUT.
DOOR SALES entrusted to their management, and
will spare no pains to give satisfaction to all who
may favour them with their potronage.
J. PATTERSON & CO.

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 Cars, 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 ac-



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

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

cures

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

Two to three bottles will clear the system of beils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst coner 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 ha mor in the eyes. Two bottles are warranted to cure tunning of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt

and running alcers. One bottle will cure scaly erruption of the skin Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm. Two or three bottles are warranted to care the

nost desperate case of rheumatism. Three or four hottles are warranted to core sait rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of Directions you Use .-- Adult, one table spoonfel per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoon ful; children from five to eight years ten spoonfol. 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 Scrofnia. KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT, TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE

MEDICAL DISCOVERY. For Inflamation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives mmediate relief; you will apply it on a linen reg when going to bed.

For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected

part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the improvement in a few days. For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as conveni For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in

to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the inventor. For Seabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the surface; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply

the Cintment freely, but you do not rub it in. For Sere Lags: this is a common disease, more so than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Cintment, the itching and scules will disappear in a few days, but you must keep on with the Ointment until the

of you must keep on the territory desired give immediate relief in every skin disease deed is heir to

Price, 2s 6d per Box.
Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Warren Street, Roxbury Mass. For Sale by every Druggist in the United States

and British Provinces. Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the readers of the Trus Witness with the testimony of the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylumn, Bos-

ST. VINCENT'S ABYLUM,

Boston, May 26, 1856. Mr. Kennedy-Dear Sir-Permit me to return for 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 hume! so prevalent among children, of that class on at

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

ANOTHER.

SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH, Hamilton, O. W

August 24, 1860.

W. F. MONAGAN, M.D.,

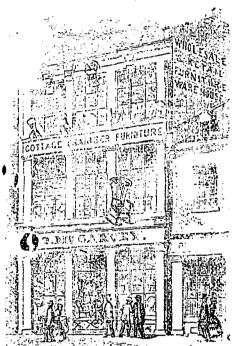
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE:

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

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

No. 14 Little St. Joseph Street,

ADVOCATE.



THE Subscrib r, while returning thanks to his points West.

per cent below anything in the city.

where all Goods sold are warranted to be what they

house, No. 244 Notre Dame Street, near TWO good CABINETMAKERS and ONE CHAIR-MAKER WANTED.

HAS REMOVED to 166 DOROHESTER STREWT