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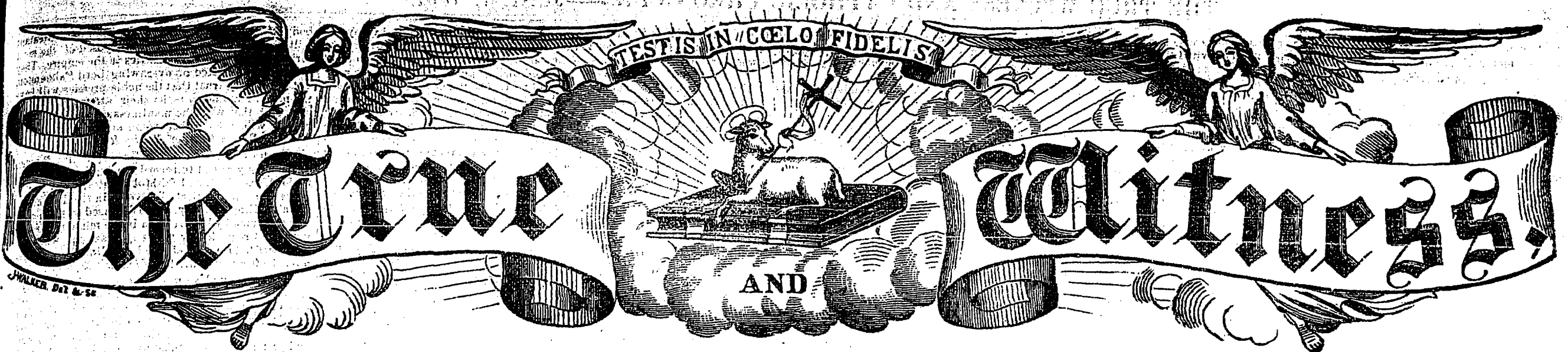
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XI.

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No. 43.

MGR. DUPANLOUP'S GREAT SERMON. ON BEHALF OF THE IRISH POOR. (Continued.)

Well, brethren, those are the men who die of hunger!

I have now, my brethren, to tell you of the misfortunes of Ireland. And what shall I say of them?

Is it a formidable accusation I am about to urge against a great and illustrious nation? No; I am about to tell the simple truth with the most extreme simplicity; or, rather, it is not I who will detail it to you; it is from my adversaries, if such I have, that I shall take it. I will invoke here no other than their own testimony.

I spoke from myself when celebrating the qualities of that noble Irish race. I was carried away, and have perhaps, spoken at too great length. . . . But on the question of her misfortunes I will get the very men to speak, who, from amongst her rulers have lifted up in her cause the voice of conscience justly touched; and I will do it in the name of her long ages of suffering, in which it is impossible to deny a compassionate sympathy, in the name of Europe, in the name of universal humanity, the sad and indignant witnesses of her wrongs.

Who can complain of my words? England surely cannot, since those whom I bid speak to you are her greatest and most illustrious citizens. But allow me to say that I have been astonished, and justly so, at the strange rumors and refutations forwarded beforehand of a discourse which I had not uttered.

What does this mean? and why all this fretful uneasiness? Have you, then, so much to fear?

Ah! there is in this question but one real ground of fear, a thing alike inevitable, sovereign and inflexible; a thing which alone really acquires men, or condemns them inexorably: it is truth.

What, then, is the truth regarding the wrongs of Ireland?

What happens and what do men suffer there yonder in that little isle separated from us by the stormy ocean?

The simple truth—the terrible truth—here it is.

That there is a people on the earth whose life-blood, during three centuries, has been running out drop by drop, who are dying daily, by slow degrees, in the horrid agony of misery and hunger, in the face, and at the hands of a mighty nation!

And this in Europe! in the full sun-light of Christianity, and in the middle of the nineteenth century! Behold the truth!

If it is not the truth, I accept, or rather I call for and court the fullest contradiction. I will hand over to publicity, not only to the publicity of this immense audience, but if possible to the publicity of the whole world, every word which I am about to pronounce, and will have this printed to-morrow. I shall be but too glad to find well-founded contradictions. In every detail in which I can say I have been mistaken, I shall joyfully do so. The human conscience will be lightened so much at least.

But if what I say, or rather what they themselves have said be the truth? Well, let the rulers of Ireland know it—this truth can no longer be silent—it can no longer be tolerated. It is time, full time, that the human conscience put an end to a spectacle which it has been powerless to prevent.

I commence.

And before entering into the main points in the details, let me present to you the unexceptionable testimony of the best informed English writers—

"I ask whether there be upon earth any Christian or civilized people so beggarly, wretched and destitute as the common Irish, and if, nevertheless, there is any other people whose wants may be more easily supplied from home."

Thus spoke, in 1734, an Anglican prelate, Berkely.

A writer in the Edinburgh Review, commenting on these words of Dr. Doyle, added:

"A thousand statements to the same effect might be produced, but unfortunately they are not necessary. The poverty and wretchedness of the Irish people are too glaring and obvious to be called in question. They are admitted by every one who has ever been in Ireland, or conversed with an Irish gentleman, or read a book having any reference to that country."

And this misery of a rich and fertile country, this misery so heartrending that a prayer is addressed to heaven for death rather than witness it—what is the cause of it?

English writers themselves accuse the legislation which so long weighed on the country. The avowed end of that legislation, as well as the favorite dream of the English historian, Leland, who acknowledges it, was the extirpation, that is to say, as he expresses it, the extermination of the Irish race. The greatest English historian, perhaps the greatest writer that country has produced in our times, who was three times member of the administration, who twice sat as cabinet minister, and who, as the reward not less of his literary superiority than of the services he did for his country, was made a peer of the realm so shortly before his death, Lord Macaulay makes use of this terrible expression—

"The harshness of those odious laws was aggravated by a still more odious administration; for, bad as the legislators were, the magistrates were still worse."

And at the beginning of his history Lord Macaulay forecasting his subject, thus expresses himself—

"It will be seen how Ireland, crushed by the domination of race over race, and of religion over religion, continued, it is true, a member of the realm, but a withered member, which all who fear, and hate England point to with a finger of scorn."

Now listen to another testimony—

"Such jobbing, such profligacy—so much tyranny and oppression—such an abuse of God's gifts, such a profanation of God's name for the purpose of bigotry and party spirit, cannot be exceeded in the history of civilized Europe, and will long remain a monument of infamy and shame to England. . . . The great misfortune of Ireland is, that the mass of the people have been given up for a century to a handful of Protestants, by whom they have been treated as Helots, and subjected to every species of persecution and disgrace."

Who wrote these lines? An enemy of England or of Anglicanism? No. An Anglican canon of St. Paul's Cathedral, one of the most distinguished writers in the Edinburgh Review, Sidney Smith.

Then, relative to the frightful legislation which England hung round the neck of Ireland, entering into details, the same Anglican writer adds:

"The sufferings of the Catholics have been so loudly chanted in the very streets, that it is almost needless to remind our readers that during the reign of George I. and George II., the Irish Roman Catholics were disabled from holding any civil or military office, from voting at elections, from admission into corporations, from practicing at law or physic. A younger brother, on becoming Protestant, might deprive his elder brother of his birthright; by the same process, he might force his father, under the name of a liberal provision, to yield up to him a part of his landed property: and if an eldest son, he might, in the same way, reduce his father's fee simple to a life estate. A Papist was disabled from purchasing freehold lands, and even from holding long leases. . . . And any person might take his Catholic neighbor's horse by paying £5 for it. If the child of a Catholic father became a Protestant, he was taken away from his father, and put into the hands of a Protestant relation.

To those who would object here, "But this old legislation has been done away with," the same writer would answer with Lord Macaulay, "Yes, but the spirit to which it gave birth still remains."

Above all, its consequences, the deep and frightful wounds which it has inflicted on this unfortunate country, are still there: commerce, industry, agriculture, have been, and that for ages, smitten down by it. Up to 1699 Ireland had a foreign commerce in the article of cloth, and sold her products cheaper than England. What did the British Parliament venture to propose? It presented an address to William III., begging him to suppress this industry of Ireland.

"Wherefore we most humbly beseech your most sacred Majesty, that your Majesty would be pleased, in the most public and effectual way, that may be, to declare to all your subjects of Ireland, that the growth and increase of the

woollen manufactures there has long been, and will be ever looked upon with great jealousy by all your subjects of this kingdom, and if not timely remedied, may occasion very strict laws totally to prohibit and suppress the same." The king answered that—"He would do all that in him lay to discharge the woollen manufactures of Ireland."

And soon afterwards acts were passed in the Parliament, the object of which was to oblige the Irish to send their wool to England to be manufactured in Yorkshire; and from that time forward the English manufactured their cloth in peace, and sold what they liked to foreigners and to the Irish.

In truth there is but one word which could here qualify such language, such acts, such laws! That word I will not utter.

What shall I say on the navigation laws?—On the absolute prohibition of all direct commerce between Ireland and the colonies?—No colonial product was allowed to enter Ireland before it had shipped in an English port.

Thus Dean Swift, writing on these laws, said: "The conveniency of ports and havens which nature hath bestowed so liberally upon this kingdom, is of no more use to us than a beautiful prospect to a man shut up in a dungeon."

These laws, I am aware, have since been repealed, because the English no longer needed them; but when commerce and industry are thus stricken down, trodden out, who can deny that they are crushed for ages? When the capital of industry, commercial currents, privileges, arms, strength have been carried elsewhere, they are not brought back in a day. In order to achieve that, time and prodigious efforts are necessary. Ireland is making these efforts, but under what difficulties and what fetters. In the meantime her population is perishing from misery.

What shall I say of agriculture, what of landlordism, in Ireland? One only word. Irish Catholics do not possess their country. Under Elizabeth and Cromwell ten-elevenths of the Irish soil was wrested from the Catholics, and divided among Protestants; hence, to-day this enormity, that English and Scotch Protestants, who scarcely form a sixth of the population, are masters of seven-eighths of the land.

And what kind of masters? The Times, the most considerable journal in England, and perhaps in the world, not long ago, and what is still more deserving of notice, since the repeal of the old laws, the Times of the 27th February, 1847, said:—

"Property is there ruled with savage and tyrannical sway. The landlords there exercise their rights with an iron hand, and neglect their duties with a brazen effrontery."

It is the Times which further said:—"But we must see it nearer, this misery: we must enter into some details."

M. Gustave de Beaumont.—Old age, infirmity, sickness, every weakness was condemned to perish. I am not here reduced to the necessity of taking vain oratorical precautions; I have not to fear the mention of proper names. Well, then, there is in France an honorable man, M. Gustave de Beaumont the friend, and one might say the brother, of the illustrious M. de Tocqueville, who visited Ireland in 1835, and wrote an important work on that country.

To whoever knows the character of M. de Beaumont, his testimony is beyond suspicion.—Here is the description which he has left us of an Irish parish, the parish of Newport-Pratt, in the county Mayo [Connaught]:—

"Among 11,751 inhabitants of this parish, there are 9,538 whose only bed is straw and grass [this straw and grass are not even thrown upon a bed, as 7,531 lie on the ground].—Among 206 persons who compose the little village of Derrylaken [one of the hamlets of the parish], only 39 possess a shelter for the night, the rest perish from cold as much as from hunger. I found in the course of my visits 12 persons who for want of food, had not broken their fast at mid-day."

How is the Irishman housed? I have recourse again to the testimony of M. de Beaumont:—

"As to their houses, figure to yourselves four dry mud walls, which the rain soon reduces to its primitive state; for a roof a slight thatch, or a few rolls of turf; for a chimney, a hole roughly made in the roof, and most frequently the door of the cabin; the sole egress for the smoke; for furniture, when there is any, a few rough straw chairs, one only bed, made up usually of grass and straw, for the whole family. At the hearth, around a slender fire, are seen huddled together half-naked children; in the middle of them an unclean pig, the only inhabitant of the place at his ease, and his presence is a sign of comparatively easy circumstances; in the cabin where he dwells not, the poverty is extreme."

This dwelling, note it well, my brethren, this dwelling, adds M. Gustave Beaumont, "is very wretched . . . and yet it is not that of the poor: the habitation just described is that of the Irish tenant."

I have said enough about this lamentable misery. I must add a word, one only, on another frightful wound of Ireland—Eviction. In the month of November, 1859, two members of the English Parliament, Mr. Maguire and The O'Donoghue, described it to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in the following terms:—

"The great mass of the tenants of our country have no legal title to the land they cultivate, and despite old ties and the most endearing recollections, they may be driven from it as easily as the flocks that graze upon its pastures."

In a public letter of the Right Rev. Dr. Keane, Bishop of Clones, of 15 of April, 1860, on the state of Ireland, I read:—

"According to the law now in force, all improvements of whatever kind they may be, and although entirely due to the labor and pecuniary advance of the tenants, become in case of eviction the property of the landlord."

And the Bishop cites the very words of a judge who in some recent cases of odious eviction, feeling himself fettered by the law, declared that he was forced "to administer injustice."

What that "hand of iron and front of brass" of which the Times spoke, the landlords, when they please, sweep their lands clear of the poor Catholics.

There is a regular force of constables which public indignation has branded with the name of the Crowbar Brigade, and which the first magistrate of the county, the high sheriff, has always the right to call out for executions of this sort; and do you wish to know how they proceed?—This band is often called on to assist with a strong hand in the execution of the sentence of eviction, and whilst bayonets restrain a despairing population, the commander, enters the poor cabin, drives out the inmates, gives the signal, and in a few moments doors, windows (if there be any), walls, roof, all are demolished by blows of iron crowbars.

Do you know how many cabins were thus destroyed in Ireland in ten years, from 1841 to 1851, according to official statistics?—270,000!

And in one single year, the year 1849, how many families were evicted and thrown out upon the road?—50,000!

How much such a system impoverishes and oppresses Ireland, I leave to the following figures and facts to show:—

According to official statistics, published in Dublin—I quote again from the Right Rev. Dr. Keane—"the average value of agricultural produce, not including cattle, from 1851 to 1857, amounted to the sum of about fifty millions of pounds sterling. Now, to take a most moderate valuation, and not to estimate at more than one-fifth of this sum the annual loss which agriculture sustains from the present laws, the loss that Ireland sustained in six years amounts to eleven millions of pounds sterling" (two hundred and seventy-five millions of francs.)

So much for the impoverishment of the country. Now for its oppression. The 22nd October, 1859 (the period is not remote), an Irish newspaper, the Connaught Patriot, contained the sad list of the tenants that a member of Parliament had evicted from his property. For what cause? For the crime of an independent exercise of the elective franchise. For it must be said in praise of the immortal O'Connell, one of the greatest services he rendered to his country was, to give it a political conscience, which is the reason that for forty years, despite the threat of eviction hanging over their heads, the Irish people have voted with independence.—

And listen, gentlemen, to the language of an Irishwoman, whose name I will record—Bridget Prunty,—sublime language, which I hold up to the admiration of freemen of all countries. Her husband, intimidated, was about to sacrifice to the future welfare of his children, his rights and duties as a citizen and a Catholic. "No," said his wife, "think of your soul and of liberty."

They evict, therefore, for political reasons; they evict for economic reasons of all kinds; they evict on religious grounds; they evict without any reason at all. No doubt the law, since the war of American independence, no longer imposes on landlords the formal obligation of oppressing tenants, but it leaves them completely at their mercy.

But you will say, if the condition of tenants is such as I describe, so uncertain and so hard, the arbitrary power of landlords so absolute, why dispute and struggle for land in Ireland? why do not the Irish adopt some other mode of life? Very well, but I ask you what other mode? I have already told you commerce and manufactures have been extinguished in Ireland, and the mass of the people are of necessity agricultural. To beg, to die of hunger, or to endure as farmers all the tyranny of the landlords, such is their inevitable condition—they do endure it.

The details of this tyranny would be dreadful. I spare you the recital of them. I have before my eyes words and facts absolutely incredible. I will cite to you but one only:—

"One day a tenant came to complain to his landlord (the name of the landlord is now before my eyes, but I will not mention it) that his exactions had reduced him to the last stage of misery. 'You might as well,' he said, 'cut off my head at once as treat me so.' The landlord replied, 'I won't cut off your head, but I'll shave you as close as possible.'"

I do not mean to say here "ad uno disce omnes," but I ask is it possible to find a parallel to an arbitrary law like this, which delivers up unhappy tenants, bound hand and foot, into the power of a master?

As long as this frightful state of things, and the complete subjection of the Irish to their landlords, continues, let me be no longer told that the laws are abolished; that the Irish are emancipated; that they enjoy all the liberties of England. In truth, the first of all liberties, liberty to live, they have none. No.

And as to liberty of conscience, they have it also without doubt; but in reality, what takes place in these "workhouses," where hunger crowds together the poor Irish people? It is the Bishop I have just quoted who tells the fact: "The Catholic children in the workhouses of England are subjected to the influences of a proselytism which does not even take the trouble of having itself concealed." And if a landlord wishes to banish from his land the tenant who does not send his children to the Protestant school, is it not a fact that he has the right as well as the will to do so? It is a fact that he never puts this right into execution? I could not read without the deepest emotion of my soul, a word spoken in all the sincerity of his heart by a poor Irish peasant:—

"They asked me," said he, in judicial evidence, "would I send my children to this school. I said I would not. Some time after I got a notice to put me out of my land. Then I sent my children to school: I was afraid, for I had a large weak family; but I soon took them from school. After that, a bit I did not do me good, as I knew I had been acting contrary to my conscience and to God."

What oppression does not this one word reveal in the mouth of a poor father driven by hunger to a weakness which he cannot forgive in himself! It was his lot to die either of hunger or remorse; he chose the hunger for himself and his children. Well, at least, if the bodies are to die, the souls shall live!

In the month of November last, amidst torrents of rain and sleet, in the wild mountains of Partry, sixty-nine unfortunate beings were flung headlong on the high road. I do not now discuss the question whether or not their refusal to go to the Protestant school was the cause of their eviction. It is denied this day; it is the affair of a Lord Bishop, not mine. As for myself, though I have no doubt whatsoever on the subject, I will not mind to give it a contradiction. I close the matter with these words of the Times:

"These evictions are a hideous scandal, and the Bishop should rather die, or fling himself on the charity of his diocese, than be guilty of such a crime."

I take the naked facts of these sixty-nine persons being flung adrift, without fire or home-stead, in the depth of winter. Among them was an old man of eighty years of age and a woman of seventy-four. The old couple were inconsolable, and broke out into groans and lamentations. "Ah!" exclaimed the poor woman, "behold me, three score and fourteen years, now without a place of shelter in the world, who never yet harmed mortal, and that often sheltered the homeless and poor—what have I done to merit this fate?" The old man—listen, gentlemen, to this word, and see what an amount of sublime faith there is in the heart of those poor Irish—the old man replies: "Peace, agra, the passion and death of Christ was more than this." Whatever may be said of these things, "No," cries out Macaulay, "no artifice can blot out the stigma of persecution which disgraces the Established Church."

"I do not," says he "speak in anger, or with a view to excite anger; I do not speak with rhetorical exaggeration; I express with calmness and deliberation, in the only proper terms, an opinion which I formed many years ago, and confirmed by all my observations and reflections, and which I am ready to support with arguments, when I say that, of all the institutions which exist in the civilized world, the Established Church in Ireland seems to be the most absurd. . . . Now, where does the church of a small minority enjoy such privileges? . . . In this country alone we see a society of 8,000,000 of men supporting a church of 800,000."

Sydney Smyth expresses himself in terms still more forcible:

Edinburgh Review, Dec. 1826.

Leland, iii, 166.

Speeches of the Right Hon. J. B. Macaulay, M.P., corrected by himself. London: Longman, 1854.

These are cited in the Travels of Arthur Young. See the historical introduction of M. Gustave de Beaumont, third period, c. 1.

The Quaker Debates, May 17, 1825.

"It can safely be said that such an enterprise is not to be met with in all Europe, nor in all Asia, nor in all the known parts of Africa, nor in all the world have heard said of Timbuctoo."

Still a little further, gentlemen; it is not I who say all this. It is Englishmen and English Protestants who have revealed them to the universe; a proof that neither national feeling nor religious prejudice can stifle in honest bosoms the cry of an outraged conscience.

But peace to the Established Church. Peace to all the intolerance, all the oppression, all the remnants of olden tyranny, which, destitute of concessions, tardy, indeed, still subsist, and against which Ireland, by the voice of her representatives and her bishops, never ceases to protest, and shall not for ever protest in vain, I trust, for the honor of England. I merely say that there is in Ireland the deepest depth of misery; nor is it without reason that they have been called the deepest depths of despair. It is the very expression employed by an English statesman, whom I have not the honor to know, but to whom, were it in my power, I would stretch forth from this very pulpit across the sea the band of gratitude, to thank him for the courage in defending desperate and insulted causes. It is Lord Normanby who, while governor of Ireland, proclaimed to the statesmen of his country, addressing them on the wrongs he had witnessed, and before which he sadly felt his own impotence:

"You are more powerful for evil than I am for good. I have met there the depths of despair, whither a friendly voice could no longer penetrate."

And have we not seen, just at a moment ago, by the letters of these charitable quakers, to what depression of soul and body these unfortunate creatures are reduced? In the extremity of their woes, they lose even the power of speech—they sink and swoon away. When you enter their cabins you find them unable to move their heads. Often even they shut out and bolt their doors in order to die away quietly, alone and unseen.

According to the papers published by the Edinburgh Review, in nine months only of the year 1847, 270,000 Irish landed in Liverpool for self-expatriation; and the same Review adds, still according to the same documents, that among those who emigrated from Ireland to Canada in the course of this year, 9,634 died during the voyage or while the ships were in quarantine. Even in these later years, from 1851 to 1857, a period of six years, the emigration from Ireland has been about 722,891, or 11,777 a month, or 375 each day. The four-fifths of these emigrants are from the age of fifteen to forty-five. "It is then," as a Dublin journal observed, "the marrow and the blood of Ireland that goes to a foreign land." Should emigration continue in the same ratio—and why should it not, as long as the cause of it remains?—we might calculate to a nicety the year, the month, the day when there would be no longer found in Ireland a resident of the Celtic race, and when the favorite dream of Queen Elizabeth's counsellors, those of James the First, and of Cromwell would be completely realized. The Times might well say, that shortly "the Catholic Celt would be as rare in Connemara as the Red Indian in Massachusetts."

Had the population of Ireland increased during the last twenty years (1841—1861) in the same ratio as in the twenty years previous (1821—1841) it would exceed at the present day the number of ten millions inhabitants. Now, according to official returns, it is under six millions. And there are writers who have the hardihood to speak to us of the increasing prosperity of Ireland!

For me, I hardly dare trust myself to speak out my entire thoughts; but if it be true the one becomes attached to his country even by the very woes which he endures, when I waft myself in spirit to Dublin or Cork, and figure to myself the heart-rending scenes that mark the departure of these immense vessels that bear away millions of those unfortunate beings, I cannot but think that Ireland is the most afflicted country in the world, and the quays of Cork and Dublin the spots on the earth where there are shed most tears. And, if I must say it in a word—it is not I who say so: it is an English economist—John Stuart Miles, whose revolting conscience spoke out:

"When the inhabitants of a country quit it en masse, because they cannot live there, is not the government of that country judged and condemned?"

And since there is so much talk at the present day about reforms, I shall only add one word—ought we no, in truth reform ourselves? Ah, were the unheard-of woes that daily decimate unfortunate Ireland, and cast forth by the hundreds and thousands her children from her bosom, only perpetrated, not during three centuries, but for a single day, in the States of the Pope—could we only lay a finger even on a few of the revolting iniquities that still weigh at this present moment on this Catholic land subject to your rule, what accusations would you not raise to the very heavens in your parliament and in your press! No; as long as you will not remove this beam from your own eye, you will not either possess free vision or any right to pronounce on the infirmities of your neighbors—Ejice primum trabem de oculo tuo.

(To be continued.)

The Cork Examiner in a very favorable notice of Count Oscar de Polle's Souvenir du Battalion des Zouaves Pontifiaux (Franco Belges) just published in Paris, translates the following incidents of the campaign in which the Franco Belge Battalion of Zouaves were engaged whilst defending the Pontifical territories. The Count on his arrival in Italy formed a detachment called the Croises or Crusaders. The estimate in which this regiment was held will be found by the following passages from the Count's "Recollections," very different from that which the Times would lead the world to suppose the Roman population formed of the foreign "mercenaries," as it termed them:—

"One day the Ritiro was deserted. The Croises had divested themselves of their blue shirts with the white tassels, had taken a stick as their only weapon, and were off on a tour through the Pontifical States. Everywhere through the country they were received

as friends who had not been seen for an age; the gentry invited them to festivities; the peasants got up dances; the villagers were delighted with these new cavaliers; and I know of more than one romance of the heart which did not proceed further than the prologue."

"In Longara, the Croises were regretted; people loved these brave youngsters, affable and charitable as they were. When they returned, one evening, the good women rushed to the door to see them; the children gambolled about in the street; and altogether there was a little ovation. I loved to enter the cottages of these poor women; I used to sit down on an old stool; the lamp burning hummed merrily, and we helped to roll up the balls. One of the women, Maria, a poor creature of fifty years of age always walked barefooted. One day I went to the Ghetto, and purchased a stout pair of slippers, and presented them to Maria. There was a perfect torrent of thanks; she promised to pray for the young Frenchman all her life. Some days afterwards I met Maria. She was barefooted again, and I made some remark to her about it.

"Come with me," she said. "She conducted me to her hut. I entered. Maria, radiant, pointed to the chimney. What did I see? My pair of slippers deposited in state under a glass. All I could induce her to do was to consent to wear them one day in every year, the day of her festa.—When I finally quitted Longara, to enter the Franco-Belges, a woman came up to me; she was crying; she slipped into my hand a good pair of knitted stockings, and then ran away. It was Maria."

In this easy, unpretending way the Count jots down the little daily incidents of his campaign.—Here is another little characteristic scene:—

"Once I was in the Cafe Nuova swallowing by myself a cup of thin coffee; it was a luxury that every honest inhabitant of the Eternal City could procure for the sum of two bajocchi. I had on my Croise's dress. Two tables away from mine, a French sergeant-major, as solitary as myself, was imbibing the same liquid. I saw him suddenly turn round; make a gesture of impatience, rise up and walk across to me.

"I beg your pardon," said he, "but you are a soldier?"

"And French?"

"Yes."

"Would you wish to do me a service?"

"Yes."

"Be my second in an affair of honor?"

"No."

"Why?"

"Because in this country it isn't like as in France, both duellists and seconds are liable to be condemned to twenty years in the galleys."

"Diable! But—who will know that you have been my seconds?"

"Your adversary and his friend."

"They don't know you."

"They may meet me again."

"Then you refuse?"

"No; I accept, on condition of your allowing me to arrange the affair."

"You won't be able."

"Then all the worse for me."

We jumped into a coach, passed by the Coliseum, sent away our vehicle, and arrived opposite an old wall placed there as a kind of screen. A moment after two great big fellows arrived, shaped like Hercules, with bearded faces, insolent air, and speaking Italian.

"There they are," said the sergeant-major.

"Do you know what the biggest of these animals is saying?" said I to him.

"No, I don't understand Italian."

"He says he was in Rome in '40, and that you will not be the first Frenchman he has demolished."

The sergeant made a gesture of vengeance. I took three steps towards our opponents and said to the principal,

"You, doubtless, don't know the officer with whom you are about to fight. I know him very well; and you will be the sixth man he has killed. Come, let us arrange the conditions of the fight!"

At this little fib, my worthy bandit grew pale, and swore that he was only come there to entreat the sergeant to accept his excuses. I translated these words to the sergeant.

"No, no; be quiet, he has killed some Frenchmen, and I will kill him."

The other comprehended his menace and nearly fell on his knees before me.

"Signor moi, save me!"

His face was as pale as a spectre, he was scarcely able to articulate a syllable.

"Leave these cowards," said I to the sergeant.

And taking his arm, and uttering a very sonorous epithet I drew him away from them.

He thus philosophizes of republics and republicans, of the gallant generals under whom he served, and of those who abuse him:—

"It has been said that Lamorieiere was guilty of tergiversation. And who has said it? Cameleons, whose charges have lost the privilege of even astonishing. If Lamorieiere was a republican, he may be yet; but does being a republican forbid being a Catholic? If so, let us thank the accusers for their frankness; the tip of the ear shows itself too plainly in their accusations; it is as itself itself they aim and not at the temporal power. But, frankly, how many people have revolted from the republic when they knew the republicans. In truth, there have only been republics in order to make monarchies worshipped.—The phrase is Voltaire's. The moral of this history is that the republic would be more loved if there were no republicans. Amongst the public accusers of Lamorieiere, amongst those who insult him, I know some who bear proudly titles and crosses which have come from Pius the Ninth. And across when a valet abandons his master he puts off his liverly. If I were asked why I dared to call my general simply Lamorieiere, I would answer as did the soldier of Villars:—

"One does not say Monsieur Omsar."

Here is a sketch from the life. Most persons who read with interest the details of Castelfidardo, will remember the spirited defence of the farmhouse held by the Franco-Belgians:—

"Twenty-two wounded lay on the tiles of the chamber, amongst others Lieutenants de Parcvaux, de Moncuil, and de Guesbriand; Sergeant St. Serrain, &c. There was a window of the chamber through which could be seen burning close by the piles of straw and firewood. It grew hot with a vengeance. The bullets rained like hail. Our ten brave fellows answered with effect. Every shot—a man down.—The Piedmontese laid themselves out for a regular siege. A thousand baragierri were echeloned around the Crocietto. Dhont, brave Dhont, dropped twenty-one of them in file, pointing them out beforehand.

"Do you see that fellow below there?"

"Well?"

"Boum!"

"And he was down. The others also did their best. They had no more cartridges, their muskets burned their hands. Oh, for cartridges. The wounded cast theirs in a heap into the middle of the chamber, and each ran to draw from this new source. The muskets were so hot, that in charging the arm was held at the longest distance possible from the body; the powder might explode while dropping into the barrel. Around the firm only corpses could be seen. All goes well. Courage! Charles de la Vieuville was there, but he did not fire; he charged the muskets for the others. The cartridges were precious, and he distrusted his own skill. Honor to this noble self-denial!"

"I have said that the balls fell like hail, but nothing could give an idea of that hail. Some poor pigeons which remained on the roof of the farm, innocent spectators of the horrible scene, were killed by the Sardinian bullets. Two balls carried away half the roof. One fell upon the ceiling, and produced a cloud of dust and a terrific racket. There

was also a grand platter when the bullets danced amongst the crockery ranged upon a shelf. Patriots! How much laughter there was, and death so busy there!

"All of a sudden the tiles of the roof began to leap; they cracked; they exploded; they fell gaped with fissures, the flames darted through the windows. The Piedmontese, at the end of their courage, had got to the rere, and set the farm-house on fire behind."

"What is to be done?"

"Surrender."

"No, die."

"Surrender," cried a voice.

"No, no sooner death a hundred times," answered Perrotin and Marcei.

"Death sooner!" repeated Le Camus and Tresvaux.

"Yes, let us die!"

"And already the flames invaded the interior of the chamber; already the smoke caught you by the throat. Then was heard the plaint of the wounded. Humanity speaks, and a white handkerchief is put on the end of a ramrod, and it is thrust through a window. Little by little the bullets cease to hiss. The little stairs we descended, and we dart out.—The twenty-two wounded are saved, despite the clouds of flame and smoke, and of the look which one would feel inclined to cast to ascertain what has become of the pontifical army. Alas! all was lost save honor. But, though conquered, could our enemies say as much as we?"

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

REFORMATORIES IN IRELAND.—ST. PATRICK REFORMATORY SCHOOL, UPTON, CO. CORK.—The happy results consequent upon Reformatory Schools during the few years in England, Ireland, and Scotland, prove that measure to be one of the wisest devised by the Legislature for the benefit of society at large—not less than for that unfortunate class of children, whom neglect and vice have hurried into the pathway of ruin, temporal and eternal. The Fathers of the Orders of Charity having been requested to devote their labours to this eminently charitable work in England did not hesitate to accede to such a request; and their humble efforts have been signally blessed in the success of their Reformatory School, Market Weighton, Yorkshire—one of the largest in England. The success witnessed at Market Weighton induced the Most Rev. Dr. Delaney, Lord Bishop of Cork, and the Cork Reformatory Committee, to urge the Fathers to undertake the management of a similar one in that county, and thus to bring their experience to bear upon the reformation of juvenile offenders in Ireland. Though greatly pressed by various calls upon their services, they cheerfully embraced the opportunity of realising a long-standing desire in behalf of Ireland, which they have loved to serve ever since she had welcomed the labours, and cherished within her bosom the mortal remains of one of her best missionaries, the lamented Father Gentili. They desired to bestow more permanent services than they had been able to render by the occasional missions preached by them during the last fourteen years, in various parts of the country. Hence, they were most happy to establish their first house in Ireland, for a work of such excellent charity, and of such public utility; hoping thereby to return to their friends and to society many an erring youth now changed into a good Christian, well-instructed in his religion, and well qualified to earn an honest livelihood by the trades taught, and the industrious habits acquired in the Institution. The City and County of Cork (be it said to their honour) have contributed more than one-half of the estimated costs of this great undertaking; a most liberal spirit characterizing Protestants as well as Catholics. Thus a considerable extent of land has been secured, and a plain substantial building erected and partly furnished within a short distance of Cork. The Fathers, however, regret that only eight boys can be accommodated—a number which would not only contract the usefulness of the good work, but prevent the establishment becoming self-supporting. The work then must either fall or be left a permanent tax on the benevolence of the County. The Fathers, therefore, are anxious to extend the present accommodation to 200 boys at least, as this would expand the usefulness of the Institution, and render it self-supporting, independent of further appeals. Acting under the provisions made by the Legislature this Reformatory, like that of Glencree, is for the benefit of all parts of Ireland. Thus it may be stated that the greater number of the boys now there are from Dublin. For this reason the Fathers think that after the exertions so nobly made by Cork they are justified in appealing to the country at large, for raising the sum of £3,000, still required to complete the additional buildings. They hope that, not only their numerous personal friends in Dublin and throughout the country will come to their assistance in this emergency, but also that they shall experience the cordial sympathy and practical co-operation of all the friends of religion, charity and humanity. They would indeed be pained at the thought of being compelled to abandon, or of seeing seriously checked, a work which has already cost so much money, and after so auspicious a beginning. This, they submit, would be a deplorable calamity, in a national as well as a Catholic point of view—a calamity however, which, they feel assured, the warm and generous heart of Ireland will never suffer. To that multitude of Irishmen also, who, though absent in body in many countries, have still a heart warm with love for the land of their birth and of their kindred, the Fathers eagerly commend this great and holy cause. Good Christians, then, help this good work, for love of Jesus and Mary! Signed by the following Fathers of the Order:—

A. M. RINOLFI, Provincial.

MOSES FURLONG, Director of the Reformatory.

LAURENCE GASTALDI.

WILLIAM LOCKHART.

FORTUNATUS SIGNINI.

VINCENT VILAS.

An important letter addressed by 19 Irish Catholic members of Parliament to the Chief Secretary in August last, is now issued in compliance with an order of the House of Commons, dated the 22d of April. It was designed to press on the Government the views of the Roman Catholic prelates in reference to the system of Irish national education. The letter states that the changes gradually made in the system have in their cumulative effect acquired a gravity not anticipated when each of them was successively made. That through them the system has been affected in its fundamental principles and its essential characteristics is a fact not merely conceded, but willingly and warmly asserted in their pamphlets and public speeches by various Protestant clergymen, and especially by Archdeacon Stophord. These gentlemen affirm that but for the changes in question they could not conscientiously have joined that system; but that, owing to them, they now enjoy opportunities of inculcating on children in their schools not of their own faith those religious doctrines which they hold specially precious—opportunities even more favourable than those formerly accorded to them by the Kildare-place Society. They refer to the essential principles of the system as laid down in Lord Stanley's letter to the Duke of Leinster, and, as Mr. Cardwell had referred to the same authority in his reply to the Bishops, the members say:—"Are we right in inferring that you are prepared on the one hand to enforce the right of pastors as originally guaranteed, and on the other hand to provide that no child be henceforth allowed to attend (at the hours of separate instruction) the religious teaching given by teachers not of their own faith, except upon an express permission in writing to the effect, positive, not negative, distinctly conceded, not deduced by inference, has been previously accorded by his parent. Let it be remembered that it is by universal and self-acting rules alone that the safety of the

child can be assured in this matter, not by any occasional success, which may attend extraordinary exertions on the part of the local clergy. They object formally to the following points in the system as it stands at present:—1. The "innovation" of literary model schools, used also as additional training schools, in which youths of different religions are educated under a common roof, free from all domestic control. This, they assert, has given rise to grave apprehension, and threatens to spread over the land a network of Government education at present scarcely known in any other part of the world." 2. The class-books are invariably composed by Protestants, and though in many respects good, they are, in reference to their religious spirit, and their indirect religious influence, commonly regarded with dissatisfaction by Catholics. 3. They regard the distribution of patronage as unfair, and they ask it is just and expedient that there should be an immense majority of Protestant inspectors in those districts where Catholics most need protection. They also complain (this ground of complaint is removed) that the vast majority of schools being Catholic, they should be represented by a Catholic minority on the Board. 4. Whereas Presbyterians have their worship, prayer, Psalms, and preaching in non-vested schools, the Catholic worship is excluded under the plea of excluding sacraments, as are also the sign of the cross and religious emblems. 5. Building grants are restricted to schools vested in the Board, and they wish the Government to revert to the original condition of such grants. 6. They want to have the schools of the Christian Brothers and of Nuns treated as favourably as other schools, but they do not state wherein they are not so treated.—The letter is signed by "Castlerose, R. More O'Ferrall, John Francis Maguire, W. H. F. Cogan, Laurence Waldron, John Edmond, O'Connor Don, John Lanigan, D. O'Connell, Edward MacEvoy, O'Donoghue, W. Monsell, G. Gavin, James McCann, John A. Blake, George Bowyer, John Brady, John Dalberg Acton, and J. Pope Hennessy."

DUBLIN, May 15th.—This great Catholic city, which is already blessed by the presence of almost every religious order of men and women known to the Church, has found room for another. Within the last few days five Sisters of the Order of "Les Sœurs de bon Secours" have arrived here, and have established a convent in Grenville-street, near Monjoy-square. These good Sisters are better known as the Order of Nurses, or as it is called here Nurse-tenders, and they are likely to confer the most signal blessings on the upper classes of society.—Their object is to attend on the sick, not in the manner of the Sisters of Charity or Mercy, but strictly in the capacity of nurse-tenders. Hence one of the Sisters becomes domiciled in the house of the sick person, does not shrink from her post by day or by night, until she either closes his eyes in death, or sees him so far restored as to stand in no need of her ministrations. I have had the pleasure of being introduced to two of these holy Sisters, and have received from them most interesting details of the duties which their Order imposes upon them. They charge themselves with carrying out with the most scrupulous exactitude the directions of the attending physician. With their own hands they administer the remedies to the patient. If necessary they watch through the night at his bedside. Their rule requires them to take their meals alone, and the exacting propensities unfortunately so characteristic of nurse-tenders as a class, will never be experienced from them. Of course the especial blessing is in the spiritual consolation and instruction. One of these Sisters has already been engaged, and is at present attending in the house of one of our most respectable Catholic families. The Catholic physicians have taken them up most warmly, and I have no doubt that even Protestant doctors will very soon discover that it will be their own interests and the interests of their patients to call their services into requisition.

A most novel and singular case of fraud has been before our police-courts here within the last few days. The parties concerned in it, concocted a will, and afterwards went through the ceremony of waking and burying the supposed testatrix. A very handsome coffin was purchased, and a plute with the name and age of the lamented deceased inscribed was placed upon it. Hearse and mourning coach, and mourners were brought into requisition, and the solemn cortege wended its way to our beautiful cemetery at Glencree, where the last rites were performed, and the coffin was deposited in the earth. From information, however, subsequently received by the police, it became necessary for them, in the discharge of their duty, to open the grave for the purpose of exhuming the remains, when they found, indeed, that ashes had been consigned to ashes, and dust to dust, but not in the usual form of a mouldering corpse, but in the novel form of a number of bags filled with sand and clay, stowed into the coffin. The death, as well as the funeral and its accompaniments, was a hoax and a swindle. Mrs. Higgins, the supposed testatrix, was in rude health, and enjoyed the rare pleasure of following her own funeral and of seeing her will proved, in due form of law, in the Irish Court of Probate, and is still living to share in the benefit of her own bequest of £500, which her administrator, with scrupulous fidelity to the expressed intentions of her will, caused to be drawn out of the English Court of Chancery. This is probably one of the most audacious and scientific frauds that has ever been perpetrated. The principle of the reformation of juvenile offenders has happily taken deep root in this country, and has succeeded far beyond the expectations of its most sanguine advocates. There are already two reformatories established for males, one at Glencree, ten miles from this city, the other at Upton, in the County Cork. Both are now full to the largest extent of their capabilities, and the result already produced are wonderful illustrations of the reforming influences of the Catholic religion. Cases that proved themselves totally intractable and irreclaimable, under ordinary prison discipline have succumbed to the mild and gentle discipline brought to bear on them by religion. There are four female reformatories, one at Golden Bridge, a suburb of Dublin, another at High Park, Drumcondra, and a third in Monaghan. Each of these is managed by a religious community, and the results already achieved in each have been surprising.

Thanks be to God, Catholic Cathedrals and Churches of great magnificence are rearing their heads in all parts of this country. On a lofty hill overlooking the City of Armagh, and immediately facing the ancient Cathedral now in the hands of the Protestants, stands forth in glorious proportions our primal and National Cathedral of St. Patrick; a noble pile worthy of the science of architecture in its palmiest days. Again, even in the Orange stronghold of Orangeism, and in the midst of the "Prentice Boys of Derry," the Right Rev. Dr. Kelly has had the boldness to plant a splendid Church.—In Monaghan, the Venerable Dr. McNally is erecting a Cathedral Church; and in Longford, Dr. Kilduff is bringing to completion a large and handsome structure commenced by his predecessor; but I do believe that the small and unpretending town of Wexford can fairly claim to bear away the palm from the rest of Ireland, as there, within a stone's throw of each other, are to be seen two beautiful Gothic Churches, standing forth as monuments of the zeal and energy of one humble Priest, for both were erected by the active and persevering exertions of the Parish Priest, Rev. James Roche, who travelled far and wide, and was appalled by no difficulties in collecting the necessary funds, and I have heard that the cost of each exceeded £8,000.

As I stated in my last communication the Protestant bigots here are making a tremendous fight against what they call "Sabbath Desecration" by the proposed opening of one of the Botanical Gardens, for the recreation of the working classes.—Nothing daunted by the discouraging reply returned by the Lord Lieutenant, as a deputation from their

body, they have called to their aid the Protestant Alliance, and other bodies composed of the most fervent and persecuting fanatics in the empire. They evidently calculated on overruling Lord Palmerston, but I sincerely trust that the noble premier will have the moral courage to resist their attempts at dictation, and that with the manliness of our Irish Viceroy, he will rebuke their mean and miserable fanaticism.—Dublin Corr. of Weekly Register.

DEATH OF THE REV. JAMES HEALY, P. P. BOYERS.—We deeply regret to record the death of this truly zealous, excellent, and faithful Pastor, who for 18 years was parish priest of Boyers, in the Diocese of Killaloe, King's county. The deceased was respected and esteemed by his brethren in the ministry, and beloved and regarded by the people among whom he ministered. He died after a long illness on Thursday, the 9th inst.—R.I.P.—Limerick Reporter.

REFRAG OF THE UNION.—The O'Donoghue has given the following notice of motion in the House of Commons:—"That, as the great majority of the Irish people desire the restoration to Ireland of her native parliament, and as the desire is founded on reason and justice, and is fortified by experience, it is the duty of this house to do everything in its power to facilitate the restoration of Irish Legislative Independence."

THE MARRIAGE LAWS.—The law of marriage in Ireland, especially as regard Catholics and Protestants, is likely to be placed on a more reliable basis than it has hitherto been. The penal features which disgraced the enactment will be swept away altogether—no longer to disfigure the statute book with pains and penalties only adapted to the times when penal enactments against Catholic liberties of every kind were the order of the day. It is gratifying to find that all parties seem to be agreed on this point. We trust, however, that in the course of legislation nothing will be done to interfere materially with the law as it now stands, in reference to marriages between Catholics, as there appears a tendency to impose restrictions in this respect, which may prove vexatious to the Catholic clergy. It is stated that greater preliminary publicity should be given of the intention to celebrate such marriages, and that in the celebration of them everything should be done in the most open and public manner. To all these necessary precautions we feel persuaded the Catholic clergy will not have the slightest objection, as they are in all cases most scrupulous on such points. The Yelverton case, however painful and unfortunate it may have been to one of the parties immediately interested, and disgraceful to the other, has been the means of bringing about a salutary and necessary change in the law. Sir Hugh Cairns, it is true, stated in the House the other night that his motion on this question had not been in any way determined by the Yelverton case. There can, however, be no doubt that the Legislature will be induced to settle the question far more speedily now than if that case had never occurred. Mr. Cardwell entered fully into the subject, and is evidently determined to do all he can to have the question settled as soon as possible. He therefore rejected the proposal to enter on what would, in all likelihood, prove an interminable investigation by a Royal Commission of the marriage laws of the United Kingdom.—Dublin Telegraph.

DECREASE OF CRIME IN IRELAND.—A motion on the "State of Ireland" was once a thing of ugly import. Everybody knew what to expect from the announcement. A long recital of outrages, feuds, conflicts, and crimes was followed by a demand for fresh powers for coercion, and an "Arms Bill, or some similar measure, was proposed, in order that new strength and more formidable terrors might be added to the law. This state of things had been of long standing; indeed, no other land ever been known, Ireland no longer the Ireland of olden time. On Tuesday night Lord Clanricarde introduced an Irish question of a perfectly novel aspect. Never had the "state of Ireland" suggested such a proposal as was then brought forward. Instead of asking for new Acts or more sanguinary statutes, his Lordship observed that the judicial establishments of Ireland had become unnecessarily large, and that the Courts of Law had been left in overgrown dimensions by the diminution of their work. Crime had so decreased and litigation had so declined that the staff of legal functionaries was extravagantly strong, and retrenchment both practical and expedient. We think this strange case was really made out. It is not only that the Irish establishments are out of all proportion to the English establishments, for that might have been a necessary consequence of the state of the country, but it was shown that the actual business of the Courts has been rapidly declining. That such a question as this should be actually entertained is an event extremely gratifying. The country has paid a heavy penalty for the misrule of Ireland. Misrule there was beyond a doubt, but Irish history shows how the ills of Ireland preceded not only all misrule but all rule of any kind. There was always an element in the mischief for which no British Government was answerable, and yet the British Government bore the discredit of all. Every evil was set down to Saxon oppression, whereas many an evil had no Saxon origin. Though the Legislature was constantly occupied with measures for the benefit of Ireland, Irishmen and their sympathizers looked rather to past wrongs than present amendments. The oppression of former days was thrown on our teeth, long after it had ceased, and we could never get the credit of good intent however much we strove to deserve it. There is no blame to be thrown on Ireland for this. It was no more than natural. Our generation suffered for the faults of former generations, but there is an end, we trust, of the penalty now. Lord Clanricarde's motion will stand out like a landmark in Irish affairs. It is satisfactory to hear that the expenditure may be retrenched and money saved, but that is the least part of the business. The real cause for congratulation lies in the facts themselves—in the announcement that Irish prosperity has proved a check to Irish litigation and limited the resort to law.

THE CENSUS OF 1861.—We are favoured with the following returns relating to the census just taken of the population of Ballina (Mayo side):—Males, 2,164; females, 2,477; total, 4,641. Number of families, 844. Number of inhabited houses, 782. Average number of persons in each family—54 (nearly). Children attending schools in the town of Ballina—Males, 341; females, 404; total, 835. If we allow 1,200 as the population of Ardarae, as we are not at present in a position to give a return, then we should have the population of the town numbering 5,841 or about 6,000, including its inmates of the workhouse. The population of the town by the census of 1851 was 5,500, including, as we presume, the 1,318 paupers then gathered into the workhouse and auxiliaries from the present Ballina, Killala, Balmullet and Dromore West Unions.—Tyrone Herald.

EMIGRATION FROM AMERICA.—Owing to the disturbances in America, several Irish people are leaving that country. The City of Glasgow, which arrived here on Thursday from New York, brought a large number of immigrants. With one or two exceptions, none of them appeared to have benefited by their exile, many of them being very poorly clad, and having an anxious, dejected appearance. Notwithstanding this immigration, there is no diminution in the amount of emigration. On the contrary, it appears on the increase; but this is probably owing to the emigrants being ignorant of the actual state of America. Last week a large number of intending emigrants went to Queenstown, but out of this hundred withdrew their names from the agents' books, as soon as they were told of the condition of the country to which they were about committing their fortunes.—Cork Examiner.

THREATENED INTERRUPTION OF THE GALWAY LINE TO FOYLES.—The rumor is again current that Galway will ere long lose her packet station. Various causes are assigned for the proposed change.

In anticipation of the visit of the Prince of Wales to Ireland, a large number of troops are being assembled at the Curragh. The brigading of so many well-disciplined troops together will afford a favorable opportunity to his Royal Highness to judge of their efficiency; he will arrive about the 18th inst., and during his stay occupy the quarters which Lord Seaton had whilst at the Curragh.

ELECTIONS.—ROMANS.—The government evidently anticipate a general election ere long, for they have lately been tickling of the constituencies they will go in for, and naming the gentlemen who will contest them. Mr. Lawson will stand for Wexford City, and Captain Esmond for Wexford County. Mr. McKenna will again attempt the burrough of New Ross. By the way, our two local Liberal contemporaries have lately been vying with each other which of them shall most highly extol this gentleman, and do the most to bring his name favourably before the public. Mr. McKenna's influence would be a tower of strength to the government. With a good local political officer like the one at present at Ross, nearly all the small burroughs in Ireland would be secured to the Whigs.—*Wexford Constitution.*

THE CROWBAR BRIGADE—EVICTIONS—AN EXAMPLE TO SUB-SHERIFFS.—On Friday last, May 17, Gerald Fitzgibbon, Esq., accompanied by a large force of police, proceeded in the discharge of his duty to Ballynony and Lanespark, and at the behest of the Irish Land Company, the occupants of eight homesteads, numbering forty human beings, were cast homeless on the world, to perish by the road-side, or find a pauper's home in the poor-house. The tenants of these buildings were all in the employment of the Company. A farmer, named Larry Keilly, was next ejected out of some land adjoining Newbirmingham, for non-payment of rent. The Sheriff then went to take possession of the dwelling-house occupied by Michael Keilly and his family, but sooner than leave the house so dear to them, an essay was made and the rent and costs were collected, all save the Sheriff's fees, which amounted to some pounds. To the credit of our humane Sub-Sheriff be it spoken, sooner than have the old roof-tree levelled, and another family rendered miserable, he generously forgave them the amount, tempering more with mercy with the rigor of the law. In the discharge of his duty, Mr. Fitzgibbon has given evidence of pluck and spirit worthy the name he bears. Though ever a consistent political opponent of ours, it has frequently been to us a pleasing duty to acknowledge the courtesy and gentlemanly demeanor which characterises that opposition, and now we are glad to place upon record an act of his which has won for him the gratitude of many to whom the name of Sheriff had hitherto been regarded as a curse—associated as it invariably was to them and theirs with loss and spoliation. We have since learned from our correspondent that it is the intention of the Irish Land Company to build houses for the families they have ejected.—*Tipperary Free Press.*

ORANGE MEETING IN BELFAST.—A great "demonstration" took place on Wednesday night in the Music Hall. We have too much respect for our reporters, and too much regard for their limbs, to expose them to the effects of Orange oratory; but we have heard that a gentleman from the office of a contemporary presented himself for admission, and, on stating the name of the paper which he represented, was informed that that was no place for him, nor for the *Whig* either—an opinion in which we entirely concur. *Hamlet's* advice to *Polonius* applies to Orange gatherings, and, on all such occasions, the principal performers—for Orangeism has deeds as well as words—would do well to shut their doors and then play the fool a discretion. The Earl of Enniskillen, we believe, was present, with all the great gons and minor canons of the faction. The meeting must have been a decided Orange success, for it was dreadfully noisy and kept the whole neighbourhood in an uproar while it lasted. During part of the proceedings a number of Roman Catholics passed in the direction of the Music Hall on their way from St. Malachy's Chapel, and it was very creditable to their good sense and forbearance that neither volleys of "Kenish fire," nor other vociferous demonstrations, provoked any breach of the peace or disturbance. It takes two parties to make a quarrel, and, if the Roman Catholics would not heed these party displays, the Orangemen having no bishops to bait, nor Roman Catholics to beat or bully, would soon find themselves short of work. It is a deep disgrace to Protestantism to have such things done in its name.—*Northern Whig.*

PROTESTANT NURSES.—Intolerant and uncharitable Catholics, peruse the following, extracted from the *Constitution*:—"Wanted.—A Protestant Nurse, well accustomed to Young Children and competent to take charge of an Infant. No Cork person need apply. An English person preferred. Apply by letter only, addressed J. K., *Constitution* office. We really have not for a long time met with such a literary curiosity. The advertiser is not only strongly Protestant in his leanings, but fastidiously so. It is merely a thing of course that the child, or children shall not be touched by a Papist. But even a Protestant, if from Cork, will not answer. Why should a Limerick or a Tenterdare member of the true Church be considered preferable? Is our city unorthodox, or is it deficient in the requisite fanaticism? Judging from some recent demonstrations we should hardly suspect the latter to be the cause. Perhaps it may be presumed the "fan of Cork" would impregnate the nurse, and fan and fanaticism are generally opposed. Maybe there is an objection on account of our city having some reputation for talent. It seems not at all unlikely that the advertiser would prove a sort of Mrs. Nickleby, who declared "it was quite a mercy my Nicholas did not turn out a Shakespeare." Of course, nobody will be surprised at the sequel "An English person preferred." The cast of vulgarities of the other side are quite good enough for gentility here. "No Irish need apply" has been gradually wiped out of the English papers. "An English person preferred" is the proper complement of, by ennobleness at this side the Channel. Of all haters of our country commend us to your would-be Englishman. His imitations out-Herod Herod. He thinks he gains a step in respectability by the meanest condescension to a Cockney servant, it is a gain to his children. We wish success to J. K. in his or her quest. May the little darlings suck in Protestantism from the fortunate nurse; may their present principles be something truly English and gentol, may they exasperate their vowels, and gracefully omit their Hs, until the bewildered listener fancies that they have been really born within the sound of Bow bells.—*Cork Examiner.*

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.—An action of this character has been tried in Dublin. The plaintiff, Miss Maria Newton, whose age was stated to be about 50, claimed 1,000*l.* as compensation for her injured feelings and loss of business in consequence of the conduct of the defendant Major Mungavin, a half-pay Indian officer, aged about 70, living near Kingstown, in which vicinity Miss Newton kept a millinery establishment. The usual quota of love letters was wanting in this case, and the plaintiff's arguments were simply based upon transactions which had taken place between her and the defendant in the presence of third parties. The jury found for the plaintiff's damages 300*l.*

An extraordinary case of conspiracy to defraud by means of a supposititious death came before the Dublin magistrates at the head police office on Monday. A Mrs. Maria Higgins was entitled to a life annuity, payable out of the Court of Chancery with power to dispose by will of the fund in court. In 1858 the husband of this woman produced a certificate of her death and of her burial in Glasnevin Cemetery, and also a will, purporting to be

made by her, and in virtue of it a sum of 600*l.* was drawn out of the court. Recently the fraud was discovered, and the coffin, when examined, was found to contain only stones and rags. A young man named Devenax was implicated in the fraud. The case was remanded till Monday.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The following proclamation was agreed upon in Privy Council on the 14th ult., and forthwith published in the official Gazette:—Victoria R.—Whereas, we are happily at peace with all Sovereigns, Powers, and States; and whereas hostilities have unhappily commenced between the Government of the United States and certain States styling themselves the Confederate States of America, and whereas we being at peace with the Government of the United States, have declared our Royal determination to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality in the contest between the said contending parties. We therefore, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our royal proclamation. [The provisions of the foreign enlistment act are here cited.] And we do hereby warn all our loving subjects, and all persons whatsoever entitled to our protection, that if any of them shall presume, in contempt of this our royal proclamation and of our high displeasure, to do any acts in derogation of their duty as subjects of a neutral Sovereign in the said contest, or in violation or in contravention of the law of nations, as for example, more especially by entering into the military service of either of the said contending parties as commissioned or non-commissioned officers, or soldiers; or by serving as officers, sailors, or marines on board any ship, or vessel of war, or transport of or in the service of either of the said contending parties; or by serving as officers, sailors, or marines on board any privateer bearing letters of marque or of from either of the said contending parties; or by engaging to go, or going to any place beyond the seas with intent to enlist or engage in any such service; or by procuring or attempting to procure within her Majesty's dominions at home or abroad, others to do so; or by fitting out, arming, or equipping any ship or vessel to be employed as a ship of war, or privateer, or transport by either of the said contending parties; or by breaking, or endeavoring to break any blockade lawfully and actually established by or on behalf of either of the said contending parties, or by carrying officers, soldiers, despatches, arms, military stores or materials, or any article or articles considered and deemed to be contraband of war, according to the law or modern usage of nations, for the use or service of the said contending parties. All persons so offending will incur and be liable to the several penalties and penal consequences by the said statute, or by the law of nations in that behalf imposed and decreed. And we do hereby declare that all our subjects and persons entitled to our protection, who may misconduct themselves in the premises will do so at their peril and of their own wrong and that they will in nowise obtain any protection from us against any liabilities or penal consequences, but will on the contrary, incur our high displeasure by such misconduct.

THE LATH DUCHESS OF KENT.—The *Union* of last week stated that the Duchess of Kent had been received into the Roman Catholic Church a short time previous to her death. The *Guardian* quotes the paragraph with the following prefix:—"There appears to be an attempt to revive an interest in Romanism by the publication of unfounded reports." The *Union* of last night, reply to the *Guardian*, says:—"The force of this remark would have been more obvious if it had been coupled with the assertion that the report was unfounded. Up to the present time it has not been contradicted, although widely quoted in the London daily and provincial newspapers.

The absence of any contradiction of the report of the submission to the Catholic Church of the Duchess of Kent, and the other circumstances alluded to by one of your Roman correspondents, are regarded as confirmatory of its truth, while every one admits the probability of the statement. It was the Anglican journals which first gave it publicity, and it has now had the widest circulation in these and other countries for several weeks. Lord Palmerston alluded the other evening to the excessive melancholy and mental depression of the Queen since the demise of her Royal Mother; and it is, perhaps, not improbable under the circumstances that some religious anxiety may be mingled with the natural regret which her Majesty must have felt at the loss of so excellent a parent.—*Dublin Telegraph.*

ROYAL MARRIAGES.—It has for a length of time been a matter of complaint that we have had a very limited field from which to select husbands and wives for the actions of our royal houses. Hesse and Saxony, that, with other "Protestant" duchies, have been all in all when an English royal marriage was on the tapis. Nothing but the severest "Protestantism" has ever satisfied the advisers of the House of Hanover. It were contumacious, as much as a Montague wedding a Capulet, that a Catholic prince should lead to the altar a fair daughter of England's throne; and for this have we gone on for a hundred and fifty years, bestowing the treasure of England in no grudging spirit upon the petty potentates and their offshoots who—and though it be "uncharitable" it must be said—are more than suspected of holding by "Protestantism" because England has daughters dowered as princesses should be. It is nearly time that this sort of a thing came to a conclusion. "Liberalism" talks of taxation and howls at the idea of a Holy Alliance but it sees no objection to subsidising "Protestant" princes and forcing the ruling house into unholy unions. We say nothing, be it clearly understood, against the marriage of the Princess Alice with Prince Louis of Hesse. We are quite willing to take for granted and upon Lord Palmerston's authority, that the union is one of mutual attachment and that the Prince will prove worthy of the second rosebud from the standard tree of England. We earnestly trust that it may be so; and, when the Princess Alice leaves our shores, she will carry with her no warmer wishes than ours for her and her husband's happiness. But we speak of the system which is inherently vicious—which has, even within the memory of men yet in their prime, produced lamentable misery; and which, if continued, much longer, will entail yet more. Are the Catholic princes of Europe heathens that they should be warned not to press a suit at England's Court? And if not—and Exeter Hall scarcely admits the negative—why are our princesses thus sold at the shrine of German "Protestantism"? To preserve the purity of the English royal family's creed? Heaven help us! As if German Protestants—or English Protestants for that matter—had any particular creed. Really things have been at a pretty pass for the last century and a half that innocence and beauty are sacrificed to prop up the declining Protestant Houses of German principalities. The system cannot go on much longer. We, without any lack of courtesy to the royal mother who is soon to part with her loveliest daughter, take the occasion to protest against its continuance; and no doubt, in so doing, we shall bring on our devoted heads the wrath of the Records. But we believe—and not without sufficient grounds—that rather than see a union between a daughter of England and a Catholic Prince or King, Exeter Hall would pray for her marriage to the Sultan, or the Potentate to whom Mr. Closs proclaims himself laureate—his sable Majesty of Grand Bonny.—*Union.*

The census reports are coming in. Already it appears that while the manufacturing towns have greatly increased in population; many of the agricultural, especially in the Eastern counties, have actually fallen away in the last ten years.—*Weekly Register.*

THE STRIKE IN THE COTTON DISTRICT.—The mill-owners at Bolton have finally resolved on a general "lock-out." This determination has been made in consequence of the refusal of the "self-acting minders" to resume work, and about 1,000 persons will be thrown out of employment.

THE CROPS AND THE WEATHER.—The accounts from the country relative to the state of the crops are, we regret to announce, very discouraging in their tone. The fruit has been almost destroyed by blight and east winds, and what is still worse, the wheat presents a most unpromising appearance. We are told that it has never looked so bad; but a favorable change in the weather would dispel much of the gloom at present hanging over harvest prospects.—*Morning Chronicle.* The *Times* states that the severe frost of the night of the 8th inst. has done great damage in Gloucestershire.

There has been in the legal world an unusual number of cases specially touching Catholic interests. Mr. Turnbull's prosecution of the Secretary to the Protestant Alliance has cropped up in Court on an incidental issue. The Protestant hero made an attempt to divert attention from the real issue by calling upon Mr. Turnbull to discuss the question of Catholic morality. He wished that the Catholic Church of all ages and countries should be put on its trial rather than himself; that the question should not be whether he has libelled Mr. Turnbull, but whether shabby things have or have not at different times been done by Catholics. Among the acts which he thus charged upon Catholics was the destruction of some documents more than two hundred years ago. Mr. Turnbull, we believe, is as qualified as most men to write, like St. Austin, a treatise *de moribus Catholicorum*, and we doubt whether the other party would gain if they drive him to write *de moribus acatholicorum*. Meanwhile, however, he would fail in his object, which was to bring the Protestant Alliance to justice. The form under which these irrelevant questions were raised was raised by what lawyers call "pleas," and the law enabled him to call upon the Court to keep the defendant to the point by "amending the pleas." In this he has succeeded. The trial, itself, has not yet come on, and we have no wish to anticipate anything concerning it.—*Weekly Register.*

RELIGIOUS DIFFERENCES IN SOUTHAMPTON.—A schism has taken place in the Baptist chapel at Southampton, the pastor of which is the Rev. W. J. Spurgeon, a brother of the London preacher of that name. The schism has arisen respecting doctrinal points. The Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, and about three hundred of his adherents, remove to the Carlton Rooms until a new chapel is built. The London Mr. Spurgeon preaches in Southampton on Wednesday, and assisted his brother in inaugurating the new movement there. It is in contemplation to build a new chapel in the centre of the High-street, Southampton.

CLERICAL RULE IN ENGLAND.—A parliamentary return, issued this week, states that there are 1,183 magistrates "in holy orders" in England, and 174 in Wales. Suffolk contains the greatest number of any county; then Norfolk, Hereford, Essex, &c. [If 1,357 Italian Priests were invested with magisterial powers what an outcry would be made against the system of ecclesiastics holding civil offices. But then Protestant "Ministers" are privileged individuals.]

Something is certainly about to happen in their Establishment. Lord Ebury's party, large, increasing, and proverbially unscrupulous, means mischief. They want what they call Evangelical Religion to triumph. In order to secure this end they want to include all the Dissenters who will join them on terms of concession on both sides. And, first of all things, therefore, must be the quenching for ever of those embers of true religion, which the Prayer Book by a dishonesty now not denied was allowed to harbour. When this is done, it may be the will of God,—we add our poor prayers to the prayers of thousands; that it may be His will—to open the eyes of multitudes of our separated friends who have not yet had the grace of conversion given to them.—*Weekly Register.*

ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.—The parish Church of St. George's-in-the-East, so long known for the disturbances which took place there week after week, seems to have been completely handed over to what in clerical phraseology, is called "the Low Church party." Mr. Maguire, of Clerkenwell, has been preaching there, and next Sunday Mr. Ryle, of Hellingham, is to have possession of the pulpit. Mr. Bryan King's leave of absence expires in July, but it seems to be doubtful at present whether he will again enter upon the active duties devolving upon him as Rector of the parish. There is a rumor afloat that a change of benefices, with a clergyman near Colchester, is in contemplation.—*Daily News.*

CLERICAL RULE IN ENGLAND.—A parliamentary return states that there are 1,183 magistrates "in holy orders," in England, and 174 in Wales. Suffolk contains the greatest number of any county; then Norfolk, Hereford, Essex, &c. If 1,357 Italian priests were invested with magisterial power what an outcry would be made against the system of ecclesiastics holding civil offices. But then Protestant "ministers" are privileged individuals!

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—The *Greenock Advertiser* says, that at launches the christening is now often done, not with port, but with a villainous compound of red and black ink, which, as it streams down the stem, has all the appearance of the more generous liquid. "A few days ago, at the launch of a vessel in one of the loon yards, the name of the ship missed his aim, and the bottle was left dangling to one of the shores, with which the lanyard got entangled. Two of the workmen instantly seized it, and retiring below the bottom of a craft on the stocks, knocked the neck off, and took a hearty swig of the contents, expecting a *bonne bouche*. Their consternation, and the inward pang which followed their potations, may be imagined.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—LONDON, MAY 6.
Turnbull v. Burd.

ALLEGED MUTILATION OF STATE PAPERS.
Mr. Pridaux, with whom was Mr. Folkard, moved for a rule to show cause why so much of Mr. Justice Williams's order to plead as followed the 4th, 6th, and 8th, pleas to be pleaded should not be rescinded.

The action was brought by the plaintiff, Mr. Turnbull, a gentleman of the Roman Catholic religion, and who had been appointed by Sir John Romilly to collate and index the State papers, and in respect of which appointment much controversy has taken place, both in and out of Parliament, against the defendant Mr. Bird, the Secretary of the Protestant Alliance Association, for a libel contained in the report of the association of 1860, and by which pleas the defendant sought to justify as being true such portions of the libel as charged that after the appointment of Mr. Turnbull, Sir John Romilly had to employ three persons to watch him; and also charged that the plaintiff being employed to collate State papers from the reign of Edward VI. to 1688, periods involving the 30 years' religious war, the Huguenot's war, and the period of the Jesuits, he being prejudiced, bigoted, and Jesuitical, would have the opportunity to mutilate, destroy, and throw into the fire such State papers as related to the proceedings of the Jesuits. The libel also charging that certain papers had been found to be missing.

The learned counsel read at length the portions of the libel to which the pleas pleaded a justification, and urged, as a ground, that the pleas ought not to be pleaded, that they did not affect the main portions of the action for libel, and if the plaintiff was called upon to traverse these pleas it would, without affecting the result of the action, involve the plaintiff in a most expensive, painful, and unnecessary inquiry. The court granted a rule to show cause.

The Education Commission has taken the liberty of reporting unfavourably of Lord Shaftesbury's pet the Ragged Schools. The noble Earl forgetting, as the Duke of Newcastle reminded him, that he was not in Exeter Hall, made a furious onslaught upon the Commission. The *Guardian* asks, "Why is Lord Shaftesbury to behave himself like a mad Bull?" We will venture to ask, in reply, "Why should he not?" or what else is he to resemble? Bulls are said to shut their eyes before their charge, and Mr. Cummin has clearly proved that Lord Shaftesbury considers it an essential requisite to giving an opinion on any subject that he should first shut his eyes to the facts. The *Times* professes to steer midway between the Pharisee and the Publican, who, in the case before us, are somewhat conventionally represented by the Duke of Newcastle and Lord Shaftesbury. It was, as we all know, the characteristic of the Pharisees to "go about sea and land to make one proselyte, and when he is made, to make the child of hell two-fold more than themselves." It would not be easy more accurately to describe schools, which under the pretence of taking care of the neglected classes, are really intended to rob of the treasure of faith Catholic children who possess nothing else.—*Weekly Register.*

Mrs. YELVERTON IN EDINBURGH.—The Edinburgh correspondent of the *Life Herald* writes: "I perceive the newspapers are chronicling, as a matter of course, the movements of the Hon. Mrs. Yelverton. She was, as you know, in Edinburgh lately, and resided when here with Mr. James Grant, the novelist. The unfortunate lady made her appearance one morning at Bishop Gillis's church, (St. Mary's), and, without any notice whatever, walked into the choir, and taken her place among the chorists, sang most devoutly in the service for the day."

AN ANGRY MAN FROM HOLYHEAD.—The *Carnarvon Herald* of Saturday says: "Great consternation has seized the inhabitants of this part of the island by the absconding of Mr. Griffith Evans, of Caerkegion, corn merchant, to America, leaving debts unpaid amounting to upwards of 25,000*l.*, with scarcely any assets to meet them. From his position as a Calvinistic Methodist minister, and a very popular preacher, his credit stood well in the country; but his sudden exit has created quite a panic among a numerous class of farmers and some respectable tradesmen. He not only turned his back upon his creditors in a dishonourable way, but left his little children to the mercy of the world—their mother having very recently died."

It is a good omen that the workhouse question is coming more and more prominently forward, for our wrongs in this matter are so glaring that no man can hope permanently to defend the present state of things, the only chance is to keep it out of sight.—This week the subject has several times come up. On Monday Mr. Villiers said in answer to Mr. McEvoy, that the committee being authorised only to inquire into the Poor-law of England and Wales could not make inquiry into complaints of proselytising. This is only another proof of the necessity for immediate and separate exertion on this subject. Scotland is notoriously even worse than England.—We trust the present Session will not be allowed to pass without calling special attention to it. On Tuesday Lord Northampton, in presenting petitions from several places in Lancashire, expressed a strong opinion in favour of our demands. There is hardly a week in which we have not to record some just and liberal act of this true friend of religious freedom. Lord Brougham took the opportunity of saying "that Catholics should be placed on an equal footing in all respects relating to the spiritual instruction and care of their children." Why he should not have been content with this it is hard to see. He thought it necessary to add that in his opinion the Roman Catholic Church was "pernicious in itself and politically injurious." This was really inexcusable. We all know that when a Puseyite Bishop or Parson says anything in support of some Catholic doctrine or practice which he wishes to graft on the dead stock of the Establishment, he is obliged by the necessity of his position to revile the Catholic Church, and therefore what he says goes for mere surplage, and no one thinks more about it. Lord Brougham is a free man, and it is utterly indecent that he cannot speak on a single question without bringing in Sectarian revilings. What if a Catholic Peer should feel it necessary to revile and abuse the Establish Church every time a Bill connected with it comes before the House?—*Weekly Register.*

Sir John Dean Paul, Bart., whose misfortunes some few years ago made him acquainted with strange bed-fellows through the medium of the Old Bailey, has reappeared in London society. I heard yesterday of his having dined at the house of a person of distinction, whose guests were enlivened by the ex-banker's poignant personal recollections of life in the bulks. My informant added that Sir John's reminiscences seemed not to have left any unfavorable impression on his mind, and that it was evident everything had been done that could be done to make things as pleasant as possible for him.—*Daily Express.*

The *London Tablet* has some excellent remarks upon "place-hunting," and the folly of supporting a party because it gives situations to Irishmen and Catholics:—

"At present our position is this. Our Father is threatened, ill-treated, and robbed. The English Ministry boast that they have encouraged and supported those who have done this, and we by our representatives are the men who have kept these Ministers in power. It is bad enough to be disgraced by the cowardly excuse, that if we had knocked down the men who were encouraging the Pope's enemies, it would do the Pope no good, because the next Ministry might do as bad or worse. This would be a lame and miserable excuse, even if the facts were so, or if those who put these pretences forward believed in them themselves, which they do not. The answer is obvious. First knock down the men who are actually ill-treating our common Father. If the next inmates of Downing Street emulate their predecessors, it will be still easier work to knock them down also. But though this excuse for inactivity is miserable, it is a proud and glorious reason when compared to the excuse of those who support the Whigs while they are labouring for the destruction of the Papacy, because while the Whigs are in they give away places to Catholics, and if the Whigs go out the stream of patronage will flow into another channel. These excuses are insults to the Irish people and those who put them forward on behalf of the Catholics of Ireland are worse enemies to Ireland than the blackest Orangeman. But, indeed, the time is come when the honor of that old Catholic land, and the fame of that truly Catholic people, demand a clear, positive, and expressive repudiation of these motives and excuses."

PREFECTURE APOSTOLIC OF THE NORTH POLE.—Through the kindness of the Right Rev. the Prefect Apostolic we hope to be able to lay before our readers, from time to time, particulars of this interesting Mission. We make a beginning this week with the following narrative of the journey of the Right Rev. Prelate to Kirkwall, of his arrival and its results:—

Lerwick (Shetland Isles), Oct. 14, 1860.
Feast of the Maternity of the B.V.M. }
"All things work together for good to them that love God," says St. Paul. Lo! a striking example of this. Last July, our Right Rev. Prefect Apostolic resolved to visit the Faroe Islands and Iceland, which belong to his Prefecture. On board the steam-boat, in the voyage from Copenhagen to Thorshavn, were certain high functionaries of Iceland and of the Faroe Isles, together with a few traders. The Right Rev. Prefect was incessantly insulted and annoyed by these travellers, especially by the Icelanders, or rather, Iceland officials. He concluded from this that the public sentiment in Iceland was in conformity with the intolerance of the laws of

religion still in force. Threatened even by these beings of a past century, he deemed it prudent to stop at the Faroe Isles, and to go on to the Orkneys and Shetland Islands, near the Continent. The finger of God directed all, as subsequent events demonstrated. Scarcely had the Right Rev. Prefect landed on the Scottish continent before Mr. Lords—the Bishops Gillis and Kyle hastened to offer him the Mission of the Orkneys and Shetland, belonging to Scotland, and formerly constituting a bishopric apart; but which, for more than three centuries, were deprived of the presence of Catholic Priests.

During a sojourn of only four weeks at Kirkwall, in Orkney, he administered two baptisms, blessed two marriages, received two abjurations, and saw all of the small Catholic community fulfil their religious duties.

This, however, did not come to pass without Satan gnashing his teeth. For example, a Protestant minister threatened to turn out of his community one of his parishioners, who, according to his very liberal opinions, lodged too readily Mgr. the Prefect Apostolic. Who could have supposed it? A greater excommunication among the sect of private judgment! What ridiculous inconsistency. Nevertheless the result was serious. The Prefect Apostolic was obliged to leave his lodging and go to an hotel. To-day, however, another person with more boldness offers his house to rent.

Lerwick is the chief place of Shetland, as Kirkwall is of the Orkneys. Mgr. was there only two weeks. During that time all the Catholics went to their duties; ten baptisms of infants and adults have been administered; twelve abjurations received, and one marriage celebrated. Already the little Catholic community have increased, and have rented a building to serve as a chapel. To-day being the Festival of the Maternity of the Blessed Virgin Mary, it was solemnly blessed under the invocation of St. Anne.

The following additional particulars with regard to Orkney, up to the 13th inst., have been kindly supplied us by Dr. Stephen:—

"With the blessing of God we have gained here about 20 conversions, 29 baptisms, 24 marriages, and about 100 Communions, 2 small chapels, and 2 actually resident clergymen—myself in Orkney, and one of my Priests, from Faroe Islands, in Shetland."

Last Sunday, the 6th, a quantity of gunpowder, with inflammable materials was put around the house where our Priest resides at Lerwick; at midnight there was an explosion like that of an earthquake, and almost all the window panes were destroyed. I have written to the Procurator-Fiscal to have some details on this fact. Here we have almost every day some fresh exhibition of Protestant intolerance. Lately on the street a person seeing me cross the street, said to a man, "Shoot this Priest!" but another person observed, "Why shall we shoot him; he will take away our sins, but our ministers will take away our money."—*Glasgow Free Press.*

YANKEE "RUNNERS" AND EUROPEAN EMIGRANTS.—If only to avoid the American "runners," European emigrants ought to choose the Canadian route. We have before us a letter giving the details of one out of many cases of cruel imposition practised in the States upon new comers. It is rarely that such occurrences reach the public eye. Our correspondent for whose respectability we can vouch, calls the following a "distressing case," and such it really is. We commend the subject to the earnest consideration of the authorities both here and in Liverpool. If our agents there would republish the letter it would draw attention to the facts, and perhaps prevent their frequent recurrence.

(To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.)

A little girl named Bridget Mitchell, aged 10 years, whose mother sent for her, left Sligo early last April, was sent by steam to Liverpool, and was directed to call on a person who resided in that town, who would secure a passage for her to Quebec, where her mother resided. This person, however, a simpleton it must be presumed, met with one of the many runners at Liverpool, who told him that the nearest way to Quebec was by the way of New York; that he was sending some thousands by that route to Canada, and that one of his ships was ready to start. The child's passage was secured at a high rate, and after waiting three weeks, under expense, at Liverpool, the ship sailed for New York, and arrived at her destination after a passage of six weeks.

There again the child got into the hands of the runners, who, instead of sending her to Quebec by the Champlain route, at the cost of some \$3.50, forwarded her by the Syracuse and Oswego line, at a cost of \$7.83, where she lost her bed and trunk, and she arrived at Quebec last week, in a deplorable condition, both in body and mind, and it was only by the greatest care and attention that she was restored to health and spirits.

What can be said of the Yankee Emigrant Agents at Liverpool, who permit the practice of such fraud, on innocent people and children. It is to be hoped that a strict watch will be kept on these wretches, and an example be made of some, as a warning for the rest.

Trusting that you will give this an insertion, I am, Mr. Editor, your obedient servant,
A. SUBSCRIBER.
Quebec, May 29th, 1861.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

The following remarks on the late occurrences at Warsaw are from the political article of the present number of the *Revue Contemporaine*:—

"The French Government, although sympathizing with Poland as it did for Lombardy, does not think it expedient to bid forward the Polish question, more than it brought on the Italian one. The latter came on of itself when it was mooted in the Congress of Paris: the other will naturally present itself, unless Russia perceives that all she is doing at this moment inevitably leads to the very result she is striving against. France, who has not helped to raise the cry for justice which now issues spontaneously from every Polish heart, stands by, as an interested but impartial spectator of that generous and proud movement which agitates a whole nation. She allows Russia to accumulate fault upon fault, and once more to call down on her head, with the maledictions of the people, the reproaches of all civilized nations; France calculates the errors of Russia, counts her crimes, and awaits the hour when the irresistible voice of opinion will force her to let her own voice be heard amid the sob of Poland. Reforms have been promised. It is right to wait and measure their extent. But, if they turn out to be a mere mockery, then the French Government, like that of Great Britain, faithful to its duties, its mission, and its acts, can no longer have any confidence in that deceitful magnanimity, nor stop the impetus of an incensed nation."

DEATH OF MR. HENRI DE COURCY.—We learn with great regret that Mr. Henri de Courcy, de la Roche Bezon, has at last succumbed to the disease that has so long afflicted him. Ten years ago our readers became acquainted with him through his interesting communications, signed H. D. C. on many Catholic subjects, in the columns of the *Freeman*. He was also for a long time a contributor to the *Univers* of Paris, under the signature, *De la Roche Bezon*. He was an industrious and generous contributor to Catholic literature, and, in regard to questions connected with France, or French Missions, his communications were especially valuable. But, the leading point in Mr. de Courcy's character was his consistent and devoted practice of his religion. No one could know him without perceiving that this ruled and occupied his thoughts. We are sure there are many in this country who will offer up their prayers for his eternal repose.—*N. Y. Freeman.*

The True Witness.

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1861.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

OUR European dates are to the 25th ult., but we have no great changes to report in the relative situations of the contending parties in Italy.—The French troops are most likely, by this time, on their return from Syria, the squadron destined for their conveyance having left Toulon on the 20th ult.

The domestic news would seem to indicate the approaching defeat of the Palmerston Ministry on the Budget; if defeated, the Government will appeal to the country. The state of the Queen's health is not satisfactory, and grief at the loss of her mother is hinted at as the cause. Apropos of the latter, it is a little remarkable that no authoritative contradiction of the report that the late Duchess of Kent was received into the Catholic Church shortly before her death, has been as yet put forward. Upon this delicate subject, and its connection with Her Majesty's health, the British Protestant press maintains a very prudent reserve.

Nothing decisive has as yet occurred betwixt the troops of the Northern and Southern States, but the advantage, for the present, seems to be with the former. From the innumerable telegrams with which the press is supplied, it is absolutely impossible to make out anything as to the plans either of the Northerners or of their opponents; but a sanguinary conflict seems now to be inevitable, and cannot be much longer delayed.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.—The Montreal *Pilot* announced on Tuesday last that the Provincial Parliament will be dissolved on the 10th inst., and that the writs for a new election, returnable on the 28th, will be issued immediately.

The reasons for this sudden step, and for hurrying the country into the confusion of a General Election at this season of the year, we are at a loss to conceive. But since the evil day is upon us, we must gird up our loins to the work, and make the most of the time that is before us. In so far as the interests of the Catholic Church are involved in an election, or in any way dependent upon secular politics, the question of "Representation" is, *par excellence*, the question of the day, and one which Catholics should make the test question to every candidate who presents himself before them. In Upper Canada they cannot do much; but it would be an eternal disgrace to any Lower Canadian constituency to return to Parliament any man not pledged to oppose, by all constitutional means, and no matter what the consequences, every attempt that may be made to augment the representation of the Protestant section of the Province upon the pretence of its more numerous population.

"FLAP-DOODLE," OR THE STUFF THEY FEED FOOLS ON.—We find the following characteristic specimen of this peculiar diet in the *British Herald*:—

"INDEPENDENT AMERICAN ROMAN CATHOLICS.—There has been recently organized, in Richmond, Virginia, a religious society or congregation, styled as above, the object of which is to sever all connection with the Pope of Rome and his bishops, and, in fact, to repudiate and protest against the Roman hierarchy in every form. It is composed chiefly of French German citizens. This is the first move to establish an Independent American Roman Catholic Church in America, and bids fair to increase in strength and importance, as we are informed that a large number of adopted and native citizens in every State of the Union are expected to organize similar congregations."

Roman Catholics who "repudiate and protest against the Roman Hierarchy in every form" must be indeed a curiosity. Barnum should by all means try and catch one of these genies, for his exhibition of curiosities.

Amongst other literary curiosities in the columns of the *Herald* we find an account of a sermon lately preached by a Rev. Mr. Baxter on the "great tribulation" and the approaching "Second Advent"—to take place, as *per advertisement* about the year 1864—wind and weather permitting. The reverend gentleman arranged with marvellous accuracy the political events for the next three years. Louis Napoleon, whose name in Latin, *Ludovicus*, "contains the mystic number—666"—of the beast, is about to cast the world into convulsions, from which are to emerge "exactly ten Kingdoms,

governed by ten vassal Kings who will unanimously submit to the supreme authority of the French Emperor; after a reign of three and a half years, the said Louis Napoleon, together with the Pope, is to be cast into the burning lake; this will take place "about the year 1868."

The Rev. Mr. Baxter boasted that he was not singular in his views, and appealed to a Mr. Bickersteth, and to the notorious Cummings, better known to the profane as "Tribulation Cummings," to show that he was not the only utterer of humbug from the Protestant pulpit.—The lectures or sermons were attended by large audiences, whose mental calibre may be estimated from the quantity and quality of the intellectual alimment with which they were furnished.

These however are simply follies at which the Catholic can afford to laugh, even whilst deriding the strange delusions to which heretics have been given over, that they may believe a lie. More serious, and more deserving of censure are the infamous calumnies in which our Protestant cotemporaries habitually indulge themselves at the expense of the Clergy and Religious of the Catholic Church. Of this nature are the libels—originated, if we remember rightly, by the mendacious Roman Correspondent of the London *Times*—against the Convent of Ste. Ambroise which, so the *Times* informed its readers, had been suppressed because of the gross immorality of its inmates. In this we need hardly state there was not a word of truth; and when Sir George Bowyer wrote to the *Times* a detailed account of the affairs of the Convent in question, with a request that the antidote to the "Own Correspondent's" poison might be published, the great Protestant journalist, with characteristic honesty and love of fair-play, refused to permit the insertion of the refutation of a cruel calumny which had been circulated through its columns.

Of a similar nature is the groundless slander against the "Redemptorist Fathers" of Douay, who, in obedience to the edicts of the French Cæsar, have lately been suppressed. Taking this fact of suppression as their basis, the Protestant press both of England and of the Continent, proceeded to erect thereupon a superstructure of falsehood and obscenity. One journalist improved upon another; until at last the *Liverpool Mercury*, more inventive and unscrupulous than his fellows, and whose version has we see been adopted by the Protestant press of Canada, assured the world that the "Redemptorists" had been suppressed because of nameless abominations committed by the monks; and because of the sale by the same miscreants of tickets guaranteeing eternal salvation to the purchasers.

In all this again we need hardly say there is not a word of truth, or indeed a single word which is not a deliberate lie, to use the very mildest form of expression possible. The venerable Archbishop of Cambay has written on the subject to the editor of the *Constitutionnel*; and has given to the world such a clear and satisfactory account of the causes that led to the suppression of the "Redemptorists" by a despotic government, and of the mode by which that suppression was effected, that we need only quote a few facts, to show how unscrupulously the Redemptorists have been traduced, and how grossly a gullible Protestant public has been imposed upon.

His Grace quotes the sentence of the Court, and the edict of the Prefect suppressing the "Repentorist" Convent, and driving the Fathers not of French origin out of French territory. In that sentence, in that edict, dated 3rd April, 1861, there is not the most remote allusion made to immorality, as an offence with which the Fathers were charged. The grounds for their suppression and expulsion are, by the Prefect's edict expressly declared to be "an ardent proselytism which has excited alarm and suspicion amongst the people;" and upon these grounds, the sentence of suppression, confiscation and exile was pronounced. In the vicinity of Douay, and where the victims of Imperial tyranny were well known, the voice of Protestant calumny was hushed; it did not dare impute immorality to men so well known for their religious sincerity, that the only fault which malice could impute to them was excess of zeal in the cause of their God, and their Church.

Having quoted the judicial sentence by which the Fathers were banished, and their goods confiscated, the Archbishop of Cambay passes in review the other charges against them—*viz.*, covetousness, and trafficking in things spiritual. He says to the editor of the *Constitutionnel*:—

"The expelled Religious came here possessing nothing, absolutely nothing. You speak truly, Sir, and I can assure you that as they came, so they left, carrying nothing away with them, absolutely nothing. I correct myself; they have taken away, intact, their sacerdotal honor of which no one should seek to deprive them; the merits of their holy works which remain as a deposit in the hands of God, our profound regrets, and our grateful blessings."

This is the testimony borne by the immediate ecclesiastical superior of the suppressed Redemptorists. If they were guilty of any, even, of the crimes imputed to them by a ribald Protestant press, then is the Archbishop of Cambay, *particeps criminis*, in that he has

formally approved of their conduct whilst in his diocese; if they were guilty of the infamies attributed to them by the *Liverpool Mercury*, then were the judges who tried their case, and the Prefect who expelled them, morally guilty of connivance at their crimes; for in the sentence of the Court, and in the edict for their suppression, the charge of immorality is not so much as insinuated. Excess of zeal in preaching the Word "un proselytisme ardent," is the only crime laid to their charge. The very head and front of their offending has this extent—no more.

Yet as a Protestant lie is immortal, we do not hope, we do not expect to see any retraction of their calumnies in the columns of our Protestant cotemporaries. We write therefore for the sake of Catholics, who, should their separated brethren taunt them with the immoralities of the Douay Redemptorists, may with a full assurance reply to these taunts with a direct and formal contradiction.

IRISH CRIME.—It is a singular fact that, whilst Exeter Hall and the Evangelical press of the British Empire are fervently imploring their Gods, and invoking the Legislature to discourage Popery as the source of the impetuous torrent of "Irish Crime," a motion has been made in the Imperial Parliament for considerably reducing the Law Establishments of Ireland, upon the plea that the country is so quiet, orderly, and free from serious crime, that there is no need for the enormous legal staff hitherto maintained in the Sister Island. The London *Times* considers the motion reasonable and well-timed, and admits the truth of the grounds upon which it is based.

In spite then of Exeter Hall, in spite of Spooner, Newdegate, Whalley and a mendacious press, the fact stands patent to the world, and is at last confessed by the British Legislature, that Ireland is the least disorderly, the least vicious and immoral portion of the British European Empire; and this, in spite of the fact that the political conditions of Ireland are eminently unfavorable to the promotion of good order and the preservation of peace; and are—human nature remaining what it is, and unrestrained by divine grace it must be—eminently provocative to crime, bloodshed and murder.

Two facts we say stand out plainly before the world with respect to Ireland. The first consists in the unhealthy relations subsisting betwixt the legal possessors, and the cultivators of the soil—aliens as they are for the most part, to one another in blood, in language, and in religion.

The second fact is that, notwithstanding these unfavorable social and political conditions, the moral condition of Ireland is in striking contrast with that of England and Scotland. In Ireland, crime has decreased to such an extent, and is so steadily decreasing, that it is proposed to curtail her Legal Establishment, and to diminish the number of her Law Courts and Judges, which are far in excess of the wants of the Irish population. In the other portions of Her Majesty's dominions, no such change, or symptom even of change is as yet perceptible. Crime continues to increase in quantity and in quality; becoming more atrocious as it becomes more frequent.—This unpleasant truth forces itself upon the attention of the London *Times*, who thus admits and laments over it:—

"It is an obvious and by no means unpleasant inference from these conditions that the money expended upon legal establishments may be in some measure saved. Ireland, in fact, has at this point outstripped England. When we look over our estimates for education and reckon up the grants made for the diffusion of knowledge and the encouragement of art, we cannot turn without a feeling of disappointment to the heavy expenditure upon law and justice which still continues to burden us. We cannot avoid thinking that all this outlay upon instruction ought to bear its fruits, and that an enlightened and humanized population should require smaller establishments for the repression of crime. Such returns appear to be still distant here, but they are visible in Ireland. The business of the Courts is decreasing rapidly, and with the decrease of business the necessity for the Irish establishments on their present scale."

To what potent cause shall we attribute this strange phenomenon? for to some most potent cause must it be due. On the one hand, we see crime still asserting its reign in Protestant England and Scotland, in spite of their eminently favorable social and political conditions; in spite of the daily growing material prosperity, and although evictions are almost unknown, and the "Croubar Brigade" is a stranger. On the other hand, in Catholic Ireland we find a rapidly decreasing criminality, as evidenced by the rapidly decreasing business of the Law Courts, and the proposal for decreasing the expenditure upon the Irish Law Establishments; and this in spite of evictions, in spite of the physical wretchedness of large masses of the agricultural population, in spite of their poverty, and in spite of harsh and overbearing landlords. For this we say there must be some cause; and that cause must be either natural or supernatural; either the Irishman must be naturally the superior of the Great Briton, or the former must be in possession of some supernatural antidote against crime, of which the latter is deprived. We cannot, believing as we do in the justice of God to all His children, and in their consequent natural equality—accept the first hypothesis; logically therefore

we are constrained to maintain the second, with all its consequences.

The moral character of the Catholic Irishman, the unsurpassed purity, and maiden graces of the Irish Catholic woman, are we contend exclusively the result of their Catholic training; of the Confessional with the Sacrament of Penance, and of the Altar with its ever present Sacrament of Divine Love. It is Popery that alone restrains the otherwise inevitable outburst of popular passion in Ireland; it is to the Romish Priesthood, and to them alone, that is due the extraordinary and unparalleled morality which obtains in Ireland; and it is because the doors of the Catholic Church are there always open—that the temple of Themis is about to be closed for lack of worshippers.

PROCESSION OF THE BLESSED SACRAMENT.

—Sunday 1st being the Sunday within the Octave of the Feast of Corpus Christi, was celebrated with the usual solemn Procession. The weather was all that could be desired; the streets through which the Blessed Sacrament passed were handsomely decorated with festoons and triumphal arches, and every thing passed over with the utmost decorum. Numbers of our separated brethren lined the streets along which the Procession passed; but though the sight must have been novel to many of them, not the slightest insult, or offensive remark of any kind was made. We note the fact as highly creditable to the Protestants of Montreal; and as a proof that where Papists are numerically the stronger party, the most perfect good will and cordiality obtain amongst all classes of society.

On Sunday afternoon His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal started on his annual Pastoral Visit to the different Parishes and Missions of his extensive Diocese. His absence will probably extend over a space of seven or eight weeks.

RELIGIOUS RECEPTION IN THE GREY NUNNERY.

—On Wednesday, 29th ult., Miss Mary Ann Kavanagh, of this City, with four others, received the veil and cross at the hands of His Lordship, the Bishop of Montreal.

A CORRECTION.—The proceeds of the Kingston Bazaar were much greater than stated by the *TRUE WITNESS* of last week.

At the time of writing, all the accounts had not been sent in; but it seems that the sum realised is \$1,600 not \$1,300. We have much pleasure in making this correction, so honorable to the zeal and charity of the Catholics of Kingston.

The Director of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum begs to acknowledge, with thanks, a donation of Twenty Dollars from Mr. James Whelan, Kemp street, being the amount awarded to him for losses sustained by the late flood.

We call the attention of the police authorities to the disgraceful disturbance of the congregation of St. John's Chapel, Dorchester Street, which takes place every Sunday evening. Parties of men and boys are in the habit of gathering on the outside during evening service, groaning, mewing, whistling, opening and slamming the door, blowing tobacco-smoke into the windows, and in other ways, insulting and annoying the congregation. These outrages have continued several Sundays in succession, and have deterred many of the congregation from attending service. The guilty parties are Roman Catholics, who doubtless consider such conduct an evidence of their superior doctrine.—*Commercial Advertiser*.

We clip the above from the *Commercial Advertiser*, partly with the view to give what notoriety we may to a nuisance said to exist, and which, if in existence, should be immediately and vigorously abated; partly to protest against the very dishonest insinuation of our Protestant cotemporary that the rowdies complained of are "Roman Catholics," and that their blackguard conduct is doubtless a consequence of their religion. We are far from denying that amongst Catholics there are numbers of ill-behaved vagabonds, who are a pest to society, and a disgrace to the religion they profess; but we do protest against the imputation that they are what they are, because they are also Papists.

Of the acts imputed—there can be no two opinions; and there is no sincere Catholic who will not unite with us in condemning them, no matter by whom perpetrated, or upon what pretence. The Police, however, are amply competent to deal with the case; and we trust that their attention having been called to it, prompt measures may be taken to prevent a repetition of the insults, to bring the actors therein to a well merited punishment, and to secure to all, Catholics and Protestants, freedom from molestation in their places of worship.

We find the following in the *York Herald*. We have a shrewd guess as to "the brethren of a certain order" therein alluded to.

RUPIANISM.—As the Catholic Clergyman of Thornhill was attending a sick man at Francy's Tavern, Gormley's Corners, on Monday last, some wanton scoundrel or scoundrels, maliciously mutilated and abstracted part of his harness, and otherwise injured and defaced part of his buggy. The aggrieved party supposes it to have been done by brethren of a certain order. We hope that the scoundrel or scoundrels, be they who they may, will be severely punished for their ruffianly conduct, as it is high time that it should be put a stop to.

THE POPE AND THE TORONTO "ECHO."

Who it is that does the theology of our above-named evangelical cotemporary; we know not; what he is, from his silly and abusive commentary upon a document from the Sovereign Pontiff lately published in the Toronto *Freeman*, we can easily judge. He is one who thinks that the employment of the terms "superstition," "blasphemy," "idolatry," and such like, dispense him from the obligations, of courtesy, and of honesty, as well as from those of the laws of logic.

In the document referred to, the Pope, upon certain conditions, accords a plenary indulgence "to all the faithful of both sexes who are truly penitent, have confessed their sins, and received Holy Communion;" and who visiting a certain specified church, there "pray piously to God and the Blessed Virgin Mary for the concord of Christian Princes, the triumph of our Holy Mother the Church, the extirpation of heresies, and the conversion of sinners." Upon this the *Echo* indulges, not only in the usual Protestant rhodomontade about superstition, indulgences, purgatory a cunningly devised fable, &c., but has the impudence to make the following astounding assertion:—

"From the beginning to the end of this document, purporting to be for 'increasing the piety of the faithful, and to save souls, there is no mention of our Lord Jesus Christ, in whose name only, according to His own command, 'repentance and remission of sins are to be preached among all nations'—not the most distant reference to that Saviour 'in whom,' as the Scripture emphatically declare 'we have forgiveness of sins. In fact, we find 'it from first to last Pope Pius, We and Us seven times; the Virgin Mary, twice; Christ not at all.'"

To this farrago of nonsense what shall we seriously reply? The holy name of "God" indeed repeatedly occurs in the condemned Papal document, as quoted by the *Echo*; and the latter has the temerity to assert that there is not the most distant reference to Christ! Then according to the *Echo*, Christ was not God.

And again, the indispensable conditions of the Indulgence, besides the pilgrimage to a certain church and the prayers for peace, &c., are distinctly specified, to be "true penitence, confession and Holy Communion," which implies previous Absolution in the name of Our Lord Jesus Christ, from all sin, pronounced by His Minister upon earth; and yet the *Echo* has the audacity to tell us that, in the above assigned conditions, there is "not the most distant reference" to the Lord Jesus Christ! What then are "true penitence, confession, and absolution pronounced by Christ's Minister in the name of Christ?"—What then is "Holy Communion?" Is it not even according to Anglican theology, something more than a "distant reference" to Our Saviour! Does not the *Echo* then know that the Catholic believes, with the assurance of faith, that in Holy Communion he receives the very body and blood of Christ? How then does our cotemporary presume to assert that in a document which expressly makes the reception of "Holy Communion" a condition *sine qua non* for the reception of certain spiritual blessings, there is "not the most distant reference" to Christ? As another specimen of our cotemporary's lack of intelligence, or lack of honesty, we may mention that, when he has to use the word "indulgence" he adds to it a running commentary of his own in the form of "or pardons." It is indeed amusing to find a Protestant writer in the XIX century representing "indulgence" as the synonym of "pardon."

THE "MONTREAL WITNESS" ON CONVENT EDUCATION.

—Our cotemporary is correct in supposing that the inmates of our convents have for their object the advancement of their Church, and the salvation of their souls; but since Protestants are not compelled to place their children in the hands of the Nuns to be educated, and as they do so always of their own free will, with their eyes open to the probable consequences, and with the view of attaining at low terms, an excellent education for their daughters, they have no legitimate cause of complaint.

The *Witness* is scrupulous about government grants, with exceeding bad grace. The "Common Schools" of Upper Canada, as of the United States, are exclusively proselytising institutions, established and maintained primarily with the object of perverting Papists, who, by law, are compelled to support these "soul-damning" inventions of heresy. Now Catholics do not complain of these schools because they receive assistance from the State, but because it is attempted to secure for them a monopoly of State assistance; and the utmost that we demand is this: that if the State make appropriations from the public funds for the support of Protestant schools, it shall in like manner, and to the same extent, give pecuniary aid to Catholic places of education. "All or none," is our motto; and if the Legislature should determine to-morrow to stop all grants for educational purposes, we will utter no complaint, and offer no remonstrance. But so long as one penny of the public money is devoted to school or college of any kind, we will insist, as a right, not as a favor, that we be allowed our share thereof, separately allotted to us, and to be employed by us for "our own" educational establishments, leaving Protestants, in like manner free to dispose of their share of the funds as they see fit.

Separate Schools is a tyrant at heart, and as such deserves to be tabooed." — Toronto Freeman, 24th ult.

But the "Protestant Reformer" of Upper Canada is the avowed "opponent of Separate Schools."

Therefore the "Protestant Reformers" of Upper Canada ought to be "tabooed" by the Catholics of Upper Canada at the next general election.

From the same journal, and of the same date, we copy the following:—

"In the name of common reason and justice, let not those who are at the mercy of a powerful majority—whose conscientious convictions on the score of education are fixed and immutable, and beyond the reach of legislation—be denied the only boon they ask from the State, FREEDOM OF EDUCATION."

We re-echo the cry of our cotemporary, and have on many an occasion indicated, how and how only, its aspirations can be realised; viz., by the cordial union of the Catholics of both sections of the Province against their common enemies the Clear-Grits and the Protestant Reformers. Help us, and we shall then be able to help you. Aid us to resist Representation by Population, and we shall be able to aid you in your holy war against State-Schoolism, and for Freedom of Education; but if you will persist in countenancing the enemies of Lower Canada, you cannot expect that the Lower Canadians, who are now engaged in a desperate struggle pro aris et fociis, for the defence of all that is most dear to them as men and as Catholics, will wantonly and rashly expose themselves for the sake of the "natural allies" of their bitterest enemies.

We believe that even now it is not too late to bring about a union, to evoke the sympathies of the Catholics of the East for their Western brethren, and of the Catholics of Upper Canada for their co-religionists of the Lower Province. Forgetting all that has occurred, all hard words that may have been spoken, we invite the Freeman to co-operate with us in this holy undertaking; to make our enemies his enemies, to snap asunder all personal predilections, and to cast aside all antipathies. What have we as Catholics to do with the party squabbles of contending factions for place and pelf, why should we mix ourselves up in the sordid and ignoble contests of the "Ins" and the "Outs?"

Were we to believe all that we in Canada read about ourselves in the columns of the U. States press, we should conclude that immediate war was inevitable, and that we were the most bellicose, instead of the most peaceable community on the face of the earth.

Whence the silly stories proceed? who, and what are the motives of their originators? are questions we cannot attempt to answer; but certainly the impression has gone abroad in the U. States that the Canadians are arming, that the streets of their cities are filled with armed men, and that the atmosphere throughout is tainted with the odor of gunpowder. Even our highly respected cotemporary, the N. Y. Metropolitan Record, a journal which enjoys the peculiar and enviable privilege of the express approbation of His Grace the Archbishop of New York, has been made the victim of this strange delusion; and in its last issue mentions a report that a force of Fifty Thousand men is being organised in Canada, and eagerly inquires—"What is the meaning of this?"

The meaning of it is, that it is a hoax. There are, no doubt, at the present moment, there always are, a large number of "remarkably fine" babies in arms, but of anything more formidable or threatening to the peace of the U. States we—though resident in Canada—must confess our ignorance. We have no idea of attacking anybody; and we suspect that our neighbors have quite enough to do with their own unruly fellow-citizens without meditating an attack upon us poor Canucks.

THE PROCESSION OF THE "FITS-DIEU."—This solemnity was celebrated yesterday, by our Roman Catholic fellow citizens, with more than usual eclat. The procession mustered at the French Cathedral from which it started about half-past ten o'clock, for the Lower Town Church, the line of march being along Bude, Porte-Dauphin, Mountain and Notre Dams streets. These streets were tastefully decorated with evergreens; and several handsome arches were erected at intervals, besides which there was a profusion of bright-colored bunting. The procession comprised the religious confraternities, the students of the Laval University, and Quebec Seminary, the children of the public schools, &c. In St. Roch's, a similar procession took place, the line of march being from St. Roch Church to Boisseauville Church; and there also the streets were decorated with great taste.—Quebec Chronicle.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.—We have much pleasure in inserting the following communication, so creditable to Irish talent:—

As a student, and an Irishman, allow me to draw your attention to the last meeting of the Board of Examiners of the Bar, held in this City on the 3rd instant.

One single member was in the ranks for admission to practice; but that member well deserves that his reception should not pass unnoticed by his friends and countrymen; for well may each and every one of them feel proud of the brilliant display of talent made on that occasion by one of their creed and country.—Mr. Mathew F. Colovin.

Mr. Colovin underwent one of the most trying examinations ever witnessed yet at this Bar, and he it said to his honor, never were questions answered in an abler and more satisfactory way. Mr. Colovin most nobly sustained his reputation; he made proof of a thorough acquaintance not only with the most difficult points of French commercial law, but with the Roman laws, which, I must confess, are almost universally ignored by students, though they are fundamental to all others.

The Examiners have been recently elected; and they at once signified that members claiming to be admitted to the practice of Law would henceforth undergo a very severe examination. This nothing daunted Mr. Colovin, but, on the contrary, gave him the opportunity of displaying a talent, which gained the praise, and I must say, the admiration of M.M. Taylor, Cassidy, and Pominville, his examiners.—Communicated.

THE YOUNG CAPTAIN. (Written for the True Witness.)

"Fact is often stranger than fiction." This is a saying we daily see exemplified; sometimes in the ever varied wonders disclosed by the microscope; then again in some strange geological discovery, until the finite mind of man reels overpowered by the faint whisper of Infinite Wisdom, and in its eager grasp at the tree of knowledge, stumbles, and frequently falls into the hollow depth of madness.—Not of such dearly-bought wonders do I wish to speak; far be it from me to stray into the labyrinth of science, in which older and wiser heads have been bewildered. But without seeking to penetrate, or explore these mazes, I shall simply relate a fact, wholly unconnected with them; yet with so strange and seemingly improbable that was it not attested to by many living witnesses; and had it not happened in my own beautiful island home, I could hardly blame the sceptic who should question its truth.

It was in the year 184— that a brig, consigned to Messrs. —, arrived in the harbor of one of the most beautiful amongst the Windward Islands. The Captain was a young man, possessing besides the advantages of a handsome person, all the requisite qualifications of a good seaman. He had won for himself the affections of his crew and the confidence of his employers. Life was before him. The future a bright one; the past, with its hopes and fears, struggles and success, still exercised its influence.—Home's attractions were as strong. The seaman's life, but rendered dearer his loving and beloved. Such was the hero of this little sketch. Alas! would that here I could pause, or at least consistently with truth, portray a life of happiness and joy; but it may not be. I am dealing with facts, and must proceed with my own true tale. Daily do we see the young and bright fade from life's page, yet often with the consolation of receiving the sigh—meeting the last gaze; and when the imprisoned soul has burst its last tenements, we have at least the privilege of folding the precious remains of all that we loved close, closer to us, until our very life seems to pass into the stilled heart, and we watch, almost expecting to see another smile.

These are heart-breaking consolations it is true; but happier the heart which breaks at the sight of its loved one lying dead, than that which lives on withered, only waiting for a whisper of "how he died?" to sip the last dregs in the cup of sorrow, and feel that now indeed life is desolate.

But to return to our tale. The night was dark; and, tired with the fatigues of the day, Captain —, sauntered on deck. The vessel had just been loaded, and on the morrow they would weigh anchor "homeward bound. Full of these thoughts, he paced the quiet deck, lulled by the soft perfume laden breeze, and at length seated himself on the bulwarks, enjoying this his last evening in the tropics.

Nought disturbed the solitude, save the occasional laugh of the men gathered in little clusters, and talking of the various scenes of their sailor lives.—Of what is our young Captain dreaming, as slowly he crosses his arms and looks upwards? Does he see in spirit his aged father and mother; or has memory conjured up a young sweet face, waiting and watching? We know not—but in seeming oblivion of the dangers of his position, he finds a resting-place for his back, and, raising his feet, puts himself in a recumbent position. Again the soft evening breeze fans his brows, and sleep comes stealing o'er him. Oh! is there no friendly voice near, to warn him of danger?—no hand to guard him from peril?—not one to whisper that the waters below contain the deadliest enemy man possesses in those southern regions. Alas! no!—his hour has come. The creature must pass into the presence of his Creator.

The sailors who had been for some time silently lying about in various attitudes, suddenly rise in a body. "Good God!" cried one, "a splash! somebody is overboard;" and with a bound they reach the spot whence the voice proceeded. Not the vestige of a human being was to be seen. A simultaneous groan burst from the group; and then in a choked voice, one whispered—"Twas the Captain; he was lying asleep there"—pointing to the spot—"a few moments since."

Immediately another man darted down to the state-room, and called the first and second mates, who as instantly appeared on deck. Boats were quickly manned, and the whole night was spent in fruitless search for their lost commander.

The morning dawned on faces white and ghastly. No word was uttered, after a short deliberation; but there seemed a terror in each hitherto brave heart, which showed itself by strange preparations and a constant look out kept round the ship.

At day-break, the chief officer had gone on shore, told his melancholy tale to the authorities, and received from their assistance; but all to no purpose. Still the sailors kept their mysterious watch; and towards nine o'clock A.M. an oath of triumph told that the object they had been in search of had appeared.

Each man took his place, and as an enormous shark made its way to the ship's side, a large hook, with a piece of salt meat attached to it, was quietly let down, and then the rope to which it was fastened, silently and savagely grasped by hands trembling with eager vengeance. A hush—a violent tug—a shout of triumph, and the monster was being drawn up splashing and writhing. Thrown on the deck, after much difficulty, the head was cut off, care being taken not to injure the body.

None but those who have witnessed such scenes can form any idea of the seeming impossibilities of destroying a shark, life remaining in the body long after the head is severed therefrom.

Some time therefore elapsed ere the men could continue their operations. At length all that remained of the huge monster was quiet, and with determined faces they set about their terrible task.

The knife slowly, but surely did its work—the anxious faces of the men betraying strange and rare emotion; some bending down with eager looks of enquiry; others again shuddering at the bare possibility of seeing their fears realized; while down an old sailor's cheek a tear was slowly trickling.

Why do they suddenly start?—why do each and all press closer to the bloody scene? See! slowly, slowly the two employed in the revolting task are extricating from the carcass of the shark the mangled head, shoulder, and part of the upper portion of a man's body.

The hands, busied about the terrible work, trembled like those of very women as laying down the remnant of humanity, they wash away from it all signs of blood. Sadly and with hurried whispered directions the rest look on. Alas! the head and face are no longer recognizable; but as the red gore disappears from the chest, a silence as of the grave falls on the group—faces are covered—heads bowed—for there, beneath the left breast in startling contrast to the whiteness immediately surrounding it, was seen the sailor's mark, by which each man has recognized the Captain.

Three years passed. The event which had cast a gloom on each heart in the bright little island, had long ceased to be talked of, when a merchant of the place, having been on a short trip to England, stood on the pier at Southampton waiting to see his luggage placed on the tender which conveys alike passengers and baggage to the Royal Mail steamer.

He had been for some time rather annoyed at the peering curiosity of an old man in the garb of a pilot, who was examining minutely the address on his portmanteau, &c., now and then stopping to look around as if seeking for his owner. Impelled by a desire to know the object of this scrutiny, the gentleman sauntered up in a careless way and stood by his various packages. A moment or two elapsed, and then, without apparent hesitation, the stranger advanced and addressed him:—"Pray, sir, excuse the liberty I take, but are you Mr. — of —?"

Mr. —, looking up, beheld a face on which sorrow had laid its iron hand, and impressed with the sight of evident grief, answered politely, "I am."

"Then, sir, may I ask if you remember the brig in 184—, Captain —, which sailed to your island in 184—?"

"Ah! may I ask what it was? I have heard rumors of a violent death."

Briefly, but accurately, was the fearful tale repeated. At its conclusion, the aged mariner's face had assumed an almost unearthly paleness; and, raising up his withered hands with a burst of anguish, he cried, "Great God! 'twas my son!"

Let us draw a veil over the scene which ensued; such grief is far too sacred to look on. A few moments elapsed, and then raising the poor old head over which years seemed to have been suddenly added, he addressed Mr. —, who had forgotten all else in trying to soothe his overwholming grief.

"Thank you, sir, for your kindness and sympathy. It is better the truth should be known, than live in suspense. For years I have been seeking for one who knew the facts of the case. Good bye, sir.—May God bless you and grant you a safe and prosperous voyage."

Here my story ends. It is an unfortunate fact. Many live who can bear testimony to its veracity.—The scene in Southampton I have frequently heard from the gentleman who had the interview with the old father of poor Captain —.

Montreal, June 6.

RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.—On Monday, in the Chapel of the Convent of the Sisters of Charity in this city, the Right Rev. Bishop of the Diocese, assisted by the Rev. Pere Pallier, received the religious profession of four young ladies, who had terminated the usual term of novitiate preparatory to finally contracting the solemn obligations of the sisterhood. The names of the young ladies are Miss Mary Cecilia Elizabeth Curran, of Montreal, Miss Claire Moreau, of Quebec, Miss Mary Marguerite Howley, of Liverpool, England, and Miss Julie Gravelle, of Quebec.—Ottawa Tribune, 1st inst.

THE NEW GENERAL HOSPITAL.—On Sunday last, the interesting ceremony of the benediction of the corner-stones of the New General Hospital, now in course of erection in this city, was performed in the cathedral—whether they had been transported for the purpose—by His Lordship the Right Rev. Lord Bishop of the Diocese, assisted by several of his clergy. The stones were placed on an elevation in the sanctuary railing. After the Gospel of High Mass, the ladies and gentlemen who were invited to act as Sponsors on the occasion, took their places around this elevation; and His Lordship having in the meantime assumed the Pontifical dress, opened the ceremony by an impressive and eloquent discourse in the French language, in which His Lordship feelingly portrayed the necessity for enlarged accommodation in this section of the country, for hospital purposes, and warmly appealed to the generosity of the congregation in behalf of this good work of charity. The Rev. Father Molloy, then addressed the congregation to the same effect in English. The ceremony of the benediction was then performed with the usual rites. At the conclusion of it the Rev. clergy and the ladies and gentlemen acting as sponsors, deposited their offerings towards the good work. After Mass a liberal contribution was also taken up from the congregation. The names of the sponsors on the occasion were Messrs. Caldwell, Prudhomme, J. Heney, N. Germain, Wm. Kennedy, H. Pinard, James Goodwin, B. Lariviere, Mrs. Leamy, Mrs. Richer, Mrs. Torney, Mrs. Rieli, Miss Larocque, Mrs. J. O'Meara and Mrs. I. Champagne.—Ottawa Tribune, 1st inst.

CONVERSION.—We understand that an Orangeman living in the West end of the city of Toronto, recently deceased, became a Catholic on his death-bed. Shortly before his last passage, his wife, (who is a Catholic) asked him if she should send for a minister, when he replied "no; I want the priest." The priest came, and had the happiness of receiving him into the church. These facts are obtained, not from a clergyman, but from a gentleman who states that he is cognizant of the fact.—Toronto Mirror.

ANOTHER CONVERSION.—A man named Jn. Furniss residing in Toronto, was converted to the Catholic Church on Monday week.—His recantation was received by Rev. Father Rooney of St. Paul's. So progresses the Catholic Faith in Toronto.—Id.

RESIGNATION OF CANADIAN BOARD OF GRAND TRUNK DIRECTORS.—We understand that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Grand Trunk Railway, held in this city on Friday, all the Canadian Directors determined to resign; and their resignations were forwarded to England by the last steamer. The precise reasons which have led to this step have not yet been made public; but it furnishes a significant proof that affairs have reached a crisis when it behooves the English proprietors to take some decided action. They have already postponed this too long.—Montreal Gazette.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN OTTAWA.—We learn from the Ottawa Citizen, of Tuesday, that between two and three o'clock on the morning of Sunday last, the rear part of the book-binders connected with the stationary establishment of Mr. Henry Horne, on the corner of Sparks and Elgin streets, was discovered on fire. Owing to the delay in giving an effective alarm, the flames had time to spread, and soon communicated with the printing office of Messrs. Bell and Woolburn, and the main building, which the latter being of wood and three stories high, was soon a burning mass. The flames spread on Sparks street, and levelled in their progress the tailoring establishment and dwelling of Mr. E. Mullin; the millinery shop and dwelling of Mrs. Guerin; the fruit store of Mr. Robt. Blagava, and the dwelling of Mr. McLean, auctioneer; the boot and shoe warehouse of Mr. G. W. Smith, and a two-story stone store, the upper part of which was occupied as a law office by Messrs. Lewis and Pinby. Here the fire was stayed after the total destruction of the Post-office and seven stores, most of the upper portions of which were occupied as dwellings or business offices. The total loss is estimated at about \$20,000, about one-half of which will fall upon various insurance Companies. The Citizen remarks:—It may be proper to say that this fire is looked upon by many as the work of an incendiary.

STROCK BY LIGHTNING.—During a thunder storm on Friday night last, several men on night duty at the Gaitneau Mills, on the Ottawa, owned by Messrs. Gilmour & Co, were struck by lightning and one of them killed. The men, when the storm came on, were engaged in keeping the booms clear of logs. Six of them were struck by the flash, and two of them were thrown into the water. One of them was drowned, and the other who retained his presence of mind, was rescued by catching hold of a pike-pole, which was extended to him as he was nearing the rapids. The name of the missing man, who came from Rigaud, is Michael McGarraban. The men who were struck by the lightning complain of feeling as though they had received a heavy blow on the back of the head. The missing man is supposed to have been instantly killed, as no one heard him make the slightest noise after the occurrence of the flash which affected so many of them.

NECESSITY OF A GENERAL ELECTION.—In presence of the stirring events passing on this continent, not one can tell when it may become necessary to call the Legislature together. The present House has met four times; and for all practical purposes it is now looked upon as defunct. Nobody expects it will meet again. If all around were going on as smoothly as ever; if there were no war between the Northern and Southern States, and there were no questions of a delicate and dangerous nature be-

tween England and the Federal Government, next winter would be early enough for the elections. But in the actual circumstances, we ought to be prepared with a new Legislature as soon as possible. Nobody can tell when it may become necessary to convolve it. The only safety is in being ready. When the elections do come a great responsibility will rest on the electors. There never was a time when it was so necessary to select good men and true, about whose fidelity to the system of responsible government under which we live, and that British connection which the United States papers assume we are ready, as a people, to barter away there can be no sort of doubt. The New York Herald assumes that, in case any difficulty should occur with England, Canada would be lost to the British Crown. No assumption could be farther from the fact than that which supposes Canadians ready to change their allegiance in the cowardly hope of avoiding the evils of war, and abandoning the empire to which we belong in a moment of national peril. But, extravagant as the supposition is, we can hardly wonder that the Herald should have entertained it, when one member of the Opposition threatened, on the floor of the Legislature, to appeal to Washington, and another to look out for a new state of political existence. The people have no sympathy with these treasonable projects; as will be seen when they have an opportunity of speaking at the polls. With all avowed traitors, the electors will know how to deal; but with such as are more discreet in their expressions, but not less dangerous it will be necessary to exercise caution. There is one safety and only one. No doubtful candidates should be allowed to foist themselves on the electors. Let the electors see to it that they select good men and true for the difficult time before us; men on whom they can rely under an emergency; and of whom there would be no fear that they would be wanting in the hour of need.—Leader.

ELECTIONS RUMORS.—We clip from an Upper Canadian exchange the following reports as to the preparations making for the coming contest:—

THE CLEAR GRITS IN KINGSTON.—The Clear Grits have determined to give opposition to Mr. Macdonald in Kingston. Of all men, they have chosen Mr. Mowatt as their nominee for that purpose. We are afraid Mr. Mowatt may decline the contest, as nothing would suit us better than that he should try it. He would experience such a defeat as would effectually prevent his entering public life for some time to come.—Toronto Mirror.

John Crawford, Esq., one of the most honorable and enlightened candidates in this city, will be the moderate candidate for East Toronto at the next General Election. We hear some rumors of his probable return without opposition. Mr. Manning was at first spoken of, but we understand that he has since declined the field—his connection with Mr. Bowes having ruined his chances of election. Mr. Manning, however, will it is said try his chances in Grey. Mr. Bowes is the choice of the Clear Grits to oppose Mr. Crawford, but we are confident that the state of that gentleman's health will not permit him to be a candidate.—Id.

WEST TORONTO.—John Beverly Robinson will be a candidate for West Toronto at the ensuing General Election on the Moderate interest. It is rumored that McMurrich will oppose him on the Grit ticket. The only way the Grits can oust Robinson, however, is to run a Catholic member of their party.—Some say that Adam Wilson, feeling loth to contest North York with Mackenzie, will try his fortune in West Toronto.—Id.

NORTH YORK.—It is understood that Wm. Lyon Mackenzie will offer himself in the North Riding of York next election, in opposition to Adam Wilson. In our opinion he will be successful, as he could not find a constituency in all Upper Canada wherein he will find more of the men who, like himself, were at the Battle of Yonge street on the losing side.—Id.

PARK.—Grand Master Cameron will be a candidate for this County in opposition to Aikins. Aikins is one of the most atrocious bigots in the House, and as to Cameron, since he has become Grand Master, nobody can say anything for him. He got a splendid Catholic vote in 1858, in opposition to Geo. Brown, and he has never evinced the slightest gratitude for it since.—Id.

SOUTH WESTWORTH.—One Shubel Park issues an address in the Hamilton Daily Herald to the electors of South Westworth, announcing himself as a candidate for South Westworth, in opposition, of course, to Kymal. He is a curious kind of a Grit. We wonder how he will get along. We understand that Mr. Spence will be a candidate for North Westworth at next General Election.—Id.

RENTWORTH.—It is now certain that Mr. McLaughlin will be a candidate for Rentw.

LONDON.—It is reported that Mr. Cornish will issue his address in a few days as the Opposition candidate.—Id.

HURON AND BRUCE.—We Globe learn, on good authority, that Mr. Cayley will be a candidate for Huron and Bruce.

NIAGARA.—We Globe are very happy to learn from the Niagara Mail that Mr. Simpson is to be a candidate for re-election.

An Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto Mirror mentions Mr. Thomas Hickey of Eganville, as a probable candidate for Renfrew County at the next election.

It is also rumored that Mr. W. N. Reed, of Horton, near Portage du Fort, will present himself as a candidate for the county.—Ottawa Tribune.

Some of our Ministerial contemporaries, we observe, continue to indulge in the most erroneous statements as to Mr. George Brown's health and future movements; they will have it that Mr. Brown is about to abandon public life—that he will not be a candidate at the approaching election—that he is suffering from an affection of the throat that will prevent his speaking in public—that he is about to make a protracted tour in Europe, &c. &c. Now, it is due to Mr. Brown's friends throughout the country, to state that not one of these statements have any foundation in truth. We are happy to say that Mr. Brown's health is greatly improved, and that he is rapidly regaining strength—that he will be a candidate for re-election—that he has no affection of the throat to interfere with speaking in public—and that any relaxation he may deem it expedient to take after many years of hard and continuous labour, will prevent his taking an active share in the coming general election.—Globe.

On Wednesday afternoon, a most dreadful and cold-blooded murder was committed in the 8th Concession of McGillivray, about three miles from Craig's Station. An old woman named Garbutt, and her grand-child, a little girl aged five years, were cruelly murdered by a man named William Mahon. Within a short distance of their residence Mahon met them on the road and watched his opportunity to get behind them, and then with a stick of cordwood, knocked them both down and continued beating them until life was extinct. He then jumped upon the dead bodies and beat their brains out in the most relentless manner, and kept shouting all the time, like a demon. The neighbourhood was quickly alarmed, and crowds of people soon got together and went in pursuit of the murderer, who left when he saw them approach. He was followed and captured about seven miles from the scene of the murder, and is now in custody. A Coroner's jury has been empanelled, and they returned a verdict of "Wild Murder." The only reason assigned for this cold-blooded and cruel murder, is that about twelve months since the husband of the murdered woman, prosecuted the murderer for an assault, and for which offence he was committed to gaol for three months. He swore vengeance when liberated, and surely he has had enough of it. The district is greatly incensed and threaten to lynch the monster.—Toronto Globe.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKET. Flour continues dull; No. 2, \$4.40 to \$4.50; No. 1, \$4.75 to \$4.80; Fancy—nominal at \$5.50 to \$5.75; Wheat—Lower; in car-loads, \$1.10; in store \$1.12; in cargo, \$1.15 to \$1.16. Peas—Lower; 74c. per 60. Oats and Barley—No transactions. Oatmeal—\$2.75 to \$3.80. Pork—Lower ad Nominal. Ashes—A shade better; Pots, \$6 35; Pearls, \$7.10. Good Sugar was sold at Auction to-day at 5 1/2c.

NONPROFITS AND ST. ANN'S MARKET RETAIL PRICES. A good market-business doing, but there is no special feature to notice. The following are current prices:—

Flour, country, per quintal, 14s; Oatmeal, do, 12s to 12s 6d; Indian Meal, do, 9s 6d to 10s; Barley, per minot, 3s to 3s 6d; Peas, do, 4s 6d to 5s; Oats, do, 1s 10 1/2 to 2s; Buckwheat, do, 2s 6d to 3s; Indian Corn, do, 3s 6d to 3s 9d; Flax Seed, do, 6s to 7s 6d; Timothy, do, 12s to 12s 6d; Turkeys, (old), per couple, 10s to 14s; do, (young), do, 7s to 10s; Geese, per couple, 5s to 7s 6d; Ducks, per couple, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; Fowls, do, 4s to 5s; Chickens, 2s 6d to 3s; Pigeons, tame, 1s 3d. Beef per pound, 4d to 7 1/2; Pork, do, 5d to 6d; Mutton, per qr, 5s to 7s 6d; Lamb, do, 2s 6d to 4s 6d; Veal, do 2s 6d to 10s; Beef per 100 lbs, 30s to 35s; Pork, fresh, do 32s 6d to 35s; Butter, fresh, per lb, 1s to 1s 1/2; Do, Salt, do, 7 1/2 to 8d; Beans, Canadian, per minot, 7s 6d to 8s; Potatoes, per bag, 3s to 3s 9d; Sugar, Maple, per lb, 5 1/2 to 6d; Lard, per lb, 8d to 9d; Eggs, fresh, per dozen, 5s to 6d; Halibut, per lb, 7d; Haddock, per lb, 3d; Apples, per barrel, 12s 6d to 17s 6d.

Births. At Quebec, on the 26th ult., the wife of Edward Quinn, Esq., St. Foy Road, of a son.

Married. At Long Point, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. Mr. O'Brien, uncle of the Bridegroom, Mr. Jas. O'Brien of Montreal, eldest son of Patrick O'Brien, Esq., Lowerstown, Co. Fermagh, Ireland, to Mary second daughter of Edward Quinn, Esq., Mayor of Long Point.

At Alexandria, on the 27th instant, by the Rev. J. J. Chisholm, Donald A. Chisholm, of Alexandria, to Catherine, daughter of the late Archibald Chisholm, Esq., of Charlottenburg.

Died. In this city, on the 27th instant, Ellen Forbes, the beloved wife of Mr. Frederick Finlay, aged 55 years. By drowning, on the 12th ultimo, Charles Horace Brunen, aged 23 years and 7 months, second son of Jean Brunen, Esq.



AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the SAINT PATRICK'S SOCIETY will take place on MONDAY EVENING, the 10th inst., to transact business of the greatest importance. Every member is requested to be present.

By Order, J. J. CURRAN, Rec. Sec., pro tem. Montreal, June 6, 1861.

FOR SALE. THE LARGE STONE BUILDING, situated on the Old LAACHINE CANAL, formerly belonging to the Hudson Bay Company, and now the property of the Sisters of St. Anne. For terms of Sale, apply on the premises. Jt.

The Sisters avail themselves of this opportunity to inform the public that towards the end of SEPTEMBER next, they will OPEN their BOARDING SCHOOL for young Ladies.

J. O. MILLER, WOODS & CO., GENERAL & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF COAL, &c., &c., &c. OFFICE: Corner of Youville and Grey Nun Streets, (Foot of McGill Street,) MONTREAL.

Constantly on hand, best qualities of COAL—Lehigh Lump, S. M.; do, Broken S. M.; do, Egg, S. M.; do, Stove or Walnut; do, Chebanut; Lackawanna; Scotch and English Steam; Welsh, Sidaey, and Picton; Blacksmith's Coal. Also, Oils of all sorts; Fire Brick and Fire Clay; Oakum—English and American, &c., &c. Orders promptly executed.

NEW CLOTHING STORE. BERGIN AND CLARKE, (Lately in the employment of Donnelly & O'Brien,) Tailors, Clothiers and Outfitters, No. 48, M'GILL STREET, (Nearly Opposite Saint Ann's Market.) MONTREAL.

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

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

SITUATION WANTED. A Middle aged Man, having a Diploma, both for a Model School and Academy, would willingly engage as RESIDENT TUTOR, or TEACHER, to a Public School.

Apply to this Office, or to Mr. William Fitzgerald, 125 St. Antoine Street, Montreal, C.E. April 4. 1m.

WANTED. A SITUATION as FEMALE TEACHER, by a person qualified to give instruction in the FRENCH and ENGLISH LANGUAGES, in MUSIC, DRAWING, and NEEDLEWORK of every description. The highest Testimonials can be produced. For particulars, apply at this Office. May 16, 1861.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. FRANCE.

PARIS, May 14.—To hear some people talk, you would think that the discontent of the Neapolitans is only to be found in the clerical papers; those who could never find words grand enough in praise of any conspiracy against Francis II. cannot find terms base enough to qualify the "rebellion" of the great body of the people against the invasion which a party invited. Today the Patrie is forced to own that the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies must be occupied by soldiers to convert it to unitarianism. Since the secret mission of Count Vimercati, which has resulted in an alliance, offensive and defensive, between Victor Emmanuel and Napoleon, the Mincio has been quite stripped of troops, and the whole Piedmontese army has been concentrated in Naples and Sicily. Is not this intervention on the part of France? Napoleon wants to consume Rome and Austria by a slow fire. As for Rome, God in His own good time will avenge His Vicar; but for Austria, it will be madness in England to let her last continental ally be crushed. Austria is not in such a bad way as people fancied; the exaggerated and pig-tailed pretensions of Hungary are rallying the rest of the populations around the throne. To re-establish herself, Austria only wants a lucky war, and the sooner the better. The future of Austria, and perhaps that of England, depends on the heartiness of the alliance between those two countries. Here in Paris, there is a talk about a compromise between England and France: Syria is to be evacuated forthwith, but the French are to remain two years longer in Rome. In two months Lord John will be able to force them to evacuate Rome too, but where will be the benefit? He will only provoke France still more against England. The very moment Napoleon is forced to yield, he will take you by the throat, and you will have to answer in one day for all the iniquities you have patronised these long years. You cannot think how unpopular the evacuation of Syria is, and what ill-feeling it raises against you. Napoleon can find no pretext to color this disgrace, and he must attempt to make you pay for it. It is only my love for Old England that makes me speak so—God grant that you may think of it before it is too late.

The Aumale Pamphlet is smuggled in by thousands from Belgium, and it is still greatly devoured; but the Duke must not go to sleep; he must put himself at the head of a great party of order, and then his game will be as glorious as it is disinterested. The fusion of the parties is progressing fast, especially in the South; I hear this from the poet Reboul, who is very popular at Nimes, and cannot be suspected of Orleansism. The Orleans Princes defeated the fusion in 1857—they ought in conscience to make it in 1861. I say this the more willingly, because I know your paper is read by those who alone can give it effect, who alone can assure the English alliance, and with it the peace and the liberty of the world.

I suppose you have heard of Plon-plon's ill-luck at Geneva. He could not stir a step there without a crowd of urchins at his heels saying—"Il se battra—il ne se battra pas." The French Consul complained to M. Fazy, who answered that he had not, like the French Emperor, 5,000 agents at his beck to stop boys singing in the streets. In retaliation the unlucky Frenchmen who come here from Claremont or Froksdorf are liable to shameful indignities. M. Busson, secretary to Queen Marie Amelie, was arrested in his cab in the streets of Paris, and M. Escevens, man of business to the Count of Chambord, had his rooms searched at midnight in the vilest way. The Revolutionary press in its dirtiest days was never filthier than the Constitutionnel and Opinions of to-day; and the war against the clergy still rages, especially in the provinces. In Franche-comte an old Cure was accused of having spoken ill of the Emperor in a sermon; the visit of a policeman brought on an attack of paralysis; still the procurator was expressly ordered by Delangle to examine him in his bed. The sermon was found quite inoffensive, but the poor man was so frightened at the prospect of the earthly tribunal that he went off to appear before One where injustice and outrage have no place—he died, in fact. Mgr. Pie told me that in his diocese (Poitiers) a Cure had announced a sermon on the Peter's Pence. Two policemen thereupon stationed themselves beneath the pulpit; when the preacher saw them he altered his subject, and spoke of the sanctification of Sunday—"Nothing," said he, "ought to hinder you from coming to Mass. Look at these good policemen, they have come ten leagues in the rain on purpose to hear it; so let us say a pater and an ave for them." The policemen were well caught, but they seldom catch a Tartar like the Cure in question; the Priests are in general very frightened at them.

I still believe that the Legislative body will be dissolved; Napoleon intends to increase their pay, for he fancies that no dogs are faithful without a metal collar. M. Veullot has published a new pamphlet entitled "Waterloo." The Allies in reality replaced Pius VII. in Rome, and restored a Christian dynasty to France; according to Veullot, however, they were only the slaves of Luther and the devil; Napoleon was the "Catholic captain," and it was Catholicism, and not a military despotism, that was conquered at Waterloo. Such absurdities do not deserve any discussion. They show to what depths a mind can descend which devotes its talents to defending the interests of religion at the expense of its principles, and to separating the cause of the Church from that of freedom and justice.

Directly Syria is evacuated, the turn of Rome will come. As the Independence Belge declares, Bonaparte is only waiting for a plausible pretext. This was the meaning of Carour's summons to Antonelli to expel the ex-King of Naples from the Papal States; the message, after being duly referred to Napoleon, was communicated to the Cardinal through the Duke de Gramont; this proves the complicity of the two Governments. I think that the French Cabinet

is really more hostile to religion than that of Turin, which put no obstacles in the way of the Catholics of the city lately sending 75,000fr. to the Pope. Here, the whole official and semi-official press is in arms against religious communities. The Council of State has under consideration two laws for the dissolution of two orders of women that are legally authorised, that of "Notre Dame de Sion," and that of the "Dames de l'Union." I persist in affirming that six houses of Jesuits have been warned that they must close. The Provincial asked an audience with the Emperor, who said to him—"I fancied they were colleges. If they are only noviciates we may take other measures," but he gave no guarantee; and if he did, it would not be of much value, for the Archbishop of Cambrai had his word of honor that he would not meddle with the Redemptorists.—Cor. of the Weekly Register.

The French government, it is said, has received the disagreeable information that Austria and Prussia coincide in the propriety of the resolution of Great Britain to take possession of St. Jean d'Acre in case of the French army should remain in Syria.

The following letter, dated Toulon, May 12, appears in the *Moniteur de la Flotte*:—"The return of the French troops from Syria appears to be definitely fixed for the 6th of June next. It will be consequently towards the 20th of the present month that the ships belonging to the Imperial navy will sail from this port, which are intended to assist at that operation.—They will require 10 days to arrive there and to embark the ammunition and stores. It appears to be determined that the departure of the troops shall take place altogether. What shall be the result of their quitting? It is easy to foresee that if our fleet be sent to cruise on the coast of Syria it will have much difficulty in preventing a reaction."

The *Revue Contemporaine* contains the following article on Syria:—"It was by the debates in the English Parliament that we learned the position of the Syrian question. At the sitting of the Houses of Lords and Commons a double declaration of Lord Wodehouse on the one hand and Lord John Russell on the other, replying the one to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, the other to Sir J. Fergusson, made known that France is resolved to withdraw her troops from Syria at the expiration of the term fixed by treaty—that is, the 5th of June. For our part, we never doubted but that the Emperor's Government was determined scrupulously to fulfil the engagement it had contracted, and we always regarded as superfluous the petition at this moment submitted to the Senate, and on which the debate will commence at the very moment we are writing these lines. What can the Senate or the Government itself do where there is a serious engagement to be fulfilled? Must we, by persisting in our occupation, against the will of the Ottoman Government, supported by that of Great Britain, give an opportunity to the latter to pose a *casus belli* against us? We cannot disguise the fact from ourselves—it is to that extremity that England appears resolved to arrive to put an end to the uneasiness which the presence of our troops at Beyrout causes her. We believe that uneasiness to be quite imaginary, but for that very reason should we give it a reality by persisting in an occupation which does not appear hitherto to have much improved the position of the Christians? If we withdraw, as it is said we shall, we leave to the Porte the entire responsibility of the events which may occur, and the latter, knowing into what a catastrophe fresh massacres may precipitate her, will, no doubt, make efforts less sterile than hitherto to produce a pacification of the races in the Lebanon.

The Paris papers publish the following, which is understood to have been communicated by the French Government:—"Malta is daily assuming a very significant warlike aspect—the batteries are being protected with iron plates, and immense stores of ammunition and provisions are being accumulated on the island. Reinforcements are expected from England forthwith."

The *Pays*—which, under the direction of M. Granier de Cassagnac, is the enemy of the liberty of the press as of all other liberties, and was denounced yesterday by the *Presse* as the only journal in France that stands up for slavery—now confirms, in the following ungracious terms, the news that the Emperor is going to do something for the press:—"We have reason to know that a bill is in preparation. As to its clauses nobody yet knows anything. We believe we may, however, state that it will maintain the principles which form the basis of the existing legislation, but will modify certain regulations, so as to bring the law into more complete harmony with the decree of November 24."—*Daily News*.

According to the Paris correspondent of the *Morning Advertiser*, the Emperor Napoleon proposed to the British Government to join him in insisting upon the belligerent Americans accepting the combined mediation of France and England, but that the proposal was of course rejected by the British Cabinet. Orders were then given that a large French squadron, under Admiral d'Herbigny, should sail forthwith for America, and Captain de Ronssell, who has gone out in the *Great Eastern*, is charged with a mission from the Emperor to President Lincoln respecting the emission of letters of marque.

ONE THOUSAND POUNDS FOR A PRAYER BOOK.—The manuscript missal of the 15th century belonging to the Abbey of St. Lo at Rouen was sold on Saturday, as announced, at the public sale rooms in the Rue Drouot. It was put up at 1,500 fr., and the biddings went very slowly to 10,000fr., but at that moment the competition became more animated, and the hammer ultimately fell at the sum of 24,350fr.—*Galignani*.

ITALY. The whole military force of the Italian kingdom is required for the consolidation of the new government in the South, where it is exposed to the greatest dangers, being in simple fact an occupation by a foreign army against the will of the population. Neither the Venetian nor the Roman question has made this week any advance towards a solution.—*Weekly Register*.

In the prisons of Umbria far larger numbers are detained for political offences than under the so-called tyrannical and despotic rule of the Pope, and how great is the mistrust which prevails is shown by the secrecy of the Post-office. Even the sacred privacy of letters dispatched by the Bishops to the various congregations in Rome on Ecclesiastical matters, and especially on affairs of conscience, is not always respected by the new Government, and yet they dare proclaim liberty for all. Liberty for all

indeed—but not for religious orders which have been abolished and plundered of their property. In the decree of spoliation a pension was promised to the religious, but the Government has not maintained its word. The live stock, no small part of the property of the Convents has been sold with no real advantage to the real owners; their lands are being let at high rates, and the lessees has not only to pay six months rent in advance, but to pay for three years the expenses of registering at the rate of 1 per cent.

But with these receipts does the Ecclesiastical Treasury pay the pensions guaranteed to the religious? By no means. The poor Monks and Nuns do not receive any portion of it, so that they hardly know how to live. It would make a hard heart ache to visit many of the Convents and Monasteries of Umbria. The Monks barely exist upon the alms received for Masses, whilst the poor nuns are literally dying of hunger. Many of those cloisters which in times past daily fed the poor at their gates, now lack bread for themselves. Not a word of this is exaggerated. It is a literal fact that some convents are deprived of every means of support. The very peasants grateful for former benefits collect what little they can and carry it to the neglected religious. Yet these religious brought with them to the cloister, their dowry with which the Convents purchased their lands, but the Government has appropriated all to itself, pockets the returns and forgets all its promises of compensation to its plundered victims. Those also which draw their income from funded property, are waiting in vain for their payments, and meanwhile have not wherewithal to live—nor are the Parochial Clergy who depended on tithes for their support in better circumstances.

Civil marriage, too, has been introduced into Umbria, but what are its results? With the evil disposed, it has converted this sacred bond into mere concubinage, since numbers, especially the volunteers who have returned home, no longer care to get the Church's Blessing upon their union. On the other hand, the more religiously disposed abstain altogether from matrimony, rather than submit to laws disapproved by the Church. In very truth a principal aim of the Ministry in its decrees, was to demoralise a country hitherto conspicuous for its fervent and practical religion.

Another grievance is the military conscription which has also been enforced in Umbria. The *Gazette*, of Perugia, with unparalleled impudence, has asserted that the conscription passed off admirably, and that the young men, not excepting those of the rural districts, hastened with enthusiasm to draw the numbers and to assume the military dress. But we are assured by information perfectly reliable, that the conscription has caused great agitation throughout the province, that the peasants cannot be brought to submit to it, and that very many have fled in consequence. The provinces which remain to the Pope are full of youths who have taken refuge there to avoid the enrolment; in the neighborhood of Amelia all who were drawn escaped into the territory of Viterbo.

Equal repugnance has been manifested in the Marches, and in the provinces of Modena and Parma. The same has happened in other places.—*London Tablet*.

The *Bertoldo* of Perugia, itself a revolutionary paper, has the following on the 11th of April:—"We can assure our readers, inasmuch as we have been ourselves witnesses of the facts, that there are religious communities of nuns who for some months past have lived exclusively on herbs, often with nothing to season them, and many would not have had wherewithal to break their fast, had not some charitable hand brought them succour! They have suffered with patience and yet there were sick among them. Where even among savages, in our days, can such facts be matched?"

Our *Weekly Register* Roman correspondent, writing on the 11th instant, reports Rome to be still tranquil. He confirms the statement that the French Ambassador had endeavoured to obtain an order from the Pontifical Government for the removal from Rome of the King of Naples. The reply to this demand is said to have been as follows:—"The Pope, the former guest in Gaeta of Francis II's father cannot refuse hospitality to the son of Ferdinand II. The Pope, the host of all the unfortunate, cannot refuse a refuge to the young hero in his misfortunes. The Pope, the promoter and defender of moral order cannot, by so barbarous an act, sanction indirectly an unjust rebellion."

The Roman correspondent of the *Monte* says that the Bishop of Anagni declares that the Zonaves and the Irish soldiers quartered in his episcopal city have "effected a real Catholic Mission."—*Weekly Register*.

At Rome the Holy See maintains its firm attitude, but the Government is more and more undermined by Piedmontese emissaries, and brigandage is making great progress. Count Melchior de Vogue was stabbed in the middle of the Piazza di Spagna, but his neckcloth saved him; he did not choose to complain, for fear of compromising the police; but I am under no such reserve.

The Brussels *Independence* maintains its ground on the subject of the prospective withdrawal of the French troops from Rome, and in its last number affirms that it can guarantee the truth of the following statement:—"Negotiations are taking place between the Cabinets of Paris and Turin, and an arrangement is close at hand. The Italian Government undertakes to respect the present Pontifical territory and to prevent any invasion of it whatsoever. France will inform the Holy See of this engagement, and will announce to the Court of Rome its intention to recall its troops—a portion, at once, and the rest at an indefinite period. The recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by France will take place at the same time."

The correspondent of the *Independence* adds that according to well-accredited statements, the Pope regards the proposed combination with not an unfavourable eye.

The proceedings which have been taken by order of His Holiness, with respect to some Religious of the Convent of St. Ambrose in Rome, have served as a foundation for spiritual calumny to scatter the most infamous reports to the prejudice of these nuns. It was deemed necessary to put a stop to certain blame-worthy practices of the older religious of this convent, which consisted in paying a species of veneration (cuto) to a former Superior, Mother Agnes who was condemned in the Pontificate of Pius VII. as an impostor, although she had been believed to be of extraordinary holiness. The old nuns who persisted in this practice have been removed by judicial sentence, and the younger, who did not adhere to it, have been distributed in other convents to live according to their respective rules. Although slanderous tongues have invented a series of stories too abominable for us to repeat, I can positively assert that no other motive has prompted these energetic measures.

Letters received in Paris from Turin are said to give a denial to the news published by the *Patrie*, that the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies was about to be militarily occupied, and state that the military forces in Naples will merely be increased.

The following letter has been addressed by the Minister of Francis II. to His Majesty's agent accredited at foreign Courts:—"Rome, May 6. "Sir—By order of His Majesty the King, our august master, I am occupied with a new work on the present state of things in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies: it will also make mention of the conduct pursued by His Majesty, and show that in spite of the solicitations of his numerous subjects who have remained unflinchingly devoted to him, he has obtained from any attempt at restoration, which he believes to be at the present moment useless and ineffectual. In the meantime, I confine myself to making known to you that at no period of the history of the Two Sicilies has there ever been remarked so much discontent, such irritation, or so much cruelty

in the repression of the spontaneous movements of the inhabitants of those countries. It will be sufficient for me to tell you that in one day the direction of the police received 200 telegrams relative to the movements which had taken place in the provinces; that the usurping Government had even been obliged to disarm entire companies of the National Guard; that, without counting those who had been killed in the different conflicts, more than 200 prisoners have been shot by the Piedmontese, and that the prisons and some convents in the capital and the provinces are filled with suspected persons. I have thought it my duty to make you acquainted with these facts, in order that you may be able to enlighten public opinion on the subject."

AUSTRIA. The Emperor of Austria has received, and replied in the most constitutional fashion to the addresses of the two central legislative bodies assembled at Vienna, and we recognize in the announcement that these addresses were the echoes of the speech from the throne, and not over and above significant in substance, language familiar to our ears in this our own constitutional monarchy.

The Hungarian Diet is now engaged in the discussion of M. Deak's proposed draft of an address which demands for Hungary the reintegration of the status of 1848, a financial separation from Austria, and a separate army. In fact, the union between the two countries, as M. Deak would have it, is simply that the imperial crown of Austria, and the royal crown of Hungary, are to be worn on the same head. In going thus far, the Hungarian politician has outstripped the expectations of the extreme party; the Gironde, so to speak, has well nigh gone over to the Mountain.

If this address be adopted, the Emperor would appear to have only two courses open to him; to dissolve the Diet and make an appeal from it to the people, with the advantage of strictly following constitutional precedents; or to allow the Diet to continue its sittings and exhibit to the people its inveterate oligarchical tendencies in strange alliance with the secret societies and Carbonarism. The *Times* which sees a renewal of the horrors of the French Revolution to be a natural result of the continued opposition of the clergy and people of Naples to Sardinian usurpation, will no doubt burn with indignation if, in his attempt to control these subversive elements, the Emperor of Austria resorts to any more effectual aid than that of a special constable.—*Tablet*.

The incomplete Austrian Reichsrath, which now represents little more than the German minority of the Empire, seems to have accepted the task of forcing the non-German provinces to adopt the new Constitution, or at least to consent to such a modification of their old political machinery as is required to bring it into harmony with the new institutions of the Empire. The Emperor feels himself strong enough now to levy the taxes in Hungary by force, and thus to cut the knot which he cannot untie.

Whether the question, thus forcibly settled, will remain so for any period must necessarily be most uncertain; this year, however, Austria fears nothing on the side of Italy, and may use her great army in coercing her refractory provinces. What will come of this policy next year is not much regarded by statesmen who are living from hand to mouth.—*Weekly Register*.

In some parts of Hungary it is still suspected that Count Teleki was murdered, but no dispassionate person can doubt that he committed suicide. He purchased the case of pistols, one of which was found near his dead body, but three days before his decease, and on the 9th instant he said to a little girl, the daughter of one of his friends, "Look at me well, for you will never see me again." The face of the dead man was perfectly calm, which would hardly have been the case had he been engaged in a struggle with any one shortly before his death. When the body was examined by some of the principal medical men in Pesth, it was found that the bullet had passed through the left ventricle of the heart. The *Wiener Zeitung* and the *Donau Zeitung* display good feeling and tact, inasmuch as they refrain from casting any slur on the memory of the deceased man.—*Times* cor.

The *Debats* publishes the following observations on the death of Count Teleki:—"When pardoned by the Emperor Francis Joseph some few months ago, the count unable, like all generous natures, to repress the first impulses of gratitude, and to calculate the exact bearing of his words, is said to have bound himself towards his sovereign by engagements, to which previous promises to his party and his political faith would not permit him to remain faithful. Thus influenced by two contrary duties, he saw no way of escape but in death."

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

The insurrections in Russia of which we have a very incomplete account, are perhaps only the first drops of the storm which statesmen have seen threatening the horizon of that Empire for many years past. They used to say, "If the position of the serfs is to be improved by emancipation, it must be at the expense of the aristocracy; but the ruin of a powerful aristocracy can scarcely be completed without a revolution. If the serfs' condition is not to be improved, they will continually be on the verge of insurrection. At present they respect their masters: what will follow when the links that bind them together are broken, and they continue to be neighbors in place, with no common bond of union? They will be like a disbanded regiment, deprived of the officers' control, but still living together in barracks. This will have to be remedied by an increase in the force of the bureaucracy, and these must be supported by an increased army.—Emancipation only means a military despotism, like that of France, probably preceded by a revolution equal in horror to that of 1793." Of course the telegrams announce that the movement is at present only one of religious fanaticism.—*Weekly Register*.

A despatch from Warsaw, dated on the morning of the 10th inst., is contained in the *Patrie*. The following is an extract:—"The report of the Minister of State of the kingdom of Poland, of which a copy has just been sent to the provincial municipality, which has not yet closed its labours, has produced a great sensation. This document examines the state of the country, and it acknowledges that the organic statute of 1831, granted to Poland at the termination of the campaign of 1831, has never been carried into execution; it demonstrates that this statute, while pronouncing the repeal of the constitution of 1815, contained liberal dispositions which have never been acted upon, and that it results from this circumstance that the state of things which has endured ever since 1831 in a permanent state of war, is marked with a character of illegality which ought no longer to continue; it then examines the ameliorations which ought to be introduced into the country, and it expresses the opinion that large concessions ought to be made touching administrative matters and some small extension given to political institutions. The report is signed Tymowski, and countersigned Platanoff and Karmicki."

There are now 130,000 Russian troops in Poland. The inhabitants of Warsaw still continue to pray in their churches, and they are not as dejected as might be expected after the late events. They say they are determined to persevere until they obtain the concessions they demand or until more victims are sacrificed. As they believe the latter alternative to be the more probable, there are a great number of persons prepared to sacrifice themselves should it be necessary. Under these circumstances the Polish provinces are far from being pacified.

In Poland it seems that the dream of the clergy and nobles about the restoration of a powerful kingdom is not backed by the people. The middle classes of Warsaw, like those of Paris, look only to trade, and they are so foolishly alive to every commercial difficulty, that they are afraid to compromise them-

selves by even taking into consideration the prospects of a liberty which would certainly in the end bring prosperity. The party disposed to compromise with the Russian Government, of which Wielopolski is the head, is becoming stronger. Napoleon has sent word to Alexander II. that if any Frenchmen were found behind the barricades of Warsaw, he would feel much obliged to him if he would shoot them. The Polish movement is less dangerous to Russia than that which is beginning in Russia itself. Alexander is a good fellow, but with an extraordinary brevity of wit, and subject to certain weaknesses which incapacitate him for work after dinner. They keep telling him, "The nobles strangled your grandfather, and great-grandfather, and will strangle you. You must have done with them, and, like Napoleon, depend on the masses." The emancipation of the serfs is only a mystification; it is not the end but only the means to destroy the aristocracy. The nobles will not fall without a protest, and the peasants will see that they are only freed from the easy yoke of their lords to fall into the hard hands of the bureaucracy. These two things must inevitably produce a revolution, during which the European influence of Russia will be nothing. Lord John knows all this; he is kept well *au-pair* by Napier; I do not wonder at his praise of Alexander II., but I do not understand why Napoleon has pushed his ally into this difficulty. It is not the interest of France to tie the hands of Russia; but France never of France to ruler who so fearfully compromised her future position as Napoleon. History, as the Duke of Aumale says, will ask of him, "What have you done with France?"—*Cor. of Weekly Register*.

Among the King of Dahomey's army there is a troop called the Amazon Guards. The *West African Herald* thus describes them:—"The Amazon Guards, as they have sometimes been styled, are the most extraordinary troops that we have ever heard of or read of. They are 3,000 in number, all females, and display such a degree of ferocious bloodthirstiness and hardihood as to bear a greater resemblance to a host of mad gresses than to human creatures. They utterly despise death: they show no mercy to any living being in war; they are mad after blood, and seem not to know what fear means. They are in fact a troop of devils, so to speak, whose hideous wildness of manner, and the savage madness of whose demeanour in times of excitement is so appalling and inhuman, as to have led many well-judging persons to opine that these dreadful creatures are periodically subjected to the influence of some species of drug which has this effect. The dress of the Amazons consists of a pair of loose trousers, an upper garment covering the breast, and a cap. They are armed with a gun, knives, and daggers: some have blunderbusses, others long elephant guns, while the remainder carry the ordinary musket. In their military exercises they display good discipline, as well as wonderful dexterity and agility."

WILD BEASTS IN INDIA.—Everybody is aware that wild beasts abound in the jungles of the Punjab, but we suspect very few people entertain the remotest idea of the frightful number of human creatures, especially children, that are destroyed year after year by these animals. In the two past years no less than 999 children were killed, principally by wolves, as will be seen by the subjoined abstract:—1859.—Killed, 6 men, 1 woman, and 467 children—474; injured, 33 men, 3 women, and 83 children—119; total, 593. 1860.—Killed, 9 men, 4 women, and 432 children—445; injured, 24 men and 31 children—55; total 500. The greatest destruction of life occurs in the Umritsar division, where 347 children were killed during 1859, and 299 in 1860. In the Gojranwalla district 77 and in Umballa district 18 children were killed in 1859, and 23 and 70 respectively last year. These figures are perfectly astounding, and lead to the suspicion that the credit of this exceeding great slaughter is not altogether due to the animals to whom it is ascribed, notwithstanding the Commissioner of Umritsar, in reporting the slaughter by wild beasts of 160 male and 181 female infants in his division, says, "it is satisfactory that none of the children are of the race notoriously addicted to infanticide." The number of wild animals destroyed is not so considerable as one would expect, seeing that Government has paid in two years 14,386 rupees as rewards for the destruction of 4,225 which includes a large proportion of cubs. The total number of each description of animal killed stand thus:—In 1859—tigers, 12; leopards, 192; bears, 187; wolves, 1,174; and hyenas 2—total, 1,567. In 1860—tigers, 35; leopards, 163 bears, 350; wolves, 2,080; and hyenas, 30—total 2,658. The wolves we understand, do the greatest mischief. In the Lahore district 132 of them were slain last year, and no person hurt; while in Sealkote only 28 were destroyed, notwithstanding 135 children were killed in the district. Similar results are exhibited elsewhere, as for instance the comparison between the wolves and children in the Hissar division is as one child killed to 82 wolves. In the Cis-Sutlej States and the Umritsar division the average is two children to about three wolves. Trans-Sutlej one child to three wolves. Lahore and Ferozepore 232 wolves, no children. Gojranwalla in the same division 1 to 4, that is 101 wolves, 23 children. In Mooltan division 622 wolves were destroyed and only one child, all of which clearly indicates that where the beasts are systematically hunted down the destruction of human life is least. The greatest number of tigers were killed last year at Umballa namely, 13; and at Kangra the most leopards, 80. Bears also are found principally at Kangra, as out of the 350 killed throughout the Punjab 306 fell in this district. Wolves abound everywhere apparently, though judging from the number killed they should be scarcest at Peshawar. The wolf is probably the most cruel but most cowardly animal in existence, and a blundering stupid beast, devoid of the cunning which many wild animals display. He does not sneak up to his prey like the tiger or fox, and attempt to conceal himself up to the moment of his spring, but advances in the open, at a deliberate pace, until he arrives close to the object he has in view, when, if he experiences the least resistance, a blow on the head for instance, or a thump from a man's fist, he will immediately show his teeth and snarl, but at the same time turn tail and be off without inflicting injury.—*Lahore Chronicle*.

UNITED STATES.

THE POSITION OF THE WAR.—There is not likely to be more than skirmishing for weeks to come. The United States army at Washington, under the command of General Scott and General Mansfield, occupies now the heights on the Virginia shore opposite, so that Washington may be considered secure. The Secession forces, with lines of communication extending from Harper's Ferry on the North, to Norfolk on the South, and roads open to Petersburg, Richmond, Culpepper G.H., and again to Lynchburg, and thence southward, desire to draw the U. States forces forward towards Richmond. This movement can not be made with safety, so long as Harper's Ferry and Norfolk remain in the possession of large bodies of the Southern troops. The first decisive action, therefore, must be at Norfolk, or at Harper's Ferry. These are both strong places, and can only be taken by hard fighting, and severe losses of the best corps. The rumors that an attack will be made on either of them, very soon, are highly improbable. There will be a great deal of manoeuvring, marching, and countermarching, before there is much fighting. Meantime, in the fact that the military power is becoming so predominant, while the political action at Washington is so weak, we see an increasing probability that there may be negotiations entered into—perhaps on the field—and an extended war prevented. The great danger of such a movement will be in the increased danger it will present, that a military dictatorship will at once result at the North, as at the South.—*New York Freeman*.

The Irish in the Army.—There are many other regiments in which the number of Irishmen is very large, but the Sixty-ninth is looked on, and spoken of, as peculiarly the representative of the Irish-born in our army, because it is wholly composed of such. We are glad then to find unbounded praise attributed to this regiment, wherever it goes, for the behavior of its members, both as soldiers and as men. A few days ago the Mayor of Georgetown had occasion to address a note of etiquette to the Colonel of this regiment, in which he makes a point of saying:—"It is but a sheer act of justice to your distinguished regiment to say, as I do now, with a great deal of pleasure, that since its very welcome arrival here its members have conducted themselves with a propriety of conduct that has attracted the admiration and respect of this whole community. Indeed, so quiet and unobtrusive have been your soldiers that, but for their imposing march into our town some weeks since, we should hardly have been aware of their presence. I trust you are aware of our high appreciation of the valor and patriotism which have prompted the Sixty-ninth regiment to repair here for the defence of our homes, our lives, and our capital, and how much we would regret any discourtesy to friends to whom we owe a debt of gratitude that can never be cancelled."

The Soupers and the War.—We notice that the Colporteurs and Bible Societies are particularly active just now in driving a brisk trade of old Bibles, tracts, sermons, et id hoc omnia genus literature among the benighted and heathen soldiery. This war has been a perfect God sent to the soupers, rangers, and Bible Societies, in enabling them to get off their stock on hand, which they feared would prove a dead loss, since the Protestant Church of England has ignored the authority of the Bible; and, consequently, on the next anniversary of the Bible Societies, we shall hear of an incredible number of Bibles, distributed, sinners reclaimed, and marvels wrought. By the bye, a friend of ours, a Catholic, who has volunteered for the war, was presented by one of these sleek and unctuous disciples of Luther with a copy of Spurgeon—doubtless for the sulphur contained in it; it would not be discreet perhaps to mention the ignominious use our young friend put it to. Doubtless, the rest of the godless soldiers will put them to a similar use, or else they will come in extremely handy for making cartridges. But badinage apart, this Bible distributing among the soldiers forcibly reminds us of the days of the Round-heads and Cavaliers, the Praise-God-bare-bones, &c., when the reading of the Scriptures was interlarded with oaths and blasphemy. Are the soupers taking advantage of the times to make converts among the Catholic soldiers who crowd all our regiments? If the soupers be advised, they may as well save themselves the trouble.—*Corr. N. Y. Nation.*

Southern Sentiment.—Virginia is invaded. That horde of thieves, robbers and assassins in the pay of Abraham Lincoln, commonly known as the army of the United States, have rushed into the peaceful streets of a chief city of the State, and stained the heart of Virginia homes with the blood of her sons. Alexandria has been captured without resistance, for none had been prepared. The city was left [perhaps with strategic reason] without a picket guard, and no attempt has ever been made to blow up or batter down the bridge across the Potomac River, over which the troops of Lincoln marched to it. One trait of true heroism has signalled this unhappy affair. A citizen of Alexandria, named Jackson, lacked the prudence to haul down the flag of his country, which streamed over his dwelling. That band of execrable cut-throats and jail-birds known as the "Zouaves of New York," under the chief of scoundrels, called Col. Ellsworth, surrounded the house of this Virginian, and broke open the door to tear the flag of the South. The courageous owner of that hero neither fled nor submitted. He met the favorite hero of every Yankee there in his hall, he alone against thousands and shot him through the heart? As a matter of course, the magnanimous soldier surrounded him, and hunked him to pieces with sword and bayonets, on the spot, in his own violated home. But he died a death which emperors might envy, and his memory will live in history, and in the hearts of his countrymen, throughout endless generations. Here, indeed, was courage! The true courage, that would not yield or swerve before a million. He stood by his flag; he fell alone in defence of his hearth, and taught the invader what soil he trod on. Apart from the sufferings of our devoted countrymen in Alexandria, the capture of the city in itself is not important.

We care not to trace the causes of the strife, though it were not irrelevant to do so. But we state a truism when we say that private ambitions, a licentious press, and a pulpit deenerated, are the criminals in this case. It is notorious that the abuse of those two engines of popular influence, the Protestant clerical forum, and the newspaper press, have nursed the bitterness that is fermenting now in the American heart, and which is about to find its vent in fraternal carnage. We state another fact which is not so obvious, but which is not less sure. If this full result be reached, and the fruit ripe, both that Press and that Pulpit will meet a fatal retribution. The one will have lost its liberty, the other its influence, and the balance will hang even, in accordance with an inflexible rule of compensation. Impress this nation with a military direction—keep them some time in camps and campaigns, with their license and their despotic needs and see whether present ideas and influences will obtain again among them.—*N. Y. Freeman.*

SLAVE INSURRECTION.—The *Des Arc* (Ark.) Citizen of May 15th gives the following account of the hanging of a white man and three negroes for their efforts to get up a negro insurrection.—"On neighbors of Hickory Plain and vicinity, 14 miles west of Des Arc, after a patient investigation before a Committee of twenty-five on Friday last, in accordance with the verdict of said Committee, proceeded to a spot designated, and to a tree having a long projecting limb, said limb being stout and well proportioned, whereupon they hung, until they were dead, Tom Williamson, a white man, and three negroes, Big Dave, Lewis, and Jeff. Williamson was convicted as the leader of an insurrection, and the negroes as aiders and abettors. The balance of the negroes implicated have been whipped severely and not less than three of them were banished from the country."

The slaves in Mississippi are said to be growing extremely restive, and several have been shot for attempting to incite negro insurrections. All persons holding converse with slaves are narrowly watched; and the laws, which have heretofore been a dead letter, requiring a certain number of whites to each hundred blacks on every plantation are now rigidly enforced.

SAYING PEACE, PEACE WHEN THERE IS NO PEACE.—The American Peace Society, says a New York contemporary were slightly staggered at their annual meeting the other day. All agreed that peace is an excellent thing—there was not a doubt on that point—but that same submission to the Jeff. Davis conspiracy would be a good exemplification of Peace principles, did not seem by any means so clear. Mr. Lewis Tappan though it would not, and the Society very generally assented. Mr. Elihu Burritt though we might have avoided this war by offering to buy and emancipate the slaves when he started that project some years ago. If Mr. Burritt had traversed the South, explaining and commending his scheme of Compensated Emancipation, and had returned to report that he had been favorably heard and not tarred and cottoned; there would have been some possibility in his guess; now there is none. Finally, the Society concluded that President Lincoln is a first-rate Peace man, which, since he has called for One Hundred Thousand more Volunteers, we heartily agree to. So, having established a unanimity of sentiment and reached a safe conclusion, the society adjourned without day.

The New York Tribune contains the following graphic paragraph:—"The fabric of New-York's mercantile prosperity lies in ruins, beneath which ten thousand fortunes are buried. Many a merchant had toiled early and late, had planned and schemed when he should have slept, had denied himself needful relaxation and enjoyment, in order to 'make his pile,' which he had just about completed, and was preparing to retire and spend the decline of life in ease and comfort, when the crash came and swept everything before it. Last Fall, he was a capitalist; to-day he is bankrupt—bankrupt in energy, in hope, in resolution—and doomed to go down to his grave a dependent and a wreck."

The Southern negro is usually a fat, oily, laughing, thoughtless semi-savage. Give him each week his prescribed three pounds of pork, his peck of meal, quart of molasses (winter), his pound of salt, when he has swamp work, his nightly glass of whiskey, and he is happy. His fun is buffoonery and practical joking; and religion generally a methodism, degraded almost to fetishism. He is naturally a low order of being, and slavery keeps him so. I do not think with all its faults, that slavery lowers the American negro; but it certainly prevents him ever wishing to be a nobler creature. Let the plantation-black set his deer-trap, snare racoons or wild turkeys, keep his fowls and hogs (half fed on stolen goods) to sell to massa at the big house, kill game for the same purpose, work moderately, and in spare time grow enough cotton to make up a bale a year, let him look after his garden, and he will be (if the overseer is kind) one of the most careless and happy creatures in the wide world. Give the blacks in addition, on certain feast-days, "a regular breakdown" ball, and they are happier beings than half England, with all its freedom and religion, could furnish. I am not saying this to defend slavery; for I think no human being is good enough to be able to use justly supreme power over another; and even if such a rare bird could be found, I find no such power ever delegated by God to man. But I say it, because I think much wifely and dangerous nonsense is talked about the slave, whom Mrs Stowe represents as perpetually praying in chains, being whipped. I should rather draw slaves with more truth, as always idling, laughing, or eating; and considering that they are well-fed and clothed, have no taxes or other civic cares, and are seldom, if honest and industrious, ill-treated, I do not see why they should not eat and laugh, especially as their small brains seem almost incapable of higher pleasure.—*Temple Bar.*

A Good Story.—The Charlestonians tell a good story at their own expense, which well illustrates the want of discipline. A company was keeping guard at the Arsenal. The Colonel of the regiment passing by, saw the sentinel inattentive to his duty. He took away his gun, then entered the arsenal. A subordinate officer was concocting a cocktail. "Where is the Captain?" the Colonel asked. "Up stairs." "Please say to him that I want to see him." "Well, after I take a drink," said the subaltern. After swallowing his toddy, he went up stairs to the Captain. "The Colonel is down stairs, and wants to see you Captain." "Well, if he wants to see me more than I do him just tell him to walk up," said the Captain, who was lying on a bed. The Colonel went up stairs, and found the Captain taking things easy. "Sir, you ought to be drilling your company. Your sentinel don't know how to do his duty, and I took his gun away from him." "Well, I dare say he will be much obliged to you; I reckon he was tired of carrying it."

The Syrian difficulty continues to attract a good deal of attention in Paris and in London. It is said in some quarters that the French occupation will terminate in the early part of June; in others, that Louis Napoleon has no intention of withdrawing his troops. If certain bellicose letter writers in Paris are to be believed, Lord John Russell has requested Lord Cowley to inform the French Minister that in the event of the French troops remaining, a British force will, with the consent of the Sultan's government, occupy St. Jean d'Acre, and will remain there as long as the French continue.

CARD OF THANKS.
H. BRENNAN would respectfully return thanks to his friends and the public generally for their liberal patronage during the past three years and hopes to merit a continuance of the same. He has also to inform them that he intends to REMOVE to the East wing of the shop at present occupied by D. & J. Sadiet, corner of Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier streets, where he will manufacture Boots and Shoes of the best material and to order as heretofore.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

The most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for all Diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c. &c.

THESE WAFERS give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are equally a blessing and a cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organs is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial. To VOCALISTS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS, these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one day remove the most severe occasional hoarseness; and their regular use for a few days will, at all times, increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass and clearness, for which purpose they are regularly used by many professional vocalists.

Price 25 cents per box. For sale in Montreal, by J. M. Henry & Sons; Lyman, Clark & 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. May 30. 4m.

DIPHTHERIA.
We are informed that a sure specific for that DREARILY DISEASE, DIPHTHERIA and sore throat, now prevailing to such an alarming extent, is Perry Davis' Pain Killer. It is used as a gargle to the throat, mixed with water—two parts water and one Pain Killer. It will quickly cure the disease, and never fail, if applied in time. As soon as the throat shows any signs of soreness, gargle with Pain Killer as above prescribed, and in bad cases, use it freely to bathe the neck. This should be made known to the world, and we advise every one afflicted to give it a trial. It is sold by medicine dealers generally. Read what Dr. WALKER writes us from Coshocton, Ohio: "I am happy to inform you that the PAIN KILLER cures this new disease, Diphtheria or Sore Throat, that is prevailing to so alarming an extent in this section of the country." On Walnut Creek, Holmes County, they use scarcely any other remedy, and it has never been known to fail in a single instance when used in time. This fact should be made known to the world.

THE MONTH OF MARY.
A SERIES OF MEDITATIONS on the Life and Virtues of the Holy Mother of God; adapted for the Month of MAY.
For Sale, at
No. 19, Great St. James Street,
MONTREAL.
J. A. GRAHAM.

T. RIDDELL,
(LATE FROM MR. E. PICKUP.)
HAVING commenced Business on his own account, in the Store lately occupied by Mr. Constant,
No. 22, Great St. James Street,
(Opposite B. Dawson & Son.)
Bids leave to inform the Public that he will keep on hand a Large Assortment of NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES.
Newspapers Neatly put up for the Mail.
Also, a Large Assortment of STATIONERY, PENS, INK, BLANK CHECKS, &c., &c.
A Large Assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS.
POSTAGE STAMPS FOR THE MILLION.
Montreal, May 4, 1861.

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

OWING to a great many Pupils of the Higher Classes of the above Establishment having gone to business, and some of the Preparatory Pupils having been promoted, there are vacancies for more in both Classes. Parents, desirous of availing themselves of the many superior advantages derivable from a Select School, will do well, on account of the number being limited, to apply without delay.
A thorough English, French, Commercial and Mathematical Education is imparted on moderate Terms. For particulars, apply at the School.
WM. DORAN, Principal.
May 23. 3m.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION
WITH
GLASGOW.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAM PACKET SHIPS.
PARTIES wishing to bring out their friends, can procure TICKETS at the following Rates:—
INTERMEDIATE.....\$30
STEERAGE.....25
available for any Steamer of the line during the season.
Apply to G. & D. SHAW,
16 Common Street,
Montreal, 30th April, 1861. 3t



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 FURNITURE,—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, Chestnut, 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 Case 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 Boats or Car, or at the residences of buyers 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, Curled 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 12 1/2 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 Warehouse,
244 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.
April 19, 1861.

ANGUS & LOGAN,
WHOLESALE
PAPER & STATIONERY IMPORTERS,
No. 206, Saint Paul Street,
MONTREAL.
A large supply of Printing and Mapping Paper always on hand.
WILLIAM ANGUS. THOMAS LOGAN
Oct. 19. 6ms

MAYORS OF THE GREAT CITIES.
We, the undersigned Mayors, hereby certify that the Druggists, Apothecaries, and Physicians of our several cities have signed a document of assurance to us that the remedies of DR. J. C. AYER & CO., of Lowell, (Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Pills, Ague Cure, and Cherry Pectoral,) have been found to be medicines of great excellence, and worthy the confidence of the community.

- HON. JAMES COOK, Mayor of LOWELL, MASS.
- HON. ALBIN BEARD, Mayor of NASHUA, N. H.
- HON. E. W. HARRINGTON, Mayor of MANCHESTER, N. H.
- HON. JOHN ABBOTT, Mayor of CONCORD, N. H.
- HON. A. H. BULLOCK, Mayor of WORCESTER, MASS.
- HON. NATH'L SILSBEE, Mayor of SALEM, MASS.
- HON. F. W. LINCOLN, Mayor of BOSTON, MASS.
- HON. WM. M. RODMAN, Mayor of PROVIDENCE, R. I.
- HON. AMOS W. PRENTICE, Mayor of NORWICH, CONN.
- HON. J. N. HARRIS, Mayor of NEW LONDON, CONN.
- HON. CHAS. S. RODIER, Mayor of MONTREAL, C. E.
- HON. D. F. TIEMANN, Mayor of NEW YORK CITY.
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- HON. JOHN SLOAN, Mayor of LYONS, IOWA.
- HON. JAMES McFETERS, Mayor of BOWMANVILLE, C. W.
- HON. JAMES W. NORTH, Mayor of AUGUSTA, ME.
- HON. HENRY COOPER, Jr., Mayor of HALLLOWELL, ME.
- HON. JAMES S. BEEK, Mayor of FREDERICTON, N. B.
- HON. WILLARD NYE, Mayor of NEW BEDFORD, MASS.
- HON. J. BLAISDELL, Mayor of FALL RIVER, MASS.
- HON. W. H. CRANSTON, Mayor of NEWPORT, R. I.
- HON. FRED STAHL, Mayor of GALENA, ILL.
- HON. JOHN HOGDEN, Mayor of DUBUQUE, IOWA.
- HON. THOMAS CRUTCHFIELD, Mayor of CHA TANOOGA, TENN.
- HON. ROBERT BLAIR, Mayor of TUSCALOOSA, ALA.
- HON. R. D. BAUGH, Mayor of MEMPHIS, TENN.
- HON. GERARD SMITH, Mayor of NEW ORLEANS, LA.
- HON. H. D. SCRANTON, Mayor of ROCHESTER, N. Y.
- HON. DE WITT C. GROVE, Mayor of UTICA, N. Y.
- HON. GEO. WILSON, Mayor of PITTSBURG, PA.
- HON. C. H. BUHL, Mayor of DETROIT, MICH.

Certify that the resident Druggists have assured them,
Certify that the resident Druggists have assured them,
Certify that the resident Druggists have assured them,

Ayer's Sarsaparilla
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Is an excellent remedy, and worthy the confidence of the community.
Is an excellent remedy, and worthy the confidence of the community.
Is an excellent remedy, and worthy the confidence of the community.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.
For Spring Diseases.
For Purifying the Blood.
For Scrofula or King's Evil.
For Tumors, Ulcers, and Sores.
For Eruptions and Pimples.
For Blisters, Blisters, and Blisters.
For St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, or Erysipelas.
For Tetter or Salt Rheum. [etna].
For Scald Head and Ringworm.
For Cancer and Cancerous Sores.
For Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, and Humors.
For Female Diseases.
For Suppression and Irregularity.
For Syphilis or Venereal Diseases.
For Liver Complaints.
For Diseases of the Heart.

The Mayors of the chief cities of the United States, Canadas, and British Provinces, Chili, Peru, Brazil, Mexico, and in fact almost all the cities on this continent, have signed this document, to assure their people what remedies they may use with safety and confidence. But our space will only admit a portion of them.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
Ayer's Pills, and
Ayer's Ague Cure,
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
LOWELL, MASS.
And sold by Druggists every where.
Lyman, Savage, & Co., at Wholesale and Retail;
and by all the Druggists in Montreal, and throughout Upper and Lower Canada.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.
No medicine is more prompt in its action in cases of Cholera, Cholera Morbus, &c., than Perry Davis' Pain Killer. It is the acknowledged antidote which seldom fails if applied in its early symptoms. No family should be without a bottle of it always on hand.
The stain on linen from the use of the Pain Killer is easily removed by washing it in alcohol.
Davis' Pain Killer seems particularly efficacious in cholera morbus, bowel complaints, and other diseases to which the natives of Burmah, from their unwholesome style of living, are peculiarly exposed. It is a valuable antidote to the poison of Centipedes, Scorpions, hornets, &c.
Rev. J. Benjamin, late Missionary in Burmah. Sold by druggists and all dealers in family medicines.
For Sale, at Wholesale, by Lyman, Savage & Co.; Carter, Kerry & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, Wholesale agents for Montreal.

A NEW AND ELEGANT PRAYER-BOOK.
ST. JOHN'S MANUAL,
A GUIDE TO THE PUBLIC WORSHIP AND SERVICES OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH, AND A COLLECTION OF DEVOTIONS FOR THE PRIVATE USE OF THE FAITHFUL,
Illustrated with fifteen Steel Engravings, after new and exquisite designs,
A new Catholic Prayer-book, 1201 pages, got up expressly for the wants of the present time, and adapted to the use of the faithful in this country.

ABRIDGEMENT OF CONTENTS.
Meditation or Mental Prayer.
Family Prayers for Morning and Evening.
Morning and Evening Prayers for every day in the week.
Instructions on the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass; Prayers before Mass; the Ordinary of the Mass, with full explanations.
Devotions for Mass, by way of Meditation on the Passion.
Mass, in Union with the Sacred Heart of Jesus.
Prayers at Mass for the Dead.
Method of Hearing Mass spiritually, for those who cannot attend actually.
Collects, Epistles and Gospels for all the Sundays and Holydays, including the Ceremonies of Holy Week, with explanations of the Festivals and Seasons.

Vespers, with full explanation.
Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, with Instructions.
The Office of Tenebrae.
An ample instruction on the Sacrament of Penance.
Instructions and Devotion for Holy Communion—Prayers for Mass before Communion—M- of Thanksgiving after Communion.
GENERAL DEVOTIONS.
Devotions to the Holy Trinity... to the Holy Ghost... to the Sacred Humanity of our Lord... the Passion... the Holy Eucharist... the Sacred Heart; Devotions to the Blessed Virgin; Little Office... Office of the Immaculate Conception... Rosary.
Devotions to the Holy Angels... to the Saints, general and particular.
Devotions for particular seasons and circumstances, &c., &c.
Prayers for various states of life.

DEVOTIONS FOR THE USE OF THE SICK.
Order of the Visitation of the Sick... Prayers before and after Confession and Communion... Order of administering the Holy Viaticum... Instruction on Extreme Unction... Order of administering it... Last Blessing and Plenary Indulgence... Order of commending the departing Soul.
The Office of the Dead... the Burial Service for Adults and Infants... Prayers for the Faithful Departed.
Manner of receiving Profession from a Convert.
Litany of the Saints... of the Most Holy Trinity... Infant Jesus, Life of Christ... Passion... Cross... Blessed Sacrament... Sacred Heart of Jesus... Sacred Heart of Mary... Immaculate Conception... Holy Name of Mary... St. Joseph... St. Mary Magdalen... St. Patrick... St. Bridget... St. Francis... St. Ignatius... St. Francis Xavier... St. Alphonsus... St. Stanislaus... St. Teresa... St. Francis de Sales... St. Vincent de Paul... St. Alphonso Liguori... Litany of Providence... of the Faithful Departed... of a good intention... of the Will of God... Golden Litany, &c., &c.

No Prayer-book in the language contains a greater number of Prayers, drawn from the works of Canonized Saints and Ascetical Writers, approved by the Church.
Various Styles of Binding, price \$1 and upwards.
Wholesale and Retail, at
No. 19, Great Saint James Street.
J. A. GRAHAM.

PROSPECTUS
OF A LARGE AND ELABORATE
MAP OF CANADA WEST.

MESSRS. GEO. R. & G. M. TREMAINE,
OF TORONTO.

PROPOSE to publish an entirely New and very Comprehensive Map of Upper Canada, drawn upon a large scale, making the Map about five feet nine inches by seven feet in size, and showing the County and Township Boundaries, Concessions, Side Lines and Lot Lines, Railways, Canals, and all Public Highways open for travel; also distinguishing those which are Thoroughfares or Main Travelled Roads between Towns, Villages, &c., and the Planked, Gravelled, and Macadamised Roads; showing the Capital of each County, and all Cities, Towns, and Villages, those with Post-Offices distinguished from others.

Also, all Lakes and Harbours; the correct courses of all Rivers and Mill Streams; the location of Mills the location and denomination of Country Churches; the location of Country School-houses and Township Halls. Also, complete Meteorological Tables; a Chart showing the Geological Formation of the Province; Time Tables; Table of Distances; and the Returns of the New Census, or so much of them as relate to the Population, &c.
The Names of Subscribers, in Cities, Towns, and Villages, will be published; also, if furnished th Canvaser, the Title, Profession, Trade, &c., of each making a concise Directory for each City, Town, and Village, which will be neatly engraved upon the Margin of the Map.

It is also intended to exhibit a History of the Province, Showing the First Settlements throughout the Country, with the dates thereof; the exact place where Battles have been fought, or where other remarkable events have occurred, &c., &c., &c.
The Map will be published in the best style, with Plans upon the margin of the Cities and principal Towns, on an enlarged scale.
It will be furnished to Subscribers on Canvass handcolored, Varnished, and Mounted for Six Dollars per Copy; which sum we, the Subscribers, agree to pay to the Publishers, or Bearer, on delivery of the Map above referred to, in good order and condition.

ROBERT KELLY,
Agent for Montreal.
INFORMATION WANTED.
OF ELLENOR and SARAH MOORE, natives of the County Donegal, Ireland. Three years ago, when last heard from, they were living in New York; and where, it is supposed, they are residing still. Any information concerning them would be thankfully received by their brother, James Moore, care of John Kelly, Aylmer Street, Montreal.

AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.

Alexandria—Rev. J. J. Osholm.
Adjala—N. A. Geste
Aylmer—J. Doyle
Antigonish—Rev. J. Cameron.
Arichal—Rev. Mr. Girroir.
Brockville—G. S. Fraser.
Belleville—M. M. Mahon.
Barric—Rev. J. R. Lee.
Brantford—W. M. Manany.
Burford and W. Riding, Co. Brant—Thos. Magino.
Chambly—J. Hackett.
Cobourg—P. Maguire.
Cornwall—Rev. J. S. O'Connor.
Compton—Mr. W. Daly.
Carleton, N. B.—Rev. E. Dunphy
Dathouse Mills—Wm. Chisholm
Devilleville—J. M'iver.
Egansville—J. Bonfield.
East Haverbury—Rev. J. J. Collins
Eastern Townships—P. Hackett.
Ernsville—P. Gafney
Frampton—Rev. Mr. Paradis.
Farnesville—J. Flood.
Gananoque—Rev. J. Rosseter.
Guelph—J. Harris.
Hamilton—P. S. M'Henry.
Huntingdon—G. M'Paul.
Ingersoll—W. Featherston.
Kemptville—M. Heaphy.
Kingston—P. Purcell.
Lindsay—J. Kennedy.
Lansdown—M. O'Connor.
Long Island—Rev. Mr. Foley.
London—Rev. E. Bayard.
Lochiel—O. Quigley.
Loborough—T. Daley.
Lacolle—W. Hartly.
Maidstone—Rev. R. Keleher.
Merrickville—M. Kelly.
New Market—Rev. Mr. Wardy.
Ottawa City—J. Rowland.
Oshawa—Richard Supple.
Prescott—J. Ford.
Perth—J. Doran.
Peterboro—E. M'Cormick.
Picton—Rev. Mr. Lalor.
Port Hope—J. Birmingham.
Quebec—M. O'Leary.
Rawdon—James Carroll.
Russellton—J. Campion.
Richmond Hill—M. Tuffy.
Sherbrooke—T. Griffith.
Sherrington—Rev. J. Graton.
South Gloucester—J. Daley.
Summerstown—D. M'Donald.
St. Andrews—Rev. G. A. Hay.
St. Athanasie—T. Dunn.
St. Ann de la Pointe—Rev. Mr. Bourrett.
St. Columban—Rev. Mr. Falvey.
St. Catherine's, C. E.—J. Caughlin.
St. Raphael's—A. D. M'Donald.
St. Romuald d'Etchemin—Rev. Mr. Sax.
Starnesboro—C. M'Gill.
Trenton—Rev. Mr. Brietargh.
Thorold—John Heenan.
Thorpville—J. Greene.
Turkwich—T. Donegan.
Toronto—P. F. J. Mullon, 23 Shuter Street.
Templeton—J. Hagan.
West Osgoode—M. M'Evoy.
West Port—James Kehoe.
Williamstown—Rev. Mr. M'Carthy.
Wallaceburg—Thomas Jarmy.

A. CARD.

Dr. R. G. RIEPY,

Licentiate in Medicine of the Laval University, Quebec.

OFFICE—No. 6, ST. LAMBERT STREET,

Near St. Lawrence Street,

MONTREAL.

May be Consulted at all hours. Advice to the poor gratuitous. Feb. 14. 3m.

L'UNIVERSEL.

THIS is the title of a daily paper published at Brussels, Belgium, and devoted to the defence of Catholic interests, of Order and of Liberty. The terms of subscription are 32 francs, or about \$5.33, per annum—for six months \$2.85, and for three months \$1.50—not counting the price of postage, which must be prepaid. Subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Subscriptions can be received at the office of L'Universel at Brussels. At Paris at M. M. Lagrange and Cerf, and at London, Burns & Lambert, 17 Portman Square.

All letters to the editor must be post-paid, and remittances must be made in bills negotiable at Brussels, Paris or London. 3m. March 28, 1861.

M. P. RYAN,

No. 119, COMMISSIONER STREET,

(Opposite St. Ann's Market,)

WHOLESALE DEALER IN PRODUCE,

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TAKES this opportunity of informing his many friends in Canada West and East, that he has opened the above Store, and will be prepared to attend to the sale of all kinds of Produce on reasonable terms. Will have constantly on hand a supply of the following articles, of the choicest description:—

- Butter Oatmeal Tea
Flour Oats Tobacco
Pork Pot Barley Oligars
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Salt Corn Meal Brooms, &c.
June 6, 1860.

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[Established in 1826.]

THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circular. Address

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NEW TRUSS! NEW TRUSS!!

ALL persons wearing or requiring Trusses are invited to call and see an entirely new invention, which is proved to be a very great advance upon any thing hitherto invented, and to combine all the requisites of a PERFECT TRUSS.

Also, SUPPORTERS, embracing the same principle Persons at a distance can receive a descriptive pamphlet, by sending a blue stamp. Also, constantly on hand a complete assortment of Elastic Hose for Varicose Veins, Swelled and Weak Joints.

CODMAN & SHURTLEFF,

No. 13 TREMONT ST., BOSTON.

Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Surgical Dental Instruments. 6ms. September 21.

PROSPECTUS

SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE,

BLEURY STREET, MONTREAL.

THIS LITERARY INSTITUTION is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. It was opened on the 20th of September, 1843, and incorporated by an Act of Provincial Parliament, in 1852.

The Course of Instruction, of which Religion is the leading object, embraces the French, English, Latin, and Greek Languages; History, Philosophy, Mathematics, Literature, Commerce, Industry and the Fine Arts.

Students presenting themselves for admission should know how to read and write. Those under ten or over fourteen years of age are received with difficulty.

Parents receive a monthly report of conduct, application and proficiency of their children. Immorality, insubordination, habitual laziness, and frequent absence present reasons for expulsion.

None but relatives, or those that represent them, are allowed to visit the boarders.

TERMS OF ADMISSION:

For Day Scholars, \$3.00 per month.
For Half Boarders, 6.00 "
For Boarders, 11.50 "
Payments are made Quarterly and in advance.

Bed and Bedding, Books, Music, Drawing, Washing, and the Physician's Fees are extra charges.—Books and Stationery may be procured in the Establishment at current prices.

Washing, \$1.20 per month
Music, 2.20 "
Use of the Piano, 50 "
Drawing, 1.50 "
Bed and Bedding, 60 "
Libraries, 10 "

All articles belonging to Students should be marked with their name, or at least their initials. August 17, 1860. 4ms.

H. BRENNAN,

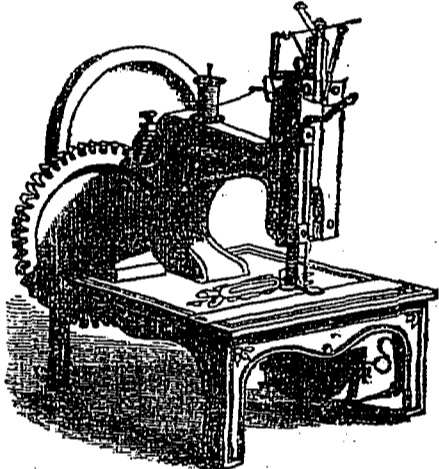


BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

No. 3 Craig Street, (West End),

NEAR A. WALSH'S GROCERY, MONTREAL.

SEWING MACHINES.



E. J. NAGLE'S

CELEBRATED

SEWING MACHINES,

25 PER CENT.

UNDER NEW YORK PRICES !!

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

THEY HAVE NEVER FAILED TO

GIVE SATISFACTION.

TESTIMONIALS

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

Montreal, April, 1860.

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

BROWN & CHILDS.

Montreal, April, 1860.

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

CHILDS, SCHOLLS & AMES.

Toronto, April 21st, 1860.

E. G. NAGLE, Esq.

Dear Sir,

The three Machines you sent us some short time ago we have in full operation, and must say that they far exceed our expectations; in fact, we like them better than any of I. M. Singer & Co.'s that we have used. Our Mr. Robinson will be in Montreal, on Thursday next, and we would be much obliged if you would have three of your No. 2 Machines ready for shipment on that day as we shall require them immediately.

Yours, respectfully, GILLGATE, ROBINSON, & HALL.

NAGLE'S SEWING MACHINES

Are capable of doing any kind of work. They can stitch a Shirt Bosom and a Harness Trace equally well.

PRICES:

No. 1 Machine, \$75 00
No. 2 " 85 00
No. 3 " with extra large shuttle, 95 00

Needles 80c per dozen.

EVERY MACHINE IS WARRANTED.

All communications intended for me must be prepaid, as none other will be received.

E. J. NAGLE,

Canadian Sewing Machine Depot,

265 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Factory of Bartley & Gilbert's, Canal Basin, Montreal.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

T. C. DE LORIMIER,

Advocate,

31 LITTLE ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

Will attend Circuits at Beauharnois-Huntingdon and Soulanges.

W. F. MONAGAN, M.D.,

Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur,

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE:

No. 71, WELLINGTON STREET,

Being No. 8 Raglan Terrace,

MONTREAL, C.E.

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

ADVOCATE,

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

B. DEVLIN,

ADVOCATE,

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

W. M. PRICE,

ADVOCATE,

No. 28 Little St. James Street, Montreal.

M. DOHERTY,

ADVOCATE,

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

DEVLIN, MURPHY & Co.,

MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS,

Successors to the late John M'Olosky,

38, Sanguinet Street,

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

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

We will DYE all kinds of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Crapes, Woolens, &c., as also SCOURING all kinds of Silk and Woolen Shawls, Hosen Window Curtains, 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, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c., carefully extracted.

DEVLIN, MURPHY & CO.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT,

CONDUCTED BY THE

SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME,

MOUNT ST. MARY, CORNER GUY AND DORCHESTER STREETS, MONTREAL.

CONDITIONS:

Table with columns for Board and Tuition, Pupils of 12 years and upwards, and Pupils under 12 yrs. Lists various subjects like French, English, Latin, and their respective costs.

Board and Tuition, embracing all the branches in the French & English languages, with Writing and Arithmetic. \$8.00, \$10.00, \$15.00, \$20.00.

It is highly desirable that the Pupils be in attendance at the commencement of each Term. No Deduction will be made from the above charges for Pupils that enter later, nor for Pupils withdrawn before the expiration of the Quarter.

ACADEMY OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME,

KINGSTON, C.W.

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

SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$70 00
Use of Bed and Bedding, 7 00
Washing, 10 50
Drawing and Painting, 7 00
Music Lessons—Piano, 28 00
Payment is required Quarterly in advance. October 29.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS,

KINGSTON, C.W.

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev. 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.

A large and well selected Library will be open to the Pupils.

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (pays) le half-yearly in Advance.)
Use of Library during stay, \$2.
The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1861.

PLUMBING,

GAS AND STEAM-FITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

THOMAS M'KENNA

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

REMOVED

his Plumbing, Gas and Steam-fitting Establishment

TO THE

Premises, 36 and 38 Henry Street,

BETWEEN ST. JOSEPH AND ST. MAURICE STREETS,

(Formerly occupied by Mitchell & Co.)

where he is now prepared to execute all Orders in his line with promptness and despatch, and at most reasonable prices.

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

The trade supplied with all kinds of Iron Tubing on most reasonable terms.

Thomas M'Kenna is also prepared to heat churches, hospitals, and all kinds of public and private buildings with a new "Steam Heater," which he has already fitted up in some buildings in the City, and which has given complete satisfaction. 12m.

THOMAS WALKER & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail

WINE, SPIRIT, ALE, PORTER AND CIDER

MERCHANTS,

26 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal,

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

TERMS CASH.

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

PRICES.

WINES.

Table listing various wines like PORT, SHERRY, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, CLARET with prices per gallon and per dozen.

SPIRITS.

Table listing various spirits like BRANDIES, GIN, WHISKEY with prices per gallon and per dozen.

ALES AND PORTERS.

Table listing various ales and porters like ALE, Pale, Montreal, Lachine, Quebec, Kingston, etc., with prices per quart and per pint.

Depot for Genuine Upper Canada Rye and Toddy Whiskey. May 31, 1860.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.



ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON and after MONDAY, the 29th of April, Trains will leave Pointe St. Charles Station as follows:—

EASTERN TRAINS.

Table listing Eastern train schedules including Accommodation Train, Mail Train for Portland and Boston, and Mail Train for Quebec.

WESTERN TRAINS.

Table listing Western train schedules including Accommodation Train, Accommodation Train for Brockville and Way Stations, and Night Express.

W. SHANLY,

General Manager.

Montreal, April 25, 1861.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S



MEMORY

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

N.B.—There is no Marble Factory in Canada, has so much Marble on hand. June 8, 1860.

MARBLE FACTORY,

BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TERRACE.)

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

N.B.—There is no Marble Factory in Canada, has so much Marble on hand. June 8, 1860.

GOOD SAMARITAN COOKING

STOVES,

THE most economical Stove known. We have a large variety of other patterns; also a good assortment of

MANTLE PIECES AND GRATES, IRON BEDSTEADES, IRON RAILING, &c.

RODDEY & MEILLER, 71 Great Saint James Street, Montreal, March 28. 3m.

PIERRE R. FAUTEUX,

IMPORTER OF

DRY GOODS,

No. 112, St. Paul Street,

HAS constantly on hand grand assortment of Merchandise, French and English, Carpets for Saloons, &c., &c.

P. F. has also on hand a choice selection of Dry Goods and READY-MADE CLOTHING, which he will sell, at very low prices, Wholesale and Retail.

Also, on hand, GROCERIES and PROVISIONS, to be sold WHOLESALE only.

Mr. F. has made great improvements in his Establishment, and is receiving NEW GOODS every week from Europe, per steamer. He has also on hand a large assortment of Ladies' Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes—Wholesale and Retail. April 6, 1860. 12ms.

D. O'GORMON,

BOAT BUILDER,

BARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, C. W. Skiffs made to Order. Several Skiffs always on hand for Sale. Also an Assortment of Oars, sent to any part of the Province. Kingston, June 3, 1858.

N.B.—Letters directed to me must be post-paid. No person is authorized to take orders on my account.



THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

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

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

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

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the system of boils, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humors). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

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