### Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	$\checkmark$	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	✓	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur  Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Relié avec d'autres documents  Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:		

#### TURLOGH O'BRIEN;

THE FORTUNES OF AN IRISH SOLDIER. CHAPTER LIV. -- OF GLINDARRAGH CASTLE AND ALL WHO MET THERE.

The events which follow are matter of history. The siege and treaty of Limerick-the death of the Duke of Tyrconnel-and the flight of the Wild Geese,' as tradition still calls the departure of the Irish regiments for the shores of France, to fill, as they afterwards did, all Europe with the renown of the Irish Brigade-on these events we need not dwell. But one intervening occurrence of a private kind, and of small interest, indeed, to the reader, though of some importance to our tale, it is here necessary to record; this is the death of old Sir Thomas Neville - now past a full month or more - and to which, as an explanatory fact, and as such only (without disrespect to his memory) allusion has now been made.

It was in the month of October, 1691, that the French ship in which Sarsfield was about to embark, floated with her white canvas spread, on the bosom of the noble Shannon. Standing with one foot on the gunwale of the boat, which was about to row him to the vessel's side, Lord Lucan, for the last time, wrung the hand of Tur-

logh O'Brien. Had you done otherwise, he said, in conclusion, I should never have forgiven you; and what is more, neither would the king. You have redeemed your engagements to his Mujesty well and nobly; honor imposes on you now another, and, I trust, a happier allegiance. May she to whom it is due, prove all that rumor says of her -I can wish you no greater happiness. Remember all I've said to you of friends and country;

and so, farewell-farewell.' The boat skimmed the blue waves of the glorious river-a few minutes more, and the tall vessel floated down with wind and tide; the noble exile, as he stood upon the quarter-deck, waving his hat to the friends who watched his departure, under the shadow of that now deserted fortress-the ancient town of Limerickwhich his energy and daring had so well de-

Turlogh O'Brien having watched the departing vessel until the figures upon her deck grew dim and indistinct, mounted his charger, Roland, and was soon far upon his way to Glindarragh

Upon the same day it was, that Sir Hugh's carriage, in which travelled himself and his daughter, Grace Willoughby, also approached, though by a different route, the castle of Glin-

darragh. The last iniles of a journey, especially when it is to end with home, are invariably the most irksome. The roads were broken, and the progress of the vehicle in which he sat, so intolerably tedious, that the old knight's impatience could brook it at length no longer. He descended on foo; to cross the fields by a pathway which, traversing the now desolate farm of Drumgunniol, led pretty directly to the bridge of Glindarragh.

As the old man strode firmly through the straggling bushes, and marked the blackened ruins of the farm-house-these striking memorials of the troublous times so lately passed suggested irresistibly their corresponding associations of persons and of adventure-associations which haunted Sir Hugh, until, as he walked through the shadowy ruins of the old abbey of Glindarragh, he involuntary exclaimed-

'Unhappy wretch' - ill-fated 'Tisdal ! what

chance, I wonder, has befallen him.' He was startingly answered by a groan; and looking a little to the left, he saw, at a distance then was busy; his hair grown thin and grey; his | tral portraits. lank hands supporting his stooping head, and his

his regard. approached-arose, and turning sullenly away, threw himself at his old patron's feet. Strange tone of deep sorrow he called on him to rise .-It was long ere that call was answered.

A strange conversation ensued! it concluded

thus-

'It seems, indeed, the wisest, if not the only course left for you, said Sir Hugh. In the new world, with the ocean between you and the property here I will become the purchaser.— slope, in that quaint cottage, sheltered by tusted Taibot retired to the court of St. Germains, The child did not heed the question.

The ch

The Market State of the State o

CATHOLI

Sir Hugh placed some gold in his hand as he spoke. The wretched man was unable to answer. At last he said-

'A wretch like me has no blessing to give; but-but your own heart will bless you for this.'

He turned abruptly, as it seemed, unwilling to trust hunself with another word, and walking er-desolate and gentle creature-hoping ever and his broken sword still griped in his cold hand, die until I have grown up to be a great man, hurriedly through the mouldering walls, was soon on, in spite of sorrow and cold neglect, and long out of sight; but the old knight thought he heard | delays. Alas! shall joy ever more light up thy him sobbing as he went.

Oh, how immeasurably happier was Sir Hugh, as he pursued his homeward path, than if he had turned sternly away from the prostrate, though sic of his boundless love into thy longing earguilty, suppliant.

The happiness of that day no words of ours can paint. What blessings, what welcomes back again,' what tears of joy! Old Sir Hugh -simple and eager as a boy in his delight-at-tended by his favorite dogs-bounding and yelping round him in affectionate ecstacies, and by many a beaming face of humble friendship-revisits his horses and his hawks, handles once more his trusty birding-piece, again tries the spring | Percy Neville's arms. and balance of his pet trout-rod, and, in short, like an emancipated schoolboy, let loose upon the yet untried delights of holiday time, hovers in rapturous uncertainty among the conflicting at-As thus he whiles whole hours away, which fly almost like minutes, Grace, once more, with her old nurse, signs in her quaint, darksome chamber. Those who had not seen her since she went forth, full two years since, might mark some change, though not unpleasing, in the buoyant, impetuous girl who then departed - something subdued, more tender, though not sadder, in the rich nobleness of her beauty; her high and graceful carriage not warmer, but more disciplined; yet was she again - oh, never, while we live, to part!" still more simple, true, generous as ever, only she had grown less a girl and more a woman.

· Well, well, a cushla,' said the old woman, archly, as she held up her tremulous finger, and looked with a puckered smile into the blushing face and laughing eyes of her darling; 'did not I say the old song was coming out; if it did not and leave these to the kindly reader's fancy. come true one way, it will another. There he stood on Glindarragh bridge, sure enough, and the leaf of the shamarogue in the bone of his ding feast half so joyous before. The old knight forehead -- as who can deny that same, and the sat again at the head of his board, the very imjowel on his arm; it's well I mind that night, for the jewel was yourself, mavourneen, that hung so beautiful round his arm, that frightful evening. The Lord be thanked that it's over, and gone for ever and ever; an' a bright, precious, glorious jewel you were, an' are, my colleen beg ince.-An' under the old hall, sure enough, where the cider, an' the beer, an' the butter, an' all the rest, is stored away-for though they call it the store-loft now, the old hall it isan' the hall you might hear the old people callin' it to this day—under the hall, sure enough, he stabled his horse, an' into the castle he's coming now for good; and' so the old song's come true, and' all's out but the endin' of it. Well, well, ye can finish that betwixt ye; and if the castle ever goes away from the O'Briens agin-for the ed radiation of the general jollity and good huwant of an heir, at least-it's your own fault, you rogue, an' no one else's - mind my words ;-for there is not a handsomer or a cleverer gentleman in Ireland's grounds, than that same Colonel-that same Turlogh Duy O'Brien.

Ere the blushing and half-laughing girl could chide her old nurse, the clang of horse's bools were heard in the court-yard-

'He's coming, he's here,' she cried; and starting up, she threw her arms about the old woman's neck, and kissed her again and again; of but a few yards before him, seated upon a and then ran with a bounding heart and a glowfragment of some dislodged and ruined tomb, the ing cheek, down to the stately parlor, with its identical Tisdal with whom his imagination even dark wainscotting and its solemn files of ances-

There, among those old family memorials, dress soiled and tattered-a spectacle, indeed, of stood the breathing representative of that new alliance; which was to bury in love's oblivion, all Sir Hugh looked fixedly upon him, and, per- the feuds and disorders of the past. Yes, Tur- dial, kindly merriment-when the tides of symhaps, something of pity softened the sternness of logh O'Brien-happy, thrice happy, in the true love of this devoted, and beautiful girl, with tu-The man-who had, indeed, seen him as he multuous greeting folds her to his heart, and, with the privilege of the betrothed, kisses her by some soft undercurrent of pervading melody, walked some paces slowly into the ruin. He burning cheek-nay, kisses her very lips. Oh, stopped, however - hesitated - returned, and joyous meeting; oh, ecstacy unutterable; loo wildly happy for tears-too deep for laughter; cloud has thrown its shadow over the scene, drop and various were the impulses which crossed the yet trembling and gushing with the mysterious mind of old Sir Hugh as he beheld this spectacle. | confluence of both; what raptures of affection in have grown familiar, and from whom the writer, His generous nature triumphed, however, and in a every look; what boundless tenderness in the at least, now parts for ever with something like hushed tones of every word.

Leave we them to talk together, to look on one another-to talk and look, and look and talk again, in fullness of happiness, while bours almouer after his regiment had been taken into untold fly by with giddy speed.

hour hath brought no joy; who sits lonely and linto an humble monastery in the north of Italyscenes of all your troubles and remorse, you will sorrow-stricken in the midst of the general hap- in whose library are, we believe, still to be seen, have security at least, if not happiness. Of your piness. Near the deserted mill, upon the woody several volumes inscribed with his name. Thomas vorite resort?" ted oaks, and wooed and sung to a where he substitute the work of the substitute of

ment a pale, faded, but still beautiful creature.lashes with glittering tears.

Alas! poor little Phebe-lonely, lonely watchpale face with smiles; shall the day ever come, indeed, when he shall fold thee to his heart again -when his voice shall murmur the charmed muwhen his lips shall kiss away thy tears, and bid thee grieve no more; or is the hope, the one hope on which thy very life has sung, after all, proprietary suffered at all so severely and so but an illusion?

Hark! the unwonted clank of horse's hoof disturbs the day-dream of the solitary mourner; and now a step upon the stair; a voice—oh! blessed sound!—oh, heaven; can it be? Like a startled bird, toward that voice she flies, and, with one wild cry of joy, drops senseless into

'My wife-my darling-my adored-my own! and! and do I see you?-and do I hold you fast, indeed; indeed, once more? Phehe, darling Phebe, speak to me !- look up !- it is I, Percy, tractions of a hundred joyous and familiar sports. your own Percy, who will never never, while he lives, part from you more?

Weeping; oh, how bitterly! with very ecstacy of joy, her thin arms strained about his neck, sobbing and nestling in his bosom she lay.

'And could you, could you think your own Percy would ever, of his choice even for an hour leave you? Oh, could you think that all the world would tempt me to forsake you, dearest, my own, my idolized? Yes, darling, smile-smile had more of settled dignity; her affections, too, through your tears; for we are met, indeed, never

> Oh, what rapture of affection! what greetings! what tears and blessings! what hopes for long and happy years to come! hopes, unlike too many of their human kindred, destined to be realised. What confidence, what mingled tears and smiles -what shall we say? Better to hold our peace,

Never in the Hall of Glindarragh was wednersonation of gracious hospitality and cordial welcome, Grace and Turlogh O'Brien, as beseems the bride and bridegroom, at his right, and at his left Percy Neville and his own sweet Phebe; and beyond them good friends and neighbors true, and tenants and dependants. What hilarity, what happiness, what blushing and quizzing and laughter and toasting-what clattering of knives and forks, what a huzxaing medley of many voices, what booming and squeaking of a full dozen of bagpines, at least, straining in preparation for the coming dance, outside in the lobbies; what a jostling and crossing and confusion of servants, and not one sour or gloomy face to be seen among them all. Even Dick Goslin's sailow countenance glowed faintly in the reflectmor, while Tim Dwyer in good fellowship and agreeability, absolutely overdid himself; and, as he was after heard to remark, despaired of ever on her brightest robes, and illumined by the softest, coming up to it again, or anything like it, to his

dying day. But all this was nothing to Con Donoran; he was a sublimation of himself; his grandeur was never so grand before, his smiles never so luminous, his jokes were irresistible: the very twinkle of his eyes bewitching; his portliness seemed to have expanded and rounded; the very whiteness of his hair was whiter, and the redness of his face more rubicand. He was Con Donovan intensified and exaggerated a hundred-fold, as he stood, absolutely radiating with a kind of glory around lum, behind the chair of his indulgent and beloved old master. This is, indeed, delightful, when every face you look upon beams with the glow of corpathy, like springs unlocked in sudden thaws, gush genially and unrestrained; and all the clatter and rude uproar of jolly sound is harmonized as it were the sweet suging of so many hearts from very joy. Here, then, ere yet one coming dreamer. we the curtain upon those actors, with whom we

Enther O'Gara continued to hold his place as the pay of France. He accompanied them thro' Alas I there is one for whom this welcome several continental campaigns, and finally retired

Her wan cheek leans upon her little hand. Her those debauched and expensive courses to which your intense love for music will wear out your deep, dark eye wanders from the waving bramble he was addicted-until at last his vicious career life, even if your father does not succeed in workto the foaming stream, but vacantly, for images was suddenly cut short, and he was found, early ing you to death. He gives you no rest night or unseen by others fill its sad vision, and wet its one morning, in a narrow lane, in an obscure day; it must kill you. part of Paris, lying stark and stiff, in a pool of No it will not, said Nicolo, firinly. 'You blood-his body pierced with a hundred wounds, must not think so. I shall not die! I cannot attesting the characteristic resolution with which great man, Gianetta. I am not weak; look he had contended for his life.

The fate of Miles Garrett was somewhat remarkable. When Ryan, familiarly known as Ned of the Hill, retired to the Slievephelim mountains, the centre of the ancient patrimony of the O'Moel Ryans (the sept whose represenstantly about him, he secretly arranged a plan roused him. by which he and two neighboring gentlemen, Waller, of Castle Waller, and Bourke, of Glin-Muroe, and thus to concentrate their forces for deferred. One fine autumn morning, the herds' long sweep to intercept the outlaw's retreat, ing dismounted, Garrett pursued the tangled and expecting the return of her wild darling. narrow path which wound along the edge of the On entering his lonely room, Nicolo he well a to arrive. Tradition says, that on turning a corner of this precarious and goldy path, he was encountered, face to face, by the rapparee himself. A brief and deadly struggle instantly ensued, in which, Garrett's footing failing him, the outlaw ran him through the body with his rapier. Whether the wound were a mortal one or not, the result was the same; for, standing upon the salient angle of the pathway-suspended a hundred feet and more above the craggy base, among whose rocks a swollen mountain stream was flashing and foaming-he reeled backward, and fell over the unguarded edge of the precipice. Headlong through the air he tumbled, and touching a branch in his fall, turned over, and so, head downward, reached the rocky bed of the torrent, where his skull was shattered like a gourd; and he lay huddled together among the stones and foam until hours after, the ghastly corpse was found by children gathering finhans in the depths of that lonely dingle.

THE END.

## NICOLO PAGANINI.

A May day under the bright enchanting sky the North cannot account for it; we can feel it only in our dreams. It is there that the earth puts most brilliant rays of the sun, appears to her best advantage; it is there that the air is filled with fragrant odor, and even the heart of man, the fullness of joy. A cold, stern countenance is, in Italy, as great a rarity as an icicle.

In this glorious country, one day in May, in the year 1793, a youth was seated on the beach near the town of Genoa, intently gazing at the smooth surface before him. He was about ten years of age; his form slight, his finely cut face pale and strongly contrasting with the raven locks that clustered thickly round his brow; his eyebrows strongly marked, and from beneath them Eashed a pair of large black eyes—eyes wonderfully changing their expression; now flashing with anger--pride; now mournfully softsad as death.

A child's sweet silvery voice suddenly broke in upon the stillness, and interrupted the youthful

'Nicolo, you naughty boy, where have you been all this afternoon?' and she kissed him repeatedly, while her large, soft brown eyes tenderly sought his face, and she suddenly overshowered him with orange-blossoms, myrtle, and wild roses. This fully aroused Nicolo from his large melting eyes, and by pressing his bot, fedreams. He smiled, almost joyously, and smoothing down her long tangled curls with his hand. said, softly-

him well-and for your present necessities take by the wayward stream-sits in the lone case- ed pension, but in reality upon play, at which he kill you. Mother often says so, and I know she was an adept-and which maintained him in is right. She says you are not strong; that

He rose. His form seemed to grow, his eyes flashed, and a strange smile illuminated his countenance. He put forth his arm, and grasping Gianetta firmly, raised her from the ground and held her out over the waves that were dashing round tative he claimed to be) none of the bordering his feet. She did not tremble, but a low, soft sigh escaped her lips when he again put her to often from his predatory excursions, as did the the ground. She kept her eyes fixed on him, renegade proprietor of Lisnamoe. Bitterly did without uttering a word. Soon, however, her Miles Garrett resent the pillage which thinned tongue was again at work. She talked of all his broad pastures of their choicest kine and her little plans, her birds, her flowers, and when horses; but unable with such a retinue as he, Nicolo, instead of attending, again allowed his unaided, could command, to contend against the thoughts to stray, a kiss, a tap of the tiny hand numerous band which the rapparee kept con- of the beautiful little creature, immediately

Thus they sat, Nicolo's stern old young face a sad contrast to the happy, blooming countenance bally, were to meet upon the heights overlooking beside him, till the rays of the setting sun, which were shedding their golden light around them, pursuit on the next alarm. This was not long had fled, and night came on. Then they wasked, clasping each other's hands, through the streets of came running into the castle of Lisnamoe, with the town. In one of them stood, opposite to news that the outlaw and his men were driving each other, and overrun with vines, two nouses. off the cattle. Messengers were despatched in One of them was Gianetta's home, the other hot haste to those who had promised their assist. Nicolo's. A fond 'good night,' and the chilance; and Miles Garrett and his men, making a i dren parted. They went in; the boy to meet the reproaches of his stern parent; Ginnnetta to halted at the head of Cappercullen Glen, over- be welcomed by a kiss and a tender embrace hanging the little village of Muroe. Here, hav- from her mother, who had long anxiously neen

precipitous glen, descending toward the village | deep sigh, then quickly threw up the window to from which quarter the expected assistance was let in the cool evening air. He took from its case an old violin, and pressing it passionately to his heart, commenced to play. The clear, pe-culiarly affecting tones soon filed the little cell with a flood of harmony; till it seemed as though the walls must burst. With the first sound that issued from the instrument, a very large spider, beautifully marked, emerged from the vine leaves clustering round the window.

'Welcome, my Silvercross,' whispered Nicolo, and stretching out his hand, but the soider on the neck of the instrument. It clung tightly to the strings, and without again moving listened to the sounds Nicolo was calling forth. He played till his arm grew lame, till his eyelids began to droop, and the first beams of the rising sun were stealing into his little room. He laid aside his violin and carried the spider to the window. It soon disappeared among the leaves. And now a feeling of desolation and intense longing crept over Nicolo, as was a ways the case when this peculiar little friend had left him. He dearly loved the little creature, who at the first sound of the violin came forth from its hiding-place, to which it did not return till the last sound died away. At times, when Nicolo, lost in a deep of Italy, what a charm it has! We children of revery, dreaming of the fulfilment of his fondest hopes, his most ambitious desires, unwittingly drew his hand across the strings of his violin, Silvercross would glide in quickly, softly, and touch his hand. Even this mark of affection from a spider touched his heart; he would close his eyes, and for a moment try to forget that be softened by the splendor which meets his eye at had no one to love him. His father, at the same every gaze, expands; it glows and rejoices in time his teacher, was a stern, cold-hearted man-Micolo could but fear, not love hun. His kind, gentle mother had long been dead. Boys of his own age seemed to stond in awe of him. Gianetta was his only companion, and Nicolo's heart was divided equally between her and Silvercross, the spider; the latter, however, was no lavorite of Gianetta's.

> 'Spiders are witches,' she often said. 'I cannot bear them.

And the spider seemed to feel that it was not wanted, and never left its hiding-place when Gianetta was with Nicolo. At such times the little girl would creep into a corner and listen to the music with breathless attention; and she was never satisfied to have him cease playing. And when his arm grew too tired, she would beg for a story. To have him relate some wild ghost story, or bloody legend, or to have him talk of his own wild dreams, of his ambitious plans for the future, seemed perfect happiness to the little girl. She never grew weary of listening, never interrupted him, and answered only with her verish hand between her own.

One day his father had been cruelly tormenting him for many hours, by making him play the 'I escaped from father, for a little while, Gia- most monotonous exercises; he was tired almost netta. I wanted to dream for a few hours in to death, scarcely able to move his arm or hands: this lonely spot. Don't you know this is my fa- his head burning, and his eyes glowing with an unnatural brightness. He suddenly heard some

Giannetta,' he cried, 'yes, I will play for you; my violin shall-sing you to sleep.

A sweet sad smile was her only answer. He played & Slowly sollly, sweetly the tones issued them. from the violin, and when he had done, Gianetta raised herself in bed, and in a low whisper pro-nounced his name. Nicolo rushed into her out Protestants, there being about 95,000 of each stretched arms.

'Thank you, my love,' continued the dying girl. 'Yes, I shall rest sweetly. But you must not rest; you must work till you rise like a bright and brilliant star. You must go far away from here-far away; but you must always think of me, and remember my dying words." She bowed her head and died.

"Pliat night Nicolo did not leave the chamber of death, and most of the following he ran thro' the streets of the city like one bereft of senses. Late at night he returned to his lonely room .-From his window he could plainly see Gianetta laid out for the grave. Tapers were burning that for years back there has been no substanaround the bier on which she lay, covered with tial difference either as to the numbers or as to flowers. Beside the coffin knelt the monk in

· Farewell, sweet love,' said Nicolo, sorrowfully, while scalding tears coursed down his cheek. 'Farewell; yes, I am going, as you bid me, far away. There is nothing to keep me now: who should care to love a poor, desolate boy.

He fell upon his knees, sobbing hysterically. At the same moment he fell his hand touched inclusively; or, to use Mr. O'Hagan's words,softly. It was Silvercross.

·Oh, is it thou, poor dumb creature, now, indeed, my only comfort!' His face was lit up by a momentary gleam of joy. 'Now my last farewell to Gianetta, and then away, far away, I care not whither, with thee, thou mighty, only stay of my soul.

He pressed his violin passionately to his heart, and commenced playing. The sweet, ing table, both sides agreeing to the correctness doleful sounds were wafted by the evening breeze into Gianetta's room. She was slumbering so sweetly, and seemed to smile upon him .-The flowers with which they had decked her seemed to tremble, the light of the tapers flickered to and fro, the monk's folded hands dropped listlessly at his side, and a dream seemed to come

The rays of the morning sun, on making their way through the thick foliage of the vine, found Nicolo stretched, apparently lifeless on the floor. He had fainted away, still tightly grasping his violin, and tightly clinging to the strings of the instrument was Silvercross; but the spider was

And Gianetta's prophecy-was it fulfilled?-The boy's name was Nicolo Paganini. Have not six Protestants to one Catholic as on the you ever heard of him !- Catholic Herald.

The case of Hardy v. Sullivan, which occupied the Court of Queen's Bench, in Dublin, during Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, ended by the jury finding a verdict for the plaintiff of £50 damages and 6d costs.

The history of the case, which has attracted so much notice, may be told in few words. In July last, a letter was published in the Morning News beginning with "Juggling the Jury Panel," saying that officials in Ireland seem to take pleasure in outraging every principle of justice, and that the Sub-Sheriff of Armagh, Mr. Hardy, " had summoned but fifteen Catholies out of a panel of about 200, although the Census shows Catholics to number the half of the population in the county."

For this imputation Mr. Hardy brought his action of libel, and Mr. Sullivan in his defence pleaded a justification, and undertook to prove that from 1853 to 1861, during Mr. Hardy's Subshrievalty, each of the panels summoned to serve on turies for civil and criminal trials at the assizes contained a disproportionably small number of Roman Catholics in relation to the number of Roman Catholics duly qualified as jurors; and that Ron an Catholics were, during the said years, virtually excluded from the jury box at the assizes, and that such exclusion was due to duty of the Sub-Sheriff; and that the Sub-Sheriff summoned a very small, and unfair, and Protestants. The result is as follows :undue proportion of Roman Catholics to serve as jurors at the summer assizes of July, 1861: and that the act in summoning so small a number was a juggling of the jury panel, and an outrage upon justice.

It is a remarkable feature of this trial that though many witnesses were examined, and though a great deal of evidence was minutely gone into respecting the composition of the jurors' books, and the jury panels in the County of Armagh from 1856 to 1861 inclusively, the result was that both the plaintiff and the defendant agreed in their story.

They accepted one another's tacts, and the only dispute was as to the inference to be drawn from facts proved and admitted.

To understand the case it is necessary to premise that by an Act of Parliament, the 3 & 4 Will. IV., (Ireland) which fixes and defines the inference to be drawn from them. qualifications necessary to enable a man to serve on juries, the first step towards forming a jury is religion an element in the constitution of the taken by the Clerk of the Peace for each coun- jury panel, and has always endeavored to put ty, who, at every midsummer assizes, issues his proper and correct persons on the panel for both precept to the High Constable and Collector of the Crown and Record Courts, the one panel County Cess in every barony requiring them to being framed for both; that he has always sumreturn lists to him of all persons legally qualified moned Roman Catholic gentlemen fairly, irreto serve on juries. These lists being made and spectively of their religion, and never analysed given to the Clerk of the Peace, he lays them the jurors' book with reference to religion until before a Special Sessions of the magistrates after the publication of the libel. He swears held for the purpose every October. The magistrates examine the lists, publicly hearing he endeavours to exempt him at the Assizes; and everybody who chooses either to demand the ad- that for the sessions in 1861 he summoned 990 dition, or to require the omission of any name; | Protestants, i.e., 250 to each sessions, and 203 after which, the magistrates make a general list Roman Catholics, z.e., 50 to each sessions; and in alphabetical order of all persons found to be that he never rejected any competent or qualificompetent, and return it to the Clerk of the ed juryman on religious grounds. Peace, who makes it into "the jurors' book,' and which he hands to the Sheriff.

therefore, the Sheriff has nothing whatever to Jury panels, both for the Sessions and Assizes, do. His duty begins after it has been made up and in answer to the following question from thoroughly, and that they not departed from Galway Vindicator.

He went to her immediately. She cast upon and delivered to him; and the law requires him, this one long tender glance, without uttering a after he has received the jurors book, to select word; but Nicolo understood her immediately, from it the persons who are actually to be sumand hurried back for his violin. His heart beat moned to serve on juries, i.e., the Jury Panel. In this situation he is required to act on his best belief as to the litness, to serve on juries, of the persons whom he summons to try, the civil and criminal cases which may be brought before

hem.
In the County of Armagh the population is denomination. But on the Armagh "jurors' book" for 1861, or list of persons legally qualified to serve on juries, which is prepared by the High Constables and County Cess Collectors of each Barony, revised by the magistrates, and handed by the Clerk of the Peace to the Sheriff, the proportion of Catholics to Protestants is small. The total number on the jurors' book-is-1,404. Of these there are 200 Catholics and 1,204 Protestants, so that the Catholics are one-seventh of the jurors, and there is only one Catholic to every six Protestants. This is agreed to by both sides, and it is also agreed the proportion. The two sides are also agreed upon the following further facts-vlz., that the proportion of Catholics to Protestants on the jurors' book, in framing which Mr. Hardy had no share, being one to six, the proportion of Catholics to Protestants on the jury panels, which were summoned by Mr. Hardy out of the jurors' book, has been smaller than one to six at eleven out of the twelve assizes held from 1856 to 1861 the jury panels for the last six years, from 1856 to 1861 inclusively, have shown one uniform feature, that the Roman Catholics are placed upon the panels in a proportion far smaller than their proportion on the jury books."

The members actually summoned on the jury panels for the last six years, distinguishing Catholics from Protestants, are given in the follow-

Jurors		Protestant
Summone	d	
189	19	170
314	43	271
194	17	177
152	16	136
177	21	156
201	19	182
177	20	157
193	19	174
161	15	147
187	13	174
200	16	184
178	14	164
	summone 189 314 194 152 177 201 177 193 161 187 200	summoned  189 19 314 43 194 17 152 16 177 21 201 19 177 20 193 19 161 15 187 13 200 16

Now, it appears from this list that, as a matter of fact, the proportion of Protestants to Cathelies on the jury panels of Armagh, has been jurors' books, but as follows:--

In the summer of 1861 all but 9 to 1 In the spring of 1861 more than 6 to 1 In the summer of 1860 more than 10 to 1 In the spring of 1860 more than 8 to 1 In the summer of 1859 more than 7 to 1 In the spring of 1859 more than 9 to 1 in the summer of 1858 more than 7 to 1 In the spring of 1858 more than 9 to 1 In the summer of 1857 more than 9 to 1 In the spring of 1857 more than 13 to 1 In the summer of 1856 more than 11 to 1 And in the spring of 1856 more than 11 to 1

People are so unaccustomed to estimate corectly the meaning of figures, that we have taken the pains to make out the actual differences between the numbers of Catholic who were summoned and the number who would have been had all the seeming characteristics of rebellion, and summoned had the proportion of six Protestants to one Catholic been preserved. And it appears that in the summer of 1861 there would have

n	summoned 21	U	HOHI	c in	stead o	1 19.	
	In the spring	of	1861	45	instead	of 43	
	In the summer	of	1360	26	instead	of 17	
	In the spring	of	1860	21	instead	of 16	
	In the summer	of	1859	25	instead	of 21	
	In the spring	of	1859	21	instead	of 19	
	In the summer	of	1857	23	instead	of l5	
	In the spring	of	1857	26	instead	of 13	
	In the summer						
	In the spring	of	185G	25	instead	of 14	

Any one who likes may test the accuracy of these figures, by taking the number of jurors summoned on each panel, and after dividing it by the misconduct, unfairness, and dereliction of 14, multiplying the quotient by two for the number of Catholics, and by 12 for the number of

811	Jurors mmoned n panel	Catholics according to their	Protestant according to their
		proportion	proportio
		on jurors'	on juror
		book, viz.,	book, viz
		1 out of 7	6 out of
1861, Summer	189	27	162
" Spring	314	45	269
1860 Summer	194	26	168
" Spring	I52	1	131
1859, Summer	177	25	152
" Spring	201	28	173
1858, Summer	777	25	152
" Spring	193	28	166
1857, Summer	161	23	183
" Spring	187	26	161
1856, Summer	200	28	172
" Spring	178	27	153
(13)	i	ليمو اثال	

These then being the admitted facts of the case, the whole dispute, as we said, concerns the

Mr. Hardy swears that he has never made

The Deputy Clerk of the Peace, Mr. John M'Kinstry, swears that he thinks the Sheriff ex-With the composition of the "jurors' book" ercised a most careful discretion in framing the themselves, and inconsequent to their principles, out they are not so; and we must do them the justice

jurors list the proportion was two to thirteen all through the lists, and supposing the Sheriff's panel gave but one Roman Catholic to ten Protestants, is it your opinion that is a due proportion?" Mr. M'Kinstry gave the following answer, which we take to be the substance of the defence set up for Mr. Hardy :-

"It would be a due proportion. I am exceedingly well informed of the persons and positions of the jurors on the jurors book for the County of Armagh. There are about 200 Roman Catholics. Of these a large number come from the mountain districts, and are illiterate persons. I should say on the whole that two-thirds are totally unfitted to be put on any jury panel by any Sheriff exercising any discretion. And Lishould say that the Protestant jurors being of a better class are better qualified to discharge the duties of jurors; and wishing to get proper jurors, that I should say [viz. 1 to 10] is a fair proportion. I may add that there are fifty magistrates in the County of Armagh, of whom only three are Catholics, and that there is not a single Roman Catholic on the Grand Jury. I should say that the number of Catholics on the jury panel to which you referred is beyond proportion." 4 🖟 👯

It is clear that if Mr. M'Kinstry's opinion be adopted, that two-thirds of the Catholics whose property qualifies them to be on the jurors' book are disqualified for being summoned to serve on juries, by reason of their being illiterate persons, the case against Mr. Hardy would fail; for, having only 66 Catholics on the jurors' book, whom he could reasonably summon on the jury panel, the proportion of Catholics to Protestants would be one to eighteen, instead of one to six ; and unless two-thirds of the Protestants on the jury books were also illiterate persons not fitted to serve on juries, the proportion of Catholics summoned to serve on juries could not be kept up to six to one without specially singling out Catholics as jurors and summoning them more frequently than their Protestant neighbors.

On the other hand, the very pith and marrow of the case of those who are dissatisfied with the jury panels for Armagh is contained in the answer of the witness, Mr. M'Court :-

The barony constable lists may give a proportion of G! Protestants to 1 Catholic, but I think the Sheriff ought, nevertheless, to have summoned such a proportion of Catholics to the Asstzes as would give grounds for the Catholics to have confidence that justice would be administered at the trial.

The answer is, of course, outside of the issue submitted to the jury on the conduct of Mr. oath, and the jury have believed his denial of the charges made against him, of misconduct, unfairness, or dereliction of duty by "juggling the jury panel."

We regret that any imputations should have been cast upon him; but there remains still the point which is quite independent, both of the istered to them, and therefore we shall not say well or wisely, unless he summons such a portion of Catholics to the Assizes as will inspire the Catholics of the county with that confidence.

### LIBERAL SYMPATHY.

At the beginning of the American civil war, it might have been expected that the sympathy of European Liberals and rebels would have been given to the Southern States, and to the new President of the new Confederation The Northern States were in appearance the tyrants and oppressors of the Southern, they were also, as it seemed, the constituted authorities, and in possession of the seat of Government The President chosen by universal suffrage took up his abode at Washington, and the Southern States, beaten n the election, revenged themselves by an act which should for that reason have been loudly applauded by every Liberal throughout the world. The Northern States call the people of the South by the name of rebels, refuse them so far as they can the rights of a belligerent, and attempt to treat them as felons guilty of rebellion. Here then is an unmistakeable title to the sympathy of Liberals, the Southern States have risen against the tyranny of the Northern, and are

fighting, as Lord Russell admits, for freedom. Nevertheless, the sympathy of the Liberal party is with the Northern States-with the President Abraham Lincoln. Some distinguished Irish rebels-we give them the designation of which they are proudthe German liberals who quitted their country because they had made it an uncomfortable place to reside in, are in America fighting on the Northern side, against the rebels of the South. In America they are for a strong Government, for constituted authorities, and against new forms of Government, and the new President of the rebel South. Garibaldi, the freebooter, has been considered as the friend of the Northern States, the Consuls of Abraham Lincoln have corresponded with him, and find in him a congenial and sympathising soul. He is on the side of the North, against the South, for constituted authorities against

rebels; the Revolutionists in Europe will have no revolution in America. Mr. Bright also, whose energies are directed at home to the pulling down of the aristocracy, which he considers to be growing fat on the taxes of the people, and which he finds of no use in a State modelled after the idea which he has conceived, weeps plenteous tears over the downfall of the great republic. He is for Abraham Lincoln, and will not hear of 'the " sacred rights of insurrection" where a Democracy is in power. The constituted authorities are in his eyes inviolate, and he cannot comprehend why States should rebel. because they have been beaten in a general election, Mr. Bright the Liberal, is with the Northern States, and deprecates separation. The South has no right, the North has done no wrong, and the seceding States have none of his sympathy. The more experienced Liberals have been wisely silent in this matter, be-cause their sympathies and their interests are divided. They know that the difficulties of this country grow with the strength and lawlessness of America, and they are, therefore, not sorry that trouble has overtaken their enemy; but they have no affection for the South, because it shows no Liberal tendencies, and expresses, without much circumlocution, its profound contempt for the men and institutions of the more Liberal North.

In France, also, the chief leader of the extreme Liberal party, the man of Secret Societies, Prince Napoleon, is supposed to sympathise with the Northern States. Wherever we turn, we find, among the Liberals of Europe, the same affectionate leanings towards Abraham Lincoln and his cause, and the same aversion from that of the South. Though the Southern States be in rebellion upon Northern principles they receive no encouragement from the men who stir up rebellion everywhere, and who have dethroned the Italian Dukes, expelled the King of the Two Sicilies from his territories, and are prepared to commit sacrilege by a further robbery, of which the Sovereign Pontiff is to be the innocent victim.

The Liberals may seem to be inconsistent with

Serjeant Sullivan: - "Suppose that on the them even by a hair's breadth. Those Liberals only them even by a hairs breadth. Thouse programs out of their control because they have the interests of their country because they have them in their keeping, ble in this city and the suburbs resterday has been expressing desire for the success of the North; and known in Ireland during the memory of the present people who remember what Early Russell said and generation. Not only the cathedrals, the Oastle did some thirty years ago, are not sorry that he is at Ohapel, and the Collège Chapel, but the parochial did some thirty years ago, are not sorry that he is at Ohapel, and the Collège Chapel, but the parochial did some thirty years ago, are not surry that the control and district churches and all the Dissenting places

> The European Liberals regard the American Republic as the model of what they wish for at bome, not that it would answer their purpose altogether, but because it does so to some extent. Mr. Bright regress the Union, because it promised to embrace the whole American Continent, out of which European influences would be secluded, and where the pure and simple Democracy would be the cruel and relentless tyrant. The American Republic was fast degenerating into a lawless community, where the wish, or rather the caprice. of the multitude, directed by adroit leaders, could overwhelm the law, and paralyse the ministers of established justice. The Liberal party tends inevitably towards a reckless tyranny, first in the hands of the mob, and finally in the hands of one more unscrupulous and more cruel. The American Union was governed by the wish of the populace, and that populace was but a tool in the hands of designing men who had obtained possession of the secret by which mobs are managed. We know how the European Liberals manipulate elections, and there is no reason for supposing that the practice was different on the other side of the Atlantic. America grown strong, according to the visions of Mr. Bright, would Power amenable to no law of nations ever heard of, it would be an irresistible Power, able to enforce its will by sea and land. What happened on board the Trent Mail packet would be then lawful, and no nation would dare to complain. This is Mr Bright's hope, and because he does not now think that Americe can be one again, he laments over the loss of a colossal Power, Liberal and Democratic, which would own no law except what itself accepted, and which would defy the world outside. How long such a State might hold together Mr. Bright does not tell us, and now it is not necessary, but no man who has not forgotten the elements of the Christian law can rejoice in the prospect of unlimited power by a Democracy reigning by its own will. Liberal-ism may be sorry, and it has good reason to be so, for the American revolution, because Liberalism is the process by which despotism is generated, and tyranny established upon the ruin of all right.-Lon-

#### IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE GODLESS COLLEGES .- A kind friend at Limerick has an exact copy of answer returned by the Mayor and magistrates of Limerick to the letter of Sir Robert Peel in favor of his "Godless Colleges" Hardy. Mr. Hardy has acleared himself on scheme. Our correspondent very justly adds :- "It was a most unfair service for the Chief Secretary to put upon magistrates, and unprecedented in official service. It has, however, been a failure."
"Limerick, Dec. 11, 1862.

Sir, - We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of 29th ult., requesting our countenance and assistance towards the Queen's Colleges in Ireland. In reply, we beg respectfully point which is quite independent, both of the to decline complying with your request, entertaining libel, and of the trial, and of the verdict. It is as we do, conscientions objections to the system of for the public good that the Catholics of Armagh | educations adopted in those colleges. We deem this should have confidence that justice will be admin- to be a fitting occasion to bring under your consideration the claims of the Catholic University, and we request you to suggest to her Majesty's Government that the Sub-Sheriff exercises his discretion either the justice of granting a charter to this national university, and thereby giving to the Catholics who desire that their sons should be religiously educated, the same intellectual advantages that are enjoyed by the rest of their fellow countrymen. - We have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servants,

John T. MacSheeby, J.P. John M'Donnell, J.P. Mayor of Limerick. J. U'Shaughnessy, J.P J. U'Shaughnessy, J.P. Thos. Kane, A.B. & J.P. Eugene O'Callaghan, J.P. Michael Quinn, J.P. John Thos. Devitt, Barrister-at-law & J.P. Robert MacMahon, J.P. Stephen Roche, J.P. Thomas Boyne, J.P. William Hartigan, J.P. William O'Hara, J.P. John R. Tinsley, J.P. M. R. Rvan, J.P. Niel MacDonald, J.P. To the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart., } Chief Secretary.

St. Man's, Longford. - The great campanile in progress of erection to this cathedral has already reached to considerably over 100 feet above the surface of the ground. The massive stope columns which surround the bell chamber are nearly half completed, and the structure already gives promise of the striking and imposing effect it will have when crowned by its graceful dome and decorated cross 166 feet over the entrance steps. The works have been suspended until the return of favourable weather, when it is expected another season will complete this, the most stricking feature of the greatest of our modern cathedrals in Ireland. After its completion the great portico will still remain to be erected, but judging from what has already been achieved by the Rev. Bishop of the Diocese, the Most Rev. Dr. Kilduff there is little reason to doub, that at no very distant time his great cathedral will possess all the adjuncts requisite to render it complete in all its parts. The new diocesan seminary, it is expected, will be commenced early in spring on a site adjoining the Cathedral. The unprecedented liberality of the Clergy of the diocese of Ardagh and Clonmacnoise, headed by their good Bishop, when they subscribed the extraordinary sum of 2,500l. towards this project, has already been recorded. The laity of the diocese have also in great part responded to the appeal of the Bishop for the same, laudible purpose, and there is every reason to hope that before many months pass away the diocese of Ardagh and Clonmacnoise will possess a diocesan college, complete in all its accessories, and second only to the great Seminary of Holycross, Clonliffe. - Freeman's Journal.

THE FUEL FAMINE. - The suffering from scarcity of fuel amongst the poor inhabitants of Mullingar and its vicinity has attained a degree of intensity never before exceeded, turf being at this moment not to be had under three or four times its ordinary value, and even at this exorbitant price, is almost unfit for use. The townspeople, who are above this state of suffering, have very generously come to the rescue, and a fund of £100 has been cheerfully subscribed, for the supplying of the destitute poor with coals, which are sold to each person at the very low price of 6d. per cwt.; and to such as cannot command that small sum, as many cannot, two stones are issued for 13d This is worthy of imitation.

THE POOR. - The effects of the active benevolence displayed in this town and Carrick-on-Shannon will enable the poor to enjoy this holy season. The subscriptions to the fuel fund have reached to nearly £100. We are glad in directing attention to the bright example set by Mrs. Maguire (of the Glebe), who, before any public efforts had been made, bad, through personal exertions, collected subscriptions, and distributed them in the manner already announced .- Roscommon Gazette.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT .- On Sunday the 8th inst. two brothers named William and Bryan Lavelle, residing in the Island of Innisboffin, went out on a rough sea in a currough (canoe), to seek timber that might be drifted on the waves of the Atlantic towards the shore of that distant island. Their light frail skiff rode for a time on the swelling surges, but at length a large wave rolled against it, and immediately after unother of less volume upset the cance, and melancholy to relate the two brothers-The Liberals may seem to be inconsistent with fine young men-met a watery grave. One of them themselves, and inconsequent to their principles, but was a boatwright and shortly after having served his apprenticeship. They are greatly regretted by

DUBLING Monday .- Nothing like the manifestation lutionary habits, and that he is compelled to put of worship were dark and dismal-looking with the away sympathies in the presence of dangers. symbols of mourning. In some instances the organs and galleries, as well as the pulpits and reading-desks, were bung with black cloth. Such was the solemnity of feeling, the tone of the services, and the whole aspect of the congregations that each of them seemed like an assembly of mourners at the funeral of some dear friend and public benefactor. It was nearly the same in the streets. Scarcely a respectable person could be seen who was not dress. ed in mourning. In the Protestant churches of all denominations every sermon was a funeral sermon, and cordial tributes to the memory of the late Prince Consort were mingled with fervent prayers for Her Majesty and the rest of the Royal family. Dr. Stewart had written for the occasion new funeral responses, which were chanted in the College eral responses, which were commed in the College Chapel, Ohrist's Church, and St. Patrick's. They were solemn and affecting in the highest degree.— No one who had noticed the state of the city during the week need be surprised at the intensity and universality of the public lamentation. Instead of the brilliant displays usual at Christmas-time, nearly all our emporiums of fashion in the leading streets exhibited the sombre hues of mourning, while some had one or more of their shutters up. Busy as the two days before Christmas usually are, most of the principal shops will be closed this day during the hours occupied by the funeral ceremonies. Ali this is spontaneous, and it shows in a very impressive manner how devotedly attached the people of Dublin are to the Queen. No doubt we shall have similar accounts from the provincial cities. THE APPRENTICE BOYS AND PRINCE ALBERT, - In one respect it would be a pity to enforce the Party Emblems Ac: in Derry. If the "local celebrations"

were put down as they ought to be by the law which

forbids them, people might fall into the mistake of thinking that the bulk of the Apprentice Boys had some regard for good taste or common decency. Their proceedings of Wednesday last, even by their best friends, to have been simply disgraceful. Prince Albert, the husband of the Sovereign to whom they profess such ardent loyalty, lay dead and unburied in Windsor Castle. The time was a time of mourning, and many fancied that the Apprentice Boys, supposing they cared nothing for the law, would exhibit some respect for the decencies of life, and absent from the firing of cannon and the burning of effigies on Wednesday last. Those who thought so did not know their men. They were quite mistaken in supposing that, even it her Majesty were herself dead, these worthies would forego the enjoyment of insulting their Roman Catholic fellow-citizens. Many of their friends, we believe, and these their most influential friends, urged upon the Apprentice Boys the absolute necessity of conforming to the rules of social propriety by abandoning the firing. but all to no purpose. They persisted in discharging cannon, in burning Lundy, and in having a public jollification at night. Of course, this conduct disgusted every man of proper feeling connected with them. Mr. Murray, J.P., who was advertised to preside at the soirce, kept himself aloot. Sir Robert Bateson, who was next thought of as chairman, hap-pened to be "indisposed;" but we are glad to learn that he was able to be in Derry next morning. Mr. James W. Gregg, for many years a leader among them, expressed his opinion of their conduct in exceedingly plain terms. As to the Rev. Mr. Craig's opinion on those matters, we refer to another column. But those who absented themselves from the evening party were not the only persons that were thoroughly ashamed of the display. Even the individuals who took part in it made the most ludicrons efforts to palliate the disrespect offered to the Queen. Hence the indulgent hypocrisy of some local cotem-poraries, who specially congratulate the Apprentice Boys on having duly honored the memory of his Royal Highness. Hence the speech-making appeals not to look upon the Apprentice Boys as having acted improperly, but to remember that, although they cannonaded as it it was a field day, they had shown their respect for Prince Albert by firing only on one side of the Wall-to recollect that although they had a bonfire of Lunday, they did not ring the joybells-and, above all, to bear in mind that, alough they made a glorious and of it, with Orange toasts and party tunes, they were all jolly good fellows, and very sorrowful, because they had actually worn crape over their budges on going to church - Derry Journal.

THE FLOODING OF TRALES. - A Government Engineer has paid Tralee a visit by orders from the Executive. He arrived on Monday and was engaged until Wednesday examining the country about the town. His object was to devise some plan by which the floods which have devastated Tralee for years could be prevented. After examining the locality he has given it as his opinion that the future flooding of Tralee can be effectually prevented His report is looked for with a great deal of interest .- Trates

### To the Editor of the Weekly Register.

Sir,-Englishmen set more store by deeds than words, and to test men's sympathy and esterm for institutions by their amount of their subscriptions

I have just seen a copy of Sir Robert Peel's circular, which declares that "The Queen's Colleges have won their way into popular esteem with the Irish people," and the list of subscriptions he has obtained to prove the value this people sets on them.

The total is exactly £1,969 from the whole people of Ireland. But let us look a little closer into the details: the people of Ireland consist of Catholics and protestants, and one would wish to know which it is that most sympathise with these institutions: my imperfect means of information enable me to say that of the whole £1,969, £1,700 has been subscribed by Protestants, £42 by persons whom I know to be Catholics, and the religion of the subscribers of £227, I do not know.

At most then £250 represent the solid sympathy of the Irish Catholics for the Queen's Colleges.

Some years ago, those same Irish Catholics, believing that their Protestant brethren were amply provided for in Trinity College, determined, by the direction of the Holy Father, to found a university for themselves. For this purpose they subscribed £40,000, besides the thousands of pounds they have given every year since, but of which I have not here

As £40,000 is to £250, so is their esteem and sympathy for the Catholic University to that which they

feel for the Queen's University.
"A Roman Catholic Layman," who has preserved his incognito to the public, if not to Sir Robert Peel, has subscribed £10 a year to the Queen's University. A Catholic layman, who to this hour has preserved his incognito to all but God, subscribed £5,000 to the Catholic University.

Facts prove which institution has the confidence

of the Catholic people of Ireland. We will gladly accept Sir Robert Peel's doctrine that we should "limit as much as possible the weight of Government influence in the administration of educational establishments, by restricting their burden upon the public purse."

Let bygones be bygones : let the Queen's Colleges have the advantage of all the expenditure hitherto devoted to them; and let each institution now give up State assistance, and trust to the sympathy and esteem of the Irish people. Each will obtain support,

and, I doubt not, proportioned to its merits.

All we ask for is freedom of education, a fair field,

I am, your obedient servant, MYLES W. O'REILLY. Sheriff of Armagh, the libel being an imputation

against that officer of wrongfully excluding Catho-

lies from the jury panel, and so perverting the ad-

ministration of justice... We do not feel called upon to say that the verdict in this case was wrong, or

tried the action could have come to any other con-

clusion. Nevertheless, we are quite certain that the

editor of the Morning News was morally justified in his denunciation of the Irish jury system, and more-

over we deem it altogether indisputable that the

practice, and as it seems the law of jury selection in

Ireland; as exhibited in the evidence, are such as

to lay more than abundant grounds for that dissatis-

faction and distrust with which Catholics regard the

to repeat the legal blunder of Mr. Sullivan, by which

he brought himself within the toils of the law of

libel; we are not going to charge Mr. Hardy, the

sheriff, with deliberate and knowing abuse of his

official authority in the matter; but we do say with-

out any hesitation, that, so far appears, that func-

tionary may have so abused his powers, and that

there is the strongest moral grounds for believing

that the Catholics of Armagh have suffered under

the serious injustice of being improperly excluded from the jury panels, and so the administration of

the law has been vitiated. Without going into par-

iculars, it will be sufficient to say what the purport

of the evidence is. It appears, then, that on the full lists of all persons qualified by law to serve as

jurors, made out by the barony constables-officers

analogous to our overseers-there is a larger pro-

portion of Protestants than of Catholics. Of course

religion is to qualification, and if these primary

lists be honestly made out, which is doubtful, the

conclusion must be that in Armagh county there are

fewer qualified Catholics than Protestants. From

these lists it is the sheriff's duty to summons as many

as is necessary to constitute a panel. Now the fact

trials on indictments for murders arising out of

Orange excesses have taken place, no Catholics at

all were summoned, and of course the juries which

tried these alleged Orange murderers of Catholic

victims were exclusively Protestant. In such cases,

verdicts of "not guilty" being returned, the whole

proceeding would be properly regarded by the Ca-tholics of Ireland as a mockery of justice, and a

deep wrong as well as an insult to them, There

were Catholics on the primary lists, although not

in equal numbers, but no Catholics were summoned.

What was the inference? That they were purposely excluded, of course. Mr. Hardy, however, has

sworn that in making out his panels he did not at

all make religion a principle of discrimination; but

that he conscientiously selected those whom he con-

sidered the persons most qualified. We are bound

to accept that averment; although it must detract

somewhat from its weight to find Mr. Hardy's able

counsel—he whom some of the Tory party have been

contemplating to exalt to their leadership vice Dis-

rael cashiered, the stentorian and contortionist ora-

tor of the House of Commons, Mr. Whitehouse-ex-

plaining the omission of some Catholics from the

assize panel, by showing that they had been sum-

moned to the sessions, and that the sheriff wished to

act tenderly toward them. Still Mr. Hardy may

have acted uprightly in his selections, although the

Catholics may be well excused for believing otherwise

It is just possible that in following a principle of se-

lection, quite apart from religious profession, he may

have arrived at the exclusion of any Catholic from

the panel; but this will not much mend the matter,

for the Catholics of Armagh will scarcely be con-tent to be told that Mr. Hardy does not consider

them, by position or intelligence, qualified to act on

juries at assizes, although they may be permitted to

try some trifling cases at sessions. And this brings us to the real root of the evil. Why should the sheriff be invested with the power of deciding who

is and who is not qualified to serve, out of a list

and that to secure that prime requisite the sheriff

was bound to summon his panels "indifferently."-

But the law, as laid down by the Irish Lord Chief.

Justice of the Queen's Bench, not only empowers but

imposes a selection. If so, we can only say that the

sooner it be altered the better. If the sheriff has a

choice, let him be ever so honest a man, his preju-

dices may unconsciously mislead him. This power

of selection is, in truth, a cover, more or less impe-

netrable, for perverting the course of justice. The

perversion can be seen only in its effects, and in these it is in Ireland obvious enough. The sheriff

may always aver, as in this case, that he acted to

the best of his judgment, and he cannot be directly

confuted. The law does not prescribe any propor-

tion with respect to the religion of the jurors who are to be placed upon the panel, and very properly

so; but then the sheriff may leave out all the Catho-

lics, and, in the words of the Chief Justice Lefroy,

no inference could be drawn therefrom that he acted

illegally. The aged judge, who, although a fierce Orange partizan in his early public life, holds the

balance of justice with perfect evenness on the bench, seems to consider this a perfect state of things.

The Catholics of Ireland, however, are not to be con-

sidered unreasonable beings, if they show themselves

implacably discontented and wroth with it. They

know too well what this power of selecting juries in the hands of the sheriffs has done to bend the ad-

ministration of criminal justice to the purposes of

whitever government or faction in power may choose

to avail itself of it; they know that somehow or

other it has excluded them from sharing in this great

right of citizenship-the only real guarantee of pure

ustice. Those trials in Armagh are but the latest

instance; and until the sheriffs be deprived of that

power of selection, the Irish Catholics will always

regard the administration of justice with suspicion.

It is not sufficient even that justice is well adminis-

tered. It is necessary that the people have confidence

that it is so, and this can never be the case where

the opportunity for an unfair selection of jurors

A letter from Thomastown, dated Dec. 18, says :-

At the instance of the clergy of the town, Catholic

was raised. A committee was appointed to wait on

meeting, when a further sum of eighteen pounds was

realised, making in all about seventy pounds as the

nearly £100 will be raised for the very laudable pur-

St. Patrick's Bridge, Cork, was opened, with due

pomp and circumstance, by a civic procession, on

the 12th ult. In the evening the bridge was splen-

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Thos. Harman

The Empress Eugenie has purchased a mantle

Pope, Esq., of Skerries House, Athy, to the commis-

sion of the peace for the county of Kildare.

pose in question.

didly illuminated.

such of the householders as had not attended the

exists. - London Morning Star (Protestant.)

upon the evidence before them, the jury who

that,

The ceremony of the reception of a member of the Tranquilla Convent, Upper Rathmines, took place in the handsome convent chapel on the 10th uit .-The young lady who on this occasion withdrew from the world, to devote her life as a religiouse to the constant service of God in daily works of piety and constant service of God in daily works of plety and charity, was Miss Bridget Thomson, second eldest daughters of Doctor, O'D wyery of Camden street, Dublin, O Specializated at the Alexander Service Constant with the Alexander Service Constant of the Con

The low Urangemen" of the North of Ireland have issued their annual manifesto, wherewith they boast of their "Slowness to take offence," Hereupon the Cork Examiner comments as follows :-

" Fancy the slowness to take offence of the gentlemen who, wreck Oatholic, Chapels, stone women and children, and shoot down defenceless men, merely, as an ordinary spree unon, a festive occasion. their own assertion that they are not apt to take offence, we may presume that all these homi cides and outrages are mere manifestations of Orange jollity. The ordinary flags, and signals are too dull a pastime for their jaded appetites, and a murder or a house burning gives them a pleasant stimulus. At least such is the only rational interpretation of their actions, if we are compelled to believe, as they urge themselves, that they are not in the least degree irascible. As to their anxiety to avoid giving offence, that is most satisfactorily attested by the fact that they cling to a number of superannuated customs, which have lost all possible significance, save in so far as they annoy the Catholic population amongst whom they are paraded."

JURY PACKING .- This power has prevailed all over Ulater, and has been freely used. But see its terrible enormity. A Catholic is killed in a party conflict. His murderers are known and are placed in the dock for trial. The jury panel is so arranged that sympathisers, or at least Protestants, and Protestants alone. are placed on the jury to try them, and in hundreds instances it has been found that such juries acquitted such prisoners, although their guilt was clearly proven; and some judges were forced to ex-claim, on hearing the result, "Thank God, gentlemen that is your verdict, and not mine!" A Catholic is then put on his trial, and the jury-packing system gives him no chance. In vain he looks around for justice. The panel is so made up that all his challenges are exhausted before a Catholic is called, and he guesses the verdict that will be returned against him, because he sees that his jury has been packed, not to try but to convict him! And, with very few exceptions, they have convicted Catholics, often innocent, and acquitted Protestants who were proved guilty before the entire court. We ask what must have been the feelings of the relatives of these foullyconvicted Catholics as they heard the verdict announced, and listened to the sentence of the judge? Could anything more galling lacerate the heart? They have heard of trial by jury, and noted that it was called the bulwark of British liberty - that it was one of the great blessings under which Englishmen lived .- But they have found it a grievance - a tyranuy, and an agent of wrong and injustice! We ask is not this the truth? Do we not give a fair picture of what Catholics have suffered in Ulster for many years? We do not allude to any particular we charge no particular man-not even Mr. Hardy-with jury-packing or panel-juggling. -But the voice of history and the tongues of living men proclaim that trial by jury in nearly every country in Ulster has been, at party trials, "a delusion, a mockery, and a snare," so far as Catholics have been concerned .- Dundalk Democrat.

The well-known Baron de Camin, L. C. O. de la Ld. H." whatever that may mean, delivered one of his accustomed discourses against " Popers," in Belfast, on "Tuenday" evening. Very few respectable persons attended, and none of the ministers of religion who were invited. Parts of the lecture, according to the Northern'. Whig, were delivered in a most indelicate manner. The same " nobleman " was to have delivered another oration on Auricular Confession on Wednesday night, the announcement of which was significantly prefaced by the declaration that no ladies could be admitted.

Noble Generosity. - We have heard that Viscount Castlerosse has given another instance of princely generosity which should not be allowed to remain in the secrecy with which his lordship would enwarp it. The noble Viscount has, through his benevolent agent, given directions to a Dublin house to supply one hundred tons of seed potatoes to the tenantry upon his estates. . Besides this generosity, we believe the humble poor will have abundant reason to acknowledge, with thanks, the charitable influence of

Viscount Castlerosse .- Clonmel Chronicle. SWALL Pox - We understand that the spread of small pox throughout some rural districts in this county is assuming a serious character, which is attributable, we learn, to the inoculation of children by a number of wretched quacks who have been exercising their 'calling' to a fearful extent; so much so, that although several deaths have resulted from the introduction of this virulent disease, no proper steps have been taken to bring the offenders to deserved punishment .- Mayo Constitution ...

· It is in contemplation to run: a line of omnibuses between Kingstown and Dalkey.

It is intended to rebuild Carlisle Bridge, Dublin, which is now found to be inconvenient, at an expense of £50,000. This sum is not to be levied off the citizens in the shape of taxation, but is to proposed to be raised by the restoration of £15,000 a-year to the Corporation, which was originally paid to that body as carriage rents, fines, and licences, but which is now wrongfully paid to the Commissioners

of Police.

On the 16th ult., a highly respectable and infinentinl meeting for the relief of the poor was held in the boardroom of the Town Commissioners, Athlone. W. Potts, Esq., J.P., presided, and such was the zeal and unanimity that pervaded all classes without religious distinction, that £130 was collected on the spot. It was resolved that 100 tons of coal should be obtained forthwith for distribution among the poor during the inclement and very trying season : and the government have been requested to resume the works in the batteries, commenced in 1861, but now suspended, in order to give employment to the able-bodied whose families are now in utter destitu-

Mr. Foley has just completed the model for a bronze statue of Goldsmith, to be placed in front of Trinity College, in company with a statue of Burke. The Bank of Ireland has declared a dividend of 42 per cent free of income tax, and added a small

sum to the rest fund. The directors of the Provincial Bank of Ireland have given notice of a dividend for the current half year of four per cent, together with a bonus of 20s, per share.

That part of the lands of Kilmainham, called Quarryfield, situate near Richmond Barrack, on the high road leading from Dublin to Naas, which yields a nett annual income of £122 5. 3d, was sold lately by auction for £1.760.

Sir Croker Barrington, son of the late Crown Solicitor for Munster, Sir Matthew Barrington, Bart., has been appointed, it is stated, to the office of Crown Solicitor of Limerick, rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Fleetwood.

The Wexford Independent, of the 14th ult., says :-"Since Wednesday evening the heavy fall of rain has been almost continuous, the wind during that night being very high, with frequent and furious guats, of abort duration, accompanied by large hail, and the effects are marked by a shipwreck at Ballymadder and considerable damages to houses in town and country. Thursday was wet and blustry all through, and Friday improved but little, excepting that the wind moderated and veered into the N.N.W. All field operations are impracticable; and consequently our grain markets are well attended, and prices have a little receded."

Mr. W. Gordon, or maring...

PROSECUTION OF THE "MORNING NEWS An ac- On Tuesday, the 20th jult: Sister, Mary Joseph | raisef the district, and Commander, Leycester, R.N. | merits have inspired. This Hebdomadal Board has tion for libel just concluded in Dublin brings under Joyce, made her solemn profession in the Chapel of Admirally agent for Liverpool Albion. | done a foclish as well as a wicked thing. The £40 a strong light what no fair-minded man can look the Convent of Mercy, Wexford, the Right Rev. Dr. upon as anythinguelse than; a fundamental rotten-Furlong officiating. and red tion as

nass in the administration of justice in Ireland. We At the last meeting of the Dublin Marine Board, have before adverted to this case. A Dublin news-Mr. John Hillyard, a native of Athlone, passed for paper; the Morning News, a journal which enjoys the confidence, and undoubtedly represents the feelmaster in foreign-going ships: A THE CO. The City of Dublin Artillery have received orders ings and opinions of the Catholic population of Ire-land, is cast in damages for having libelled the

for embodiment. It is probable other Irish artillery militia corps have received a similar order. Mr. John Flynn, of the Newport Irish Factory, has taken Six-mile Bridge Paper Mill, and converted it into a first-class factory for Irish tweeds, blankets, flaunels, etc.

The Belfast News-Letter says of the Dublin and Antrim Junction Railway ... We understand that, with a view to an early commencement of the works in the construction of this important railway, the line has been lockspitted by their engineer, Mr. Bower, C. E., and it is expected that the company will soon be in a position to 'negotiate' with a contractor. At a meeting of the Board of Directors, on Wednesday last, they appointed as secretary, &c., Mr. Wm. Mackay, of the Dungannon and other lines administration of the law. We are not now going of railway." المرسيب أ

On the 10th ult., a young man named John Carroll. in Pallaskenry, was engaged in quarrying stones for a building which he was about erecting, when he was killed by the explosion of a blast, too near to which he incautiously approached."

On the 14th ult., a respectable man, named Olifford, a carpenter by trade, whilst passing along Patrick street, Limerick, ruptured a blood vessel iu his lungs, and died in a few minutes.

An extraordinary scene took place on the 12th ult., at the triennial visitation of the Queen's College, at Belfast, the visitors being the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Leinster, Dr. Corrigan, &c. A mob of students took possession of the Examination Hall, and opened the proceedings with imitations of cat-mewing, cock-crowing, &c., which were followed by the "Kentish fire," and other party demonstrations. During the entire proceedings of the visitation, the conduct of the students is represented to have been most disorderly and scandalous .-The Lord Chancellor several times threatened to clear the Hall, but neither his influence nor that of the College authorities appeared to have the least weight is, that at the assizes, at which recent important with the students, who kept up their discordant proceedings to the end.

> Mr. Jeremiah Hatch, son of John Hatch, Esq., Seven Churches, having passed the competitive examination, has been appointed assistant surgeon in the Royal Navy.

> On the night of the 14th ult., a young man named Jeremiah Black, aged 20 years, a sailor on board the Louisa, of Arklow, of which place he was a native, was drowned by falling from the vessel, which was anchored out in the river at Wexford.

> We understand that John R. Corballis, Esq., Q. C., has resigned the Chairmanship of Quarter Sessions for the county of Kilkenny.

Active steps are being taken to forward the much needed and important work of the West Cork Railway, which promises to be one of the best paying railways in Ireland. A deputation of directors consisting of three gentlemen, accempanied by Mr. M'Carthy Downing, recently went to Dublin, in order to have an interview with Sir Robert Peel, to urge upon him the necessity for the government making an advance to enable the line to be constructed. Sir Richard Griffith, Commissioner of Valuation, was present. The influence of the latter gentleman appeared to the deputation to be adverse to their object, while they felt, on the other hand, that Sir Robert Peel was favorably disposed towards. them. The deputation, however, were quite prepared to meet the objections stated. Both officials remarked strongly upon the fact that the proprietors slong the contemplated line had not taken a reasonable number of shares. To this the reply was, that while it was not convenient for these gentlemen to furnish ready money, they were ready to guarantee with their lands the repayment of the advance. Sir Robert: Peel asked why they did not in some way show that they felt it would be a benefit to the lands through which the line would pass. To this the deputation replied that the proprietors were ready to accept shares in lieu of the price of the land taken. which exists in virtue of the qualification of each Both Sir Robert Peel and Sir Richard Griffith admitname on it, as prescribed by Act of Parliament? - ted that they should consider that a proof of in-We, in our innocent admiration of trial by jury, had terest in the undertaking. The proposition of the always understood that its essence was impartiality, directors is to receive the best attention of the government .- Cork Examiner.

The ship H. T. Venard, lying at Kingstown, from New York, when off the Tuskar, on the evening of the 13th ult., was struck by lightning, which burst, causing a report, on the main hatchway. Some of the men were prostrated for a short time by the shock.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ROMAN CATHOLICS. - Sorrow for the death of the Prince Consort and sympathy with the Queen are as deep and fervent among the Roman Catholics of the metropolis as they are among all the other denominations of religionists. While the illness of his. Royal Highness had not yet terminated fatally, a special prayer for his restoration to health was prepared by Cardinal Wiseman, and read in all the chapels, and the day after the death of the Prince the event was commented upon in suitable and feeling terms by nearly the whole of the officiating priests. Yesterday, however, the sermons preached in the principal chapels were, as usual devoted to reflections and exhortations suggested by the approaching Christmas season as one peculiarly adapted for self-examination and reconciliation to God, and in only a few of them was even a passing allusion made to the loss which the Royal family and the nation have sustained. But the sense which the entire Roman Catholic body, clergy as well as laity, entertain of that loss is, we believe, accurately expressed by Cardinal Wiseman in a pastoral address which he has just issued .- London Times.

THE GREAT EASTERN .- It is stated that the government wish to engage the Great Eastern as a transport, and that the repairs are being proceeded with as rapidly as possible.

TROOPS FOR CANADA.—On Saturday morning 17 officers and 303 men belonging to the Military Train arrived in Liverpool from Aldershott, having travelled by the London and North-Western Railway .--They were under the command of Major M'Court. At the same time nine officers and 127 men of the 10th Brigade of Royal Artillery arrived, under the and Protestant, a meeting was held in the Court command of Colonel Dunlop, from Woolwich. They he stands to the University is one thing; his private House, on yesterday, for the purpose of raising a immediately proceeded to the Great Landing-stage, opinions are another; and if you, on account of his fund to alleviate the distress, which, I am sorry to said at seven o'clock in the morning they embarked say, prevails to an usual extent in the town and on board the Royal Mail steamship Asia, which neighborhood, owing to the want of employment, sailed at noon for New York, but which was order-On the motion of H. Innes, Esq., the chair was taken ed to diverge to Halifax from her direct route for this bigetry makes a sacrifice of every godly pretence by the Rev. N. Kealy, P. P., and a subscription list the purpose of landing the troops and stores. Bewas then opened, when a sum of fifty-two pounds sides the officers referred to the Asia took out Lieupulse by oppression; and so it turns cheat. Is it Shadwell, late Quartermaster-General, and also Sec- | count; so it knows its object, and takes his purse out retary to the International Exhibition. There were of his pocket. It may not burn its victim at the also 14 Staff officers, and Captain Orr, late Cap stake so it intercepts his income. It virtually says, result of the first day's labour. It is expected that tain Instructor of Royal Laboratories, who, it is understood, will instruct the men in laboratory ope- salary." Of course this miserable and disgusting rations, such as the preparation of the new Arm- swindle is perpetrated ostensibly in the interest of strong shells and the construction of cartridges. | truth; but the trick is not less expedient than das-The Asia also took out about 200 tons of camp tardly. By the merciful ordination of heaven, the equinage, warm military clothing, and other requisites for the troops. The Canada (Royal Mail and whenever a man is treated unjustly, he acquires steamer), which is to sail from Liverpool on Saturday next, for Halifax, will take out No. 7 Battery of Artillery, consisting of five officers and 120 men unhesitatingly to assert that Professor Jowett is

an old one. In the beginning of this century the Times. Emperor Napoleon I. decreed a reward of one million of france for the discovery of a method by which flax might be spun as fine as cotton, and Phillippe de Girard (of Vaucluse) solved the problem, and the sudden fall of the Imperial Government. The Restoration offered Girard the pitiful sum of \$,000f. leaving France, carrying his invention with him to. Austria, whence he proceeded to Poland, and there village soon sprung up, now called Girardow. A few years ago the present Emperor granted the family of Girard an indemnity of 200,000f. by way of reparation. Meanwhile other inventors had come forward, -Tissot and Montagne, in 1819; Laforest, in 1827, Totte, in 1829; and M. Edmond Bertin, in the present year. The method of the latter does away with the steeping of flax, and this, as well as all other fibrous plants, may be stripped by his machine in a superior way, by which the length of the fibre is preserved, and an extraordinary degree of smoothness and suppleness is insured. Another invention of the same kind has sprung up in America, and the inventor, Chevalier Claussen, has imported it into France. He strips the fibrous plants by a chymical process and repeated maceration, by which he rids the fibre of the gluten and other adhesive substances it contains. The produce of these ope-rations he calls "fibrilia," and it is described to be a substance closely resembling cotton as can well be imagined. Spun with wool it produces stuffs of a very superior quality; and alone, it appears to be stronger than cotton. Whether this aubstance, which in fact is nothing more than the fibre reduced position in the market, time alone can show .-Times.

Some curious facts have recently oozed out respecting Protestant Dissent in poor populous dis-For instance, the chapel in Union-street, tricts. Whitechapel, whose pulpit was occupied by Whitfield, with accomodation for 3,000, and with schools, is now for sale; one in which Wesley preached at Rochdale is now a low theatre. In the eight registration districts of the metropolis, containing altogether a population of nearly a million, there were in 1851 only 173 preaching stations, and in 1856 they had only 46 chapels, nineteen of which were devoted to the propogation of the absurd and impure doctrines of Mormonism .- Dublin Telegraph .

A Case of Modern Persecution. - Among the

most illustrious professors of the university stands

a Greek professorship, which until his own entrance upon it was a sinccure, but the duties implied by which he has discharged with an energy and success that have, it is not too much to say, brought new fame to the institution. Professor Jowett receives as remuneration for his labors the enormous sum of £40 per annum. Until recent years, the other professorships were similarly endowed. The policy which has been in vogue in the university lately has been to convert the professorships into really useful offices; and, as a natural consequence, the salaries have been consentaneously and correspondingly increased. It is worthy of note that this course has been pursued without hostility on personal grounds in every case but one. The exception is, if it he possible to distinguish one instance from another, precisely that in which the claim was the strongest and the professional merit most indisputable. Last week a proposition was made in the Hebdomadal Council to raise the stipend of Professor Jowett to something above a ridiculously inadequate figure. Objections were raised. On what grounds do you suppose?-Not on the ground that Professor Jowett was unfitted for the post; for it is universally admitted that he is one of the most appropriately placed men in the university, and that there is hardly a man in Europe who could so well occupy the chair on which he has conferred legitimate and singular renown. Not on the ground that the honors of the office constitute a reason for keeping Professor Jowett down at the months since! Be it understood that in this place I pronounce no opinion whatsoever upon the theology alleged to be ventiliated in that volume. I am willing, in the interest of my argument, to allow that Professor Jowett put into his article views and statements which are not only heretical but, what is sometimes and often a very different matter, absolutely and essentially fulse. This, however, has nothing to do with the question at issue. If Professor Jowett's theological teachings are to be brought into any estimate of his claims to the Greek chair, let him by all relation to them. If he is unfit for his post in the estimation of his constituents, let him be legally con-Dr. Pusey and Dr. Hawkins mean to assert that a man who wrote in the volume referred to is thereby disqualified to hold a professorship in the Oxford University, I shall respect their protest, and know exactly with what weapon to fight them. But they do not go this length. The constitution of the University does not permit them to go this length. They are obviously actuated, therefore, by a petty personal viadictiveness, and not by a high sense of moral responsibility or by a determination to exercise faithfully any judicial authority they may possess. There is in their action scope only for one aim; that aim is to make Professor Jowett suffer for the opinion he entertains. The absurdity of this proceeding is only equalled by its infamous meanness. Your tailor is an Unitarian, therefore you will rob him of the profit of his trade. Your hairdresser goes to the Methodist chapel; therefore you will pay him a penny for dressing your wig, the proper charge fos the operation being a shilling. Your butler has a notion that two and two make five; he has propounded his theory to the cook and parlour-maid; being a good butler, he cannot turn him away, but being a heretic, you will pay him at the rate of 30s per annum! What has with his efficiency and his claims as a teacher of the Greek language? The official relationship in which opinions refuse to remunerate him for his official labors, the refusal is, before heaven and earth, an injustice, a robbery, and a fraud. In such a case as sides the officers referred to the Asia took out Lieu pulse by oppression; and so it turns cheat. Is it tenant-Colonel Wetherall and Lieutenant-Colonel not permitted to give a straight blow on its own ac-'I cannot knock you down, but I can embezzle your

Admiralty agent for Liverpool.—Liverpool Albion.1 done a foclish as well as a wicked thing. The £40 Substitutes for Cotton.—One of the effects of a year to which a laborious and illustrious Professor the sudden stoppage of the cotton supply on the is condemned will be a radient commentary on all breaking out of the war in America has been to call his writings, and a standing advertisement of those public attention to the substitutes which might be very errors on the alleged existence of which the found for that precious substance. The question is sentence has been based - Wurder; in the Sunday

THE COST OF A DIVORCE. - Some people think that a divorce is obtained cheaply now a days, and that £50 or £60 will serve for that purpose, whereas the fact is that £200 - viz., £100 for the wife s, costs [the would have received the promised reward but for husband having in all cases to pay the wife's costs], and £100 for the husband's, is the smallest sum that can be calculated on. The following is a recent by way of a loan on his invention, but he preferred specimen of what the costs are :- In the suit of Hepworth v. Hepworth, now pending, the wife having petitioned for a divorce against the husband, the established a spinning-mill, around which a small respondent, the husband, was ordered to pay into court a sum of £400, to meet the wife's costs of the hearing. This he failed to do, being, as he alleged, unable, by reason of poverty, to raise that sum of money. On the 28th of November, Dr. Wamby, on behalf of the wife, moved for an attachment against the husband for disobeying the orders, whereupon Sir C. Creswell ordered the attachment to issue, under which, of course, if the husband do not find the money, he will be imprisoned until he do find it. So that in this case, apparently simple enough, the wife's costs of the hearing being calculated at £400, the husband's may be reasonably put down at a like sum, which, with other extraordinary expenses, will bring the amount for a divorce to somewhat about £1,000, the old costs for a divorce by Act of Parliament. The costs were certainly not so heavy at the commencement of the new law of divorce; but the fact is, that the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes of Court has so many aspirants to its favor, that like a successful shop-keeper, sure of a market for his ware-it puts on an extra piece, and surrounds the purchaser of its luxurious articles with all imagin. able difficulties. The law of divorce is thus once more the law of the rich; and the objects of the to its simplest expression, will acquire a permanent framers of it, and the objects of the legislature in its enactment, are by this means in a great measure. defeated - Court Journal.

We may think what we may of the chances of the North, of the discipline of their armies, and of the efficiency of their fleet; but there can be only one opinion as to the financial system upon which the Federal Government is now setting out. A hundred millions a-year are not to be obtained ensity, even by a country with unbounded resources and unstrained credit. We shall probably soon have an opportunity of judging by experience how long au expenditure to that amount can be sustained by a country whose resources are not yet developed, and whose national credit has not yet been favourably tested. The natural course of financial sequences must bring this civil war to an end; but we cannot the name of Professor Jowett. This gentleman holds believe but that even the very prospect of a foreign war being superadded to the other difficulties must produce an immediate collapse, and the peace which ensues upon atter exhaustion .- Times.

#### GOOD AND BAD READING.

What more refreshing or recreating to the mind of man than good reading? It is an inexhaustible fount, where he may as often as it please him attay his burning thirst and cool his feverish brain; it gives him food for thought, makes him conversant with the mind as well as the opinions of other men; he is never at a loss in company for a subject or topic which he may introduce. He who reads is acquainted with the knowledge of the past as with the preseut; and we would impress it on all, that, after one's own business, there is scarcely any science more useful to the possessor than the history of his own as well as other countries.

We might say of reading what Pope Adrian VI. when a student at college, said of learning in general, "that to those possessing a taste for it, it is a burning thirst which, if not allayed, would scorch them up." It is quite evident that they who know how to read must and will read something; it remains then for all to be careful in their choice of books. We concur with the author of the wise saying-"Books, like friends, must be few and well sufficient compensation for its toils; for, as I have chosen." It is a maxim we ought constantly have said, the University has adopted the principle of before us, for as the evil effects of bad companions chosen." It is a maxim we ought constantly have paying for the labors by which its reputation as a are only discovered when too late, so it is in like grand national school-house is sustained. The only manner with evil reading. You receive the poison reason for keeping Professor Jowett down at the imperceptibly, fancying it is only a little amusing. salary of a footman was, that he was the author of a little light, and so encourage yourself to the use one of the Essays and Reviews which made such an of it, until very often it is too late to check it; for unnecessary and unworthy noise in the world a few such reading will unfailingly fill the mind with evil thoughts, that serve only to gratify the passions, and arouse them to their morbid habits - thus to a great degree lowering man in the social scale.

As it is necessary for us tob- careful in the choice of food for the animal man, we should be no less scrupulous as regards food for the intellectual man; for as tainted victuals serve to materially injure, if not entirely destroy the health of the body, so in like manner does tainted literature serve to embitter and poison the mind, and dry up the springs of true affection-love of God and our neighbor. There is means be frankly and constitutionally dealt with in scarcely a more incentive agent either to the practice of vice or virtue than reading; for let a child get a bad book into his mands once, you will find it demned and honorably dismissed. If such men as difficult to get him to read a good one after and as sure as a youth contracts a habit of reading irreligious or immoral works, it will inevitably be the cause of his ruin. For as prous reading tends to make us true Ohristians, good sons and brothers, and honorable members of society, so truly do vicious ones tend to the opposite effect. It is quite obvious that at no other time of the world's existence has literature been so promutgated, or has the press sent forth such a host of cheap books, a great number of them having a mission to perform - each infusing its sectarian principles unperceived at the moment, but still the no less dangerously to the reader. We would say to all, then, be careful in your choice of books; they may be few, but they must be good.

A good one is a true friend; you may seek his counsel or his refreshing advice as often as you please, and such deserves a careful perusal. We should read not alone for the sake of aniusement, but for the nobler object of gaining a store of knowledge; and if we want to become master of any subject, we must set our minds entirely on it, read it over carefully, and give it good sound consideration afterwards, otherwise we cannot gain a real proficiency in it. As there is such a facility for gaining know-Profestor Jowett's view of supernaturalism to do ledge at the present day, we would say to all, be learned - be learned; for it is learning that refines, that elevates-in a word, that makes the man .-There is no excuse now even for the poorest; we can procure useful books for a deal less than we expend in idle luxuries, learning alone being the true luxury; but there is a limit to all things, and to reading among the rest. We would not, therefore, advise a man to read at unseasonable hours, either to the injury of his health or business, for it is a great mistake, in young people especially, studying too hard and reading immoderately; such a course is scarcely advantageous to the mind, for it has not the power of digesting quantities, and is very detrimental to bealth.

We would now repeat our advice to all-be careful in the choice of your books; they may be few, but they must be good. - Catholic Herald.

The everlasting hills will crumble to dust, but the influence of a good act will never die. The earth will grow old and perish, but virtue in the heart will ever be green, and flourish through eternity. The moon and stars will grow dim, and the sun fade from the heavens, but true religion and undefiled will the Asia was most satisfactory, and got over with leges of Oxford than ever he was; and that his while God Himself shall live which will be for over with great regularity under the immediate superintenessay will be turned to with a zeal of curiosity and a and ever ! Who would hesitate, then, to do a good dence of Colonel Greathead, Quartermaster-General bias of enthusiasm which it never would by its own act?

made of Irish frieze, from a piece sent to Paris by Mr. W. Gordon, of Mullingar.

an arm starter will be a starter of the second of the second of the starter of the second of the sec was the property of the state o

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE JANUARY 1: 1862

# dAitness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, POSLIGUED FYFRY FRIDAY BY THE ROITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

and the second transport of the second second second

GEORGE E. CLERK, At No. 223, Notre Dame Street.

TRRME To adl country subscribers, or superibers receiving their papers through the post, of colling for them at the office, if paid in advance, The Bollars; if not we must, then Two Dollars and a-half.

"n oli subscribers whose papers are delivered by car -sers, Two Dollars and a-half, if paid in advance, ind if not paid in advance, then Three; Dollars.

Single copies, price 3d, can be had at this Office; Prekup's News Depot, St. Francis Kapier Street ; of T. Riddell's, (late from Mr. E. Pickup,) No. 22, Great St. James Sirect, opposite Messrs. Dawson & Son; and at W. Dalton's, corner of St. Laurence

Also at Mr. Alexander's Bookstore, opposite the Post-Office, Qurbec.

#### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 17, 1862

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

There is little of interest to report. In the U. States, a simultaneous advance of the Northern army is announced as to take place in the course of a few days. Since our last no great change has taken place in the relative position of the hostile armies.

European news are dull. We see it reported that General Borges is yet alive, and that the circumstantial reports of his death are a tissue of Piedmontese forgeries. This is possible, and is, we hope, true. If Borges be still alive, the Piedmontese have all their work before them.

We copy from the Montreal Witness of the 8th instant :-- "

THE "TRUE WITNESS" ON ITALY.

It would be a long and wearisome affair to follow the organ of Lower Canadian Romanism through all the crooked ways it takes in order to hide the fact that a great movement toward civil and religious liberty is going forward in Italy. But there are one or two things so palpably inconsistent, and so deessively evincing the true spirit and influence of the

Paracy, that we cannot pass them by.
For example, what are we to think of a journal which felicitates itself and its readers on their rights and privileges as subjects of Great Britain, and yet seeks to consign the Italians to the political institutions of Bomba and Pio Nono!! Will our contemporary argue that the people of Italy are unfit for a larger measure of that freedom of which he is so enamored and proud in Canada? How can this ground be taken, in the face of his own admission that the Italians are a "logical and keen-witted people?" Sarely such a people are entitled to a better treatment than has been meted out to them by the rulers from

whom they wish to escape.

Then we find the True Witness laboring hard to show that the Italians are drifting into downright infidelity,—that the watchword of those who would liberate their country is that of Voltaire, " Ecrazez l'infame!' and that the present movement in Italy is but the counterpart of the French Revolution of 1789. If these were facts, they would be immensely damaging to Romanism; they would only add to the overwhelming evidence already in existence, that Popery drives logical and " keen-witted" people into scepticism, and that taking away the rock of human belief and substituting the shifting sand in its place, it has brought about the overthrow of many a noble intellecthal edifice. But the warm welcome given to the Rible where priestly power can no longer prevent it introduction, is one of many proofs of the incorrectness of these representations.

Romanism is not the syuonyme of Christianity, as the True Witness wishes to make out; nor can any thing be more unfair than the position it takes in deliberately using such language as "Protestantism, or in other words, denialism." Little as the advocates of the Papacy may like to admit the fact, there is to all discerning minds, a vast difference between an infallible Church" or "an infallible Pope," and

" an infallible Book." Many in Italy, are, we believe, coming to perceive this difference; and though, no doubt, many, disgusted with the doings of the Romish infullibles, are cutting themselves loose from all religious ties, there is enough to show that Christians have much cause to be thankful and hopeful, in wiew of the events now transpiring in Italy.

A startling sentence in the article, whose general tone has suggested these observations, shows very forcibly the contempt for the Word of God, which comes of removing its crown of supremacy, that it may share the throne with tradition and Pontifical infallibility. That sentence is as follows :-

"There is no better historical testimony for the miracles recorded in the seweral biographies of the person called Christ-the Incarnation, to-wit,-than can be adduced for many a Romish miracle!"

No wonder such teaching should in many a sad instance, land "logical, keen-witted people" in scepticism! How far from it can a writer be, who speaks thus lightly of the Scriptures, and thus :flippantly of

the Lord Jesus! The gist of this long tirade is-that the TRUE Wirness denounces the invasion, and attempted conquest of the Kingdom of Naples, by the King of Sardinia and his foreign mercenaries, as an outrage upon all recognised international law, and upon all political morality; that we condemn revolution and disloyalty in Italy, as well as in Cagada and in the British Islands; that we assert the right of Pine 1N. to the allegiance of his temporal subjects, as we assert the right of Queen Victoria to the allegiance of her subjects; and that, in controversy with Protestants, we show how Protesting principles, if carried out logically and consistently, lead inevitably to blank infidelity. We contend that the only inconsistency in all this that we can detect is, the inconsistency of our critic, and the incompatibility of his pretentions establish in the Italian Peninsula, a centralised over the Church and her Pastors.

It is as the friends of civil liberty, that we

submit toca detested alien rule. saltus asathe friends of "religious liberty"-which consists essentially in the emancipation of the Church, or spiritual order from all secular control - that we protest against the sacrileges, and the despotism of Victor Emmanuel; who has plundered the Church of her property, who has exiled and incarcerated her Pastors, because they refused to pray to God at his bidding, and to offer up thanks in the way of his appointment.

That " Popery drives logical and keen witted people into scepticism," is true, in so far only, as it accustoms its votaries to look upon the want of logical coherence in any system, as an infallible proof of falsehood; and therefore leaves to them no alternative betwixt Popery, which is logically coherent throughout, and blank infidelity. Protestantism, as a religious system, is a bundle of inconsistencies; and in all its aspects, except that of ultra-Protestantism, or infidelity, presents to the mind trained to Popish habits of thought self-evident proofs of a non-divine origin. In this sense, but in this sense only, as teaching its votaries to exact perfect logical coherence as the test, sine qua non, of truth, it makes it impossible for them ever to become members of any of the sects into which the professedly Christian portion of Protestantdom is divided.

There is "a vast difference," says the Witness, "betwixt 'an infalkible Church' or 'an infallible Pope,' and " an infallible Book."-Granted-though the one does not require a greater exercise of Divine Power than does the other, and both are equally possible to Omnipotence. But the question is, which of these means—that of "an infallible Church," or body of oral teachers, or that of " an infallible Book" -did Christ Himself appoint as the means for perpetuating and promulgating the knowledge of divine things by Him revealed to man? This is a simple historical question; and if the Witness assert "an infullible Book," as the means by Christ Himself appointed for preserving and promulgating the Christian religion, we call upon our contemporary to give the historical proof of his assertion.

The Witness is startled because we contend

that there is no better historical testimony for the fact of the Incarnation of Christ in the womb of the B. Virgin, then there is for many of what are called "Romish miracles." But would it not be better, and more to the point, for our startled contemporary to adduce his instorical evidence of the miracle alluded to, and to carefully scrutinize that evidence, than to shriek out infidel, and to insinuate scepticism against the TRUE WIT-NESS. We, as Catholies, firmly believe in the doctrine of the Incarnation-not because we have any historical evidence worthy of the name; but solely because the Catholic Church believes and teaches that doctrine.; and because we behere that Church to be "infallible," because appointed by Christ Himself as the ground and pillar of the faith, and as the means or medium by which the truths of His religion were to be preserved and handed down. But for our implicit faith in the infallibility of that Church, we should have no better reason for believing in the miraculous, and supernatural narrative of the circumstances connected with the birth of Christ, than we have for believing in the descent from Mars, of Romulus and Remus, or that the latter were suckled by a she wolf-stories which all boys get by rote in their youth, but which the ruthless criticisms of a Niehbuhr teach them to despise as they grow in years and experience .--The Witness will therefore see exactly "bow far we are from scepticism." We are far from it, the entire distance, but no more, that we are from Protestantism, or rejection of the infallible authority of the Catholic Church, as the living teacher of all divine truth.

Be not shocked or startled good Witness at what we say-but examine rather, coolly, critically and dispassionately the grounds for your belief in the doctrine of the Incarnation, so as to be able to give every man'a "reason" for the faith that is in you. Remember, that if you reject the authority of the Church, that doctrine to be believed, must be supported by historical testimony; and that the rules for the acceptance or rejection of the historical evidence of the truth of miracles, or the supernatural, are laid down for you by Paley. An inspired witness, or witness in the supernatural order, is not required to prove the truth of a miracle; but it is requisite, that his testimony be the testimony of one who has had personal cognisance of the fact to which he deposes; of one who from his opportuinties of observing, cannot have been deceived, and who at the same time cannot be suspected of intention to deceive. This is the test to which the Protestant Paley subjects the historical evito be the champion of civil and religious liberty, dence in favor of the Resurrection; can any hiswith his advocacy of the usurpations of Victor | torical evidence in support of the facts asserted | ones must form about half the number.' Emmanuel; and of the efforts of the latter to of the miraculous hirth of Christ, which you can bring forward, hear the application of a similar despotism, and to make himself supreme master test? If it cannot, then as historical evidence it is worthless.

You cannot cite as witnesses, either St. Luke protest against the invasion of the Kingdom of or the author of the biographical treatise vulgar-Naples, and the associties of the Piedmontese ly called the "Gospel according to St. Matcommitted on a brave, loyal, and high-spirited thew;" for neither of these had, or could have

cites any authority for his assertions, or puts fillegitimate ones must form, about half the numforward any pretensions, even, of having been in- ber"-it is evident that the prohibition of all inspired, or iniraculously made acquainted there- nocent and healthy amusements on the only day with. Indeed St. Luke not only makes no pre- of the week upon which the great mass of the tension to inspiration, but he warns his readers people can amuse themselves at all, must naturin the proem to his work, that he proposes mere- ally force them to seek their gratifications in ly to set forth in order a declaration of those those vicious and sensual indulgences, whose rethings which were already most surely believed sults are before us in the startling fact that one amongst the early Christians; thus showing half of the births in Scotland are "illegitithat their belief was not based upon Scriptures mate." of any kind; and that therefore the Bible was not, and cannot be, the source of Christian knowledge or the rule of faith. If, however, the Witness | a fair and honest reply to the false and insulting argues that the statements of St. Luke, and of mainvations of our evangelical contemporaries .the author of the Gospel called " according to God forbid that any Catholic should gloat over, St. Matthew" were miraculously revealed to the writers, and must therefore be accepted as ly Christian people; but when a Protestant aptrue, he imposes upon himself the burden of proving another miracle—i.c. the inspiration of lish the immorality of Papists, we contend that the writers whom he adduces as his witnesses.

'Romash miracles." we respectfully call upon him ianism rules with undisputed sway. to produce it in Court. In charity he is bound to Nor is the immorality of puritanical and Sabsion that evangelical Protestant Apologists were more dangerous enemies to Christianity, than ultra and avowed infidels.

STATISTICAL FACTS FOR THE "ECHO."-The Echo is the title of a weekly journal, lately transferred from Toronto to Montreal, and published in the interests of that portion of the Auglican sect known as the " Low Churchmen."-Its tone therefore is not much, if at all, superior to that of the Montreal Witness, which is a fellow-worker with the Echo in the - (not the Lord's vineyard); and its mission is chiefly to re-echo the calumnies of Exeter Hall against the Church, and the morality of Catholic coun-

For this purpose, in its first Montreal issuethat of Friday last-it publishes under the heading of "CRIME IN EUROPE," a series of figures "furnished by the Lord's Day Celebration Society, at its recent Anniversary Meeting," with the object of showing the prevalence "of sin and crime in countries where Sabbath desectation is prevalent." These figures are very terrible no doubt; and but that they lack one thing-authenticity-they would establish the fact sought to be impressed upon the aninds of the intelligent and discriminat ing readers of the Echo-to wit-that chastity, sobriety, and respect for life and property are most conspicuous amongst those communities which are most notorious for their pharisaical observance of the Lord's Day.

The lack of authenticity is however a serious drawback; and though it is, no doubt, mighty convenient for Evangelical Societies to eschew the vulgar precept anent observing the truth, and to assume the liberty of making their own statistics, and of drawing upon the fertile imaginations of their members, for their facts and figures - the absence of references to authorities by which the accuracy of the latter might, if impugned, be satifactorily established, cannot but strike every, unprejudiced person as a very serious deficiency.

In offering therefore to the attentive consideration of the Echo a bighly suggestive statistical phenomenon, which strongly militates against his theory of the superior moral excellence of rigid "Sabbatarian" communities, we would endeavor to avoid the error of which we complain on the part of our contemporary; and we premise our reproduction of our statistics, by the remark that we are indebted for them to the Official Report of the Registrar-General for Scotland, for the Summer Quarter of 1861, and that we copy them from the columns of the London Times. The important fact, as illustrative of the morality of the most rigidly Sabbatarian, and the most intensely Protestant community in Europe, is stated in the following

"Illegitimate births continue in Scotland, and some of the local registrars write as if in despair; one savs : --

as If we are to have birthaut all here, illegitimate

This rather shakes our confidence in the Echo's theory that a puritanical, or Judaical obmorality; and whilst the testimony of the Registrar-General for Scotland proves, incontestably, that illegitimacy is increasing in that country so rapidly, so steadily, and, apparently so mourably as to strike Government officials with depeople, whose only offence is that they will not had, any personal knowledge of the facts by spair, and to wring from them the shameful

them related; and neither the one nor the other avowal that difference to have births at all,

It is not with any design of saying offensive things that we may make these remarks; but as or take delight in the immorality of any nominalpeals to anonymous, unofficial statistics to estabthe latter have the perfect right to appeal to the If the editor of the Witness is in possession of Official and authenticated Statistics of the Emany better historical evidence for the truth of the pire, to show that the greatest amount of vice doctrine of Incarnation, than that which we can ad- and impurity is there prevalent where Protestduce from Protestant writers for the truth of antim is most triumphant, and where Sabbatar-

do so; for why should be keep to himself that batarian Scotland an isolated instance of the which would be so profitable, if only made pub- connexion betweet vice and Protestantism .lic. Hitherto, we confess it, we have never met Another such instance we have constantly be- duty in the present emergency, as Catholics and amongst Protestants with the shadow even of fore our eyes in this country, wherein Protestant- citizens. Not that I entertain the slightest historical evidence-properly so-called-for be- ism and Catholicity co-exist under precisely the lieving in the miraculous events recorded con- same political, social, and material conditions; so cerming the birth of Christ, by the first and that if any great and constant moral difference third of the evangelists—though we have care- betwixt their respective professors be discernible, as loyal subjects of the British Crown. Apart fully consulted the writings of many Protestant it must, according to all laws of logic, be attridivines upon the subject; and the perusal of buted to the difference of their respective religi-Neander's Life of Christ, written expressly in ous conditions. Now the Official Statistics of refutation of Strauss, left us under the impres- the Province show a great and constant difference Faith. The Catholic Hierarchy, in every part betwixt the criminality of Upper and Lower Canada-of the Protestant and Catholic sections of the community respectively-and always to the moral disadvantage of Upper Canada, and of the Protestant section of the Canadian population. Of this the following extracts from the Annual Report of the Board of Inspectors for Asylums, Prisons, &c., in Canada, afford incontestable proof.

According to this Report there were on the 21st of December, 1861, inmates of the Kingston Penitentiary:-

> Protestants. Catholics.

Or in other words the Protestant criminals were to the Catholic as more than Two to One; though the Protestant and Catholic populations are, by the last census, very nearly equal .--Again :--

Of 784 convicts in the Penitentiary

Upper, or Protestant, Canada furnishes... 586 Lower or Papist Canada..... 198

In other words the crun mality of Upper Cauada is to that of Lower Canada, very nearly as Three to One.

series of years, we find that from 1856 to 1861, ful authority in the efforts now being made, or to the average criminality of the two sections of the | be made hereafter, towards raising the military Province, respectively, have been as under:-

Upper Canada.... 1,004 Lower Canada..... 289

In other words, with a population little, if at all, exceeding that of Catholic Lower Canada. Protestant Upper Canada furnished on the average nearly four times as many criminals .-And yet the Echo would no doubt tell us that Sabbath desecration is more prevalent in Romish Lower Canada with its 58 convicts per annum, than in Protestant Upper Canada which returns as its representatives to the Provincial Penitentiary, more than than Two hundred convicts per

We respectfully invite the Echo to consider these statistics. He cannot impugn their authenticity, for they are derived from Official and Protestant sources; he may however deduce from them a very important and valuable lesson.

His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, upon the receipt of the news of the death of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, addressed the following letter of condolence to His Excellency the Governor-General : --

" Montreal, December 31st, 1861. " My Lord--!t is the duty of all Her Majesty's subects to show whenever the occasion presents itself. their sentiments of respect and loyalty towards their august Sovereign and her worthy representative. The circumstance of the commencement of a

New Year affords me such a precious occasion; and take advantage of it, to lay at the feet of Your Excellency, my respectful homage, and that of the Chapter of the Cathedral, the Religious Communi-ties, and all the Olergy of the Diocese of Montreal Day by day, we offer to God our humble supplications, that He will be pleased to shed upon our gracious Queen the abundance of His grace, comforting her in the reasonable grief which the unexpected loss of her worthy and well beloved husband has caused her, and giving His powerful aid to all who assist her in the Government of her wast empire, and particularly in the administration of the affairs of this Province. Above all, we pray, in these troubleus times, for the preservation of peace, and public tran-quillity, in this country and elsewhere, so that under servance of Sunday is conductive to chastity, and the wise administration of Your Excellency, this Province may repose in peace, and may enjoy that true happiness which the people may expect from the observance of the divine and human laws, and from obedience to their Government.

"† lo., Bishop of Montrent, "The Right Hon C. S. Vicemte Monck," &c.

To this letter His Excellency was pleased to reply in the following terms:-

" Quebec, 3rd January, 1862. Many Ste Lyronge. "Monseigneur-I, thank you for the letter which you have written to me, and for the sentiments of respect and loyalty which you therein express towards Her Majesty, and towards myself, her representative

" I beg of you also to convey my thanks to the Chapter of your Cathedral, to the Communities, and the Clergy of your Diocese.

" It is most gratifying to me to learn the sympathy which they feel for our beloved Sovereign, now so deeply afflicted, and to hear of the prayers which they address to God for her consolation. That your prayers may be answered, is the ardent desire of all her people. "I take advantage of this occasion, Monseigneur,

to assure you of the satisfaction which I have experienced in witnessing the attachment towards the Government, displayed by the Catholic Clergy of Canada at this exciting epoch, and the regard for the public weal with which they have shown themselves to be animated.

"I thank them personally, for their patriotism, and I will not fail to make Her Majesty's Government acquainted with it. " Accept, Monseigneur, the assurance of my high

consideration.

" Monseigneur the Bishop of Montreal."

CIRCULAR TO THE CLERGY OF THE DIO-CESE OF SANDWICH.

Rev. and Dear Sir,-His Excellency the Governor General, having made an appeal to the lovalty and patriotism of the people, with a view to place Canada in a posture of defence, I have deemed it proper to remind the faithful of their doubt of the loyalty of the Catholics of this Diocese, but because the circumstances are such that I think we cannot give too much publicity to the sincerity and earnestness of our sentiments of all other considerations of an inferior orderand they are numerous—we are and must be loyal and devoted subjects, simply because disloyalty is absolutely repugnant to our Holy of the world, under any form of government, in all circumstances, even during the most unjust and cruel persecutions, has always taught the moral obligation for all citizens of being faithful and obedient to all lawful authority.

The Catholic press of Canada has recently treated this important subject, and deserves our warmest commendation for its comprehensive and powerful advocacy of this Catholic principle.-The following quotation is so much to the point, that I cannot refrain from inserting it in this Cir-

The Bishop of Galway, the Right Rev. Dr. Mac-

Evilly, says:"We will yield to no other portion of our fellowsubjects in sentiments of undivided allegiance to the gracious Sovereign of these realms. From the dictates of duty we never fail to proclaim, with the Apostle, that obedience-voluntary, interior, hearty obedience was to be tendered to all persons who were placed in high authority over them, and this not only to those who wielded the supreme, but also the subordinate occupiers of authority, governors, and magistrates, so long as they inculcated nothing evil, and outstepped not the limits of their authority. For not only is the temporal power from God, but the different gradations, and species, and distribution of governing authority are also arranged by Him, and exist by His sanction and ordinance."—True Witness,

I am confident, Rev. Sir, that you will have no difficulty to innress on your Parishioners their duties as Catholics and citizens; and in And if we extend our investigations over a suading them to give every assistance to all lawforces necessary for all contingencies.

Hoping that the fearful scourge of war may eventually be averted from our peaceful and prosperous country, and wishing you and your Parishioners a "happy new year," and every blessing,

I remain, Rev. and Dear Su. Most affectionately your's in Christ, † ADOLPHE,

Bishop of Sandwich. Sandwich, January 6th, 1862.

(Festival of the Epiphany.) This Circular shall be read in all churches of the Diocese, and each priest will recite at Mass the collect pro pace, after the collect pro Papa, both collects being de mandato until

new order. By command of His Lordship, Jos. BAYARD. Secretary.

The Directors of the City District Savings Bank have distributed \$2,550 among the following chari-

table instituiions of the city: St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum.....\$400 Ladies Benevolent Association..... 400 Providence Asylum-for old women, deaf and dumb girls and infant school .... 350 Protestant Orphan Asylum..... 300 Montreal General Hospital..... 200 Catholic Lying-in-Hospital..... 200 Catholic Magdalen Asylum..... 200 St. Joseph's Asylum-for orphan girls.... Catholic Orphan Asylum-for boye ..... 100

The ladies of the Catholic Church in Cornwall have held a Bazaar at the Court House there for three days - which has been attended by the citizens generally. The fine variety of articles they offered to please the fancy and tempt the teste, accompanied by their own bewitching smiles and irresistible efforts as saleswomen, resulted in obtaining about \$800, as the proceeds of their enterprize; amount is to be appropriated towards the building of a new church edifice. Not the least of the benefits of this and similar enterprises, art the good will and kind feelings, thereby diffused through the community .- City paper.

Parliament is prorogued pro forma until the 19th of February, not then to meet for the desputch of business.

A MILITARY TELEGRAPH - The St. John, N. B., Colonial Empire is informed that the military authorities have determined to establish forthwith a line "I have the honor to be, My Lord, with profound of telegraph communications between Halifax and respect, Your Lordship's most humble and obedient Quebec, because the lines in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are in the hands of an American company at fixed rentals, an arrangement which is cpen to very grave objections.

A TIMELY SUGGESTION. - We have much pleasure in publishing the subjoined from B. Devlin, Esq., to his fellow-countrymen, and in heartily commending to the favorable notice of our readers, the important suggestion therein contained . So well and forcibly is the case stated by the writer, that it is unnecessary for us to say a word thereupon; and Irishmen, of all men, need no stimulus when patriotism and Christian charity urge them to exert themselves in behalf of their famishing fellow-countrymen, and the suffering members upon earth of their blessed Redeemer. We feel confident therefore that Mr. Devlin's suggestion will be promptly acted upon; and that his simple but eminently practical scheme for carrying aid to the hungerstricken people of the West of Ireland, will be effectually carried out by his computriots.

ter and the state of the state of

And not by them only, for the cause which he advocates is one which must commend itself to every Christian heart. Men of all origins, and of various religious denominations will be proud to co-operate in the proposed good work, and to contribute, according to their means, towards the relief of their suffering fellow-creatures, and fellow subjects. We anticipate therefore a most signal success to the patriotic and charitable movement so opportunely, and so wisely mangurated by our influential, and - whenever the bonor and interests of his Irish brethren are concerned-by our ever active fellow-citizen, Bernard Devlm, Esq. We shall all be proud and happy to co-operate with him; and we trust that thus acting in concert, our labors may be abundantly blessed by Him Whose eye is ever on the poor and needy, and Whose ear is ever open to hearken to their cry.

The following is the letter by us alluded to. and which has already appeared in all our City contemporaries :--

TO THE IRISHMEN OF MONTREAL.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN, -The reports, unhappily but too well authenticated, which have reached us mail after mail, during the last three months, from Ircland have brought to our doors the sad intelligence that the Western part of our unhappy country is again afflicted with that most terrible of all scourges, a famine; one so terrible, too, that not-withstanding the untiring efforts of Protestants and Catholics to save the people from its fatal consequences, they have been forced to admit that the means at their disposal are utterly insufficient to shield the objects of their tender solicitude from a horrible death, which they have solemnly declared must terminate their sufferings, if they are much longer left to depend upon their own, all but exbausted, resources.

And acting under the pressure of this stern necessity, we find these good Samaritans appealing to the justice and humanity of the Government to save by prompt assistance, the lives of the hundreds who must otherwise inevitably sink into their graves, the victims of neglect and starvation.

But this appeal, it would seem, has so far met with no success; for the most recent accounts bring no tiding of any step taken, or of any move made, by the British Government to interpose between its suffering subjects and the cruel death, which can

this: shall we, with the full knowledge that famine idle spectators of its fearful ravages? Shall it be and yet if we judge of this religious aberration by pected they would all laugh at him." is desolating a portion of our native land, remain said that we, too, are blind to her sufferings and deaf to her cries? That a sea voyage has drowned the memories of the past, and left freiand no room hope from us for the future? Shall it be said that the warning voice of Archbishop McHale, whose letter appeared in the last number of the True Witness, and to which I refer you for particulars, is unheard, or, if heard, unbeeded, and unanswered upon this side of the Atlantic?

If you read this letter, you will find it to contain these words; It will be a crime, and a frightful crime if our people are suffered to perish by another famine; and living under a government whose benevolence and solicitude for human happiness are, we are continually told, only bounded by the limits of the civilized world." "All I have to say," continues this faithful and ever watchful shepherd of the Irish fold, "is, that if doomed to starve, they, shall not starve in utter silence."

And with these words, which are at once the guide and justification of this address, I again ask Shall we do nothing more than look on in apathetic silence at the dreadful struggle between death and starvation? In line, if we are not a set of arrant braggarts—if our ardent professions of undying attach-ment to the Emerald Isle, to the home of our fathers ever had any significance, let us now, in God's name and in the interest of humanity, attest by our acts the sincerity of the faith within us, and forthwith hasten to fulfill the duties of fraternal love and national affection.

And as the simplest and most effectual way of accomplishing this object, which must be the wish of every one amongst us, is to hold a public meeting, I now suggest that one be immediately called for this purpose; and that we, one and all, go there prepared each to give, be it ever so little, a share of the means with which God has blessed us in this free and hoppy

Yes, fellow-countrymen-let us open one common fund in which the rich and the poor amongst us may, according to their means, deposit a tribute of their affection. And, having done this, we will then select as the Trensurer of this proof of our inestinguisbable love of Old Ireland, him who has been so aptly stiled the "Lion of the Fold of Judah," the

Most Reverend Archbishop McHule.
Through him, we will present the offering of our heartfelt sympathy for the sufferings of our countrymen; and accompanied as this will be with a fervent prayer that God may save our brothers from death by famine, it will, I am sure, be gratefully received at home, while, perhaps, here the example may serve to rouse our country nen in other parts of Canada to go and do likewise. For, after all, it only requires on the part of Irishmen in America, a strong pull, a long pull, and a prompt pull together, to bid famine disappear from Ireland, and to save her and us the degrading spectacle of seeing her knocking at a stranger's door for that assistance which we are, without doubt, well able, and in this instance, I am

Quite confident, willing to give ourselves.

Your faithful friend and fellow-countryman B. DEVLIN. Montreal, 13th Jan., 1862.

P.S.-Since the above letter was written I have felt it to be my duty to submit the matter to which it refers to our ecclesinatical superiors, and I have great pleasure in stating that the proposed meeting and its object have their heartiest approval. A preParticulars will, however, be given in the city papers of Thursday morning.

TO THE PARTY OF THE PARTY PARTY.

We expect also to find shortly that Mr. Devlin's scheine has been taken up by his fellow-countrymen throughout the Province, and that from every part of Canada contributions to the "Irish Famine Fund" will flow in copious

To the Editor of the Montreal Transcript.

Sir, -As one of those who hail with the greates: satisfaction the meeting which is to be held on behalf of our starving countrymen in Ireland, I beg to propose that accomodation be provided at this meeting for the Irishwomen of Montreal. They are just as anxious to be there as the men, and I hope, there- ing shouting Methodist; and yet one of the greatest fore, that their valuable presence will not be over-

Please God we will all go there. AN IRISEMAN.

Montreal, Jan. 15th, 1862.

FAMINE MEETING IN IRELAND.

As a proof of the severity of the distress which prevails in Ireland, we extract the following paragraph from the speech of one of the speakers I could not tell which."-Ib. at a meeting held at Castletown, so late as the 28th of the last month:-

"A resolution," said the speaker, "based on the failure of the potato crop has been given me to propose. The Chairman has told you that that valuable crop is gone; and he is right. The people of the country are now without food, and without money.— I lately visited a number of houses, and found them without an ounce of food and without a sod of turfnumbers are famishing from cold and hunger; -starvation is written on their faces;—the few potatoes they had were not fit for pigs; and if something is not done at once there is an awful crisis before us.

At the same meeting a resolution was passed, affirming that unless aid was obtained from Government, the people must certainly die of star- " white choker" in which elect vessels and evan-

Ir has always been to us a subject of wonder and bewilderment, that men, endowed with a certain on one such occasion this man of God, degree of learning and refinement, and enjoying the ordinary faculty of logic, should be able to remain satisfied outside the pale of the Catholic Church, and to accept as genuine the spurious teachings of Protestantism. That Eastern ignorance and barbarism should be ready to throw itself beneath the wheel of Juggernaut, we can readily understand. For of what will not ignorance and barbarism be guilty? But that the English mind, usually so shrewd and calculating on other matters, and which prides itself upon its yard and shout "-10. ability under ordinary circumstances " to discerna hawk from a handsaw," should be content to no small wonder and amazement. And get the ing anecdote :student of the wanderings of the human intellect, if he fail to explain, is yet bound to acknowonly be averted by immediate religion.

Under these circumstances, fellow-countrymen, the question which is the object of my address is lect; three hundred and thirty-three dialects nautism, beneath which to crush a nation's intelnon-religious parallels, our wonder will be somewhat allayed and tempered. One would think that a nation, loving liberty so dearly and so justly proud of her constitutional institutions as England, and so shrewd and discerning withal, could not be brought to countenance and approve, much less to aid and assist, so grave a tyranny as that of Predmont over Southern, or even Northern Italy. If she could discern therein a shadow, be it ever so faint of her own beloved constitutional liberties either m esse, or even in posse, we could explain, though we could never approve of England's sympathy for the Italian cut-throats. It is true that these Italian patriots (defend us from such patriotism) do ape the English model; but then it is in so high-life-below-stairs a fashion, and their apery is so miserable a failure, that the wonder is, that English common sense could be fooled so cruelly, and taken in by so miserable an imitation. We have an Italian Parliament after the English model, but such an imitation!!-Kean's noble representation of the immortal Shakspear's Richard the Third, and the ranting, roaring Jack-pudding of an English Fair, are not more dissimilar. The French imitation at Compaigne of an English hunt, is not a more miserpresentation, or in the representatives themselves. there could not be a greater dissimilarity. We -Jerkin--- "cucumber"! were the sament stages of his derivation; nor were they more remote or absurd than that of the Italian, from the

> the English and Italian Parliaments. SACERDOS. (To be Continued.)

T. Remittances shall appear in our next.

masons claim descent from Tubel Cain, and only

one absurd enough to claim a parity of origin for

The Government House at Toronto was descroyed by fire on Saturday night. It was occupied as quarters by the Officers of the 30th Regiment. The north wing only is left standing. The building was chiefly of wood, roughease and old. It had been occupied as an official residence by nearly all the Governors of Canada West and United Canada, for the of the fire is unknown. precious, should not be deferred beyond next Monday

a queer set, it the descriptions given of them, by their zealous admirers, and in eulogistic colonies or settlements, everything they pleased, obituary notices, may be relied upon. We find for instance in the Toronto Christian Guard-ian of the 25th ult—(the Methodist organ)— laws of Holland." He further went on to say that a biographical notice of a certain Methodist preacher, named Warren, from which we make some extracts for the delectation of our readers. The biographer thus writes concerning this bright and shining light of the Methodist tabernacle:-

"He was a man of all religion and study, a rantmen I ever knew to picture out people's characters. He scarcely ever preached a sermon in which he would picture one or more of his hearers' characters to the life." - Christian Guardian.

Another peculiarity of this "great man's" preaching is thus described, which must have been as amusing as his personalities:-

"He preached a first rate sermon, and when he was done, he sung a Scotch jig, or an Irish hornpipe,

This mode of winding up a religious discourse seems to have occasionally produced startling effects upon the worshippers; for of the latter we read that,-

"Many, very many were so overpowered with the Spirit of God, they fell like dead men and women, and had to be carried away from the altar of communion, thus being baptised anew for the King-

Some additional peculiarities of the reverend and-may we add-comic (?) preacher are also dwelt upon. As how he used to get up early, and undressed; without the ordinary bifurcated garment in which all civilised men are accustomed to encase themselves, without even the cphod or gelical ministers delight; how in this primitive costume he used to run about the fields before day-light; and we are moreover made acquainted with the interesting circumstance, that,

forgot a clothes-line that was stretched across between two apple trees; being dark, he made a bound from the house, and the first thing he knew, he had caught his throat on the rope, and then away he went sliding on the grass, which that morning was covered with a white frost like snow, that put a stop to his running for a while." Ib.

He was moreover much given to "roaring and shouting;" so that to a small and quiet family he must often have proved a very unwelcome guest:-

"He would often get to shouting after all the rest had gone to bed; he would go out doors into the

And as a specimen of how he would break out without the least provocation, and under the be crushed beneath the ponderous wheels of the "roaring" or "shouting," his biographer remost unpleasant circumstances, into a fit of Protestant Juggernaut, is certainly a matter of lates the following deeply interesting and excit-

"One day as he was going off to his appointments, one of the neighbors was going with a sleigh fifteen miles in the same direction, and it was very cold. ledge the fact, huge and ponderous as it is .- The preacher was on horse back and had fifty miles Three hundred and thirty-three religions (as Bell his horse behind, being more comfortable in the acknowledges) in an island of England's area, is sleigh than on the saddle. They had gone some certainly a huge and ponderous car of Jugger- seven or eight miles on their way in the midst of a one of his shouting moods, and commenced to shout, 'Glory to God in the bigaest.' The man with the sleigh hung down his head, ashumed to be seen in would be a wonderous jargon for that little isle; such company, for they all knew him, and be ex-

The contributor to the Christian Guardian, to whose pen' the world is indebted for the above very valuable information, promises that the subject shall be "continued," and we trust that he will prove as good as his word. We want to know more about these Methodist Ministers; their gifts, and peculiarities, their roarings and their shoutings, their mous exportations, and their Irish hornpipes. Wherefore should such things be hid? and wherefore have such gifts a curtom before them? Is this a world to nide virtues in? By all means let us have the sequel of the Methodist hagingrapha, the acta sanctorum of

The London Times publishes over the signature of " D. Carl.," the particulars of a precedent in the Slidell and Mason case; which estabhish the fact, that in insisting upon the release of the gentlemen captured by the American naval officer, the British authorities were out insisting upon the application of a principle in maritime law, which they have always applied to themselves. The following is the communication alluded to, which sets the question of " contraband" at rest for ever, in so far as passengers on board of neutral ships, sailing from one neutral port, to another neutral port, are concerned :-

On August 7, 1777, the Datch brig Rendric and able farce. Whether it be in the mode of re- Alida was captured on the high seas by His Britannic Majesty's ship Ardem, under the command of Lord Mulgrave, and was shortly afterwards brought into Portsmouth for adjudication as prize remember, in our younger days, hearing a philo-logist essay to derive the word "cucumber" from Dutch settlement of St. Easterin, one of the Lec-Jeremiah King. Jeremiah King-Jeremyking ward Islands. She was laden with a cargo of arms and ammunition, and she had on board as passengers five military officers, with their servants. These officers were furnished with commissions in the rebel army, granted by Benjamin Franklin, who was English, Parliament. We have heard the Free- at that time actively engaged as one of the Commissioners of the rebel provinces at Paris, in enlaughed at the absurdity; but pity and contempt deavouring to procure from M. de Vergennes the recognition of the independence of the United must be the feelings of any sensible man towards States.

The case of the ship and cargo come on for adjudication in the Prize Court on the 23rd of November. 1777. The King's Advocate (Sir James Marriott), who was counsel for the captors, contended that the brig was not readly bound to St. Enstatia, but had a hostile destination to some port of New England; that she was armed with guins, and had on board not only gnopowder, arms, and naval stores, in the provincial army. He therefore urged upon the Court with great vehemence that it was its duty to condemn the vessel on the grounds of false papers, and to decree the cargo to he sold as con-

"METHODIST MINISTERS."-These must be | property, and directed them to be restored to the claimants, on the ground that "the Dutch had a right to carry in their own ships, to their own whether arms or ammunition, or any other species of merchandise, provided they did it with the perthe armed state of his ship and the character of the passengers, coupled with the declaration of a former master and part-owner, who was on board, as to an illicit destination of the ship, were concurring circumstances sufficient to justify the seizure and the bringing in of the vessel for adjudication as to her true destination.

It results from this case that neither the cargo, which was undoubtedly of a military nature, nor the passengers, whose character as military officers going to the provincial army was fully recognized by the Court, were, under the circumstances of the vessel having a neutral destination, regarded by the Court as contraband of war. On the other hand, the passengers were not treated as prisoners of war by the British Government, as it appears from other sources that they were set at liberty not long after the vessel was brought into Portsmouth, and some time before the case of the ship and her cargo was heard and decided in the Prize Court.

The arguments of counsel and the judgment of Sir George Hay in the above case will be found in a collection of decisions of the High Court of Admirally during the time of Sir George Hay and Sir James Marriott, published in London in 1801, and republished at Boston in the United States in

Doctors'-Commons, Dec 24

SECRET TREASONABLE SOCIETIES -- A WORD OF WARNING.

(To the Editor of the Montreal Beruld.)

Sin, -As I am informed that emissaries from cerain treasonable secret societies on the other side of the lines, are now or lately were, in Montreal, endeavoring to entrap dupes into those societies, it may be well to lay before such as may be so tempted, the substance of the law of Canada in that behoof:

By our law, like that of all other countries, treason s a capital felony, punishable with death - (4 and 5 Vic, cap 27 sec 43) For administering "unlawful oaths, in Lower Canada, the person administering to \$1,75; Flax Seed, per bushel of 66 lbs , \$1,50; the oath is, by the statute, (2 Vic cap 8, sec 1) guilty of a felony punishable by 21 years imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and the person taking the oath, is also guilty of a felony punishable by 7 years imprisoument in the Penitentiary. By section 5 of the same statute, "any engagement or obligation in the nature of an oath shall be deemed an oath, within the meaning of the act," and punished accordingly. The substance of this statue may be seen by those interested at page 48 of the Consolidated Statues of Lower Canada, under the title " Seditious and Unlawful Associations."

If there he still in the city any of the emissaries above referred to, I would strongly advise those to whom they make overtures to hand them over at nell Place, on the 13th inst. Sarah McBrearty, wife once to the custody of the Police, and thus pratect some unwary youths from falling victims to these in-

CIVIS CANADIENSIS.

Montreal, January 13. THE IRISH BRIGADE. - It is announced in the official Gazette of Saturday last that Councilor Macres dy has succeeded in obtaining the consent of the Commander-in-Chief to form a battalion of Volunteer Calvairy, and that he himself is gazetted as Captain -Mr. F B. MacNamee as Lieutenaut, and Mr. John Macready as Cornet. The necessary number of volunteers have long since joined, and the saddles, bridles, and other requisite accoutrements are now on their way from Halifax for the use of the battalion. Each man provides his own horse. We wish the troop success, and have no doubt they will give a good account of themselves when they meet

Yankeedom face to face .- Montreal Pilot.

CHASSEURS CANADIENS. - Mr. Coursol in tendering his services to the Executive for the purpose of raising a regiment of French Canadian riflemen, offered to make it one thousand strong. He has nobly redeemed his promise. At a parade of his men held in the Rascoe building last night, 10 companies, averaging 100 each, tell in for drill under their respective captains, and so crowded the room that it was utterly impossible to move, much less drill. Some steps were therefore taken towards the further organization of the corps. Mr. Coursol addressed the the men, briefly explaining the provisions of the Militia Act, and calling upon them to pay attention to their future drill and instructions; then as it was impossible to do anything in the way of drill -seeing that the room was so small and crowded, the regiment adjourned to the street and marched through some of the principal streets of the city with a brass band at their head We noticed the Hon Louis Renand in the ranks, in the position of private, and many other French Canadian gentlemen of high standing in the community. - Montreul Gazette, of

We believe it is the intention of the Government to introduce a bill to smend the Militia Act, during the coming Session of Parliament. Some amendment is very much required. In the meantime however, would it not be well to issue a general order declaring that no person should hereafter receive promotion in militia rank without proving his competency to perform the duties he undertakes to perform. Many oofficers are taking great pains to perfect themselves in drill; but some entirely neglect it. If Her Majesty's commission is not worth that trouble it is not worth holding at all, and should be resigned We trust that the officers commanding battalions will report those who work and those who do not. It is high time that our Militia organization ceased to be a mere farce. It should at least be effectively officered.—Montreal Gazette.

LIBERALITY OF HABITANS. - The Quebec Mercury states that over a thousand of the habitans assembled at Bic on the arrival of the Persia, and tendered the gratuitous use of their sleighs to the military for the conveyance of the troops through the district where they reside, as far as Riviere du Loup, distant fifty miles. The country people made a perfect carnival of the occasion of the arrival of the troops, and threw open all their houses freely for the reception of the men. His Excellency the Governor General has made special mention of the circumstance in his despatches sent to the Imperial Government on Saturday. We have much pleasure in stating, that the youth-

of convicts have been transferred from Isle-aux-Noix in St. Vincent de Paul without accident. The Warden informed them that they would not be manucled. and that he trusted to their sense of honor that his confidence would not be undescried; and showed them at the same time, this any unruly conduct would at once be piraished in a summary and effectual manner. Every necessary procaution was taken and these unfortunate vonths were safely lodged in the new Reformatory at noon on Friday; the good. kind puns having, to the gratification of all, most unexpectedly prepared a good warm dinner for them, for which the boys were most grateful. Many of these poor lads had been visited by the Lady Prioress. while in Jail in Montreal; and an occasional visit from these ladies will have a most beneficial influbut five military officers going avowedly to serve ence, morally and religiously. We understand that in the provincial army. He therefore urged upon the old Presbytery has been obtained for the Convent, as being better adapted for the reception of a certain number of orphans and infirm persons, than the former building, and infinitely less expensive. We cannot but, congratulate the people of that sec-The Judge of the Admiralty Conrt, Sir George tion for having such useful and excellent institutions day evening at which arrangements will no denbt less 30 years, and by the Prince of Wales during his Hay, who at that time presided in the Court of in their midst, where the wayward and victors are be made for the general assembly, which, as time is their midst, where the destitute and infirm are be made for the general assembly, which, as time is to Toronto. It was fully insured. The origin length additioned the ship and carred to be Dutch and where the destitute and infirm are length additioned the ship and carred to be Dutch and where the destitute and infirm are

THE MURDER OF J. S. HOGAN, M P.P., - Jas. Brown the person who was found guilty at the Assizes in Toronto last Fall, and sentenced to be hung on the 4th December last, but who had a new trial granted him was tried in Toronto on Friday last, and again found guilty, and sentenced to be hung on the 10th of March next.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

There is scarcely any business doing. Flour - Pollards, \$2 to \$2,50; Middlings, \$2,75 to \$3,00; Fine, \$4 to \$4,10; Superfine, No. 2, \$4,50 to \$4,60; Superfine, \$6,30 to \$6,60; Superfine, \$6,75 to \$4,85; Fancy, \$5,30 to \$5,40; Extra, \$5,50 to \$5,60; Double Extra, \$6 to \$6,20. Bags, \$2,50 to \$2,70 per 112 lbs.

Flour has farther declined; a sale of a round lot of No. 1, inspected, in shipping order and delivered into buyer's store, has been made at \$4,75. Wheat is in fair demand at \$1 for good samples of

Upper Canada Spring, at which sales have been made. No transactions in Winter Wheat. Oatmeal per bbl of 200 lbs - \$4,20 to \$4,25. Dull.

Oats are bought from hubitants at 1s 7d to 1s 8d per minot. Barley is bought in the same way at 28 6d to 38

per minot, according to weight. Peas are bought at 3s to 3s 4d per minot. We hear of no wholesale transactions in the above

coarse grains. Ashes. - Pots are still declining, the price to-day being \$6,60 to \$6,65; Inferiors, 5c. more; Pearls,

Butter is quite dull for all qualities. Farmers are bringing supplies freely, which are sold at 7d to 8d on the marke's; so that there is no demand for consumption, and we hear of no purchasers for shipment. The inferior grades are quite unsaleable, and for fair to choice Butter, we cannot quote more than 11 to 13 cents, although these quotations are almost

nominal. Pork Prime, \$9 to \$10; Prime Mess, \$12; Mess, \$12,50 to \$13.

Dressed Hogs .- Point St. Charles is crowded with Dressed Hogs, and buyers are holding off. There are, therefore, no transactions of any consequence, and quotations are purely nominal. Several buyers announce their rendiness to purchase freely at \$4; but they find no sellers yet under \$4,25 to \$4,50.

Lard 71c to 8c. Tallow 9c to 91c.

Seeds - Timothy Seed, per bushel of 45 lbs., \$1,50 Red Clover, per lb., 8c to 9c.

Birth.

In this city, on the 11th inst., Mrs. John Shannon,

Married,

On the 14th inst., at the residence of the Rev. J. R. Mende, brother of the bride, by the Rev. J. S. O'Connor, P. P., of Cornwall, Mr. John Barry, of Farranspoint, to Miss Bridget Meade, of Morrisburg. Died.

In Montreal, at her son's residence, No. 4 Tyrconof the late John Ward, of Strabane, County Tyrone,

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY

CONCERT.

MRS. LAURA HONEY STEVENSON. Under the auspices of the

St. Patrick's Society of Montreal. A GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.

As above, will be given at the CITY CONCERT HALL,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 29th JAN.

Programme in a future advertisement. TICKETS OF ADMISSION-25 Cents.

To be had at the usual places, from Members of the Committee, and at the door on the evening of the Jan. 16.

presents.

NOTICE.

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

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR.

160 DOZEN LUBIN'S PERFUMERY. JUST RECEIVED:

Winter Blossom, Jockey Olub, Millefleur, Kiss-me-Quick, &c., &c.,—28 6d per Bottle.

A large and choice assortment of Silver-capped and other Fancy Smelling Bottles, Vinarettes, &c.; Hair, Tooth, and Nail Brushes; Combs, &c., of every description and price; Fancy Soaps, in boxes, for

SYRUPS.

Ginger, Lemon, Pineapple, Orange, Saranparilla, &c. in Bottles, 18 3d; Quart Bottles, 18 6d; equal, if not superior to any in the city.

R. J. DEVINS. CHEMIST.

Next the Court-House, Montreal.

DR. FABER'S NEW WORK.

ENTITLED

BETHLEHEM, Has just been received by

D. & J. SADLIER & CO. Dec. 19, 1861.

TO TEACHERS.

A MALE and FEMALE TEACHER, holding Second Class Certificates, are Wanted in the Roman Catholic Separate School, Peterburo, to whom a com-

Catholic Separate Source, petent Salary will be given.

THOMAS LEONARD, Trustees. Peterboro Dec. 17, 1861.

WANTED. BY the Trustees of the Catholic Separate School of TRENTON, a competent TEACHER, to whom a liberal Salary will be given. Apply by letter, post-paid, to the Rev. H. BRET-

LOTTERY! LOTTERY! LOTTERY!

THE LOTTERY in favor of the ASYLUM of ST. VINCENT of PAUL will take place on TUESDAY, the 14th instant, in the HAUL of the Asylum, VISITATION STREET.

Bring your Tickets

CARGU. Sec.-Tres.

Jan. 8, 1862.

FORTELON INTELLIGENCE

It is now the second of the control of the

ciety. It forms a sort of Catholic army, devoted to the Church and to the Holy See. It multiplies the Catholic strength, because the members by knowing one another, and by associating together in the practice of good works, become acquainted with one nother's sentiments, each confirms the others in his views, and each is eacouraged by finding that his rights of the Holy See were never mentioned among public affairs. them in express words, each would know that he might rely upon his associates sympathy and cooperation in anything that could serve the Holy Father. This is the reason why the Emperor has struck at the Society, which only exists through and in connection with the general committee.

There is a newspaper in France called the Moniteur des Communes, a copy of which is supplied at the expense of the Government to each of the 40,000 Communes or parishes into which France is divided. It serves the Government as a means of forming public opinion over the length and breadth of the Empire. And the study of it also serves to enlighten others as to the opinions which the Government really wishes to diffuse over France. It will be remembered that when the Moniteur de Communes reproduced Prince Napoleon's speech against the Papacy and in favor of a revolutionary remodelling of the map of Europe, the fact was everywhere taken as a disclosure of the real policy of the Imperial Government, and produced so unfavorable an impression that it had to be disavowed. Another indication has just been given. The Constitutionnel, in order to create a demand for the withdrawal of the French garrison from Rome, lately contained an article to prove that the occupation of Rome for the last thirteen years had cost the Empire £5,560,000. And this article of the Constitutionnel, together with the report of two trials scandalous to religion, was reprinted in the Monitcur des Communes, and placarded by the Government in every one of the forty thousand parishes of France. It turns out by the official returns of the Administration, that the occupation of Rome bas really cost France since the commencement of the Empire £2,720,000. And as the soldiers would have cost France half that sum had they stayed at home, the occupation of Rome has been an expense of £1,360,000 22.

On the other hand, the Crimean war has cost France £53,920,000. The expedition to China, Cochin, Ohina, and Syria, have cost France £8,280. The expeditions against the Kabyles and against Morocco have cost France £360,000. the Italian war has, cost France £14,080,000. - Tab-

An important despatch, of which the following extract has been addressed by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs to the representative of France at Washington :-

"The Trent was not bound to, a point belonging to either of the belligerents. It was carrying its cargo and passengers to a neutral country, and, moreover, it was at a neutral port that it had taken them up. If it were admissible that under such circumstances the neutral flag did not completely cover the persons and goods transported under it, be liable to suffer at any moment for their innocent or even indirect, relations with either of the belligerents. The latter would not only have a right to require from the neutral the most complete impartiality, and to prohibit him from being mixed up in any way with acts of hostility, but they would inflict restrictions upon the liberty of commerce and navigation which modern international law refuses to acknowledge as legitimate. There would be a return, in a word, to those veratious practices against which in former times no Power protested more energetically than the United States."

I saw, a short time since, an intellectual person. lately returned from Italy; and I am stold that a great Mazzinian movement is on the eve of being made; but that, at Naples, there are more Muratists than Bourbonists; I have never trusted much to the success of the latter, especially since Francis II. does not take advantage of it; and I begin to believe that country nearly subdued, since Victor Emmanuel is about to go, thither ... Victor Emmanuel, in spite of the length of his moustaches, only knocks at doors, which he knows are ready open. To have an idea of all the ignoble things which may take place in Italy, you must read the Revelations, lacely published in Brussels by a secret agent of Cayour.
This pamphlet is strictly forbidden here. But what is not forbidden here.? The Revue, Britannique was nearly suppressed for having borrowed from the Eduburgh Review an article on Tocqueville. The funeral oration of Father Lacordaire by the Bishop of Carcassonne was seized at the printer's. We are in the deep darkness which precedes the hurricane and great disasters! A real calamity for Catholic the only organ remaining for it here; I mean, the betraval of the Ami de la Religion. That poor journal was in some pecuniary embarrassments, as the French clergy, it must be owned, have never believed in the possible alliance of Catholic and Liberal interests. Three weeks ago, Persigny tried, through the medium of the Bishop of Valence, to profit by that circumstance, to buy it! The temptation failed. But, to punish the director of that journal, for the refusal he had received, and, to frighten him, the Minister has, as you know, prosecuted him for an article published on the 17th of September, and inflicted upon him an absurd warning. This time he succeeded. The Abbe Sisson, managing director of the journal, who owes all that he is to the Bishop of Orleans, has sold it to Government for 120,000 francs (£4,800). As soon as the contri-butors of the Ami de la Religion were acquainted with this shameful bargain, they decided, as a matter of course, on withdrawing in a body. The present subscribers will also withdraw; the journal will fail, either from the demands of reimbursements, or from want of subscribers; but the Government will triumph none the less. It will either have a journal of its own; or else no longer an adversary which annoyed it. This is the explanation of the note inserted this morning in the Ami de la Religion, that Messrs. de Carne, Audley, Galitzin, &c., were henceforth strangers to its editorship. not changed lits line of conduct, that it professes for the Sovereign Pontiff the deepest veneration; for the Sovereign Portin the deeperal to be the organ of a clique. out reckoning those sent for from France. It is on but that it simply refused to be the organ of a clique. out reckoning those sent for from France. It is on the Imperial Guard. Several copies of Hertzen's The English invaded us, but respected the property account of the pro-Papal spirit, of which these are the signs, that the Piedmontese officials here feel by the signs, the signs are signs as the signs and the signs are signs as the sig

TORSE POST STORE

October 16th.

M. de Persigny is an enemy, and a formidable one but his candour is to be a limited. We have no doubt that he has truly stated the exact crime of the Sottonumber of the Sottonumber of the state of t which so many of her old friends and fellow-laborers were sitting; but she was premature; the revolution wants another start, and it must get on a few de-grees farther, before the republican female can be suffered to vituperate in the parliament house .-Things in Paris were almost in a hopeless state when Demoiselle de Theroigne and the other "unfortunate sentiments are shared by others. Even though the females" of the city began to occupy themselves with

Our countrywoman has no reason, however, give up in despair all hope of signalizing herself. the signs of the times are worth anything, there will be work for her and her compeers before long, and she may yet "expredge" her sentiments to the Deputies at Turin, if she be not too impatient, and will only wait a little while .- Tablet.

The Piedmontese Minister of Finance, Count Bastogi, has made his Financial Statement in the Parliament of Turin, by which it appears that the ordinary revenue of the State for 1861 was £18,260,000 (eighteen million two hundred and sixty thousand pounds) and the ordinary expenses £24,518,000 (twenty-four million five hundred and eighteen thousand pounds.) The deficit in the ordinary revenue was, therefore, £6,248,000 (six million: two hundred and forty-eight thousand pounds.)

Moreover, the extraordinary revenue for 1861 was £1,372,000 (one million three hundred and seventytwo thousand pounds) and the extraordinary expenses £7,687,000. The deficit on the extraordinary revenue was, therefore, £6,315,000.

But the Minister had to explain that these deficits were further increased by expenses in public works, in Sicily, and the War and Marine Departments: 30 that the Budget of 1861 in its ordinary department showed a deficit of £6,436,000, and in the extraordinary department of £9,579,000, or altogether

For 1862 he intends to raise a revenue of £20,840. 000, and he says the expenditure will be £33,600,000. The deficit for 1862 will therefore be £12,760,000 and the deficit for the years 1861 and 1862, taker together, will be £28,010,000 This deficit will be partly filled up, he says, by the loan of £20,000,000 for 1861, and by other contrivances which will reduce it to £6,360,000.—lb.

It would be an intolerable task to have to keep a record of the splits feuds, jealousies, and intrigues of the Italian Revolutionists. It is a thing, of course, that they all envy, hate, and despise one another .-Just at present they are in most distracted confusion.

Parliamentarians at Turin are brawling and intriguing, and Ricasoli has been applying in vain to a dozen men to join his Ministry. Some time ago it was announced that General Turr's mission to Garibaldi had produced a reconciliation between the pirate and the Robber King. The consequence was a split in the Comitate di Provedimento, as the Revolutionary Committee is called, and Crispi and Mordini forsook Garibaldi for Mazzini. Now we are told that Mordini had an interview with Garibaldi on the 4th, and that Garibaldi and Mazzini are reconciled. Garibaldi has assured him that, in the month of April the war with Austria will begin, and the Roman and Venetian questions will be solved .the immunity of that flag would be a vain word; Victor Emmannel is said to have given Garibaldi the commerce and navigation of third Powers would, his word of honor(!) to make war on Austria in April-Victor Emmannel is said to have given Garibaldi and Garibaldi told Mordini that if the King did not keep his word, he, Garibaldi, would begin the war himself. On this the reconciliation between the miscreants came to pass.

WORKING CLASS DISCONTENT IN ITALY. - There is great restlessness among the working classes in Geoa. The shoemakers had struck three days ago.-Now the vermicelli, or macaroni manufacturers, are storming for an increase of wages and diminution of work. Two or three bloody fights with knives, with several dead and wounded, occurred in the same city between sailors belonging to United States shops (Northern division). It is matter of general complaint that the 'police!' are slack and negligent there, as everywhere else in Italy .- Times' Corres-

spondent.gas. Mazzini is under a sentence of death, pronounced by default, in consequence of a foolish riot at Genoa, in which a luckless sergeant was assassinated in the most cowardly manner in one of the forts of that city.... By reason of that sentence no amnesty can be extended to him, according to the laws of the country, until he delivers himself up and the sentence is, upon a fair trial, confirmed or cancelled. This is the only reason which prevents the King and Government openly and formally allowing. Mazzini's return to Italy, but they have winked in a hundred instances; and would in a hundred more wink at his resence at Genoa or Naples, or wherever else he night choose to bask in the rays of the Italian sun, so long as he showed a proper respect for the law of the country. When he was at Naples, under the pro-dictatorship of Pallavicini Trivulzio, his cordial friend, the latter, who could at any time have laid hand upon him, did not attempt to drive, but simply adjured him to take himself out of the kingdom, as his "presence," he said, "whether it was from any fault

of his or not, wrought mischief to the country.' The main cause of dissension between the Gariballian and the Mazzinian party at Genoa, to which I alluded in a previous letter, arose from a contemplated expedition to Rome, for which the so-called Comitato di Provedimento" pressed into service the residue of the Garibaldi fund for the million of muskets. Macchi, Sirtori, Bixio, and the other true riends of Garibaldi, disapproved the wild scheme. Savi, Campanella, and other Mazzinians pure sang, parted from the former, and joined into a new " unitarian association." Both parties have sent their envoys to Caprera, with a hope of winning Garibalds over to their views. Garibaldi's own inclinations can hardly be at variance with those of his best officers; he is, however, easily influenced by all who accost him, and his determination is looked forward to with some uneasiness .- Times' Cor.

PAPAL STATES .- A letter from Bologna, dated on the 3rd instant, and addressed to the Osservatore Romano, says:-"The St. Peter's Pence has now assumed fresh vigour amongst us. In every locality persons are found desirous to give money for Pius IX. During the last week there have been exhibited in various places inscriptions of 'Viva Pio IX,' and wherever they are effaced, they are found again on the following day more visible and marked than hence you will see that journal repeat that it has ever. The number of portraits of the Holy Father recently sold is incredible. The office of 'Catholic Short-Readings' alone has sold 20,000 of them without reckoning those sent for from France. It is on the Imperial Guard. Several copies of Hertzen's, The English invaded us, but respected the property

serve will disappear as soon as they learn that their names have been drawn, but very few believe that the Government will be able to find them again, or

nget them sent to the North.

DECEMBER 15.—The news given in our last of the conscription in the Neapolitan provinces is complete ly confirmed. The drawing takes place in the absence of the persons liable to serve, and passes off tranquilly among the officials. As soon as the names drawn are known, the youths destined for the service disappear. Most of them go to join the Royalist bands, rather than serve the detested Piedmontese.

The so-called brigandage continues unabated, but on an altered plan. Instead of concentration the brigands now aim at dispersion over the whole kingdom, so as to make the conflagration general. In recent perquisition in the forests of Monticonio and Lagopesole the Piedmontese who had collected all the troops that could be got together, found nothing. but barracks of planks and branches capable of holding from 1,000 to 1,500 men which they destroyed. The occupiers had evaded their search.

The confirmation of the news of the death of General Borges calls for a tribute to the memory of that gallant soldier, and undaunted champion of Legitimacy. We give elsewhere the particulars of his death. Even the Revolutionary Journals are obliged to record his magnanimous rejection of the offers made to spare his life, on condition of his giving information of value to the usurper. And even in their accounts of the last moments of the prisoners, we can clearly distinguish the well-known characteristics of the noble Spanish race. The eleven Spaniards who died with Borges were his Stiff, and they all met their fate with the same lofty spirit, the same unbroken firmuess, the same disdauful disregard of their enemy's overtures.

A Priest to receive their confessions was their only demand. Two hours were spent in the church, while the Minister of religion administered to each the Sacrament of Penance, and then they marched to death. A violent death in cold blood has often shaken the nerves of the bravest, and is peculiarly abborrent to the feelings of the soldier, but a single word of exhortation from their leader contains the only allusion which any one of them seems to have vouchsafed to his fate.

Side by side they faced their executioners, and then Borges, taking from his breast his scapular, held it before him, and in a loud voice struck up a Spanish hymn or Litany, in which all joined. As they sang, they died; for their prayer was only silenced by the death volley which interrupted it. A glorious death! Well done! Nobly done! A death worthy of a Spaniard, a Christian, and a gentleman. Tublet:

In the South, fighting has been incessant. The united in the disbanded soldiers of the Bourbon Monarchy - have forced upon the Government of Victor Emmanuel a war extremely harassing and rather expensive. Though no glory was to be gained in it, though the task of putting down gangs of marauders, and dealing out to them the necessary punishment, is not one that can attract soldiers, yet the work had to be done, and the Italian troops have pardly now finished it.

A Neapolitans correspondent of the Corriere Mercantile states that there are more than 14,000 political prisoners in the prisons of Naples at present. No wonder if Naples is overrun with thieves and assassins. "There cannot be room for them in prison. The Corriere Lucano, the official journal of the Basilicate, announces the continual multiplication of

the brigand bands, and the arrival of a new chief among them. It says :- "Our province is in such a desperate state that we implore the attention of the Government, that it may satisfy itself of the serious dangers to which we are exposed, as well as the neighboring provinces. Dissembling is of no use." GALANTUONO MORALITY .- A correspondent from. Rome, addressed to the Union says :- "The Sardinian Government has so little care for the morality of the people that, since the annexation of Naples, it has granted more than 400 authorisations to establish brothels in the city of Naples only. This is asserted in a letter from Naples, emanating from a a person of the most serious judgment. .

The Brothers of the pious schools and of the Christian Schools, and other members of teaching orders are being sent away, to be replaced by teachers imbued with 'the pure doctrines of modern ideas.' In a single day, the Superior-General of the pious schools, has received notice of nearly a hundred of his Brothers, who directed about forty-nine schools. having been sent award, >1 A correspondence from Rome, dated on the 3rd

inst., and addressed to the Journal de Bruxelles, states that one of the last deeds of the Galantuomini has been to send through Rome, to the principal persons of the Court of Naples, obscene photo-praphs, to which they have prefixed a photographed head of the noble and heroic Queen of Naples!

AUSTRIA.

We (Times) believe we are correct in stating that Count Rechberg has written a despatch to the Austrian Minister at Washington, in which he states that he considers the Government of Her Britannica Majesty to be fully justified in requiring reparation for the proceedings of the San Jacinto, and Count Rechberg urges the American Government not to complicate their own affairs by any hesitation in satisfying the just demands of Her Majesty's Government.

PORTUGAL.

A telegram dated Lisbon, Dec. 25 (night), states that the King had, at the solicitation of the Municipality, left Lisbon for his Country Palace, and that a Medical Commission has been appointed to examine into the sanitaty state of the Town Palace. Prince Joao had received the last Sacraments. There have been tumults in the street.

The daughter-in-law of the Duke of Saldanha has been received into the Catholic Church at the English College of Lisbon.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

News has been received here from Warsaw that arrests continue to be made on a most extensive scale throughout the kingdom of Poland. Twelve hundred beneficed Priests have been sent to Siberia. The latest accounts received in Paris from St. Petersburg state that if the Government does not

is no notice taken of Mr. Seward's argumentsthere, is no expression of satisfaction that an ugly affair has been settled. No mastiff ever carried off from his antagonist the bone that he had growled for with less ceremony? a tested to find gestages a

nearly every form of disease culminates in it, and it is spreading rapidly from the camps to the houses of civilians. The Times correspondent is at New York sick with it and Gen. McClellan is slowly recovering from an attack. The Tribune says that without proper sanitary measures, the capital will become one great pest-house.

No Peace WITHOUT MARYLAND. - The following is one of a series of resolutions adopted by the Rebel Congress, in session at Richmond .- "Resolved, that no peace ought to be concluded with the United States which does not insure to Maryland an opportunity of forming a part of this Confederacy.

The New York Tublet very properly blames the anti-Catholic conduct of certain democratic agitators in Ireland. It asks:-

"What evil spirit has taken possession of those

Irishmen (calling themselves Catholic) who permit themselves to speak or write not only against the Archbishop of Dublin and his clergy (and that for the strict performance of their duty) but also against the whole clerical body, eschewing their influence, scoffing at their wise counsels, and boasting of their own shame-for shame it is - before the whole Catholic world? What have the Irish clergy done that they should all at once be held up to public odium as the enemies of their country's freedom? And who are the men that dare to talk to the Irish people of "throwing off, and setting at defiance the influence of the clergy?" Little have they profited by the experience of the past, and grievously do they pervert the teachings of Ireland's history who venture in this age of the world, to stir up a national feeling in that country without the co-operation of the clergy. What can we think of the wisdom of those who would save the old ship that has had the cross for well nigh fifteen centuries by throwing the ministers of Christ overboard? Ireland reject clerical influence! Ireland gain her long lost independence by closing her ears to the successors of her martyred priests and bishops! Ireland walk hand with red-republicans and anarchists, and raise the bloody hanner of modern infidelity on the ruins of her ancient faith and piety! Why the world would cry shame on her it she did - the very enemies of religion would point the finger of scorn at her, if she—the Island of Saints—the missionary of the world -the nursery of the faith-the martyr-nation-if she should catch the unholy spirit of the age, and suffer the emissaries of evil to sow her consecrated brigands, or Royalists for the two characters seem soil with the baneful seeds of irreligion and unfidelity.

united in the disbanded soldiers of the Roughon Wood. The "Irish clergy" whose influence is so lightly spoken of by our pseudo-Irish Nationalists, are not confined to Ireland. There is scarcely a country in the wide extent of Christendom that has not some. Irish priests, to minister at its altars and edify the faithful by their pure and fervent faith-the Catholies of the New World are, to a vast extent, under the "influence" of these same "Irish priests"—they have the confidence and the warm affection of those millions of trans-Atlantic Irish on whose assistance our home-patriots (the anti-clerical spouters included) depend so much; let them bear these facts in mind, and think twice before they talk or write again of "setting the clergy at defiance," and "scorning priestly influence." We know it is silly twaddle, all 'that, but it might become dangerous.

Even fools can work mischief. The disregard by the Federal Government of Ame rica of the principles that through recent centuries have mitigated the worst barbarities of, war has, led those who are interested in private commercial and pecuniary affairs with that country to entertain some feeling of solicitude as to whether, in the event of hostilities with England, similar indifference would not be manifested to the example set by European

nations in dealing with such cases. Philips THE SOUTHERN STATES. - Mr. Maury, who is so well known to all navigators and to all scientific men, has addressed a long letter to Admiral Fitz Roy, containing an apology for the step he has taken of resigning his post at the Washington Observatory, and devoting himself to the cause of his compatriots of the South. Mr. Maury's history of the grievances of the Southern States is much too elaborate for our columns but the following extracts contain nearly all that re- and enlarged. Constant reference is made to the lates to the present state of the conflict :--

"President Lincoln bas, by his own mere dictum, and that of his lieutenants, suspended the writ of habeas corpus. He has muzzled the press and abridged the freedom of speech. He has, without authority of law, and against the Constitution, which he is sworn to defend and support, plunged the country into war, murdered our citizens, burnt our houses, and is wasting their substance. He has, without warrant, seized unoffending citizens, and, without acquainting them with the nature of their offence, has imprisoned them in loathsome dungeons. He has set aside the civil authorities and declared martial law to rule in their stead, and, under the tyrant's plea, he is proceeding to do a great many acts and things-things which would more become the savage and the brute. He has sent against us an army, and provided them with manacles to bind us in his prisons. His Zouaves who fell at Manassas were equipped with halters already adjusted for our necks and the lamp-post; and first having treated medicines, drugs, and surgical instruments as contraband of war, he leaves after defeat in battle his wounded to be cared for by us whom he had sought to deprive of remedies. After his defeat at the battle of Bull's Run, he sent neither flag to bury his dead nor physicians to treat his wounded. In short, Lincoln and his myrmidons are preparing to enact upon us the scenes of La Vendee in the French Revolution.

"Though not so mighty in numbers nor so rich in war-like supplies as the enemy, we are 8,000,000 of people thrice armed, in that our quarrel is just .-Fighting for our homes, we are mighty in battle.— In mere lust the enemy is fighting for power and civilisation. Our cause is holy; theirs hellish. We cannot, we will not, be subjugated.

"The contrast is frequently drawn by our old men relax its system of oppression a catastrophe may be between the conduct of the English in the war of &c.; to whom a liberal discount will be made when expected. The general discontent had reached even 1812 and the conduct of the hordes of Lincoln now.

to the true state of things with us; for your information being chiefly derived through our enemies, it is of course onesided, generally, also, it is not only erroneous, but wilfully mendacious. The papers at the North that plead our cause, or dare tell the truth about this war, are suppressed by Lincoln's mere Typhoid fever is so prevalent at Washington, that sic jubeo. A large majority of us, they would have you believe, are opposed to secession and this war. Saving some of the Western counties of this State, and a few in East Tennessee, I have never known the people so united upen any subject. The women, if possible, are more enthusiastic than the men; they are of one mind, and the clergy are as earnest as the women. In the week the clergy are, of their own free will, drilling and being drilled to arms; their churches are given up to the women, who, with needles and sewing, machines, congregate there to make clothing for the soldiers. On Sundays, from the pulpit, the holiness of the war and the righteonsness of our cause are preached to the people. In battles, you find clergymen among the foremost of the fight. We have on our side a bishop for a general, holy divines for colonels, majors, captains, and soldiers in the ranks. Never was a people more united and in earnest than the people of the Confederate States are at this moment. This was a

"Yes, you have heard something too of our starving-of our inability to produce breadstuffs and provisions enough for our own use, &c. To make you believe that would be requiring you to renounce your belief in physical geography, for that shows that within the Confederate States we have the finest of climates; our lands are unsurpassed in fertility; we are a grazing, and a farming, and a planting people. Educated in the South, I never saw a beggar until I entered the navy and went to New York. Such is the habitual abundance that the very few poor who are found among us are provided for without calling on the people for poorrates. Our Southern laws recognise no such tax .-The staples of Georgia are cotton and rice, yet the census shows that according to population Georgia furnishes as much wheat as New York, and New York is one of the wheat-growing States of the North.-Never have the grain crops of the South been more abundant than they now are. The blockade of our ports, admitting it to be effectual, would not interfere with us as to any of the necessaries of life. It may cut:off our supplies of ten and coffee, and the various articles of merchandise that we have been accustomed to receive from abroad; but this does not amount even to a privation, for we submit to these wants as a self-denial and a dicipline that is all for our good.

"I see no end to this wicked and savage war as long as the arch spirits, which surround Lincoln remain in power. Before and after every battle we hold out the olive branch, demanding simply, 'Let us go.' We do not desire to subjugate or invade his people. We are simply trying to cut loose from them, and to have nothing to do with them or their institutions one way or the other. As a proof which we wished to give them and the world of our forbearance and sincerity, behold the movements of the enemy since the battle of Manassas. We have not been disposed to follow up that single victory by a single act of invasion. Rely upon it, the old Union retrievably gone and sec ground. The thinking men in several of the free States are daily beginning to cast about for, fresh compacts, for new political and social combinations: and among the new developments which the morrow may bring forth be not surprised to find Pennsylvania and, perhaps, New Jersey, seeking admission into our new Republic, as one of the States of the Confederacy."

ARCHBISHOP KENRICK'S THEOLOGY,
Complete in 5 vols. Svo. Reduced in Price from \$10

to \$10.

Now Ready, in 2 Vols. 80 Roan, \$4; Half Calf, \$1

THEOLOGIA MORALIS,

quam concumavit Franciscus Patricius Kenrick, Archiepiscopus Baltimorensis, Secundus Curis Auctoris. We are happy in being able to announce, thatwe are now ready to furnish the complete body of MORAL THEOLOGY, prepared by our Most Rev. Archbishop... The second edition from the press of Mr. H. Dessain, Malines, is comprised in two volumes. It contains the matter of the former edition, which laws and usages of our country, which must necessarily direct and modify the application of moral principles laid down by European divines. The relations of master and servant, which are scarcely touched on in foreign treatise, are here developed and defined. The various contracts in use among us are explained, and the respective obligations of the parties are discussed. In many other matters of practice, direction is afforded to the Missionary and Confessor, which is particularly adapted to local circumstances, inasmuch as the general discipline of the Church is mitigated by special concessions, or

prevailing custom.
Recently published, Uniform with the above, 3 Vols. 80. Roan, \$6; Half Calf, \$9.

THEOLOGIA DOGMATICA,

quam concinnavit Franciscus Patricius Kenrick, Archiepiscopus Bultimorensis, Secundus Curis Auctoris.
The first edition of the Theologia Dogmatica being exhausted, a revised edition has been published, in the famous establishment of Hanicq, (now Mr. Dessain,) at Malines, Belgium, in conjunction with Messrs. Murphy & Oo. The whole work, formerly consisting of four volumes, is now reduced to three, although considerable additions have been made to it; including an Elaborate Defence of the Dogma of the Immaculate Conception, and a Catalogue of the Fathers, and Ecclesiastical Writers, with an accurate discrimination of their genuine works, from others that have passed under their names. This work appears under the especial sanction of the Cardinal Archbishop of Malines, who has been pleased to signify a very high estimate of its merits. It is issued in a very neat style, in three volumes, of about 500 pages conquest; we, for firesides, the graves of our fathers double column, 8vo., at the very low price of \$2 per dear life, and all that is precious to the heart and to volume. This edition, though much enlarged, is reduced to \$6 instead of \$10-a little more than half the price of the former edition, so as to place it with-

purchased in quantities.

Early orders respectfully solicited. MURPHY & CO., Publishers, Baltimore. The state of the s The transfer of the Santa Artifecture of the second of the

in the reach of Theological Seminaries, Students,

MANTED A PART A SITUATION as TEACHER, by a Young Lady competent to give Instruction in English, French, and Drawing and possessed 10f ar Moral Diploma. For particulars, apply at this Office.

Montreal, Dec. 12, 1861.

### EVENING! SCHOOL.

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

#### FOR SALE

AT THE ACADEMY OF ST. LAURENT, ONE SIX-YEAR OLD MARE, with her FOAL, race clyde. At two Exhibitions, the one at Montreal, the other at Pointe Claire, she carried off the prize.
One BULL, of the Ayrshire breed; which animal also gained two prizes.

Also some other HORSES and FOALS. Address to the Care-taker of the Institute. Montreal, Nov. 1, 1861

#### THE OTTAWA UNION, A TRI-WEEKLY JOURNAL,

Devoted to Politics, Agriculture, & Commerce. Published in the Chosen Capital of the Province. IT furnishes the latest Telegraphic Intelligence, including New York and Montreal Markets, and also gives full, special, and reliable reports of Ottawa Markets, and general Commercial News. Also a choice variety of Local and Miscellaneous

Matter. It is an earnest independant advocate of good guvernment, and an energetic advocate of material improvements-Central Canadian Claims-Protection to the Lumber Trade, and on matters of general provincial importance enunciates sound and popular sentiments...

Its circulation is so general, that it is considered the best advertising medium in the City of Ottawa and surrounding country.

The UNION is published on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY Mornings, at \$4 per annum.

#### THE WEEKLY UNION

Is made up from the best matter of the Tri-Weekly; is not crowded with advertisements; and is a first class FAMILY PAPER.

It is published every Wednesday, at the low price of \$2 per year. Address, Proprietors of the UNION, "Union Block," Ottawa. November 8.

#### LANDS FOR SALE,

TOWNSHIP OF STONINGTON.

LOT No. 26, 11 Concession, Township of Stonington, 200 acres; Lot No. 2, 15 Concession, do, 175 acres.

Apply to G. H. PARKER, Esq., Druggist, Kingeton; or to the undersigned, DUNCAN MACDONALD.

#### December 6, 1861.

TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES. A MALE TEACAER, holding a First-Class Provincial Normal Certificate for U. C., desires an engage-

Address (pre-paid) A. B., Arlington Post Office, County Simcoe, C.W. Dec. 4, 1861.

#### SITUATION WANTED.

A SITUATION as BOOK-KEEPER is wanted by a Gentleman with five year's experience of Book-Keepiug, and who can produce excellent testimonials. For particulars apply to this Office; if by letter, post-paid. Nov. 28.

#### HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, Druggist and Pharmaceutist, 94. ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET,

### MONTBAL.

Retail Dealer in pure Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Trusses and Perfumery.
Garden and Flower Seeds, warranted fresh. Coal Oil and Burning Fluid of the finest quality. N. B - Physicians Prescriptions accurately prepared,

#### CONVENT OF LORETTO, NIAGARA FALLS.

Medicine chests fitted up, &c.

THE LADIES of LORETTO, from Toronto, have OPENED an EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT, at their New Convent at NIAGARA FALLS, and are prepared to receive PUPILS on the 2nd of SEP-TEMBER next. The beauty and salubrity of the position-its many advantages, easy of access-the most magnificent view from the Convent overlooking the great Falls and the Rapids, but completely out of reach of the spray—the Museum and Botanical Gardens, open weekly to the Pupils, the grounds very extensive, and beautifully ornamented - the firstclass Education which the Ladies impart—the tender care that young Ladies will receive at the hands of the Nuns—the advantage of being able to send to the Convent at Toronto in the Winter any young Lady who may desire it; -all tend to render this Estab-

lishment one of the best in the country.

Terms, &c., to be known at the Convents—
Niagara Falls, Loretto, Toronto, Gueiph, and Belleville; and by application to their Lordships, Bishops of Toronto and Hamilton; Very Rev. E. Gordon, Hamilton; Very Rev. J Walsh, V.G., Toronto, &c.; and also at the College of our Lady of Angels, near Suspension Bridge, N.Y.

### TO THE REVEREND CLERGY,

CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS, BOOKSELLERS, &c. An Extensive Stock of about \$50,000 worth of Books and Stationary,

SELLING OFF AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH!

In consequence of the present Unsettled Condition of National Affairs, the undersigned have concluded to REDUCE their present

EXTENSIVE AND VARIED STOCK

#### to take the production of white the CATHOLIC, SCHOOL AND MISCEL-LANEOUS BOOKS,

PAPER, STATIONVRY, RELIGIOUS ARTICLES, &c Comprising a Large and Varied Stock of FOREIGN BOOKS, viz., Liturgical Works, Missals, Breviaries, &c., &c., Theological, Ascetic, and Devotional Works, in the Latin, French and English Languages, which they are now prepared to SELL OFF, by Wholesale or Retail,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH. Such as may desire to avail themselves of this opportunity, will do well to call, or send early

NURPHY & CO., Publishers, Booksellers, Importers, Printers, &c., band.

183, Baltimore Street, Baltimore.

D. & J. SADLEIR & CO. December 5, 1861.

NEW BOOKS,

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

### D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,

MONTREAL.

NEW SERIES OF CATHOLIC SCHOOL BOOKS. THE METROPOLITAN ILLUSTRATED READERS,

Compiled by a Member of the Order of the Holy Cross. The Metropolitan Series of Readers, although only a short time published, have been introduced into a large number of our Schools and Colleges.

We take pleasure in recommending this Series of Readers to the patronage of our Catholic Colleges, Schools, and Academies."—Extract from Bishop Spulding's Introduction.

"Chicago, December 9, 1859. ." Dear Madam-Your Series of Readers will, I am convinced, supply a want long felt and acknowledged in our Catholic Schools. I cordially approve of your publications, and recommend them to the Schools of this Diocese.

"TAMES, Bishop of Chicago. "We can conscientiously recommend the Series for introduction into all our Catholic Schools, both as to style and sentiment." - Brownson's Review.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRST READER. Royal 18mo., 120 pages, illustrated, with 90 cuts, beautifully printed on fine paper, and handsomely bound. Price only .. \$0 13

THE METROPOLITAN SECOND READER. Royal 18mo., 216 pages, illustrated, and printed from clear type on excellent paper, and substantially bound. Price THE METROPOLITAN THIRD READER.

Beautifully illustrated. 12mo., .. 0 45 THE METROPOLITAN FOURTH READER. With an introduction by the Right Rev. Dr. Spalding, Bishop of Louisville. This is the best Reader for advanced classes in Catholic Schools ever published. There is a short biographical notice given of each

preceding the lesson. 12mo., 456 pages, Price... THE METROPOLITAN ILLUSTRATED SPELLER. Designed to accompany the Metropolitan Series of Readers. By a Member of the Order of the Holy Cross. 12mo., 180 pages, illustrated with 130 cuts, half

author from whom the selections are made,

THE ILLUSTRATED SPELLER and DE-FINER. 12mo., 288 pages, with 1,000 cuts, 0 31 The Gold Primer. Illustrated with 50 cuts. Paper, 3c. ; stiff cover.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. . The Spanish Cavaliers. A Tale of the Moorish Wars in Spain. Translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadlier. 16mo., 2. Elinor Preston; or, Scenes at Home and Abroad. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 16mo., cloth, 0 50 3. Bessy Conway; or, The Irish Girl in America. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 16mo., cloth.. 0 50 Perry's Instructions for the use of Catechists. cloth extra 0 63

44 arabesque 0 75 The Confederate Chieftains. A Tale of the Irish Rebellion. 1641. By Mrs. J. Sadleir. 12mo. 684 pages. Illustrated. Cloth Extra . 1 25 Rosemary, or Life and Death A Tale of Our

Own Times. By Dr. Huntington. 12mo. Cloth, extra The Pretty Plate. By Dr. Huntington. 16mo.
Illustrated with 5 plates. Cloth Napier's History of the Peninsular War... Royal 8vo. 800 pages. Cioth, extra .. 2 25 Half mor. .. 3 00 " Half calf, ant. . . 3 50 Anecdotes of Napoleon. Compiled rious sources. 24mo. 504 pages. Cloth .. 0 50

The Art of Suffering. A Tale. Translated from the French, by Edmond Butler. 24mc. A Manual of the Catholic Religion. From the German of Rev. F. X. Wininger, D.D., 0 88 Father De Lille: or, Who Went to Tyborne in the Days of Queen Elizabeth. 18mo,

Sebastian; the Roman Martyr. A drama adapted for boys, from Fabiola. By T. D. McGee, M.P.P. 16mo, cloth, .. 0 38

A complete assortment of Bibles, Prayer Books, and Books of Devotion always kept in Stock, and may be had either by Wholesale or Retail.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOLS BOOKS. New Editions of Perrin's Elements of French and English Conversation with new, familiar, and easy dialogues, and a suitable vocabulary,

Perrin's Fables (in French with English Nugent's French and English Dictionary, .. 0 64

A Stock of School Books and Stationery in general use kept constantly on hand. Catalogues can be had on application.

D. & J. Sadleir & Co. would invite the attention of the Catholic public to their large Catalogue of Books, principally of ther own manufacture, which they are prepared to sell to the Trade, Religious Institutions, and Public Libraries at a large discount from the prices marked.

They would direct special attention to their Prayer Books. They are got up in every size and variety of binding and of price, and are the most saleable books published.

They would also direct the attention of Teachers to their Metropolitan and Christian Brothers' Series of School Books which are well worthy the attention of all engaged in the work of Catholic Education. They keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Foreign Catholic Works, Breviaties, Missals, and Catholic Articles, such as Beads, Medals, Crucifixes, Holy-Water Fonts, Scapulars and Lace Pictures.

### NEW BOOKS,

SUITABLE FOR

#### CHRISTMAS AND

### NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE UNDERSIGNED, COMPRISING :

ALBUMS, ANNUALS, ILLUSTRATED STORY

BOOKS, &c. &c. PRAYER BOOKS, In Velvet, Meroccos, and other Styles, always on

Montreal Nov. 7.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

#### ASSUMPTION COLLEGE, SANDWICH, CANADA WEST:

Under the Patronage of their Lordships the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Sandwich, and the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Detroit, U. S.

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

Canada and of the United States.

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

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

Religion is the basis on which the whole plan of education will rest, and propriety of manners and correctness of deportment will be strictly enforced. The Scholastic year commences on the first Mon-

day of September, and ends about the middle of The discipline is strict, but mild and parental.
All letters must be submitted to the inspection of

the President. The use of tobacco is probibited. No student is permitted to leave the College, unless accompanied by his parents or guardians, and this will be allowed only on the first Monday of the

month. TERMS, (invariably in advance): Board and Tuiton, for quarter of 80 days. . \$25 00 Washing, mending, and the use of Library,

No extra charge for Vocal Music. School Books and Stationery will be surpished by

the College at the usual prices No advancement in money will be made by the College to the students; it is therefore desirable that each student should deposit \$10 at least, for unfore-

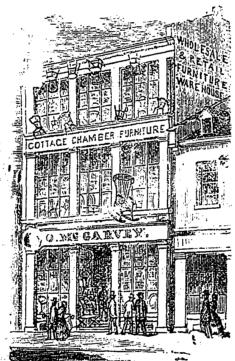
Every student must be provided 1st, with thre; suits of clothes; 2d, six shirts and two flannel shirts 3d, two long night gowns; 4th, eight pair or stockings; 5th, three pair of shoes; 6th, a white counterpane, two blankers and pillows; 7th, two cotton clothes bugs; 8th, four napkins and four towels;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

metal cup.

The College opens this year on the first Monday of October.

FATHER OSWALD, O. S. E., President.

Assumption College } Sandwich, C. W. Sept. 14, 1861.



### SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal support extended to him during the past twelve years, would announce to them that he has just completed a most extensive and varied Stock of PLAIN and FANCY FURNI-TURE, -the largest ever on view in this city. It comprises every article in the Furniture line. He would call special attention to his stock of first class Furniture, such as Rosewood, Mahogany, Black Walnut, Oak, Chessnut, and enamelled Chamber Sets, varying in price from \$20 to \$225. Also to his Mahogany, Walnut and Oak Parlour, Dining, Library and Hall Furniture, of various styles and prices, together with 2000 Cane and 3000 Wood Seat Chairs, of thirty-five different patterns, and varying from 40c. to \$18 each. The whole have been manufactured for cash during the winter, and in such large quantities as to insure a saving of 10 per cent to purchasers. Goods packed for shipping and delivered on board the Bonts or Car, or at the residences of buy-

ers residing within the city limits, free of charge. Also, on hand a large assortment of the following Goods:-Solid Mahogany and Veneers, Varnish, Turpentine, Glue, Sand Paper, Mahogany and other Nobs, Curied Hair, Hair Cloth, Moss, Excelsior and all other Goods in the Upholstery line, all of which will be sold low for Cash, or exchanged.

All Goods warranted to be as represented, or will be taken back and the money returned within one month.

All sales under \$100 strictly cash; from \$100 to \$1000, three or six months, with satisfactory endorsed notes if required. A discount of 121 per cent to trade, but no deduction from the marked price of retail goods, the motto of the house being large sales and small profits.

The above list is but an outline of the Stock on hand, and the proprietor respectfully solicits a visit which is all that is necessary to establish the fact that this is the largest, best assorted and cheapest Stock of Goods in this city.

### OWEN McGARVEY,

Wholesale and Retail Furniture Warchouse, 244 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. April 19, 1861.

### AMALGAM BELLS,

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

M. C. CHADWICK & CO.

No. 190 William Street, New York.

#### CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, ANNUALS, ALBUMS,

AND ILLUSTATED BOOKS, ln rich Bindings;

PRAYER BOOKS, Bound in Velvet, M. rocco, and other elegant styles

with clasps and rims. Photographic Albums, Stereoscopes and Views,

Offered at Low Prices at

#### No. 19,

GREAT ST. JAMES STREET. JUVENILE BOOKS in great variety. Gold Pen Cases, Gold Pencil Cases, &c., &c.

J. ANDREW GRAHAM. Dec. 19, 1861.

APPLICATION TO PARLIAMENT.

J. B. BROUSSEAU, Esq., M. C., of the Parish of Beloeil, in the District of Montreal, does hereby give Notice—That he will apply to the Legislative Assembly of Canada during its next Session, to obtain the privilege of maintaining the Erection of his Wharfs on the River Chambly, near the Grand Trunk Rail. way Company's Bridge, and that of Erecting others when required, at the same piace. December the 14th, 1861.

(Signed) J. B. BROUSSEAU.

### INFORMATION WANTED,

OF ANDREW WELCH, who was master of th barque "NORTHERN LIGHT,' of St Catherines. When he was last heard of he was in Quebec. He is about five feet six inches in hight, aged about thirty years has red curly hair, and a cut on his torehead and of sober, industrious habits. Any person conveying information of his whereabouts to Matthew Battle, St. Catherines, C.W., would confer a lasting

obligation on his wife and family.

Canadian and American Frontier papers will confer a favor by copying; also the Boston Pilot, Three Rivers, and Sorel Papers.

The following remedies are offered to the public best, most perfect, which medical science on the Aven's Carnauric Pills have been prepared with the utmost skill which the medical prodesign of this age possesses, and their effects show they have virtues which surpass any combination of medicines hitherto known. Other preparations do more or less good; but this cares such d ngerous complaints, so quick and so surely, as to prove an otherwy and a power to approof disease beyond any thing which men have known before. By re-moving the obstructions of the internal organs and stimulating them into healthy action, they renewate standarding them into healthy action, they remixate the fountains of life and vigor, — health courses anew through the body, and the sick man is well again. They are adapted to discuse, and disease only, for when taken by one in health they produce but little effect. This is the perfection of medicine. It is antagonistic to disease, and no more. Tender abolden may take them with invasily. If they children may take them with imposity. If they are sick they will core them, if they are well they will do them no harm.

will do them to some patient who has been pros-rated with billions complaint; see his bent-up, tot-tering form straighten with strength again; see his long-lost appetite return; see his clammy features blossom into health. Give them to some sufferer whose foul blood has barst out in scrottule till his bin is covered with sores; who straids or side or skin is covered with sores; who stands, or sits, or lies in anguish. He has been drenched inside and ont with every potion which ingenuity could suggest. Give him these Pills, and mark the effect; see the scabs fall from his body; see the new, fair skin that has grown under them; see the late leper that is clean. Give them to him whose angry humors have planted rheumatism in his joints and bones; move him, and he screeches with pain; he too his been scaled through gover muscle of his too has been soaked through every muscle of his body with liniments and salves; give him these Pills to purify his blood; they may not cure him, for, alas! there are cases which no mortal power can reach; but mark, he walks with crutches now, and now he walks alone; they have cured him. Give them to the lean, sour, haggard dyspeptic, whose gnawing stomach has long ago caten every smile from his face and every nuscle from his body. See his appetite return, and with it his health; see the new man. See her that was radiant with health and loveliness blasted and too early withering away; want of exercise or mental anguish, or some lurking disease, has deranged the internal organs of digestion, assimilation or secretion, till they do their office ill. Her blood is vitiated, her health is gone. Give her these PILLS to stimulate the vital principle into renewed vigor, to east out the obstructions, and infuse a new vitality into the blood. Now look again—the roses blossom on her cheek, and where lately sorrow sat joy bursts from every feature. See the sweet infant wasted with worms. Its wan, sickly features tell you without disguise,

feature. See the sweet infant wasted with worms. Its wan, sickly features tell you without disguise, and painfully distinct, that they are eating its life away. Its pinched-up nose and cars, and restless sleepings, tell the dreadful truth in language which every mother knows. Give it the PILLs in large doses to sweep these vile parasites from the body. Now turn again and see the ruddy bloom of child-hood. Is it nothing to do these things? Nay, are they not the marvel of this age? And yet they are done around you every day.

Have you the less serious symptoms of these distempers, they are the easier cured. Jaundice, Costiveness, Headache, Sideache, Heartburn, Foul Stomach, Nausea, Pain in the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, King's Evil, Neuralgia, Gout, and kindred complaints all arise from the derangements which these PILLs rapidly cure. Take them perseveringly, and under the counsel of a good Physician if you can; if not, take them judiciously by such advice as we give you, and the distressing, dangerous diseases they cure, which afflict so many millions of the human race, are east out like the devils of old—they must burrow in the brutes and in the sea. Price 25 cents per box—5 boxes for \$1.

Through a trial of many years and through every various of civilized men Avery's Curray Process.

sea. Price 29 cents per box — 9 boxes for \$1.

Through a trial of many years and through every nation of civilized men, Aven's Cherry Pectoral has been found to afford more relief and to cure more cases of pulmonary disease than any other remedy known to mankind. Cases of apparently settled consumption have been cured by it, and thousands of sufferers who were deemed beyond the reach of human aid have been restored to their reach of human aid have been restored to their friends and usefulness, to sound health and the enjoyments of life, by this all-powerful antidote to diseases of the lungs and throat. Here a cold had settled on the lungs. The dry, hacking cough, the glassy eye, and the pale, thin features of him who was lately lusty and strong, whisper to all but him CONSUMPTION. He tries every thing; but the disease is gnawing at his vitals, and shows its fatal symptoms more and more over all his frame. He is taking the CHERRY PROTORAL now; it has stopped his cough and made his breathing easy; his sleep is sound at night; his appetite returns, and with it his strength. The dart which pierced and with it his strength. The dart which pierced his side is broken. Scarcely any neighborhood can be found which has not some living trophy like this to shadow forth the virtues which have wen for the CHERRY PRICTORAL an imperishable renown. But its usefulness does not end here. Nay, it accomplishes more by prevention than cure. The countless colds and coughs which it cures are the seed which would have ripened into a dreadful harvest of incurable diseases. Influenza, Croup, Bronchitis, Hourseness, Pleurisy, Whooping Cough, and all irrithouseness. Henry, y mooping cough, and an intations of the throat and lungs are easily cured by the Chenkey Pectorial it taken in season. Every family should have it by them, and they will find it an invaluable protection from the insidious prowler which carries off the parent sheep from many a flock, the darling lamb from many a home.

Authenticated evidence of these facts, with direc-

tions for the treatment of each complaint, may be found in Ayer's American Almanae, of which we publish three millions, and scatter them broadcast. over the earth, in order that the sick every where may have before them the information it contains.

Druggists and dealers in medicine generally have them for distribution gratis, and also for sale these remedies, prepared by Dr. J. C. Aven, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Lyman, Savage, & Co, at Wholesale and Retail and by all the Druggists in Montreal, and throughout Upper and Lower Canada.

#### BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE ORIGINAL MEDICINE ESTABLISHED IN 1737, and first urticle of the kind ever introduced under the name of "Pulmonic Wafers," in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counter-The genuine can be known by the name

BRYAN being stumped on each WAFER.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness-BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Topsils. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Are a Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFEPS Are in simple form and pleasant to the taste. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting Cures. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.

No family should be without a Box of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

in the house. No Traveller should be without a supply of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

in his pocket. No person will ever object to give for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Twenty-Five Cents. JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor,

Rochester, N. Y. Price 25 cents per box. For sale in Moutreal, by J M. Henry & Sons Lymans, Clare & Co., Carter, Kerry & Co., S. J. Lyman & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, and at the Medical Hall, and all Medicine Dealers.

NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C W. General Agents for the Canadas.

### MONTREAL

SELECT MODEL SCHOOL, No. 2 St. Constant Street.

THE duties of this School will be resumed on Monday, 12th August, at 9 o'clock, A.M. A sound English, French, Commercial and Mathematical Education, is imparted on extremely moderate terms. The greatest possible attention is paid to the moral and literary training of the pupils. For

particulars, apply at the School. W. DORAN, Principal. Montreal, August 8th, 1861.

### PRIVATE TUITION.

J. M. ANDERSON, Professor of Classics, Mathematics, and Com-

mercial Science, BEGS to notify the Gentry of Montreal and vicinity that he is prepared to quarify at his Classrooms, No. 50, St. Joseph Street,

Young Gentlemen desirous of studying for direct Commissions in the British Army, of matriculating an McGill College, or of entering the Countinghouse, on reasonable terms.

References,-Rev. Dr. Leach, LL D.; Hon. Mr. Chanvesu, Rector Howe, Captain McGill, Alexr. Molson Esq., Hon. Messrs. Dorion and Holton, and the Revd. the Clergy of St. Patrick's Courch.

### J. M. ANDERSON.

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE,

Montreal, August 22nd, 1861.

NEAR MONTREAL, CANADA. THIS Institution, placed under the benevolent patronage of His shin the Ri aluonic Bishop of Montreal, and of the Provincial Government, is intrusted to the direction of the Clercs de

St. Viateur. The Classes will be RE-OPENED on the 16th of SEPTEMBER instant, at Coteau St. Louis, or Mile

End, near Montreal. The Course of Studies will last generally from 5 to 6 years, but it may be abridged according to the intelligence of the pupils, or the intention of the parents.

The Deaf and Dumb, already advanced in years, or of a dull intellect, shall receive religious instruction only through the mimic language, and this in a few weeks.

CONDITIONS--For Washing, Mending, Boarding and Tuition, \$7 50c. a month, or \$75 a year, in four terms, invariably paid in advance. Parents, or Wardens, willing to place their children in this Institution may receive all the information they may desire, by addressing themselves to the

Institution. Gentlemen of the Press, either in English or in French, are invited to advocate this charitable institution for the interestst of the poor unfortunate Deaf and Dumb.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.



ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON and after MONDAY, October 28th, the DAY MAIL TRAIN between Montreal and Toronto, and the EXPRESS TRAIN between Montreal and Quebec, will be DISCONTINUED, and Trains will leave Pointe St. Charles Station as follows :-

EASTERN TRAINS. 

Mixed Train (with Sleeping Car,) for ] Island Pond, connecting with Morning Train, for Portland and 5.30 P.M.

Boston, at.... A Special Train, conveying the Mails, and connecting with the Montreal Ocean Steamers at Quebec, will leave the Point St. Charles Station every Friday Evening, at 10.30 P.M.

### WESTERN TRAINS.

Accommodation Train, Mixed, for Ottawa City, Kingston, and Interme- 8.45 A.M. diate Stations, at.

Night Express, with Sleeping Carat-tached, for Kingston Toronto, 6.00 P.M. These Train connect at Detroit Junction with

the Trains of the Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, and Detroit and Milwaukie Railroads for all points West.

W: SHANLY,

General Manager

Montreal, 26th Oct, 1861

Ayer's Ague, Cure.

Alexandria—Rev. J. J. Ohisholm
Adjing—N. M. Goste
Adjing—N. M. Goste
Adjing—N. M. Goste
Adjing—IN. M. Goste
Alliharly—M. Moran

\*\*\*Brockville—C. F. Fraser.

\*\*\*Brockville—P. P. L. Lee
Brantfold—W. M. Manamy
Burrie—Rev. J. R. Lee
Brantfold—W. M. Manamy
Brant — Rev. J. R. Lee
Brantfold—W. M. Manamy
Cobourg—I. Maguire
Cocoming—Rev. J. S. O'Connor
Carnorooke—Patrick Corcotan
Compton—Mr. W. Daly
Curleton, N. B.—Rev. E. Dunpov
Dulhousie Mills;—W. M. Chishoim
Dewitt oille—J. M. Tver
Dundas—J. B. Looney
Egunsville—J. Bonneld
East Hucesbury—Rev. J. J. Collins
Eastern, Townships—P. Hacket.
Erinsville—P. Gafney
Dundy—P. Gafney
Brantile—P. Gafney
Den Vr. Paradis Alexandria-Rev. J.J. Chisholm Erinsville—P Gafney
Erinsville—P Gafney
Frumpton—Rey, Mr. Paradis,
Furmerspille; J. Flood.
Gananoque—Rey, J. Rossiter.
Guelph—J. Harris
Goderich—Dr. M'Dougall. Hamilton-J M'Carthy. Huntingdon-C. M'Faul. Ingersoll-W. Featherston. Kemptville—M. Heaphy.
Kingston—P. Purcell.
Lindsay—J Kennedy.
Lansdown—M. O'Connor. Long Island-Rev. Mr. Foley. London-B. Henry. Lochiel—O. Quigley.
Loborough—T. Daley.
Lacolle—W. Harty.
Maidstone—Rev. R. Keleher. Merrickville-M. Kelly. New Market-Rev. Mr. Wardy Ottawa City-J. Rowland. Oshawa- Richard Supple. Paris and Galt-Rev. Nicholas M'Kee.

Prescott-J. Ford. Perth-J. Doran.
Peterboro-E. M'Cormick. Picton-Rev. Mr. Lalor. Port Hope-J. Birmingham. Port-Dalhousie-O. M'Mahon. Quebec-M. O'Leary. Rawdon-James Carroll. Russelltown-J. Campion. Richmondhill-M. Teefy. Sarnia—P. M'Dermott. Sandwich—H. Morin, P. M. Sherbrooke-T. Griffith. Sherrington-Rev. J. Graton. South Gloucester-J. Daley. Summerstown-D. M'Donald. St. Andrews-Rev. G. A. Hay. St. Athanese-T. Dunn. St. Ann de la Pocatiere-Rev. Mr. Bourrett St. Columban-Rev. Mr. Falvay. St. Catherines, C. E .- J. Caughlin. St. Raphael's—A. D. M'Donald.
St. Raphael's—A. D. M'Donald.
St. Romuald d' Etchemin—Rev. Mr Sex.
St. Mary's—H. O'C. Trainor.
Starnesboro—C. M'Gill.
Sydenham—M Hayden

Thorold-John Heenan. Thorpville-J. Greene
Tingwick-T. Donegan.
Toronto-P. F. J. Mullen, 23 Shuter Street. Templeton-J. Hagan. West Osgoode-M. M'Evoy. West Port-James Kehoe. Williamstown-Rev. Mr. M'Carthy. Wullaceburg - Thomas Jarmy. Windsor - D. Lamyler.

Trenton - Rev. Mr. Brettargh

#### NEW FALL GOODS OPENING AT

## THE CLOTH HALL,

Notre Dame Street. THE MERCHANT TAILURING and CLOTHING DEPARTMENTS are Stocked with the Novelties of the present Season.

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

J. IVERS, Proprietor.

Sept. 5.

NOTRE DAME STREET,

MONTREAL

TAKES pleasure in informing his Friends and the Public that he is now carrying on the

#### DRUG BUSINESS, IN THE

PREMISES ADJOINING THE COURT HOUSE,

(Formerly occupied by Messes. Alfred Savages Co.,) where he will have constantly on hand a general assortment of the very best English Drugs and Chemi-cals. He solicits an inspection of his Stock by Medical men and others requiring such articles

## Devins Vegetable Worm Destroyer, A never-failing Remedy.

In bringing these Powders to the notice of the public, he would beg to make mention that in them is contained the active principle of all vermifuges, thereby diminishing the unnecessary large doses hitherto administered, substituting one of a minimum character, by no way unpleasant to the taste, and which can with safety be given to an infant of the most tender years.

DEVINS BAKING POWDER; A NEW ARTICLE, the best ever introduced, containing none of those ingredients which in other

Baking Powders have proved so disastrous to the Teeth, and, in a great measure, the principal cause of offensive breath. Prepared only by R. J. DRVINS. Druggist,

Next the Court House, Notre Dame Street, Montreal. August 29, 1861.

- 11 Co. 3

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY.

[Established in 1826.] THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established. Foundery, their superior Bells: for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with Adding 229 their new Patented Yoke and other mproved Mountings, and warranted in every parti-cular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimen-sions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circu-

lar Aldress NENEELES SONS WALTED, N. L.

OHRIS TOMBURSYRAFONESENTS ANNIE MOISTOFFICE TINNA 32 Little StarJames Street, ILLUS TLABATROM BUGAS.

### HIERBE R. FAUTEUX.

#### dele coepie di MPORTER OF 1979 de 50 20 North D Karyon G. O. O. D. S. Mari No. 112, St. Raul Street,

HAS constantly on hand grand assortment of Mer

chandise, French and English, Carpets for Saloons, &c., &c. will Sell, at very low prices, Wholesale and Retail. Also, on hand, GROCERIES and PROVI

Mr. F. has made great improvements in his Establishment and is receiving NEW GOODS every week from Europe, per steamer. He has also on bands a large assortment of Ladies Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes-Wholesale and tetailine at representation of the brain of the classic of the control of the con

#### No. 19,

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

A supply of Missals and Vesper Books.

No. 19, Great St. James Street. J. ANDREW GRAHAM.

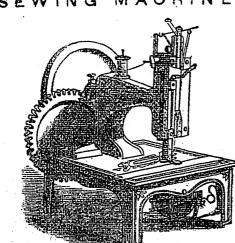
Montreal, Aug. 22.

# H. BRENNAN,



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

SEWING MACHINES.



### E. J. NAGLE'S

CELEBLATED

### SEWING MACHINES,

25 PER CENT.

UNDER NEW YORK PRICES!!

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

THEY HAVE NEVER FAILED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

### TESTIMONIALS

have been received from different parts of Canada. The following are from the largest Firms in the Boot and Shoe Trade :-

Montreal, April, 1860 We take pleasure in bearing testimony to the complete working of the Machines manufactured by Mt. E. J. Nagle, having had 3 in use for the last twelve months. They are of Singer's Pattern, and equal to any of our acquaintance of the kind.

BROWN & CHILDS. Montreal, April, 1860. We have used Eight of E. J Nagle's Sewing Ma chines in our Factory for the past twelve months, and have no hesitation in saying that they are in every respect equal to the most approved American Machines, -of which we have several in use.

CHILDS, SCHOLES & AMES. Toronto, April 21st, 1860.

E. G. NAGLE, E5Q. 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

well. PRICES: with extra large shuttle. 95 00 No. 2 Needles 80c per dozen. EVERY MATHINE IS WARRANTED. All communications intended for me must be pre-

paid, as none other will be received. E. J. NAGLE, Canadian Sewing Machine Depot, 265 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Factory over Bartley & Gilbert's, Canal Basin,

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

al entire for the boundary to be

Montreal.

T. C.: DE LORIMIER. Advocate; ONG

TADIATITE STAIAMES STREET

HHDMHRUDEWARDSSEAND GAVINORIGEGHRONIGED

Will attend Circuits at Beauharnois Huntingdon and

W. F. MONAGAN, M.D.,

Physician; Surgeon, and Accoucheur; office and residence in No. 71, WELLINGTON STREET, No vian Being No. 8 Raglan Terrace, O 19 19.5

HONTERAL, C.B.

THUMAS J. WALSH, B.C.L.

Has opened his office at No. 34 Little St. James St B. DEVLIN,

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

M. DOHERTY,

ADVOCATE, No. 54. Lutte St. James Street, Montreal.

> M. F. COLOVIN, ADVOCATE, &C.,

No. 59, Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

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

Successors to the late John M'Closky,

38, Sanguinet Street,

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

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

manner, and at moderate charges.
We will DYE all kinds of Silks, Satias, Velvets, Crapes, Woollens, &c., as also SCOURING all kinds of Silk and Woollen Shawls, Moreen Window Curtuins, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., Dyed and watered.

Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Renovated in the best style. All kinds of Stains, such as Tar Paint, Oil, Grease, fron Mould, Wine Stains, &c., carefully extracted

DEVLIN, MURPHY & CO.

No. 19. Great St. James Street.

THE CHEAPEST MUSIC

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

CHEAPEST MUSIC PUBLISHED. This Music, published in London, is distinguished for correctness, beauty of Engraving, and superiority in every respect, while it is sold for only about ONE THIRD the price of other Music, viz: TEN

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

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

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

The Stock embraces Music of all kinds—English French, German and Italian, Songs and Bellads, Dance Music, Piano-Forte arrangements, Duets, Solos, &c. Music for Beginners, and Instruction Books. Music for the Violin, Accordian, Concerting Guitar, &c., &c.,—all distinguished for elegance ina, Guitar, &c., &c., -all distinguished for elegance of appearance, correctness, and WONDERFUL CHEAPNESS.

Catalogues can be had on application at

No. 19,

Great Saint James Street, Montreal.

IP A liberal reduction to Schools, Colleges, Professors, the Trade, or others buying in quanti

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

J. ANDREW GRAHAM.

ACADEMY OF THE

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

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

SCHOLASTIC YEAR. TREMS: Board and Tuition ...... \$70 00 Use of Bed and Bedding..... 7 00

Washing..... 10 50 Drawing and Painting..... 7 00 

### COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS

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

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

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

TERMS:

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

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

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

#### SNOOT THE BERGIN AND CLARKE.

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

Talors, Clothers and Outfitters, No. 48, M'GILL STREET,

(Nearly Opposite Saint Ann's Market,) THE METERS OF TREADET IN SHIT

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

### READY-MADE CLOTHING

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

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S



#### MARBLE FACTORY,

BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TER-

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

mer prices.

N.B.—There is no Marble Factory in Canada has so much Marble on hand. June 9, 1859.

### The Montreal Gazette

STEAM

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

36 Great St. James Street,

SUPPLIES

EVERY DESCRIPTION

NEATNESS, ECONOMY AND DISPATCH.

Being furnished with POWER PRINTING MACHINES. CARD and HAND PRESSES. enabled to execute large quantities of work, with great facility.

### BOOK PRINTING!

Having the different sizes of the new SCOTCH CUI and other styles of TYPE, procured expressly for the various kinds of Boos PRINTING, all CATALOGUES, BY-LAWS, REPORTS, SPERCHES, &c., &c., will be

### FANCY PRINTING!

executed with neatness and dispatch, at moderate charges,

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

> Retablishment, as good, and much cheaper than the imported article

\$1 per thousand to \$1 for each copy.

BILL HEADS!

#5 Particular attention given to BRIDAL CARDS.

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

### SHOW-BILLS!

Country Merchants supplied with SHOW-BILLS of the most. 8TRIKING STYLES. 7

> BLANK AND RECEIPT BOOKS OF EVERY SIZE AND VARIETY.

MEW YEARDS PRESE Jobs ordered by Mail promptly executed and dispatched

A share of public patronage respectfully solicited:

by Parcel Post.

M. LONGMOORE & CO.

MONTREAL GAZETTE BUILDINGS, ? 36 Great St. James Street. a vall samme netter

### PLUMBING.

GASANDUSTEAM-FITTING

State of a state of the state o

Public, that he has

.. i of R E M O Y E Dy.

bis Plumbing, Gas, and Steam-fitting Establishment ten to divide: http://divides.com/fitting Establishment ten to the loadest of the CHE; V. Premises, 36 and 38 Henry Street,

BETWEEN, ST. JOSEPH AND ST. MAUBICE STREETS, (Formerly occupied by Mitchell & Co.,) where he is now prepared to execute all Orders in

his line with promptness and despatch, and at most reasonable prices.

Baths, Hydrants, Water Closets, Beer Pumps, Force and Lift. Pumps, Mallable Iron Tubing for Gas and Steam-fitting purposes, Galvanised Iron Pipe, &c., &c., constantly on hand, and fitted up in a work.

manlike manner.

The trade supplied with all kinds of Iron Tubing

on most reasonable terms. Thomas M. Kenna is also prepared to heat churches. hospitals, and all kinds of public and private buildings with a new "Steam Heater," which he has already fitted up in some buildings in the City, and

which has given complete satisfaction.
Montreal, May 2, 1861.

D. O'GORMON,

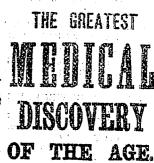
BOATBUILDER BARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, C. W

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

Kingston, June 3, 1858.

N. H.—Letters directed to me must be post-paid

No person is authorized to take orders on my ac-



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

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

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

of Boston.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach. Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all aumor in the eyes. Two bottles are warranted to cure lunning of the ears and blotches among the hair. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt

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

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

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

Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula. KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT, TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE

MEDICAL DISCOVERY. For Inflamation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linearag

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 in-

For Scabs: these commence by a thin, scrid fluid oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the surface; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it in.

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

forming running sores; by applying the Ointment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days, but you must keep on with the Ointment until the skin gets its natural color.

This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to.

Price, 2s 6d per Box. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 130 War-

ren Street, Roxbury Mass.
For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces.... Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the readers of the TRUE WITNESS with the testimony of the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asyluma, Bos-

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

scrofule, and other humors, out and state of the ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB, Superioress of St. Vincents Asylum.

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

Sisters of St. Joseph

Hamilton, C. W. The survey of Tables