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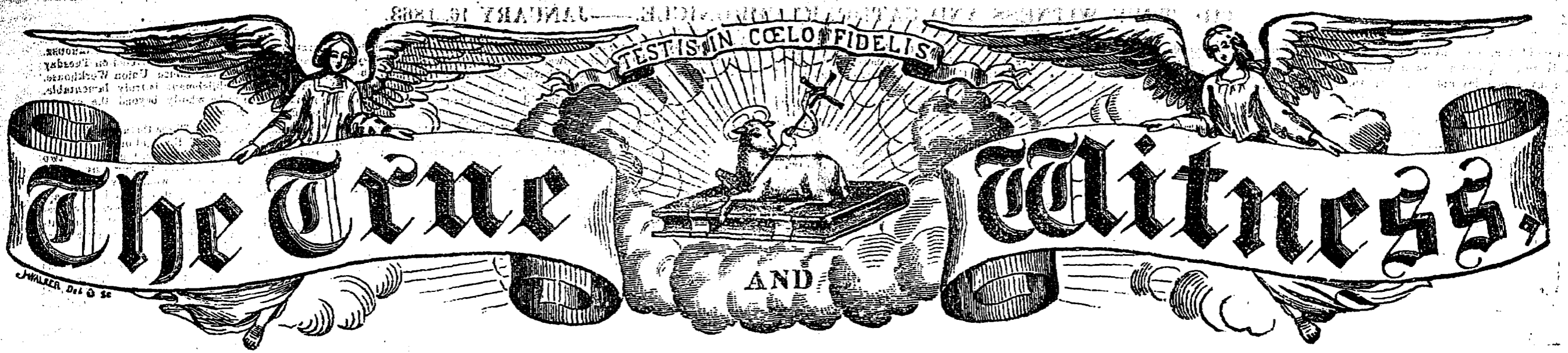
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THE DAUGHTER OF TYRCONNELL. A TALE OF THE REIGN OF JAMES THE FIRST.

BY MRS. J. SADLER.

The countess acknowledged the compliment with a stately grace peculiar to herself, and while she did so an observer might have been struck by the contrast between the cold, calm dignity of the Irish peeress, and the nervous flurry of England's most unkingly monarch, who seemed in his restless fidgeting as though intended by nature for a bodily illustration of the perpetual motion—his words and gestures all strikingly emblematic of his mean and vacillating mind.

'Pr' thee be seated, my lady of Kildare!' said the king as he graciously seated himself on a neighboring couch, 'but, gads me! who is this bonnie lassie? And for whom hath your ladyship donned those gloomy attirements?—eh! tell us that before we go farther into our commingling.'

Notwithstanding the disgust excited by this characteristic want of delicacy, Lady Kildare was so perfectly skilled in the courtly art of self-command that she replied with perfect composure:

'Your majesty hath happily touched upon the object of my present visit. I have done myself the honor of coming hither to-day for the purpose of announcing to your highness the recent death of my erring daughter, commonly called the Countess of Tyrconnell, and, furthermore, introducing to your royal notice a child who, by her mother's death, is thrown on me for support and protection. And yet she cannot be called an orphan, for even at her birth she was adopted by one great and powerful—yea, the greatest and most powerful, even your gracious majesty. Her very name is your munificent gift, so that in presenting her to your highness, it is not as the orphan child of the traitor O'Donnell, but the adopted daughter of the king. Come forward, Mary Stuart, and greet your lawful Sovereign.'

Mary obeyed, and while she gracefully bent before the monarch, her long silken curls almost concealing her sweet downcast face, and her hands clasped as in supplication, the harsh features of James gradually relaxed and a look of something akin to tenderness stole over his face. He stretched out both his hands, and seizing those of the little girl, raised her up, and held her standing at arm's length while he carefully examined her features.

'Gad so, my lady,' he blubbered out, 'but we will be the lassie's father still more than her sovereign. We do remember us of having adopted her as your ladyship says, but of a truth we feel moved with affection for the bairn. 'Sdeath, but she is exceeding comely to look upon, and right worthy to bear the name which we have given her, even that of our own royal mother, whose beauty, as your ladyship knows, was well nigh beyond that of women. By the rod of Moses we will do even more than we had promised on her behalf. Verily, she shall have from us a right royal dower, and one that, coupled with her rare comeliness, will entitle her to an alliance with any house in this broad realm of ours. Clear thee up, bairn, and tell us what thou hast been learning while beyond seas in the wilds of Ireland. Canst read English, or have thy studies been confined to the barbarous tongue of the Irishry?'

Mary modestly obeyed, and while enumerating in a low voice the various branches of study in which she had been initiated, it was fortunate for her that the king's ear detected the word Latin. For this latter accomplishment she was indebted to Father Kinshela, who had made her acquainted with the language of the Roman ritual, solely that she might appreciate the beauty and excellence of the various offices of the Church. She had tact enough, however, not to mention the name of her instructor, and James caught the announcement with pleasure.

'Ha! he exclaimed, 'you have been taught Latin—of a certainty your mother hath been a woman of some understanding, and profited well by her seclusion. It is an excellent accomplishment, my Lady Kildare,' he said to the smiling countess, 'and it doth afford us pleasure, we assure your ladyship, to know that our young ward hath been instructed therein. Indubitably we should wish it to become the language of our court.'

He then addressed to Mary a long harangue in the favorite language, being a formal repetition of his views in her favor, and when he had come to an end, Mary spoke her brief acknowledgment in the same tongue, which completely won the heart of James. When the countess rose to depart, expressing her satisfaction that she had been so fortunate as to find the king alone, he sidled close up to her, and, patting Mary on the head, said, as graciously as he could say anything:

'Before God, madam, we shall do as much for

th's bairn as in our power lies, and of that your ladyship may rest assured. Now ye can go, for we are observant of your preparations to depart; but, hark ye, my lady! a word in your ear—mind you come not hitherward without the bonnie lassie, and the oftener ye both come we shall be the better pleased. Gad so, we must present the bit bairn to our royal helpmate, at some reasonable opportunity.'

The countess bent low in acknowledgment;—Mary gracefully curtsied her thanks, and the king himself conducted them quite through the ante-chamber, chattering all the way according to his wont. When they were again seated in the carriage, Lady Kildare affectionately kissed her young charge, and warmly congratulated her on the perfect propriety of her words and demeanor. 'But how speedily you got rid of your silly fears, Mary,' she added with a grave smile.

'Why, grandmother,' returned Mary with perfect simplicity, 'a king is not so much to be feared after all. Is every king like this one, and do they all talk as he does? if so, I wonder people hold them in such reverence. For me, I think my dear old preceptor, Father Kinshela, was much more like a king. I'm sure he was more grave and dignified, and spoke with more grace.'

'Nay, nay,' said the countess, though in her heart acknowledging the justice of Mary's simple remarks, 'we are not to criticise too closely the words or actions of our rulers. They are placed over us by God himself, and are far too high and sacred for us to scan them with an eye of scrutiny. But never let me hear you again speak of a priest as your instructor; you would thereby grievously mar your own fortune, now of such fair promise, for his majesty cannot endure aught that savors of Popery. After a while your own good sense will make you ashamed of your Popish training, and you will cast it off as a soiled and worn-out garment. 'Tis all that is wanting to ensure your success in life.'

Though Mary was at no loss to understand her grandmother's meaning, she prudently kept silence, fearing probably to excite the displeasure of her venerable relative by an over forwardness unbecoming her age. In truth these repeated taunts and insinuations levelled against her religion became daily more biting in their sarcasm, and more hurtful to Mary's feelings. In all else she was treated with the most indulgent kindness, but in this regard there was neither mercy nor forgiveness, and this unceasing persecution more than counterbalanced, in her mind, all the attention lavished upon her, so that she would have been but too well content to give up all the glittering hopes held out to her, and returning to Ireland, shut herself up with her faithful nurse in the now deserted home of her childhood, could she but have enjoyed the freedom of worshipping again at the little altar in Father Kinshela's poor chapel. Although too young to see the full drift of her grandmother's senseless denunciation of Popery, yet to her who had been reared in the bosom of pure religion—whose whole past life had been made by a pious and loving mother one continual act of worship and of sacrifice, it was a grievous affliction to dwell alone amongst those who hated and reviled the faith which she had been taught to believe so holy—to hear the most subtle doctrines of her Church spoken of as idolatrous, and its most touching practices of devotion set down as grovelling superstition—this, too, by one whom she felt bound by every tie to love and honor. This, undoubtedly, was a sore trial for one so young, and being protracted day by day, week by week, and month by month, lost, by repetition, none of its bitterness, but rather became harder and harder to bear with every passing day. Yet Mary thought she could have cheerfully borne this persecution, had it been possible to have kept at certain times before some shrine or altar of Catholic worship, when her prayers for strength and resignation might have ascended to heaven with other and worthier supplications, or could she have received from time to time the bread that giveth life to the world, and strength to the weak. When, too, she might hear from the lips of some pious priest those instructions that might guide her through the labyrinth she was treading so wearily. Deprived of all such aids, and cast so young on her own soul for resources, it was now that she could really value at its true worth the excellent training she had received. Now it was that she derived support and consolation from the previous instruction of that dear mother so early called away, and daily, hourly did she thank the Almighty Giver of good, who had so blessed her helpless childhood, and prepared her for the time of trial, now alas! already come.

The only religious relic she possessed was a small silver crucifix, which she had worn since her earliest infancy, and which still hung suspended from her neck. This precious memento became now doubly dear, and when alone it was her constant practice to draw forth this touching emblem of all-sacrificing love, and gazing upon it with eyes of tenderest affection, pour out to

the God who died on that cross all her hopes and all her wants. It was her daily practice, moreover, to recite the Office of the Blessed Virgin, and in all her trials, in all her temptations, she never failed to have recourse to that intercession which is never sought in vain. Thus it was that though totally excluded from the Sacraments, and shut out from all intercourse with those of her own faith, she yet succeeded in preserving that faith strong and fervent in her soul.

One of the first Sundays after the recovery of the countess, the latter requested, in a way that amounted to a command, that Mary should accompany her to church. Totally unprepared for such an emergency, Mary was for some time unable to answer. Silent and confused she stood with her eyes fixed on the ground, till her grandmother sharply repeated her request, or rather command, whereupon Mary raised her eyes, and ventured to say in a timid voice:

'You know, dear grandmother, that I am a Catholic, and if it will please you to send me to a church of that persuasion, nothing will give me greater pleasure. It is, indeed, what I most ardently desire.' She blushed and again cast down her eyes, awed by the sudden change in the features of the countess. A flush of anger crimsoned the thin pale face of Lady Kildare as she exclaimed in a raised voice:

'What! and dost thou dream, in thy childish ignorance, that this righteous city of London is still defiled by temples of idolatrous worship?—Not so—not one cumbereth here the ground, thanks to the godly zeal of our late glorious sovereign, Elizabeth, of thrice hallowed memory. Verily, the unclean spirit of Romanism hath well nigh departed from this Christian land, or if the monster still lives he is forced to hide his proud head, all foul as it is, from the sight of God's people. Go to, silly girl, and prepare to accompany me to church, where I shall pray for your enlightenment.'

Uncertain whether she might or might not lawfully comply with her grandmother's wishes, so positively expressed, she still hesitated, but at length she said within herself—'After all it cannot be a grievous crime—perhaps not even venial—to go with my grandmother to her church, when she commands me to do it. Surely it is not a pagan temple—it is the Lord my God who is worshipped there, though the worshippers have departed from the way of truth. Since, then, I can pray even there according to the faith of our Holy Church, I see not why it should be wrong—so very wrong to obey in this matter.'

Consoling herself with these reflections, Mary ignorant of the declared opinion of the Church, nay, her direct prohibition even to enter the consecrated of heresy during their public worship, went off with alacrity to make her brief preparations.

Great was the joy of the countess when she marked the sedate attention with which Mary demeaned herself during the earlier portions of the service. She listened with decorous respect while a chapter of Scripture was read, and during the prayers she prayed with the fervor of Catholic piety. So far all went well, but when the preacher mounted his rostrum, and instead of the unctuous discourse which she had been led to expect, began to spout forth the venom of hellish malice against what he called 'the harlot who sitteth on the seven hills'—meaning, of course, the Church of Rome—then Mary, crossing herself devoutly, threw herself on her knees, and prayed almost aloud, so that her ears might not hear, nor her mind entertain, even for an instant, calumnies so black and denunciations so un-Christian. This was sufficiently vexatious to her grandmother, who watched her every motion; and the worst was yet to come, for when the man of charity proceeded to descant on what he chose to style 'image-worship,' and in the superabundance of his zeal applied the most odious epithets to the crucifix in particular, and all signs and symbols of 'superstition' in general, Mary drew out her hidden treasure, and, kissing it again and again with kindling ardor, held it between her hands, and during the remainder of the sermon (so-called) she kept her eyes immovably fixed on the image of her crucified Saviour.—The countess could scarce restrain her impatience till the conclusion of the service, and no sooner was the last Amen sung out by the clerk than, seizing Mary's hand, she drew her away, and silently placed her in the carriage. When the door was closed, and the vehicle again in motion, she poured forth a torrent of angry invective, accusing Mary of rank idolatry, and, as her least crime, of ingratitude to herself. Notwithstanding that Mary was at first terrified by this unbridled burst of passion, she soon recovered her bewildered senses; the very violence of such unjust anger served to awaken in her young mind a keen sense of wrong; a spirit, till then unknown, arose within her, and braced her soul for the struggle, supplying her, too, with words befitting the occasion.

'Madam,' she wisely interposed, when at length the countess paused to take breath, 'you will, I

trust, bear in mind that I wished not to go to yonder place—I say not of scornship—and when there, I did but pray God to confirm me yet more strongly in my faith. The Popish practices which have given your ladyship so much offence were but the sincere expression of my sorrow when I heard the holy things of God—nay, His own divine image—spoken of as vile and detestable. If it so please you, madam, let me henceforward worship the Lord in mine own chamber, that mine ears may not hear such foul aspersions. But with God's help I shall never again put myself in the way of hearing such sermons as that, for I would sooner be torn in pieces than enter again yonder house, falsely called the house of prayer. So help me the Blessed Mother of Our Lord, as I will never again bend my knee in a church dedicated to Protestant worship.' She said no more, but her usually mild eyes were flashing with the newly-awakened spirit—with the high and firm soul of the O'Donnells, and her young cheek was flushed with scarlet. Her grandmother saw at once that she had evoked a dangerous spirit, and one which might carry Mary even to fly from her protection—an event which would have been cruelly mortifying to her ambition, as well as painful to her heart, which really loved her young charge. She saw, then, that she might easily go too far on this track, and determined to assume a milder policy, leaving the work of conversion in a great measure to the influence of time, and the total exclusion of Catholic society. For the present she applied herself to soothe the irritated feelings of Mary, and expressed a wish that the subject might be forgotten. Mary was easily restored to her wonted gentleness, yet her suspicions remained on the alert, having every reason to fear the sincerity of the countess. Two days after Lady Kildare brought her granddaughter to visit the king. On the present occasion they found his majesty surrounded by a knot of obsequious courtiers, who, in the servile adulation prompted by ambition, were ministering to the morbid vanity of James. Here and there might be seen a lurking sneer on some grave countenance, while others smiled an ironical smile as they bowed profoundly to some sapient remark of the self-valued monarch. To one he addressed some singularly infelicitous quotation from some Latin author, to another some misplaced remarks upon some subject connected with the Greek classics, while to others again he spoke with stammering eagerness of the progressive improvement of Ireland—more especially its northern province—under his own wise and benevolent management. The auditors, so variously addressed, had barely time to edge in some suitable word of reply, chiefly eulogistic, as the inattentive vanity of the king urged him to a still further display of his various talents, so called by himself.

In the midst of all this display arrived Lady Kildare, leading by the hand her interesting charge, and no sooner did the king set eye upon them than he called out: 'Room there, for my Lady Kildare—a free passage, gentles, for the noble countess.' When, as the crowd drew back right and left, the old lady, still holding the hand of her granddaughter, walked with more than her usual stateliness between the ranks of the courtiers, until she stood right before the high chair, or species of throne, or, which James was seated. The king hastily arose, and, reaching one hand to the countess, he placed the other on Mary's head, and, putting back the glossy curls which shaded her face, he playfully exclaimed: 'Amid all the important matter here undergoing discussion we had not forgotten our lately-found youngling, and had been looking eagerly out for her coming. Verily we do hail thy presence right joyously, for it comes in the most fitting moment. Then turning the blushing girl full round, so as to present on either side a view of her rare loveliness, he went on—his ears being gratified by many a murmur of rapturous admiration—'so, what think ye, peers! of our youngest daughter? Now to our mind (and we indubitably claim for ourselves the capacity of judging correctly), this our latest-born doth exceed in comeliness the elder branches of our family.' He paused to gather in the reiterated encomiums of the noblemen present on the singular beauty of the young lady, together with the striking dignity diffused over face and figure, and rarely it ever seen at her age. When he had his vanity sufficiently tickled the king stared around upon the faces nearest him, and opened his large mouth as though to speak—he coughed, he sneezed, twisted about in his seat, as it were over-burdened with some great secret, then said, 'We do well nigh shame to acknowledge the parentage of this bonnie bit o'airn, seeing that it may, peradventure, prove detrimental to her, but in justice to our character as a sovereign it must be told. She is the daughter, then, of that traitor, Roderick O'Donnell, called by the favor of our royal predecessors, Earl of Tyrconnell—he who scamppered off to shun public disgrace and punishment in company of that other prime-

rebel, Hugh O'Neil. This treacherous Roderick, or Rory, died, as ye may have heard, at Rome, and, as his wife was delivered here in London of this wean, we then, in Christian forgiveness of her father's wrongs, did take her under our paternal protection, giving her, moreover our own royal name. So, here we offer her to the notice of our good nobles, not as the daughter of the traitor O'Donnell, but as the Lady Mary Stuart, our own adopted child—as such we wish her to be treated in our court.'

He again took Mary's hand, but drawing it hastily away, she spoke in apparent forgetfulness of her former bashfulness and timidity. Nervsed by the strength of her own outraged feelings her voice faltered not as she addressed the king:—'Nay, my lord the king, I wot me well that Roderick O'Donnell, my father, was no traitor. Robbed and persecuted he was—but never disgraced, for he never did ought to stain the spotless shield of O'Donnell. I name not that dear and injured parent by his English title, but I will tell your grace that, as the lord of Kinel-cannal—as the chief of the O'Donnells, I do glory in being his child—nor covet I for myself a prouder name than his. I am thankful for your highness' goodness in desiring to bestow on me your own illustrious name, but I would rather be known as Mary O'Donnell, an' it so please your majesty.'

So beautiful was the varying countenance of Mary, as inspired by the occasion, she spoke in a strain of language far beyond what might be expected at her age,—so lofty the dignity of her girlish form, as it seemed to dilate with the vastness of her ideas, that even James himself, notwithstanding his first indignation, gazed admiringly upon her until he forgot his anger in the gratification of his weak pride of ancestry. An exclamation of surprise, mingled with unqualified admiration, burst simultaneously from the starred and garbed noblemen around, many of whom did ample justice to the noble impulse which had prompted the young daughter of O'Donnell to raise her voice, where all were silent, in defence of her father's memory. Though the countess was at heart both grieved and displeased by her granddaughter's imprudence (miscalculating its effect on the king's mind), she was yet too much a woman of the world to permit her feelings to appear, so that when Mary, silent and abashed, pressed close to her side, she drew her arm calmly within hers. When James had a little recovered his surprise he looked around:—

'Now by the cross of Saint Andrew! (we swear not by it, lords, as a popish emblem—God forbid—but as the national ensign of Auld Scotia.) it doth profit the peace of our empire that this lassie is not of the opposite gender—gads, if she were, but she would be a red-hot firebrand, as red as her fiery and ferocious uncle Hugh ever was! And so, madam puss! thou dost dare to reject our most highly-valued gift—that of a name infinitely beyond and above thine own—but our generosity shall not be so balked—thou shalt be loaded with our favors, and thy name shall be as we have said—no O'Donnell in or about this court—we have had enough and too much of the name. And, hark ye, lassie! to let thee see that James of England can afford to overlook childish petulance, we do hereby empower thee to receive a sum which would well nigh purchase an earl's domains.' Whereupon he drew from his capacious pocket a sealed paper, plentifully drugged with snuff, and handed to the howling and smiling countess, her granddaughter making no attempt at putting forth her hand. The countess having briefly but earnestly thanked the king, and Mary muttered her acknowledgments, they made their obeisances, and were about to retire, when the king said:—

'We have mentioned this matter to our royal consort, who hath expressed a desire to see our new daughter. Your ladyship will accordingly pay the queen an early visit.' Lady Kildare bowed assent, and then led her granddaughter from the royal presence. They had not yet reached the door when they heard James say in his coarse way with a horse laugh:

'She is thirteen, young lords—mind that—so go home and meditate upon her charms, and be sure they are gilded by a princely endowment. 'Sdeath, but we are proud of our Milesian blood, when we behold it still illuminating such a princely lassie as this. Truly, ours is a goodly race and a comely, as well as being so purely royal. By the soul of David Bruce! but this bairn will be a bit-bit for the first family in Europe. So mind ye, youngsters, for lo! we have set before ye a right tempting prize. And now God speed ye all, for we must to other matters.'

Many there were among his listeners who took his words in their most serious meaning, and retired to consider the chances for and against their respective successes in their lately aroused hopes and plans, while all were alike impressed by the winning grace, the Hebe-like countenance, and the noble spirit of the orphan daughter of Tyrconnell. To more than one there present her departure was as the sudden

fall of night over a sun-lit landscape, and feelings were there awakened not soon to be effaced. For many a long day did some of the younger lords regularly attend the morning levees of the king, patiently enduring his coarse jests, and forcing themselves to applaud his pointless wit. But Mary came not again—her grandmother was too wily, and too well versed in the ways of the world, to make her interesting charge familiar to the eyes of the profligate nobles who flocked to the court of James. When she did take her to the palace it was always at a time when she was most sure of finding the king alone, or surrounded only by his own family. Mary had been early introduced to Anne of Denmark, the wife of James, who being a woman of enlarged mind and generous sentiments, was far from condemning the liberal endowment of the orphan by her husband, deeming it, in truth, but a small indemnity for the utter ruin of her family and the wholesale confiscation of their princely domains. Nor was the good queen slow in discovering the rare traits of excellence, which as yet lay dormant in Mary's mind and heart, awaiting the call of circumstances to be developed in all their loveliness and grandeur, and thence it was that Anne soon learned to admire as well as to love the engaging orphan.

Although the countess had, at the first view of the subject, relied much upon the power and influence of the king in the affair of Mary's conversion from Popery, yet succeeding events having given her a close view of the mind with which she had to deal, she became impressed with the idea that coercion would be but little likely to produce the desired end; whereas, by informing James of what she called the girl's obduracy, she might chance to destroy all his predilection in her favor, thereby ruining the most brilliant of her future prospects. On the whole she deemed it wiser to conceal, if possible, from the royal family the hateful fact of Mary's being a Catholic, at least until there appeared some likelihood of her acknowledging her error. For this purpose she never failed to accompany her granddaughter to the palace, and when there, carefully warded off all allusions bearing on this dangerous topic, frequently turning the conversation to some happy exertion of courtly skill or artifice.

Having learned from Mary soon after her arrival that her brother was still supposed to be alive, and having reason to believe that he, too, was a Catholic, she made it her business to see that no communication might be opened between him and her granddaughter. For her own satisfaction, she instituted inquiries on that head, and learned that the young Earl of Tyrconnell, by which title he was known on the continent, having early lost the faithful protection of Hugh O'Neil had since found a welcome and a refuge at the court of Isabella, the Infanta of Spain, then governing the Low Countries. The intelligence was far from being unpleasant to the countess; for since she could entertain no hope of her grandson being reared a Protestant, it was flattering to her pride that he enjoyed the favor and protection of a sovereign so powerful as Isabella.

(To be continued.)

The following article from the Weekly Register illustrates most forcibly the truth of the proposition that under so-called Catholic Governments, the Church enjoys less freedom of action, and the subject less of civil and religious liberty than they enjoy under the rule of non-Catholic Great Britain. It may also be remarked that France, in her interference with Freedom of Education, does but logically reduce to practice the theories of the Liberals of this Continent:—

The cause which brought the Count of Montalembert and the Abbe Lacordaire before the House of Peers was the liberty of education. Napoleon I. had placed education absolutely in the hands of the individual University of France; and under its management French education was, in truth, an elaborate and careful process for the purpose of eradicating from the minds of Catholic youths the lessons of faith and piety which they had learned upon the knees of their mothers. Upon Lacordaire himself we have already seen what had been its effect. No wonder he felt even more keenly upon the question of education as a Catholic and a Priest, than as a lover of liberty. The Government of the Restoration had never conceded to the Catholic Church liberty of education; thus illustrating what we have already said, that it was for granting to the Church favors which it by no means needs, not liberty which is essential to its prosperity. The Revolution of 1830 seated the Duke of Orleans on a revolutionary throne in the name of Liberty. A new Charter was sanctioned, and among its most important articles was the last, which promised that provision should be made with the least possible delay for public instruction and the liberty of education. This promise was broken. It was not until the Government of Louis Philippe was overthrown by the Revolution of 1848 that a measure in favor of freedom of education was passed, which was in France an enormous gain, and to which the friends of free education and of the Catholic Church are at this moment appealing, although in England we should justly consider it a very serious infringement of the rights of parents in directing the education of their children. So far does the freedom which, thanks be to God!—in spite of governors the desire of whose hearts and whose daily scheme is to deprive our children of their faith—is secured to the Catholics of England and Ireland by the British Constitution, exceed that which on the Continent even the most earnest friends of freedom and the most faithful sons of the Catholic Church dare demand for her. To return, however, to 1830. Weeks and months passed away, and the promised law to secure liberty of education was not proposed. It was evident the Government intended to evade the fulfillment of the promise. The University availed itself of the opportunity to stretch its pretensions farther than ever. The Clergy had hitherto been allowed to teach gratuitously the children of their choirs. At Lyons that these children should be sent to him. Lacordaire, Montalembert, and their friends resolved to carry the war into the enemy's country. They published a notice that it was plain "liberty must be taken not given," and that as the University had now pursued liberty of education even to the care of the choir boys, they would at once open a free school in Paris. Opened it was, May 7, 1831. Notice was given in due form to the Prefect of the Police; Lacordaire opened it with "a short and energetic discourse;" parents sent their children; Lacordaire, Montalembert, and Le Comte undertook the teaching in person. Before two days had passed, the authorities interfered by force. A Commissioner of Police

entered the school, and bade all disperse. To the children he said, "In the name of the law I require you to go." Lacordaire stood up, and said, "In the name of your parents, whose authority I have, I command you to stay." The children unanimously cried out, "We will stay." Three times this was repeated. Then came force. Those men in large cocked hats and a sort of military uniform, so familiar to every visitor of Paris, compelled the departure alike of pupils and masters. Lacordaire alone remained. The place was leased in his name. He declared that it was his residence, and that he would pass the night in it if he were not removed by force. "Leave me," he said, "seating himself on a bed which had been brought in, 'I shall stay here alone with the law and with my right.' He yielded only when the police laid their hands on him. The place was then sealed up, and Lacordaire and Montalembert were prosecuted for the crime of giving gratuitous instruction to children entrusted to them by their parents. Let us again remark, in passing, that the example of France shows us what degree of religious liberty the so-called Liberals of England and the Orangemen of Ireland would leave to us if we were not strong in the defence of the British Constitution, and our political freedom guaranteed by it. The importance of the fact will plead our excuse for so often repeating it. In ordinary cases the cause would have come before the Police courts of Paris. At this juncture, however, Montalembert lost his father, and became by hereditary right a Peer of France. As such he could not be tried only by his Peers, and the French law did not allow the two accused persons to be tried before different courts. Thus the humble Priest as well as the Peer was brought before the most august tribunal existing in France—the Chamber of Peers. The Court was real, and not (as with us, when the House of Peers sits as a Court of Appeal) merely nominal; the Judges were not a few Law Lords, but all the most distinguished men in France—the marshals and dukes of the Empire, the heads of the great families of the emigrant nobility whom the Restoration had restored to their country, and (as far as could be managed) to their property. A few of the chief Prelates of France had the share in that day's glory which belonged to the young Count. The sketch of Lacordaire, which lies before us, says nothing; and this circumstance alone would have sufficed to prove that it was the work of Montalembert, for there is doubtless no other man in France who would have omitted to mention the appearance of this noble youth and the manly eloquence of his defence of the liberty of his country—that worthy cause to which all his subsequent years have been devoted, and to which he is still a confessor in bonds. Often have we heard French Catholics speak of it with envying admiration. The plea of the accused was, that they were carrying out the Charter; and to the argument, that they must wait until the Charter was embodied in a law, Lacordaire eloquently replied by showing that in many points (as the restoration of the National Guard, the impeachment of the Ministers of Charles X., &c.) the Government itself had done what they had done in defence of the liberty of education, and acted on the principles of the Charter without waiting for legislation. "There is no difference," he said, "between me and my prosecutor, except that he is calling for blood, and I for the gratuitous education of the children of the people." This was true, but it was no less true that the principle of revolution was involved in one and the other, and that authorities who avail themselves of a revolution must of necessity make it their first step to prevent its going farther. The sentence of the Peers was necessarily against the accused, but the moral victory went with them. They were sentenced to the least penalty allowed by the law (a fine of four pounds), and they left upon their Judges and on the public of France an effect which has not even yet completely faded away. The daring attack of Lacordaire upon the despotic principles of the Empire, delivered as it was to the men whom the empire had made great was long remembered. He pointed out that between the decree of Napoleon on behalf of the tyranny of the University and the fall of Napoleon there was but "two years, three months, and twenty-one days." "Is that time enough to invest servitude with the garb which time throws upon all things? Only five or six of the Peers before whom he thus pleaded still remain, but they will not contradict, he says, Montalembert, when I say that the whole Chamber, which, with its memorable reverence for the unlimited liberty of defence, listened with cold patience to the other pleadings, remained under the charm of the words and of the person of the young orator." When my age called me at a late period to a place among my Judges I found still fresh the recollection of the Priest who amid the cruel storms of the year 1831 had for a moment taken them by surprise by the enchantment of his eloquence."

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF THE REV. B. ESMONDE, S. J.—This venerable and faithful servant of his Master has passed from a life which he spent in the promotion of God's glory, and for the welfare of his kind, leaving behind him an example of Christian charity, meekness, and benevolence. His whole life may be regarded as one continuous virtue. Called early, he worked zealously through his long career for the good of others, and he fell asleep when his holy and self-sacrificing work was done. A profound scholar and an accomplished gentleman, gifted with intellect of a high order, and possessor of a native and forcible eloquence which made him most effective in the pulpit, still he was as humble as a child, and the graceful simplicity of his manners endeared him to the poor, amongst whom he always wished to be. Like the founders of the illustrious order of which he was such a worthy member, his whole existence was devoted to God's work, and while old age and infirmity deprived him of bodily health, yet his fine manly intelligence unimpaired, and it may be said that he sank to rest in the midst of the harvest of good which he had sown and seen ripen around him. Through years of suffering he bore his cross meekly, and at eight o'clock on Monday morning he resigned his pure spirit into the hands of his Maker, at the patriarchal age of 74 years.—R.I.P.—Freeman's Journal.

His Holiness the Pope has transmitted, through his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, a beautiful silver medal, accompanied with his apostolic benediction, to Mr James Duffy, publisher, Wellington-quay, Dublin, in recognition of his services to morality and religion by the publication of useful and pious works.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY. SIR R. PEEL.—On Saturday, Sir Robert Peel visited the Catholic University, the Chief Secretary being accompanied by Dr. Nugent, Inspector-General of Lunatic Asylums. The visit was private and unofficial, no intimation having been given of the Chief Secretary's intention. Rev. A. O'Loughlin, Dean of St. Patrick's Collegiate House, attended Sir Robert Peel, and showed the party through the lecture-halls, the library, and other rooms of the temporary University buildings. As it was near four o'clock when the visit took place, the lecture for the day had closed.—Freeman's Journal.

The Evening Mail is indignant with Sir Robert Peel for paying a visit to this institution. It says:—"This visit, indeed, can hardly have been a mere whim—an act of thoughtlessness—the fruit of simple curiosity to see the interior of a sort of classic mansion. It compromises the individual and the Government too much for that. It has revived, and must have been intended to revive, the hopes of the charter agitators, and in a delicate way for a beginning, to bring round again that good understanding between Dr. O'Connell and the present Government, which Sir Robert's fresh and frank Protestantism discomfited. So throughout the city to-day the Ultramontane party are in a sort of ecstacy."

The Very Rev. Dr. McLaughlin, O.S.F., formerly resident in Limerick, and since then officiating Chaplain to the Irish Brigade in Italy, has returned from Rome.

MR. W. S. O'BRIEN AND THE O'CONNELL STATUE. Paris, December 11 1862. Dear Sir—I send for publication the enclosed letter, which I have just received from our distinguished countryman, William Smith O'Brien. When O'Connell arrived at the Hotel Windsor, in Paris, on the 20th of March, 1847, he had, I remember well, the Repeal button. It would not be doing justice to his memory to represent him without what he wore to his dying day. I remain, dear sir, yours truly, JOHN P. LEONARD.

A. M. Sullivan, Esq. Marseilles, Dec. 9, 1862. My Dear Leonard—As you desire to know what seems to me the appropriate inscription for the Statue which is to be erected in memory of O'Connell, I have no hesitation in saying that I agree with our friend, P. J. Smyth, in thinking that the name 'O'Connell,' and nothing else, would speak to mankind with a greater power of eloquence than could belong to the most elaborate inscription. O'Connell's celebrity rests not alone upon his advocacy of Catholic Emancipation or of the Repeal of the Union, but also upon his championship of the rights of the oppressed of every country on the face of the Globe.

By the English Reformer he ought to be venerated because he contributed powerfully to the accomplishment of Reform of Parliament, of Municipal Reform of the abolition of slavery, of the protection of the aborigines, of the repeal of the corn laws, &c., as well as because he was the uniform and constant defender of the principles of civil and religious liberty. Even those who may think that he was not exempt from the imperfections which belong to human nature and those who may have differed from his opinions, or may have condemned some of his proceedings, must acknowledge that he was the most remarkable man that Ireland has produced since the union of Ireland with England; whilst those who had opportunities of witnessing the generous impulses by which he was habitually animated, will cheerfully give the name of O'Connell the tribute of their homage, without analysing the labors or the qualities of our illustrious countryman.

Believe me, yours most truly, WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN. J. P. Leonard, Esq., Paris.

DEATH OF AN HISTORIC CHARACTER.—The Kilkenny Journal states that Mr. Finn, the brother-in-law of O'Connell, one of the founders of the Catholic Association, and formerly representative for the County Kilkenny, died at Tullaroan, at the advanced age of seventy-eight years; and on the same evening a few hours previously, Mrs. Finn, the sister of the Liberator, breathed her last in an adjoining room, the one surviving the other but a few hours.

THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.—County Meeting in Kerry.—A county meeting of the inhabitants of Kerry has been held to consider the distress prevailing in Lancashire and to assist in its relief. The Right Hon. Colonel Herbert, M.P., high sheriff of the county, was in the chair. A resolution to raise funds by subscription in the county for the unemployed was moved, and was seconded by Dr. Moriarty, the Roman Catholic Bishop. An amendment was, however, proposed by The O'Donoghue, to the effect that pressing distress at home had prior claims on the meeting. The chairman refused to put the amendment, but on putting the original resolution to the meeting it was lost by an overwhelming majority. The high sheriff then dissolved the meeting and left the chair, accompanied by his friends and the conveners of the meeting. The supporters of The O'Donoghue, however, kept their places, reformed the meeting, and the amendment was then put as a substantive resolution, and carried by acclamation.—Standard.

The Cork Examiner says:—We have at considerable expenditure of our space endeavored to do justice to the extraordinary scene which took place yesterday in Tralee upon the occasion of a meeting got up to sympathize with the movement in aid of the Lancashire distress. It is hardly necessary for us to say that we deeply regret the manifestation which was a virtual opposition to its object. This manifestation took a form and exhibited an amount of violence that we feel convinced was by no means contemplated by the mover of the amendment. The O'Donoghue admitted the existence of distress in Lancashire, and he even admitted the propriety of coming forward to its relief. But he believed that a movement for the relief of distress in Kerry should take precedence of that for the aid of Lancashire. That is an opinion from which we do not dissent, and in which we earnestly believe the majority of those who mean to subscribe to the English fund likewise coincide. But admitting, what indeed we know to be the fact, that there are some who will go to England, and will not give to their own country, we believe it would have been more efficacious to have allowed such persons to give such subscriptions as they chose, and afterwards have made use of those very subscriptions as a moral screw to press upon them the discharge of their first duty. Of even such persons we think it would be well to make a use. Whatever we may think of the behaviour of the English Government to this country, whether in the year 1848 or 1862, we know that the people of England did in the time of our sorest need exhibit a generosity of the largest and most magnificent kind. That generosity has laid us under a debt of gratitude. Why should we refuse the aid of those who were otherwise worthless towards the discharge of this debt? A grateful man does not enquire too curiously whether the time has fully come when the distress of him who relieved him once was absolutely as great as that he himself suffered. Gratitude is not too particular in its enquiries. It should be eager and spontaneous. It was not—it could not be expected, that this country should give much. Its offering at any time would be small compared to what the wealth of England would enable her to give, but in its present condition its gift would be reduced to an absolute mite. We should gladly, however, have seen the mite given without caril and in a frank and generous spirit.

A mansion of some historic interest—Ballydonlan-house, county of Galway—was nearly destroyed by fire on Saturday morning. The Western Star says:—"The house or castle of Ballydonlan at one time surpassed, in the magnificence of its internal arrangements and furniture, any other in the west of Ireland. It was one of the most ancient seats in Galway, the O'Donlans occupying it in the 14th century, when they lived in all the style of Irish princes. The estate of the Donlans, of Ballydonlan, like many another in this county, became heavily encumbered, and a few years ago changed owners in the great Land Mart of Henrietta-street. It was sold in divisions, the house and demesne becoming the property of Mr. John D. Mahon of Weston. Mr. Mahon had tradesmen employed in making some important repairs when the sad accident, which every one must deplore, occurred. It is not known how the fire originated, nor are we aware whether the building was insured. The fire was confined to the central building over the great ball-room, leaving the side wings untouched. The roof fell in, but no one slept under it, and the damage to the building is less than was expected. Everything was done by those who assembled from the adjoining district to preserve the building."

Captain Bagwell Purefoy, Greenfield, county Tipperary, has agreed his numerous tenantry twenty-five per cent on the year's rent, and further allowance to all widows on his extensive estates. This is a specimen of a good landlord indeed.

In our opinion, it is only the tenants themselves who have the power to reform the land code. They can effect that by having rents reduced and by obtaining beneficial leases. It is the tenants who have—very foolishly, indeed—raised the rents; they, and they alone must reduce them. They can do so by joining faithfully together, and making their condition known to the landlords. One tenant can do nothing. He will be laughed at, or perhaps threatened; but such would not be the case, if the entire tenantry in one body stood before their landlord. We don't care who such a landlord is, or what may be his disposition; he would submit at once to the just claims of his tenants. Let the tenant farmers, then, before they are utterly ruined, consult for their own safety. They must work out their own deliverance. No one else will do that for them. They pay £7,000,000 a year above the fair value of their land. This they should not do. It is unfair and unjust towards themselves and the rest of their countrymen. They are bringing ruin on our trade, and leaving the poor in a starving state by such conduct. Even at this early period, three-fourths of the corn grown in the country, has been carried off to England, and the price of it is in the landlords' purses. And the people who till the land and reap and thresh the corn are pining in want and misery. This should not be; and it is time to put an end to it. "Lower the rents—reduce the rents—and give long leases," should be the cry of the farmers of Ireland to the landlords; and if the good work of reform be persevered in with union and courage, depend upon it, the victory will be easily won.—Dundalk Democrat.

Bryan O'Neill, who was borne to the grave yesterday, was of an elder branch of that royal line. His father had inherited a baronetcy and a goodly estate. The penal laws of Ireland bereft him of the one, and his sons have never assumed the alien title. Eighty years old was this the youngest of them, born whilst yet his father, Sir Francis O'Neill, of Kellystown, in fair Meath, had his broad lands and splendid home. His sire was forced to renounce his estate to the keeping of one of the favoured faith. The greedy wretch coveted the fair possession, and tricked Sir Francis. He turned him out of house and lands, and the noble Catholic, though he could have wrested his property from the traitor, did he sacrifice the honour of his soul in denying his faith, preferred the loss of his all to the perdition of his conscience. He had toiled as a labourer for his daily bread, and died of a broken heart. The son of such a man—noble, princely, and heroic—was Bryan O'Neill. Stricken with paralysis, worn with the weight of years and poverty on his death-bed, an appeal was made in his behalf. He has gone apace where "the weary are at rest," but there are six grandchildren and one son whom his death has plunged into greater poverty. For the honour of Ireland those descendants of its Kings should be aided by its bounty. The royalty of their name, their sires' attachment to the faith of Patrick, has plunged them in the depth of suffering, where they are overwhelmed; let it be for those who reverence both to aid them to escape from this sea of sorrow. When so much has been done, it will be well to remember that above the widely-severed graves of those men of princely descent—the broken Indian exile and the poor Irish pensioner—floats the same flag—in the lands where they sleep prevails the same Government, and the shadow of ruin for their name and race has fallen in poverty and decay as both progressed across the territories that their fathers swayed. Where could so solemn a homily be written as away toward the morning light, in the storied East?—Nation.

A MODEL WORKHOUSE OFFICIAL.—An inquiry was held by Mr. H. Ruffles Waltham, at the Black Horse Tavern, Kingsland road, on Friday respecting the death of Martha Huish, aged seventy-four. The deceased was the widow of a furrier, at 32 Willow-street, Shoreditch, and lived in a room with another woman. Her sole means of living were 1s 6d per week and a loaf of bread from the union. Her son had some time since allowed her 1s per fortnight, but he discontinued that allowance, and she fell into great penury. On Wednesday morning she died suddenly. Mr. Waller, the coroner's officer, requested Mr. Hildew, relieving officer of St. Leonard's, to remove the body, so that the other woman, Mrs. Sarah Files, might not have to sleep with the corpse. Mr. Hildew merely replied, "Let the woman put out her fire," (it had been said that typhus fever might be the result if the body was left where a fire was). Mrs. Files had consequently to live with the corpse, and the room being small, she had to leave. At night she slept on the floor, as she occupied the only bed.

The jury indignantly asked Mr. Hildew how he would have liked himself to sleep with a corpse, and he replied, "That was quite a different thing. He had not transgressed the law. It was not part of his instructions to remove the body, which, had it been removed to the dead-house, might have caused typhus fever to have broken out" (laughter).

Dr. Leonard said there was no fear of contagion, as the dead-house was one of the best constructed in London.

The Coroner said that the relieving officer's conduct was disgraceful, and that though he might have acted according to the strict letter of the law he had been guilty of great inhumanity.

The jury returned a verdict.—That deceased died from extravasation of blood on the brain, and that the jury consider the conduct of Mr. Hildew most unfeeling, and request the coroner to bring the facts of the verdict to the notice of the board of guardians.—London Standard.

A jury was empanelled to assess damages in a breach of promise case before Mr. Hitchcock, one of the Masters in Chancery, yesterday. The plaintiff was Isabella Ruttle, 21 years of age, the daughter of a Dublin solicitor, who, in consequence of her father's decease, was obliged to take the situation of a governess in the family of Captain Graham, of Cashel. The defendant was the Captain's brother. He was 24 years of age, and held the appointment of medical officer in the Dundrum Dispensary, County Tipperary. From the correspondence produced, and other evidence, it appeared that he not only promised marriage to the young lady, but had formally proposed for her to her brother and her mother, but the match was broken off through the interference of his family, on the ground that he had an income of only £90 a year, on which it would be impossible for him to support a wife, two servants, and a horse. As to damages, counsel declared that the defendant's brothers would not pay them, and that he would have to go through the Insolvent Court, and perhaps lose his situation. On the other side, counsel stigmatized the defence put forward as highly dishonourable. The jury returned, and, after an absence of a few minutes, returned with a verdict for the plaintiff, with £250 damages.

T. P. Peyton, Esq., coroner, held an inquest on Thursday at Boyle, on the body of a woman named Bridget M. Dreney, who died from want of food and clothing on the day previous. Her body was in a wretched state of emaciation. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts. The other members of the family are in a wretched state of want.

SHOOTING THE LANDLORDS.—We find, by a letter which appeared in Mooney's Express, and which we give elsewhere, that there are other Irish-Americans besides Mr. Mooney, who are so exasperated against the Irish landlords as to permit their common sense to be stifled by their anger. It is infamous, the conduct of those unthinking men, themselves comfortable and happy at a safe distance, to wait such diabolical counsels across the Atlantic, to their poor countrymen at home. In the opinion of those insane men, "the torch that would light us to liberty's way," is the torch of the midnight incendiary—Waterford Citizen.

ATTEMPT TO BURN THE SOUTH UNION WORKHOUSE.—A pauper boy, aged 14, was convicted on Tuesday of an attempt to fire the South Union Workhouse. The state of this establishment is truly lamentable. The inmates seem to be wholly beyond the control of the officials.—Post.

THREATENING NOTICES.—Three threatening notices were posted in the town of Donegal on the night of the 13th inst., one on the workhouse gate and two on the gate of the chapel—threatening any of the tenants of Lord Arran who would pay rent to his agent, Mr. Syms, until they got a reduction. It appears that the rents on this property have been recently raised, and it is with the view of intimidating his lordship to lower them that the notices were posted.—Freeman's Journal.

We regret to learn that fever has broken out in the neighborhood of Gallowes-green, which is, in a great measure, attributed to the quantity of manure that has accumulated there for some time.—Limerick Reporter.

MIXED MARRIAGES.—A URGEL CASE.—At Cork Police Court, on Saturday, the following remarkable case occurred. It affords a striking illustration of the cruelty and injustice resulting from the present state of the Marriage Law in Ireland.—

Mr. J. C. Blake, on behalf of Mr. Tarrant, Thomas-street, prosecuted Mary Anne Collins, a Thomas-street, for threatening language. Mr. Blake said that the complainant's son and the defendant had been intimate, and the result of that intimacy was that a little responsibility came home. The defendant came to Mr. Tarrant's house, abused and threatened him, and said she would get his son out of Cork. He (Mr. Blake) might also mention that the defendant went into the workhouse for the purpose of coercing Mr. Tarrant's son to support her, she alleging that he was her husband, but when the matter came before the court the statement was disproved in toto.

Mr. Tarrant, the complainant, was then sworn and deposed as follows:—I know Mary Anne Collins; I live in Thomas-street; she came to my house on Tuesday night, drunk; she thundered at the door; I went out and saw her in a state of drunkenness; I put my hand on her back and said—"If you have any complaint to make, come at ten in the morning, for you're drunk now—go away;" she moved away and called me "a robber," and said that my family were robbers; I told her if she did not go away I would get a constable; I went to get one and she pursued me, and as she did, she got a heavy fall on the street; I left her there and went for a constable, but before he came she was gone.

Mr. Hall—Now, what have you to say to this, Mary Anne Collins?

Defendant—I went up, Sir, on Tuesday to Mr. Tarrant's house, where my husband lives—

Mr. Hall—But it appears he is not your husband.

Defendant—He is, Sir, and there is my marriage certificate—I lived with him and had two children by him.

The defendant here handed to the bench a document signed by the Rev. Mr. Casey, C.C., certifying that the Rev. Mr. Hurley married James Tarrant and Mary Anne Collins, at the Catholic chapel of St. Anne's, Shandon, on the 5th of February, 1850.

Mr. Hall—Is this a copy of the certificate?

Defendant—I got it from the clergyman who married us, and I am married 12 years.

Mr. Blake—The fact is, Sir, that they are of different religions—he is a Protestant, and she is a Catholic, and a Roman Catholic priest married them.

Defendant—I went up to his house, and he said his son would not be there that night.

Mr. Hall—Well, I must say, Mr. Blake, that in marrying and forcing this woman, the young man has committed a very great outrage. If he is a Protestant and she a Roman Catholic, of course the marriage as being celebrated by a Roman Catholic clergyman is illegal, but it appears her husband has even brought her into his father's house. I cannot refrain from saying that this young man has been guilty of a very great outrage on this woman.

Defendant—I have plenty of witnesses to prove that we lived together—and in the next room to his father and mother, and that I had children by him in the next room to them.

Mr. Hall—I have made up my mind to dismiss the case under the circumstances—I will not even give the bail-bond.

Mr. Blake—But the man is ready to swear he is afraid of this woman.

Mr. Hall—Oh, I believe he is ready to swear anything. I will dismiss the case; but see, my man, don't go into this man's house again.

Defendant—I will not, Sir, but I will make his son support his children.

During the hearing of the case, the defendant had by her side an intelligent little girl of about nine years.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CHANCELLER OF THE EXCHEQUER AND PROFESSOR FRANCIS NEWMAN.—The following letter has appeared in reply to one which was addressed by the latter gentleman to Mr. Gladstone:—

11, Carlton House Terrace, Dec. 1, 1862.

My Dear Sir—I am sure you will receive indulgently a statement in your recent letter on American affairs, published in the Star, touching a matter not of opinion but of fact.

I have never to my knowledge expressed any sympathy with the Southern cause, in any speech at Newcastle or elsewhere, nor have I passed any eulogium on President Davis. In dealings, whether with South or North, I have thought it out of my province to touch in any way the complicated question of praise or blame.

Perhaps I should end here; but I cannot avoid adding, that I think myself a much better friend to the Northern Americans, if it is not presumptuous to use the phrase, than those who have encouraged and are encouraging them to persevere in their hopeless and destructive enterprise. Among these I of course assign to you the prominent place, merited alike by your distinguished powers and your undoubted sincerity.

Believe me, Dear Sir, faithfully yours, W. R. GLADSTONE.

To Professor Newman.

Mr. Francis Newman rejoins in a lengthy letter to Mr. Gladstone. No new point, however, is made by the Professor.

GAZZARD AT DERBY.—To the Editor of the London Tablet.—Dear Sir My attention was called on Tuesday last to a poster announcing that Gazzard would deliver two lectures in the Athenaeum, Derby, on the following day, the first to commence at 2 p.m., and the second at 8, the subject of the latter being—Victor Emmanuel, Italy, Garibaldi and the Pope. I went to the neighbourhood of the Athenaeum at a few minutes before eight in the evening, and saw an immense crowd of six or eight elderly ladies and two gentlemen rushing towards the entrance. But, judging from the dumb-like aspect of these, and the entire absence of any shadow of an Irishman, that there would be no row. I left the scene, and returned again a few minutes before 10, when I found the Athenaeum wrapped in total darkness, and not so much as a broken egg, a bit of shillelagh, or a torn coat tail to tell that a battle had been lost and won. I sincerely trust, Mr. Editor, that other towns, at which the before-mentioned irreverent gentleman may call to pick up a few coppers from the simple souls of interested visitors, will follow the example of Derby, and let him exhibit his black bogey unmolested, and let his dupes quietly swallow their full pennyworth of the vile paludum provided for them. I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly, Derby, Dec. 11th, 1862. GUDKID.

Two of the sisters of the woman McLachlan, of Glasgow murder notoriety, are about to emigrate to Australia. One of them has been dismissed from service for no other reason, apparently, than her close relationship to the alleged murderers. Another sister, as we have already stated, is reported to have become insane.

THE COMMITTEE OF A CATHOLIC PRIEST.—We submit that the particular question which he refused to answer related, not to anything which had been told him, but to something which he did. He admitted that the sentence on the slip of paper accompanying the restitutory note was in his handwriting, that, in fact, he sent the letter, but that he gave it to somebody else to post; and he was asked to say who this somebody was. There cannot be much doubt that it was M'Ghee. But it is certain that if he had answered this question the next would have been—Has M'Ghee made any communication to you respecting the abstraction of money from the letter? which would have involved at once a disclosure of the secret confided to him as a Priest. Besides, the despatch of the restitutory letter grew out of the previous confession; it was part and parcel of the same act, and might fairly be held to be just as sacred. M'Lauchlan behaved with the utmost respect to the Court. There was neither flippancy, nor pertness, nor obtuseness in his replies. He had evidently no wish to fight a battle with the magistrates, or to evade the law. He spoke just as a man would speak who felt that he was required to do something incompatible with his inmost sense of honor. If anyone shall choose to allege the extreme inconvenience of allowing a distinction to be made in courts of justice between clergymen and laymen as respects their obligation to give evidence, we shall certainly agree with him in that opinion, but, on the other hand, do we not recognize exceptions to the general rule? A wife is not called upon to give evidence against her husband, and a lawyer is never placed in the witness box to reveal the secrets of his clients. While we send a Priest to prison because his religious scruples will not permit him to give evidence, there are some persons whom we will not allow to give evidence on account of their religious opinions. The testimony of a secularist may be necessary to convict a man of murder, but we allow the culprit to escape rather than permit a man holding secular views to take an oath. While the law recognizes such exceptions, we cannot allege the interest which society has in the detection of offenders as a consideration overriding all that springs from religion and conscience. If any man may be safely allowed some latitude, it is a minister of religion, whose character is a guarantee that the influence he wields will not be at variance with the interests of morality. There remains the question of possibility. One man may be punished for his religious scruples, but you cannot coerce a thousand. In the present case no legislative charge is necessary. All that is needed is a little discretion in those who administer the law, and a grain or two of such discretion would have saved the magistrates of Glasgow the painful task of sending a clergyman to prison because he had too keen a sense of professional honor and Christian duty.—*Manchester Examiner.*

The *Star*, commenting upon the above unjust and unwise act, says:—The magistrates of Glasgow who committed the Roman Catholic priest for refusing to answer a question seem to us singularly wanting in discretion. The case was peculiarly one for a very liberal interpretation in favor of the contumacious witness. Surely, if ever there was a case for lenient and liberal construction on the part of the bench, this was the very instance. Every man of honor and feeling must sympathize with the scruples of the Roman Catholic Priest. Putting the sacerdotal character entirely aside, we should like to ask how any gentleman would have acted in a similar case? Suppose any ordinary individual had a servant who came to him, looking up to him as a superior and trusting in him as an adviser, acknowledged having committed a theft, and expressed a wish to make restitution; suppose the master then, at the repentant servant's request, acted as the medium of restoring the stolen property, would that master like to divulge before a criminal court the name of the person who had thus confided in him? Would not five out of every six gentlemen living prefer even a thirty days committal to such a disclosure? Of course the scruple of a man to whom the confession has been made because of his sacerdotal character is naturally still more sensitive and justly more deserving of respect. But for Mr. M'Lauchlan the robbed party in this case would never have had the restitution;—and we need hardly remark that no thief would ever dream of acknowledging his fault to a clergyman whom he believed likely to hand him over into the custody of the police. It is always important to exhibit a large discretion in dealing with cases which involve the relations of a minister of any creed and his flock. It is of the utmost importance not to discourage, at all events not to destroy, the general feeling of confidence which the classes most liable to pecuniary temptation entertain towards ministers of any denomination. Every minister whose duties bring him much among the poor is frequently made the confidant of acknowledgments which it would be very unwise to discourage, and which at the same time he would feel very great hesitation in divulging before a court of justice. We find fault with the Glasgow court because it acted harshly in a case which called for very mild and even generous dealing. Had Mr. M'Lauchlan neglected his duty altogether, had he never concerned himself about the case at all, had he never awakened the conscience of the plunderer, and obtained full restitution for the plundered, he would never have been punished by a criminal court. He succeeded in obtaining an act of practical justice which the Glasgow police and court could never have effected, and he received a reward, *pour encourager les autres*, of thirty days' imprisonment. A thief, with an awkward conscience, making prompt, unconstrained, and full restitution, is not a phenomenon likely to be seen very often anywhere, and we suspect will be rare indeed in Glasgow for the future. Justice of course must be helped in her dealings; but is there any more effective way of discouraging robbery than by making the thief deliberately hand back to his victim the sole object for which he committed the theft? Besides, if the habit really became very dangerous, if, under the influence of priestly persuasion all the robbers of Glasgow became seized with a mania for restoring their spoils, and the magistrates should consider that condition of things a calamity, they could then exert their power, and punish the sacerdotal delinquents who thus interfered with the regular course of Scottish justice. In all seriousness, the law which awards punishment to a recalcitrant witness would not have been repealed by the dismissal of Mr. M'Lauchlan unpunished. In case of necessity it could always be enforced. This was certainly not a case of necessity, and the indiscreet conduct of the court makes the Roman Catholic Priest seem very like a martyr to conscience and honor.

THE LANCASTHIRE FUND.—The *Times* has informed the public that the working classes of Lancashire have very nearly a sum of four millions of money in the savings' banks, and that the withdrawals from those banks since the commencement of the 'distress' have not amounted to 6 per cent. on the entire investment. So far from reducing their savings any further, if they are not adding to them at present, will soon be able to do so, as immense sums are being contributed to the relief fund, and are being distributed on a very liberal scale among the operatives in England, whose wealth is something passing all comprehension, is contributing liberally; money is coming in from Australia and India, and a very large subscription has already been realised for Lancashire in the Northern States of America. If things continue to go on at this rate, the Lancashire operatives will not know what to do with their money.

M. de Groof, of Bruges, asserts that after eleven years' study he has invented the means of flying in the air in any direction, and only needs money to demonstrate it beyond question. The machine is small, he says, and will enable man to move in the air with the swiftness of the swallow and the vigor of the eagle. He asks for aid from England.—*Builder.*

FALSHOODS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.—The French journal *La France* asserted, some days ago, that Cardinal Mattei, Bishop of Pelletri, had ordered all the Jews out of his diocese. As in days when Scotland was a kingdom, and Scotchmen were men, the fiery Cross was passed from hand to hand through the length and breadth of the land at some special call of patriotism, to summon the people to the defence of their Faith and country—so, upon every single occasion that offers, and even with greater eagerness and more unerring rapidity, does the English press pass on from journal to journal the obscene, lurid torch of slander through the length and breadth of the Three Kingdoms. Of course this statement was reproduced everywhere with a simultaneity of spiteful ignorance that but too obviously betrayed the passion that was the prompter. We had intended to meet the statement with a flat denial on our own authority, simply on the strength of its infinite impossibility. The Roman correspondent of the *Gazette de France*, however, enables us to give the facts which form the foundation for this Turin falsehood. At Corti, a small commune near Pelletri, there lived a few Jewish families; and some young men belonging to one of these families had, on account of their scandalous conduct, obliged the authorities of the place to admonish them. These cautions having been several times repeated without producing the smallest effect, they were threatened with being turned out of the commune—particularly one of them, who was laboring to seduce a young Christian lady belonging to one of the most honorable families of Corti. Had this young man been a Christian, he would have received precisely the same treatment.—*Northern (Liverpool) Press.*

ARMY ESTIMATES.—The Committee of the Cabinet, together with his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, have had two meetings within the last week for the purpose of seeing what room there is for reduction in the next Army Estimates. Large as is the cost of our military establishments, we fear there is but little room for the judicious use of the pruning knife. Some saving may no doubt be effected in the barracks and recruiting departments, but nothing deserving the name of reduction, unless there be a diminution of the number of men, and this is a question to be decided on political considerations far beyond the ken of War-office administrators. It is at present altogether premature to state what reductions are likely to be carried out; but there appears to be a feeling in official quarters that the recruiting staff may be diminished, and the depots of regiments at home amalgamated with their service companies without any loss of efficiency. We do not expect, however, to see any reduction of the combatant part of the army.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

In reply to a communication on this subject, addressed to Earl Russell by the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, the Secretary of the Chamber received the following reply from the Foreign Office, which was read at a council meeting yesterday:—"Sir, I am directed by Earl Russell to reply to your letter of the 6th inst., respecting the destruction by the Confederate steamer *Alabama* of British property, embarked in American vessels, captured or burned by that steamer. Earl Russell desires me to state to you, that British property on board a vessel belonging to one of the belligerents must be subject to all the risks and contingencies of war, so far as the capture of the vessel is concerned. The owners of any British property not contraband of war on board a Federal vessel, captured and destroyed by a Confederate vessel of war may claim, in a Confederate prize court, compensation for the destruction of such property. Signed, &c., &c."

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—Periodically, and as if by necessity, the great question of uniting Europe and America by telegraph surges up and demands a practical solution; and it is quite natural that it should do so. No scientific industry of modern times has been more economically successful than the electric telegraph. There are now at work in the United States of America, 49,000 miles of telegraph, extending from San Francisco, on the Pacific, to Newfoundland, on the verge of the Atlantic Ocean, where, it is again proposed to land which shall have its other end at Valencia Bay. There are upwards of 150,000 miles of working telegraph in Europe. A telegraph spanning the Atlantic would unite the electric wires of America with those of Europe as now united with many in Asia and Africa. Establish a telegraphic link between Newfoundland and Ireland, and instantly means would be taken to connect our West Indian colonies and those of other countries with the mainlands of North and South America, thus bringing the whole industrial system of the two Americas into connection with that of nearly all the rest of the world. This question of an Atlantic telegraph is not merely economical and morally interesting to England and the United States, but involves world-wide results. It would not only be the greatest triumph of science, but it would be the means of bestowing a rich inheritance of blessings on mankind. It is a benefit which the statesman, the capitalist, the economical reformer, the philanthropist, and philosopher may heartily join hand in hand to promote. We believe it is possible and practicable; and if the Governments of England and the United States will render legitimate assistance, the great idea may be made a great fact. It may be said that an attempt was made a few years since, and the result is a useless and perishable cable at the bottom of the Atlantic. It would be folly to pass over this significant fact in silence. The failure of that cable should not, however, be a rock to discourage, but rather a beacon to guide in the pathway of future efforts. It is almost certain that the Atlantic cable failed from controllable causes. It was manufactured and laid with undue haste. Conditions, moral and scientific, which should have been complied with, were trifled with or neglected. In a second attempt, more care must and will be taken.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

THE PERILS OF THE COLLIERIES.—During the 10 years ending December 31, 1860, it is officially recorded that 9,090 lives were lost in our collieries, and 605,154,940 tons of coal raised; so that on the average one person was killed for every 66,573 tons, and there was an annual slaughter of 999 persons. Of accidents which are not fatal no general summary has yet been presented; but it is well known that there is a frightful amount of maiming from slight risks to actual crippling for life. The *Times* says: "It is terrible to think that, upon an average, nearly 20 lives are lost in the coal mines of this kingdom every week of every year."

A STEEL MERCHANT SHIP.—Messrs. Jones, Quiggen, and Co., of this town, have just contracted to build of steel, for a Liverpool house, a vessel of 1,200 tons. This will be the first merchant vessel built of that material. The plates will be manufactured at the Mersey Steel and Iron Works. We believe that experiments on Messrs. Jones's angular target are about to be resumed at Shoeburyness, when the Whitworth gun will be employed to test its stability. The target will be the same weight per foot as the Northumberland target, which was so mutilated by the Whitworth shell.—*Liverpool Albion.*

THE ALABAMA.—The Federal Secretary of the Navy has made formal complaint in his report to Congress of what he appears to consider the complicity of the English Government in the proceedings of the *Alabama*. He tells the world that before that vessel left England the Government were duly informed of her character and purpose, but that they "came too late" to prevent her sailing, and he makes some distant allusion to the possibility of our being morally bound to make indemnification for the injuries inflicted on Federal merchantmen by reason of our connivance or negligence in the matter.—Amid the disordered institutions of his own country, the Federal Minister may perhaps be excused for forgetting the character of ours. It may be necessary, therefore, to remind him that we have not martial law in England, and that the proceedings of the Executive in respect of all matters affecting the liberty or property of those residing in the United

Kingdom must be regulated strictly in accordance with the law. Whether the interests involved be those of the greatest monarch or the meanest subject they must be judged alike, and be regulated by the application of what is recognized as law by our judicial tribunals. The law bearing on the position of vessels such as the *Alabama* has since proved herself to be comprised in an Act of Parliament known as the Foreign Enlistment Act, which provides that where men are enlisted or vessels fitted out for warlike purposes, other than those of the Sovereign of this country, the Commissioners of Customs are authorized to seize the persons so offending and the vessels, and have the former tried for violating the provisions of the Act. But in order to justify the Customs' authorities in taking a step of this nature they must have before them such reasonable and probable evidence of the guilt of the parties as would, *prima facie*, warrant the expectation of a conviction. We apprehend that the kind of evidence that would fairly justify interference must not be less than that upon which a grand jury would find a true bill, or a magistrate commit a prisoner for trial. When the *Alabama* was being fitted out, representations were made by the Federal agents of her character and purpose. The Government were asked to interfere, and the law officers of the Customs had to decide whether the case was one coming under the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act. We believe we are right in saying that the evidence proffered by the Federal agents, on which they proposed that the Government should act, fell very far short of what the Foreign Enlistment Act prescribed as a justification for interfering. It was mainly hearsay evidence, which we need not say is not evidence at all in an English court. The Federal agents were unable to get information in an authentic and legal shape sufficient to sustain a *prima facie* case against those engaged in fitting out the vessel. In the absence of such a case the Customs' Commissioners had no more right to institute proceedings than to seize one of the Cunard steamships, and the *Alabama* sailed. The manner in which the vessel was fitted out was admirably calculated to evade the law, and as a matter of fact we believe she left England without a single gun or munition of war on board. What Mr. Gideon Welles, therefore, would apparently seek to place before the world as a piece of policy on the part of Great Britain, injurious to the North and covertly aiding piracy, is simply a dry question of legal evidence, and the interpretation of an Act of Parliament passed in the last century. It was purely a matter of detail to be dealt with by a particular branch of the Executive in the ordinary way in obedience to the law, and not a ground of political action. No interference with the *Alabama* took place, because there was no legal authority to justify it, and the Government might as fairly be subjected to political reproaches because of the consequences of a decision of a court of law utterly beyond their influence or control.—*Globe.*

We are satisfied that we have done nothing and omitted nothing in this matter of the *Alabama* which could have been otherwise done by the Americans if they had been in our position of neutrals, and if they had intended to act with the best wishes towards us. The *Alabama* was not "fitted out and armed" within the territory and jurisdiction of Great Britain. But, if we even grant that she was so fitted out and armed, our Government could only act upon evidence which was never afforded to them, and which, in fact, did not exist. The question whether she, by becoming a ship of war after she had left our territory and jurisdiction, did an act which related back to her original building, and thus created a constructive violation of neutral territory, never can arise unless she comes back into an English port, when it may be tried in our Prize Courts. It seems to us that there is nothing to be said for such a proposition; but if it were so held, then it would no doubt follow that all her prizes would be illegal when brought within our power and submitted to our Courts. This is all the satisfaction we could ask of America in a similar case, and we are sure it is, all the satisfaction we should get. But, more than this, it is all the satisfaction we have in our power to offer. In fact, we can no more follow this hull and these cannon, which are said to have gone from our shores in separate instalments, than we can follow the rifles and the gunpowder which have gone to New York or have been smuggled into Charleston; and we can no more recover the cargoes which Captain Semmes has taken, or stop his depredations on American commerce, than we can retrieve the soldiers whom our rifles have killed.—*Times.*

The *London Times* recommends the Labrador Coast as a Penal Settlement for English convicts. It says:—"There remain, then, as the fitting spots for Transportation, the colder portions of the two temperate zones, where the climate is healthy but rough, and nature is more sombre and repulsive, more suited to a place of punishment and seclusion than in the bright and beautiful lands which border on the tropics. It does so happen that at a moderate distance from these shores, England possesses a vast territory which exactly fulfils all these conditions. In Labrador and the territories of the Hudson's Bay Company we have a possession of vast extent, by far the larger half of the North American continent—a wilderness in which all the crime of the earth might easily be swallowed up and heard-of no more. We would direct the attention of those who really wish for the repression of crime and the protection of society to these territories, for which, though we have possessed them 200 years, we have never been able to find any better use than to hunt the wild animals for their fur. It would be perfectly possible to organize there a penal settlement with which no one would interfere, from which no one would escape, and where severe and constant labour would be almost a necessity of existence. The climate would be more severe than that of the north of Europe, but it would doubtless powerfully co-operate as a means of deterring from crime. It would be quite possible to create a system by which convicts who had undergone the prescribed amount of penal labour might be established in small communities in favoured situations, and end their days in homes of their own raising. A system founded on the condition of exile for life, and of residence in a desolate country under a severe climate, might well dispense with adventitious and vexatious severity."

CHESTERFIELD.—On Saturday seven men were brought up before the county magistracy, charged with riot and intimidation, at Sheepbridge, near this town, on the previous Tuesday. All the prisoners denied the charge, and were defended by Mr. Cuts, solicitor. The evidence of several Irishmen was taken, and according to their statement it appeared that the prisoners ordered all the Irish out of the works. They refused to go, but were forcibly driven away and pursued for upwards of a mile. Several of the men were rather severely beaten, and none have since returned to work. The timekeeper gave evidence which exculpated two of the men, and they were consequently discharged. The evidence was very contradictory, and the magistrates decided to send the remaining 5 prisoners for trial at the ensuing quarter sessions, on the charge of riot. Bail was accepted. The Town Council of Chesterfield have decided to swear in a large number of special constables to preserve order.—*Express.*

The Birkenhead prisoners have been arraigned, tried, defended, found guilty, and sentenced. One was acquitted, and one after the jury's verdict was discharged by the judge upon his own recognizances. The sentences varied. Penal servitude for 15 years was awarded to Henry Lennon. Nine prisoners got 2 years' imprisonment with hard labour, and the rest from 6 to 12 months. Mr. Hennessy, specially retained for the defence, made an able address on the whole case, and on behalf of the two prisoners entrusted to him. The cross-examination of the police witnesses was keen and damaging; and the evidence of Inspector Burgess may, we think, ought, to be made the subject of further proceedings.

PROTESTS AGAINST BISHOP COLENSO.—A considerable body of the clergy of the diocese of Winchester have addressed a memorial to their Bishop on Bishop Colenso's recent work, and his Lordship has promised to bring the matter under the notice of his episcopal brethren at the earliest possible opportunity. The memorialists say: "We desire to record our most decided protest against the book, and to assure your Lordship that we view the attack which it makes upon the Bible with the utmost indignation. We feel that the book is calculated to inflict a grievous injury, not only upon our own Church but upon the cause of religion at large; tending as it manifestly does to unsettle the faith of those who are feeble or unlearned, and to confirm in error those whose minds are already set against the truth. We have no doubt that the book will receive the most complete refutation, but we know not how to express in sufficiently strong terms our deep grief that such a book should have been written by a bishop of our Church. We do not presume to suggest what steps should be taken by our ecclesiastical rulers to wipe off this stain upon our Church, but we trust that if (as we are informed) there is no law under which the Bishop of Natal can be proceeded against he may at least receive from those to whose opinion he would naturally attach the greatest weight so strong an expression of their disapproval of his book as may induce him to resign the high office which he now fills in the Church." The Bishop of Rochester has intimated to Bishop Colenso a desire that he should not, under any circumstances, take part in the religious services of the Church within the limits of the diocese of Rochester.

In the Ecclesiastical suit against Dr. Williams for his share in the Essays and Reviews, the argument on the amended articles has ended, as every one expected, in a simple reiteration by Dr. Lushington of his former judgment. He added, to the surprise of the Court, that Dr. Williams was prepared to retract the passage impugned by Dr. Lushington's judgment. Dr. Lushington, however, declared this statement too late, affirmed that it had been his sole object to give such a judgment as the Privy Council would sanction, and finally passed a very mild sentence of suspension *ad officium beneficiorum* for the term of one year, and condemned the defendant in costs. The same sentence was given in Mr. Wilson's case. Notice of appeal to the Privy Council was given. The sentence of Dr. Lushington appears to give about equal satisfaction to the liberal and the literal school. The former thinks it is the best they could hope for, as it leaves a very large margin of liberty to the clergyman; the latter thinks that it is as good as could be expected under the circumstances, though hinting that it would have been much better if God had left us an infallible autograph of his written word.

Disension has already done much for the Transportation question; indeed, so far as the establishment of facts goes, it may be said to have done enough. There are not two opinions now about the advantage, or rather, the necessity, of reforming our present penal system. Punishment has become a mockery, for it is no punishment at all, and consequently cannot be expected to deter from crime. It is equally inefficient as an instrument of reformation; and here, too, the defect of the system is plainly discernible. Sir Joshua Jebb and his friends have succeeded in making not good characters, but good prison characters; and there is all the difference in the world between the two. A good prison character is easily acquired, and brings its reward far more quickly than a good character out of doors. It is instantly attended by considerate treatment, and very soon followed by liberation; so that there is every inducement to gain it, and no temptation to disregard or lose it. The Ordinary of Newgate has just reported to the authorities of the prison that "old returned penal servitude men who have been twice or thrice transported" are among the best characters in the goal, noted for good conduct and the diligent discharge of their duties. He adds, however, that these exemplary captives are not "reformed," and have not the slightest intention of amending their ways. They have simply adapted themselves to the situation by assuming a demeanor which it costs them nothing to adopt, and which they will drop as soon as they leave the prison. This experienced officer also tells us that the men thus discharged with tokens of merit "become a much worse class of offenders, and almost all the garrotte robberies and crimes with violence proceed either from them or others under their instructions." All this we can easily understand. The radical fault of the system consists in the belief that criminal nature can be changed by a few months' lenient discipline, and that a man who has behaved well for a short period, when it was his manifest interest to do so, will behave equally well when this inducement is withdrawn and the old temptations to crime are again before him.—*Times.*

DOCTORS AND UNDERTAKERS.—"A day or two ago, a neat little printed circular, headed 'Funeral Depot,' was dropped into our letter-box, and in it we read:—"Mr. F— presents his compliments to Dr. —, and begs to inform him the usual commission will be allowed on all business recommended to the above establishment." We confess that our feeling was one of acute admiration at the cool impudence of the undertaker who had favoured us with the note; but our admiration was changed into unmitigated wonder when we subsequently learned that there were not lacking in town medical men who were too willing to take the office of commission agent for an undertaker; and that a well-known practitioner had but a few weeks previously received for one funeral—one 'piece of business' he had recommended—no less a commission than £50! "You see, sir," said our informant, "it was a first case. The maximum commission is usually 20 per cent., but in this instance, anxious to secure the interest of the gentleman, who is rapidly rising in practice, and the job being a good one, 25 per cent. was given." Shade of Moliere, is not this admirable, and yet again abominable! The doctor enacting the part of commission agent to an undertaker, and fleecing his patients of a huge percentage on the funeral expenses!"—*Lancet.*

THE ISLAND OF SKYE.—The 20,000 inhabitants of Skye have a more precarious subsistence than the inhabitants of almost any other part of the United Kingdom. Their soil is barren, except in a few valleys and at the heads of the interior lochs, and from the mountains the traveller may see how scanty is the tillage. There are strips of cultivation in the levels and by the margin of the lakes, and patches here and there on the moorlands; and there are a few scattered farms, very poor and difficult to manage. The climate is such that nothing is attempted beyond oats and potatoes. These and the fishery constitute the maintenance of the country and shore people; and the tradesfolk depend, of course, on the custom of their neighbours. Everything that is imported is dear, and almost everything is imported—even to butchers' meat. Peat from the moorland is the fuel used. The oats have almost altogether failed to ripen this year, and a considerable proportion has never been cut at all. It lies swamped under the snow. The potatoes are the main resource of the people from autumn to midsummer, and the potatoes are this season a mere mass of putridity. The inhabitants are sitting amid their harricanees, and hail, and snow, without fire as well as without food, for the continual rains of this year have so flooded the moorland that no peat could be got. The ministers of Skye are in despair about saving the people without immediate help, and already the children are down in measles and their parents wasting away in low fever. The fever is creeping on from house to house and from village to village. Such is the account which lies before me from the hand of the minister of Sleat. The name will call up recollections in the minds of tourists, who may, perhaps, feel that their summer pleasures so far bind them to the place and people as to constitute some

sort of obligation to help them in their fearful stress. In the absence of a Count Rumford we must use our own wits and heart enough to ship off some cargoes of potatoes, meal, and fuel (peat, if possible, to suit the island hearth). Unless this is done there will be something worse in Skye than we have been dreading in Lancashire. Will some one go and cross that strip of stormy sea, and learn the extent of the need, and show us how to meet it in the quickest and best way? If so, that explorer will look all his life on that winter trip with more satisfaction than on any autumn touring from the peaks of the Alps to the depths of Mammoth caves.—*Once a Week.*

UNKNOWN TO GUILTY?—A Street Dialogue.—Brown.—Ah, Jones, how do you do? So Sir George Grey wouldn't hang that sweep, eh? Jones.—No, certainly not. Sir George believed that he didn't kill his wife, Brown.—But he has given him penal servitude for life. Jones.—Well, what then? Brown.—Why—if you put it that way—to be sure I am a bachelor, and don't profess to be a judge of such matters—but doesn't it seem to be a good deal to give a fellow for not killing his wife? Jones.—You must settle that with Sir George Grey.—[Exit.]—*Punch.*

UNITED STATES.

Troy University has been purchased by Archbishop Hughes for a Roman Catholic Theological Seminary. These magnificent buildings were erected for a Methodist University, and the College has enjoyed uninterrupted prosperity from the commencement.—But, for want of endowment, it was constantly running into debt, until at last the Trustees were compelled to offer it for sale. It cost \$125,000, and they sold it to Messrs. Peck and Hillman for less than \$50,000. These gentlemen were offered £65,000 for it, by the Romanists; but they replied they had bought it for the Methodists; they said, however, if no one offered to buy it for the latter by a certain time, then the Romanists should have it. The old friends of the College had reason to expect that a gentleman who was intending to found a College would secure it for its original purpose; and they depended on this prospect till it was too late; the time specified arrived, and it was sold to the Romanists according to agreement. Ten men were combining for its purchase, but the time expired before they had completed their plans. No appeal was made to the Methodist community generally; two-thirds of the Trustees were not Methodists; and the Board was regarded as a sort of close corporation, having absolute power to enact rules and by-laws. The transaction seems to imply no blame on any parties; but it is a pity such a thing should happen.—*Methodist Journal.*

Few persons have any idea of the weight of taxation borne by the people of the United States. They are accustomed to regard those levied by Federal authority alone, ignoring the fact that these in time of peace form the smallest part of the whole assessment. The taxation of the State of New York last year, for State, County, Town and School rates, exclusive of incorporated cities, towns and villages, was \$21,787,000; and this sum is exclusive also of all Federal taxes.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

In the Federal House of Representatives, on the 6th inst., Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, stated that the Government owed the soldiers \$50,000,000; many had received no pay for several months, and in consequence their families had been reduced to destitution, and were obliged to seek a home in the poor-house. He attributed the numerous desertions to the non-payment of the men.—*ib.*

The *National Intelligencer*, a Washington paper which publishes the official reports of the debates in Congress, and has peculiar facilities for obtaining information, says that President Lincoln does not believe in the efficacy of his Emancipation Proclamation. It says, in reviewing the document:—"This only vital part of the document is to be found in the declaration that 'the executive government, including the military and naval authorities, will recognize and maintain the freedom of the persons proclaimed to be free. And this part of the paper derives all its vitality from the force that stands behind it, and all from the words that precede it. And all the freedom that shall accrue to the slave under this proclamation will result from the law of force, and not at all from the declaratory portion of the President's decree. And in this view, which is self-evident to every mind, we are not at all surprised to learn, as we do, that the President, in his own private opinion, anticipates little, if any, utility from the proclamation of freedom, considered as a 'war measure.' War measures depend for their effectiveness on something stronger than words, and the 'war measure' which shall actually emancipate a single slave would be just as effective without a proclamation as with one."

THE MANNING OF STATE POWER.—Why does the citizen of any State, of Pennsylvania for instance, owe obedience to the Constitution? Simply because the ordinance of a State Convention, adopted seventy years ago, has made that Constitution obligatory upon him. The high and solemn act of *State authority* is all that binds the citizen to obey that instrument. But for the act of a Convention which in 1787 declared the sovereign voice of Pennsylvania, the citizen of this State would to-day owe no respect to the Federal Constitution. The acts of all other States and their citizens were powerless to impose upon him the slightest obligation to that instrument. This was illustrated in the case of Rhode Island, a State that was acknowledged as outside of the Union, and entirely independent of the Constitution, even after twelve other States had assented to that instrument, and were effectually associated under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government. Why were the citizens of Rhode Island entirely exempt from every provision of the Constitution, while in twelve other States the citizens owed to that instrument implicit obedience? Simply because, though the Conventions in those twelve States had assented to the Constitution, the power competent to establish that instrument within Rhode Island had not yet spoken; the sovereign will of that community had not yet been declared by a State Convention; the Constitution had not yet been sanctioned by the only power competent to give it validity within that State; the collective voice of that community had not yet given consent to that instrument; and until such consent had been given, the individual citizen dare not, without treason to his State, obey the Federal Constitution as a binding law. Did the ordinance of a State Convention impose the Constitution upon the citizens of Rhode Island? Undoubtedly it did; and it is equally clear that in each of the other States that instrument derived its validity from a similar ordinance.—*Philadelphia Constitutional Union.*

THE BATTLE OF MURFREESBORO.—Gen. Rosecrans is not as successful with his sword as with his pen. He claims a victory, but the only fight he mentions in his dispatches is the one in which he was unquestionably worsted. All the rebel accounts and the Federal accounts agree in admitting that the battle of Wednesday is a defeat. The right and centre of the Union army was driven back miles, thousands of prisoners were taken and thirty-two cannon captured. The left alone held its own. Yet General Rosecrans in his several dispatches speaks only of the success on the 31st ult. was prevented by a surprise on the right flank? We are afraid many gentle gazes like that on the 31st ult. would soon see his army up. They again he admits that while the enemy was retreating he was withdrawing his left wing from across the river for fear of a surprise. As the facts come to light this battle becomes more and more like that at Perryville, where the enemy gained the advantage in prisoners, guns, and damage inflicted, and then retreated on account of the swelling numbers of the Union forces. We fear the enemy will be found as full of fight as ever at some chosen spot further inland. The war in the West is not yet over.—*New York World.*

The True Witness

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 16, 1863.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Our European files for the past week are very barren of interesting matter. No great political changes have occurred on the Continent, and from the manufacturing districts in the North of England the tidings are more cheerful than they have been of late.

There has been hard fighting on this side of the Atlantic betwixt the two hostile parties, and the results are upon the whole very cheering for the cause of Southern independence. The great Federal expedition against Vicksburg has been gallantly repulsed by the Confederates, who inflicted great slaughter upon their enemies.

The strong and well grounded confidence that Protestant journalists place in the ignorance of their readers upon all matters connected with the doctrine and discipline of the Catholic Church, and of ecclesiastical history outside of the pale of their own little insignificant sects, is well illustrated by the St. John's Colonial Presbyterian of the 25th ult.

The Greek Church encourages the circulation of the Bible in the vernacular language of the people, in which also its own ritual is generally celebrated, and while associating tradition with the written word of God as a Rule of Faith, the Greek Church provides that the former must be in accordance with the first oecumenical councils, and the Synods held in Constantinople in 692, and 879, 880.

To us we reply, that the Greek Church does not encourage the circulation of the Bible in the vulgar tongue amongst the people; because its Rule of Faith is, formally, identical with that of the Catholic Church, as is admitted by our opponent. Not the Bible alone, but the Bible as interpreted by the Church, and through her Synods, is the Rule of Faith to the Christians of the East, as it is to those of the West; and on this fundamental point they both differ from all Protestant sects.

The Latin, as well as the Greek Church of course insists that the tradition, or unwritten word "be in accordance with the decrees of the first Oecumenical Councils; and if the former does not insist upon the accordance of her traditions with "the Synods held in Constantinople in 692, and 879 880," it is because that she, in common with all Protestant sects, does not acknowledge the binding force of the peculiar decrees of either of those Synods.

refer our contemporary to Geiseler's Compendium of Ecclesiastical History, as a Protestant authority upon the subject, which he will be more likely to accept favorably than that of a Catholic historian.

With respect to the other Constantinopolitan Synod, that of 879 880, the same rejoinder is applicable. Neither by Rome, nor by Protestants of any sect, has it been received as authoritative on matters either of doctrine or of discipline; and again in this respect, where the Catholic differs from the Greek Church, there the former agrees with all existing forms of Protestantism. The Synod of 879-880 was the result of an attempt of the schismatic Photius—the intrusive Patriarch of Constantinople—to procure a revision of the condemnation pronounced upon him by the General Council of 869—known as the Fourth of Constantinople, and as the Eighth Oecumenical Council.

If, however, we would learn the precise extent of the dogmatic differences betwixt the Catholic Church and the schismatic Greeks, we may find it clearly defined in the letter of Michael Cerularius, Patriarch of Constantinople, A.D. 1053, and addressed to John, Bishop of Trani in Apulia. Next to Photius, Michael Cerularius may be looked upon as the chief agent in the deplorable schism which separated the East from the West; and as no man could have been better acquainted than was the last-named with the differences which led to that schism, so also no one could have been more deeply interested in making out what is called "a good case" against Rome, and in justification of the very serious movement which he contemplated.

That such actually was the case, appears also from the debates at the Council of Florence, when, for a time, the breach betwixt the two Communions was closed up. It is therefore false that, as our contemporary pretends, "the Mass of the Greek Church is essentially different from that of the Roman;" for were there any such essential difference to-day, the same essential difference must have been in existence prior to the eleventh century—since the present rituals or Liturgies of both are, by all admitted to be identical with those employed eight hundred years ago; and would have been pointed out, and insisted upon by the promoters of the schism, in justification of the separation of Churches differing "essentially" from one another on matters relating to faith and worship.

nonsense!—we respectfully ask of our contemporary, "If the Greek Church prays for the dead," is it not evident that that Church believes, or that, when its present Liturgy was compiled, it did believe, that the dead were, or might be, in a state intermediate betwixt heaven and hell, and wherein they might be assisted by the prayers of the faithful upon earth? But if the Greek Church believes, or believed, this—and upon any other hypothesis its custom of praying for the dead is inexplicable—it holds, or certainly once held, all that the "Roman Church" teaches as of faith concerning purgatory:—

"Purgatorium esse, nimirum ibi detentis fidelium souffris, potissimum vero acceptabili Altaris sacrificio, juvari."—Cunc. Trid. Sess. 25.

This is all that the "Roman Church" asserts dogmatically on the subject: that there is a purgatory, and that the souls of the faithful therein detained are assisted by the prayers of the faithful, and especially by the acceptable Sacrifice of the Altar. This too is, and ever has been, the doctrine of the Greek Church on the same subject, as is evident in that it "prays for the dead"—for whom it would not pray if it did not believe that they might be aided by those prayers, and were therefore neither in the full enjoyment of heaven and its perfect happiness, nor in the torments of hell from which there is no redemption. There have been differences of opinion between the Eastern and Western Fathers as to the precise conditions of purgatory—some holding to fire, others to darkness; but the Western Church has never pronounced dogmatically upon the subject, and in her prayers for the dead she invokes for them a place both of light, and of refreshment. There is therefore absolutely not the slightest difference betwixt the doctrinal teachings of the Greek and Western Churches upon the subject of Purgatory.

So too with regard to the use of images, and the invocation of the B. Mother of God, and other Saints reigning with Christ. It is true that the Greek Church objects to images in relief, but admits and encourages the use amongst its votaries of pictures or images upon a plane surface. This involves however no essential difference, or difference of principle; for if to treat with outward marks of respect an image "in relief or embossed work" be idolatry, to treat an image painted on a plane surface, with similar marks of respect, must be no less an outrage upon the divine majesty, and an infraction of the divine commands. There is however one important admission, inadvertently made by our contemporary upon the subject of the invocation and honoring of Saints, to which he will, we trust, permit us respectfully to direct his attention. He says:—

"Though the Greek Church venerates the Virgin Mary, it knows nothing of the Mariolatry of the Roman Church, and would be utterly astounded to hear of that great dogmatic novelty, the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception."

The above extract shows that, when it suits their purpose, Protestants can discriminate, can see an essential difference betwixt *dulia* and *latria*; betwixt that honor, or religious "veneration" which may innocently be paid to the Saints as creatures, and that which is due to God the Creator alone, and which if tendered to any creature, however exalted, would be idolatry. Under ordinary circumstances, Protestants profess to be unable to see the difference; they brand the distinction betwixt *dulia* and *latria* upon which the Catholic controversialist insists, as casuistry, hair-splitting, and, to sum up all in one word, as "Jesuitry;" but when by recognising the essential difference betwixt the higher and lower kinds of worship, signified respectively by the terms *latria* and *dulia*, they can magnify schism at the expense of the Church, their mental eyes become so keen, their metaphysical faculties are so sharpened, that they can detect a difference where none exists. The "veneration" which the Greeks pay to the B. Virgin, is, in kind, precisely the same as that which the Catholic Church offers to the same object—that is to say, the higher form of *dulia*, or *hyperdulia*, which differs from *latria* not in degree, but in kind. But we let this pass; we are satisfied, perfectly satisfied, with the admission made by our Presbyterian contemporary, to the effect that it is possible to give religious veneration to a creature without falling into the sin of idolatry; and that the *cultus sanctorum*, or worship of the Saints, by no means necessarily involves that highest form of worship due to God alone, and distinguished by the term *latria*. Henceforth, we may expect from our Protestant contemporaries a more rational treatment of the important question—whether it be possible to venerate the Saints without being guilty of idolatry?—and the entire question at issue betwixt us and them on the subject of saint worship will thus be narrowed to the discussion of the question of fact—Does the homage, worship, or "veneration" which the Catholic Church pays to the Saints exceed its legitimate bounds? and is it in short as innocent as that which the Greeks—who know nothing of the Mariolatry of the Roman Church—pay to the B. Virgin? If our contemporary will condescend to define "the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception"—as he understands it—we shall perhaps have it in our power to show to him either, that he is grossly ignorant of its signification, or that it is by no means a "dogmatic novelty," or one which would in any degree astound those acquainted with Oriental patristic literature.

The Aylwards. In our last we promised to make our readers acquainted with the real facts of this case, which has excited a profound interest throughout the Province. To-day we hasten to redeem that promise, having received full and correct particulars from our esteemed correspondent Sarsfield, the substance of which we hasten to lay before our readers; since from its length it is impossible to give the letter in its entirety in our limited space. We may preface the story, with this expression of our opinion, formed after an attentive and impartial study of all its facts—that the Aylwards were murdered; judicially murdered indeed, and with all due forms of law; but, none the less foully and most brutally murdered.

The Aylwards, an Irish Catholic couple—the husband about 26 years of age, the wife some three years younger, and with three young children—were both of irreproachable character, and remarkable for their attachment to one another, their industry, the neatness of their little house, and their amiability of disposition. Some three years ago they settled on a lot of 50 acres, given by Government as a Free Grant, to encourage the colonisation of the back townships of the County of Hastings; and shortly after their sitting down upon their newly acquired lot, they were followed by a Scotchman of the name of Munro, who with his family, including a young man of about twenty years of age, availed himself of the liberal terms proffered by Government to new-comers. The Aylwards and the Munros, were neighbors, and lived harmoniously together for some time; but during the spring of the second year great ravages were committed upon the Aylward's young wheat crop by Munro's fowls; and though the aggrieved party often quietly and in a most friendly manner remonstrated upon the subject with Munro, begging him to keep his fowls out of his neighbor's crops, poor Aylward could get no satisfaction, and his complaints were treated with marked indifference. Under these circumstances the latter concluded that he had the right to protect his little property from destruction, and to shoot any animals he might thenceforward find committing depredations thereupon. Indeed his wheat crop was in imminent danger of total destruction from the ravages committed upon it by Munro's fowls.

We now come to the facts which led more immediately to the death of the elder Munro, as detailed by the Solicitor General upon the trial, and elicited in evidence.

One day towards the end of May 1862, Munro together with his son, who he it remembered was about twenty years of age, came over to Aylward's house, and accused the latter of having stolen one of his hens. This charge Aylward denied; but it was reiterated again and again in a very offensive manner by Munro, who was greatly excited, and declared he would not leave the premises until he got his hen. In vain Aylward assured him that he had not got his hen, though he admitted that he might have shot one in his wheat-field, where perhaps Munro might find it; and again and again he begged the latter to leave his house in peace. The Munros refused to go, and confident in their superior force, since they were two to one, the elder declared that "he would remain as long as he pleased." Angry words then passed between them, when at last Munro suggested to Aylward that the fowls might at that very moment be in the wheat-field of the latter, destroying his crops, and that he had better go and shoot them again, but that he should carry none away with him.—Aylward turned back into his house, at the door of which he had been standing throughout the altercation; and taking down his gun, proceeded towards the wheat-field followed by his two antagonists, the Munros. According to the statement of the younger of these—who though an interested party was the only evidence against Aylward on the subsequent trial—the latter turned round, bringing his weapon presented towards the elder Munro. The latter seized hold of the gun, and a fierce struggle ensued for the mastery; but Munro being a much larger and stronger man than was Aylward, forced his opponent back towards the house. In the struggle a pistol—so the younger Munro swore on the trial, though no evidence of the existence of such a weapon was ever produced—fell from the person of Aylward; the elder Munro called to his son to pick it up, and whilst doing so, the witness deposed that Aylward fired his gun at him, and lodged its contents—slugs—in his back. The younger Munro added, that he then got up, and looking round saw Mrs. Aylward standing where he last saw her husband struggling with his father; that he then ran home as fast as he could, where shortly he was rejoined by his father, the elder Munro, bleeding profusely from two wounds—one in his head, and the other in his right arm. The wounded man lingered for about twelve or thirteen days: he had no medical attendance, but was treated by a quack calling himself an "Indian Herb Doctor;" and in consequence, apparently, of neglect or improper treatment died of exhaustion and loss of blood. So far, however strong the presumptions against the Aylwards, there was no

evidence to show that they, or either of them, had inflicted the wounds; and Munro, when near his end he was appealed to to have the persons who wounded him arrested—refused to do so, saying, "No! I don't want them arrested, I am as much to blame as they are." On his death bed, he clearly remembered that he was the sole aggressor; and that what the unfortunate Aylwards had done, they did in self-defence, and against superior physical force which they had no other means of repelling. This defect of evidence was supplied in the following manner.

It was deposed on the trial—that the Aylwards had themselves acknowledged before several persons in the village, to having inflicted the wounds of the effects of which Munro died—that Mrs. Aylward had given an explanation to the effect that, seeing her husband struggling with Munro for the gun, she seized a scythe that was in the house, and running to her husband's assistance struck Munro with it on the head and on the arm. It was further deposed that she—Mrs. Aylward—also made use of very violent language when speaking of the transaction, saying that it was her design to "cut off his head;" and that when she heard that Munro was suffering from his wounds she made an ejaculation to the effect that she hoped "that God would increase his pains," and again expressed a regret that she had not killed "old Bally" at once," as she intended to do. But as all this hearsay evidence, or tittle-tattle as to what a nervous, and excited woman said, after the event had occurred, could by no means affect the moral or legal value of the act preceding, we only wonder why the jury were such idiots as to listen to it.

It was also deposed that, about the middle of May, Aylward had had his scythe sharpened; and that, four or five days before the sad event took place, he had taken it off from the *smith*, or handle, telling his wife to use it, if ever he should require help; but as it also appeared that Aylward's scythe never had been attached to a *smith*, or handle, it is also evident that the Crown witnesses were not only perjured, but very clumsy perjurers to boot. Another effort was made by one of these gentry to insinuate malice against the accused, by the retelling of a cock and a bull story about Mrs. Aylward having told somebody that "she intended to finish old Munro by inducing him to cross their fence, and that she would then retire towards her own house, and that her husband should thereupon shoot him, and she could be a witness for her husband to swear that Munro had followed her with intent to take improper liberties with her." Again we wonder why such irrelevant twaddle, which had nothing whatever to do with the questions, "Did the Aylwards inflict the fatal wounds upon the deceased Munro? and if so, under what circumstances and provocation?"—was ever submitted to a Jury. And yet, such as we have detailed it was the entire case for the prosecution.

The accused were zealously and eloquently defended by James O'Reilly, Esq. of Kingston. He pointed out that the only positive evidence against the prisoners was that of the younger Munro, who as an interested party was a very incompetent witness; that, by the admission of this witness, there could have been no malicious intent upon the part of the Aylwards, seeing that when the two Munros taxed him in his own house with theft, and grossly insulted him, he repeatedly begged and prayed of them "to leave in peace." That all the evidence tended to show that, relying on their great superiority of strength, the Munros had come over to the prisoner's house with the express intent of picking a quarrel with him, and of assaulting him: that the story about the pistol lacked confirmation, seeing that if true, the pistol was in the younger Munro's possession, and might have been produced in Court, which it was not: and that, admitting that Mrs. Aylward did inflict the fatal wounds, she did no more than was her right, before God and man, to do—when her husband was on his own ground violently assaulted by one so greatly his superior in strength and size as was Munro: As to the subsequent violent language of Mrs. Aylward, he insisted that no attention should be paid to it; as, even if correctly reported, it was but the raving of a greatly excited and nervous female, agitated by the tragic events of the day, by the brutal assault upon her husband, and by the active part which she in consequence had taken therein, whilst in an extremely delicate state of health, and nursing her third child. As to her husband, it was not so much as insinuated that he struck the blow, or that he inflicted the wounds which led to Munro's death. This, and much more, did Mr. O'Reilly ably and eloquently urge in his client's behalf.

The judge having charged the jury, the latter after an absence of three hours came into Court with a verdict of *GUILTY*, coupled with a strong recommendation to mercy. The sentence of death was at once passed upon them; and by way we suppose of adding insult to injury, and making the monstrous and most unjust sentence doubly offensive to Catholics, the Feast of the Immaculate Conception was selected as the day for the consummation of the judicial iniquity.

In the meantime active exertions were made

by the leading inhabitants of the County of Hastings to avert the doom impending over the heads of the Aylwards. A Petition carefully prepared by the Attorney of the prisoners, Mr. Finn, was signed by men of all classes of society—with the exception of Mr. Wallbridge, the Clear Grit member for the County. This petition was by the Executive treated with the utmost coldness, not to say contempt. A second petition praying only for a short respite, was treated in a similar spirit; and in the words of our correspondent, one intimately acquainted with all the particulars:—

"All was of no avail: the hearts of the Executive were cold, and deaf to every entreaty and remonstrance."

And so to the scandal of humanity and of justice, and to the disgrace of Canada, on the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, the two Aylwards, were hanged by the neck till they were dead. Here perhaps we should stop; yet cannot we altogether refrain from a few words upon each of the several actors in the horrid tragedy whose denouement we have just recorded.

And first as to the Aylwards. We say again that they were foully murdered, if ever men and women were murdered on this earth. The woman may have made use of violent and un-Christian language—though this is very doubtful—against Munro on the evening of the day on which the events above detailed had occurred. But it is clear, even from the depositions of the witnesses for the prosecution, that from first to last the Monroes were the aggressors; that they came over to the Aylward's farm, and forced their way into his house to insult, to abuse and to provoke a fight: that the man Aylward did all that a man or a Christian could do to avoid a row; that he employed his assailants to leave his house, and to "go in peace"; and that therefore no malice, no design to inflict injury upon the Monroes was latent in his mind; that the woman did only that which every true-hearted woman, seeing her husband engaged in deadly strife with a more powerful opponent, should do; that, so far from imputing any blame to her, or deeming her conduct worthy of any punishment however slight, we should honor her for her courage, and her affection to her husband, and should hold up her conduct as an example to be copied by all honest wives and mothers.

Of the prisoner's counsel we would also speak in terms of praise. They did what men could do to vindicate the right. But as there is an ignorance which is invincible, so there are prejudices which are insuperable; and these proved too powerful for the good will, and the eloquence of the counsel for the defence.

Of the Jury we can speak only in terms of unmitigated contempt. They were either stolid beyond the ordinary or privileged stolidity of "intelligent jurymen," or they were corrupt.—Their verdict was in direct opposition to the facts deposed to by the witnesses, and the recommendation to mercy which they appended thereto was a silly mockery.

Of the Judge who pronounced sentence of death upon the innocent, we shall say little, for prudential reasons. Our readers will themselves supply the *lacunae*; and we need only add that, the neediest beggar on the face of the earth may well thank God that he is not that Judge; and above all, that at the hour of death, and in the day of judgment, he will have reason still more abundant, to thank God that he was not that judge.

Neither need we say much of the Executive. They had no doubt good and substantial political, or rather "party," reasons for what they did, and for allowing murder to be perpetrated in the name of the law. But we cannot but contrast the fate of the Aylwards, with that of the convicted abortionists, to whom, when convicted of murder in the prosecution of their filthy trade, and sentenced to death, executive clemency is invariably extended. Abortion doctors, or child murderers by profession, are the objects of special regard in this highly moral community.

Yet we would not close even this already lengthy article without paying our tribute of praise and gratitude to the Rev. Father Brennan for his never flagging interest in the fate, temporal and eternal, of the condemned. He, when for them it was evident that there was no justice on earth, prepared them to appear before that higher tribunal, and that infallible Judge Who cannot be deceived, and Whose mercy endureth for ever.

And with honor too would we mention the name of a lady, who daily visited and comforted the condemned in their cell, who accompanied them even to the foot of the scaffold, and who has taken charge of their orphan children. We care not what her race, whether she be Irish or Scotch; we ask not what form of religion she professes—but with honor and veneration we record her name—Mrs. James Grant of Belleville. She however needs no praise from man; she will receive it only from Him from Whose lips we trust that she will one day hear these words:—

"Come ye blessed of My Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you; for I was sick and ye visited me; I was in prison and ye came unto me."

The Rev. K. J. McDonnell, P.P., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the TRUE WITNESS in Arrang. Gulf Shore County Sydney, N.S., and surrounding neighborhood.

The Provincial Parliament will, it is said, meet for actual business about the beginning of next month. We know not if anything is to be done on the School Question. We believe that the present Ministry are not hostile to our claims; but from no Ministry can any instalment of justice be expected, unless the Catholics of Upper Canada, the people most deeply interested in the matter, bestir themselves. God helps those only who help themselves. It is useless to stand with arms folded, crying out upon Jupiter, and awaiting a miracle. Only by exertion, and by sacrifices, can justice be extorted from the enemies of "Freedom of Education;" and unless the Catholic parents of Upper Canada are fully prepared to make those exertions, and those sacrifices, they need not hope for any, the slightest amelioration of their actual position. We in Lower Canada cannot take the initiative in the matter. We cannot presume to dictate to our coreligionists of the West what course to pursue; the utmost that can be expected of us is, that when our friends shall have decided upon a policy with reference to the School Question, shall have fully stated their demands, and embodied them in a Bill, we should lend such political influence as we may be possessed of, to secure the success of the measure.

It is however useless to attempt even to ignore the fact, that—as is the case with every good thing—"Freedom of Education" cannot be won without the sacrifice of material interests on the part of those most deeply and immediately interested therein. If the Catholics of Upper Canada deem that the spiritual interests of their little ones are worthy of those sacrifices, they will of course cheerfully make them; if they are not of that opinion, if they deem the sacrifices which they are called upon to make, too great for so trifling a boon as the preservation of the Faith amongst their children, it would be foolish to keep up any longer the semblance even of an agitation on the School Question. They are the best judges of their own wants; and we of course shall contentedly acquiesce in any decision which they may come to upon the subject.

Only this would we say: that it is neither honorable nor politic for the Catholic laity to allow their Bishops and Clergy to bear the brunt of the fray; or to permit the odium, which the agitation for "Freedom of Education" necessarily engenders amongst Liberal Protestants, to fall upon the heads of the Pastors of the Church. As we have often insisted, the School Question is not the Priest's but the Parent's Question, and as such, if we wish to bring it to a successful issue, it must be treated. True! our noble hearted Clergy, of all degrees, are ever willing in the interests of their flocks, to expose themselves to obloquy; but for that very reason the laity should be the more careful not to expose that Clergy to the insults, and malignant insinuations of the enemy. It is a rule amongst gentlemen, never to allow the name of a lady to appear in public, in such a manner as to expose her to the offensive remarks of the world, or as to cause pain to her feelings; and if there be a spark of honor or generosity in the bosoms of the Catholic laity, the latter will be equally tender of the reputation and the feelings of their Priests and Bishops. Our shoulders are broad enough and strong enough to bear the entire odium which the assertion of our natural rights as parents, to sole and absolute control over all that concerns the education, religious, moral, and intellectual, of our own children, may excite; and we are big enough to fight our own battles; and though of course as Catholics we can only learn our duties towards God, as Christians, from the lips of the priest—we, if prudent and generous, will still assert our civil rights in our own names, and assume the entire and undivided responsibility of all our acts, as citizens asserting those rights against the State.

THE NEGROES AND THE LONDON SCHOOL TRUSTEES.—The free black population seem to be by no means inclined to put up quietly with the insult, and ban of exclusion put upon them by the School Trustees. Believing that this is a free country, and that Queen Victoria's law does not discriminate between its white and black subjects, the "colored citizens" of London have met, and passed the following Resolutions, of which the justice and the moderation commend themselves to every liberal person. They say, and with truth:—

"Whereas at the time of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit here, His Royal Highness declined to receive the separate address from the colored citizens, desiring to look at all British subjects residing in Canada, in one point of view, as owing the same allegiance to the British crown, and enjoying the same rights and privileges accruing from such allegiance. And whereas, a portion of the Board of Common School Trustees, Messrs. Webb, Graydon and their deluded followers, have arrogated to themselves the right to separate the colored children from the whites in the common schools, and have presented a report to the said Board in furtherance of that object, wherein they have grossly and unjustly insinuated and maligning the character of the colored loyal subjects of Her Majesty. Therefore,

"Resolved, That being assured by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, that we are men and British subjects owing the same allegiance—and receiving the same benefits accruing from such allegiance—and as such we repudiate any and all attempts so made by Mr. Webb and his deluded followers, to separate the colored children from the whites in the common schools, and although they may assume the power to make laws and negro laws to

one or all the wards, they at the same time have not the power to force us to accept them; and further, that if their power were equal to their will, we would be compelled to submit; but at this is not the case, we hereby pledge ourselves never, to submit to any infringement of our just rights.

"Resolved, That we highly appreciate the motion made by Mr. A. Johnston, seconded by Mr. Ross, and as follows:—Resolved, That believing the colored population to be a portion of the human family, who have chosen Canada as the land of their adoption, and loyal subjects of Her Majesty the Queen, we consider them fully entitled to all the civil and religious rights of British subjects, and reject now and henceforth the report of Messrs. Webb, Graydon, &c., which, if ever acted upon, would deny them these equal rights dear to every Briton, and subject them to a great amount of inconvenience and persecution. We look upon the foregoing resolution as fully carrying out our views in the discharge of their duty as faithful and Christian subjects of Her Majesty, and further, we tender to Messrs. Johnston, Ross, Schram, and McIntosh, our sincere and heartfelt thanks for their praiseworthy efforts in our behalf.

"Resolved, That we exceedingly regret that gentlemen professing Christians and British subjects should forget or disgrace the name of Briton, and to so far demean themselves as to become champions of such a disreputable and unholly document as that recently submitted to the Board of Common School Trustees; and further that we are surprised to find the names of Messrs. Smyth, Graydon, McIntosh and McBride, among the supporters of that infamous document, (the report) and further, that we are not surprised to find Messrs. Webb, Dunsbar, Alex. and Robert Gunn, and others, the mere tools in the hands of others, as the pretended friends of the black man.

"Resolved, That we, the colored citizens, hereby do solemnly pledge ourselves not to vote for any man, either as mayor, alderman, councillor, or school trustee, who will not pledge themselves as decidedly opposed to the separation of the colored children from the public schools."

Our sympathies are in this case entirely with the signers of the above Resolutions. They have reason, and we believe that they have the law on their side; and we trust they will avail themselves of these to enforce their rights, so long as the "Common" School system itself is in existence. Thus, we think, should be their course of action. Approving themselves willing and ready to pay all school rates, or other taxes to which they may be liable, they should treat with contempt the resolution of the London School Trustees to exclude black children from the Common Schools; and they should daily instruct their children to take their places to those schools, and not to leave unless put out by brute force. Then they should bring the matter before the Courts, and there have the action of the School Trustees legally tested.

The upshot must be favorable to the cause of Freedom of Education, and for this reason Catholics should encourage the colored citizens of London to insist upon their right to education in the Common Schools; failing in which, they will have an excellent argument for the overthrow of the entire system. Of course we do not want to compel white parents to have their children educated in "common" with those of negroes, if the former have any objections against such a system of mixed education. (We would leave it free to the said whites to secede, and to form a "separate" school, if so disposed; but we would insist upon this: that, so long as the Common School system is the law of the land, no child, because of his color or his smell, be debarred from the enjoyment of all the advantages of that system.

MORE LAW THAN JUSTICE.—We copy from the Police Reports of the Montreal Herald of the 8th instant, the following decision:—

"James Welch was brought up for committing assault and battery on one James Colwell. It appears that Colwell, who was a Protestant, entered Welch's house, and bearing some 'papist songs' which he did not relish, cried out: 'to hell with the Pope!' whereupon Welch kicked him out. Welch was fined 21s or 15 days in the House of Correction."—Montreal Herald, 8th instant.

Taking it for granted that the Herald's version is correct, the decision of the Court strikes us with surprise. The aggressor was evidently the complainant, James Colwell; and the defendant only did his duty in kicking the insolent blackguard out of the house. Were a Catholic to walk into a Protestant house, and therein taking offence at Protestant toasts, or Protestant songs, were to indulge in an expression as offensive to the Protestant householder as "to hell with the Pope" is to a Catholic, and were to be summarily kicked out for his pains, we should say that he had merely got his deserts. Why then should Protestants be allowed the privilege of intruding upon the domestic sanctities of Papists, and of insulting the latter. If James Colwell did not relish "Papist" songs, he had no business to intrude himself upon an assembly of Papists in a Papist's house; and by the simple process of walking out again he might have spared himself the kicking which he very properly received at the feet of the insulted householder.

ST. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The Bye-Laws of this Charitable Society are before us, and seem well designed to secure the object which its promoters have in view:—that is to say, the relief of the widows and children of deceased members, and of the widowed mothers of the latter in certain cases. The Society has the approbation of the Parochial Clergy; and the appointment for its Director of the Rev. Mr. Hogan of the Seminary, and especially attached to the St. Patrick's Congregation, is a sure guarantee for the truly Catholic and charitable principles upon which it has been constructed and upon which it will be conducted. One of the Articles of the Constitution, the fifth, expressly provides that one of the officers of the Society shall always be "a Rev. Director named by the Superior of the Seminary;" and with this pledge for the essentially Catholic character of the Institution, and the thoroughly Christian objects which it has in view, it is justly entitled to, and will we trust receive, the generous support of a Christian public, particularly of that portion of the public—the working classes—for whose benefit it has been especially designed.

In consequence of the unfavorable state of the roads, the Concert intended to be given on the 14th instant, in the Village of Alexandria, in the County of Glengarry, to aid in paying off the debts of the Church, is postponed until Wednesday evening, the 21st instant.

We regret to say that early on Friday morning, the 9th inst., Tara Hall, the lately built and elegant residence of B. Deslin, Esq., Upper St. Urban Street, was destroyed by fire. The flames had obtained such mastery over the building before the engines could arrive, and the supply of water was so scanty, that all efforts to subdue them were fruitless, and in a short time everything was a heap of smoking ruins. Some of the firemen were, we regret to add, much injured by the falling rafters whilst gallantly performing their duty.

The property was, we believe, insured for about \$10,000 in different offices of this city, but the loss will we fear greatly exceed this sum. Mr. Deslin's many friends throughout the Province will deeply sympathize with him on the occasion.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

MONTREAL, 15th Jan., 1863.

Sir,—I beg to request your especial attention to a new branch of trade, recently introduced into this city, and which, I regret to say, has been very liberally patronized by *fast young men*; who, anxious to adorn their persons at the expense of their morals, have been decorating themselves with breast pins and other jewelry containing photographs of the most indecent description.

The Store of Messrs. A. & H. Saunders, St. Lambert Street, was visited the other day by Mr. Barry, Customs Officer, and Chief McLaughlin; and above 300 Pins, &c., of the most infamous description, found therein were very properly seized, although the Officers were threatened with all sorts of penalties—one gentleman, of Jewish descent, suggesting that shooting would be justifiable under the circumstances.

The Police authorities here, I believe, determined on prosecuting a number of persons (principally Jews) engaged in the sale of the above articles; and I sincerely trust they may receive the punishment they deserve, as I cannot conceive anything better calculated to sap the foundations of virtue, or debase the morals of young men, than the exhibition of the disgusting articles.

I perceived a short time since that Officer Barry also seized some immoral pictures from a Dr. Hagan's, a public Lecturer and Paragonist in this city. Surely it is time that the press and public opinion should condemn as pests to society the importers and retailers of these filthy wares.

Yours, &c., A PARENT.

Mr. Thomas Barry, the officer above alluded to, by his active exertions to suppress a most abominable and demoralizing traffic, has earned a title to the thanks of every father of a family in the community; and we trust that he will meet with that measure of reward and encouragement from his superiors in the Customs Department, which he is in justice entitled to, and which shall encourage others to follow his example.

At the Meeting of the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, which was held on Thursday Evening, January 8th 1863, it was—

Resolved—That we the 'St. Patrick's Benevolent Society' of Montreal, representing more immediately the interests of the Irish Catholic artisans of this City, do hereby fully endorse and give our cordial approval to the Resolutions passed by the 'St. Patrick's Society' at their last Regular Monthly Meeting, condemning the malicious, vile, and wanton attack made on our departed countryman by the Montreal Transcript on New Year's Day.

Resolved—That the Recording Secretary of this Society be instructed not to insert from this date in the Montreal Transcript any notice of meeting, or any of the proceedings whatever of the 'St. Patrick's Benevolent Society'.

Resolved—That we, as Irishmen, feel in a special manner grateful to the Gentlemen of the Montreal Gazette for having generously inserted in their issue of the 7th inst., the resolutions of the 'St. Patrick's Society'.

Resolved—That the foregoing Resolutions be sent to the Montreal Gazette and TRUE WITNESS for publication.

JOHN BROWN, President.

JAMES O'FARRELL, Rec. Secretary.

A COMEDY OF ERRORS.—Dr. George Wm. Campbell prosecuted Mr. Arch Laurie for assault. Dr. Campbell said:—On Saturday evening last, shortly after 5 o'clock, I called by mistake into No. 2 Inkermann Terrace, instead of No. 3, the residence of Mr. Alex. Henderson. A woman came to the door, and I asked her for a whisk to take the snow off my coat. Seeing that the woman was slow, I passed her into the hall, saying "I came to see Mr. Henderson's child: what do you take me for?" She answered, "I take you for a thief." Being annoyed at this answer and at her stupidity, as she still continued staring at me, without speaking or moving, I said, placing my hand gently upon the side of her neck and cheek, to quicken her movement, "Now don't be a fool, but go and tell your mistress that Dr. Campbell is here." At this moment, a person, whom I have since learned was Mr. Archibald Laurie, rushed down stairs with an old broom in his hand, saying angrily, "Get out of the house; get out of the house." I replied, "I am Dr. Campbell, and have been sent for by Mr. Henderson to see a sick child." With that he drew me a blow on the head which was unaverted at the time shouting out, "this is not Mr. Henderson's!" He struck me with all his force with the full swing of the broom-handle, which was some four or five feet long. The blow stunned me at the moment, and made me feel confused and faint for some time; it also cut my ear.

The complainant went on to state that he had received a note from Mr. Laurie, which he would have accepted as an apology had it not been so much of a justification. He took exception to the latter part of the note which said: "I may be allowed to add that some slight excuse for my not having doubted the intrusion to be of the nature stated by Mrs. Laurie, was the rather familiar greeting you gave to the servant who opened the door."

Dr. Sutherland stated that the injury inflicted was of a somewhat severe character.

The servant girl was examined, she said that she thought Dr. Campbell was a drunk man or a robber, and therefore alarmed her mistress. She became frightened when he thrust his hand on her cheek.

The Recorder said this was a chapter of mistakes from beginning to end. The Dr. first made a very natural mistake, then the girl, who was of a very excitable temperament, made a greater blunder in mistaking the Doctor for a robber, and Mr. Laurie made another blunder in rushing down stairs and striking before making it inquiry.

Dr. Campbell remarked that he did not wish for any exemplary punishment.

The Recorder said the case, arising, as it did, out of unusual mistake, should not have been brought before the Court. The defendant was fined 10s and costs.

Table with 2 columns: Institution Name and Amount. Includes St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum (\$400), Ladies' Benevolent Society (400), Asyle de la Providence (350), Protestant Orphan Asylum (300), Montreal General Hospital (200), Hospice de la Maternite (200), Asyle de Bon Pasteur (200), Asyle St. Joseph (100), Do pour les Salles d'Ayle (100), Do pour l'Asyle des Evangeles (100), Montreal Lying in Hospital (100), Asyle des Orpbelins Catholiques (100). Total \$2600.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, January 13th, 1863.

Flour—Pollards, \$2.25 to \$2.50; Middlings, \$2.05 to \$2.30; Pine, \$3.50 to \$4; Superfine, No 3, \$1.30 to \$1.35; Superfine, \$4.50 to \$4.55; Fancy, \$4.70 to \$4.75; Extra, \$4.95; Superior Extra, \$5.15 to \$5.30; Bag Flour, \$2.40 to \$2.45. The demand today was not so good. Purchases of Superior were small, and only made by parties having orders on hand. Speculators and dealers on the spot are holding off in expectation of a decline.

Wheat—Canada Spring 93c to 94c; ex-cars; U O White Winter, nominal, \$1.02 to \$1.03.

Peas per 65 lbs, 70c to 75c. Nominal.

Ashes per 112 lbs—Pots, \$3.45 to \$6.55; Infector, the same; Pearls, \$6.00 to \$6.50.

Butter, per lb, little doing, prices unchanged; inferior, 10c to 10 1/2c; medium, 11c to 12c; fine, 12c to 14c; extra, 14c to 17c.

Lard per lb, 7c to 8c.

Tallow per lb, dull and nominal; smoked, 6c to 8c; unsmoked, 8c to 10c.

Pork per brl, Mess \$9 to \$10; Thin Mess, \$8.50 to \$9; Prime Mess \$7 to \$7.50; Prime, \$7 to \$7.50. No transactions; quotations nominal.

Dressed Hogs per 100 lbs, quiet; prices a little lower, sales made at \$3.75 to \$4.25, according to weight and quality.

Stocks—Clover, 8c to 8 1/2c per lb; Timothy, \$2 to \$2.50 per 45 lbs.—Montreal Witness.

YELLOW FEVER AND LOW RATES.—The last steamer or Com San Francisco brought passengers through to New York for \$150, in consequence of the report that yellow fever had broken out on the Isthmus. It was not true, as a mere trick to send passengers by Nicaragua; but the report is, that Bryan's Panamae Wafers are a really and present remedy for colds, coughs, sore throat and hoarseness—25 cents a box. Sold in Montreal by J. M. Hargy & Sons; Lyons, Clark & Co., Carter, Kerry & Co., S. J. Lyman & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, and at the Medical Hall, and all Medicine Dealers.

Birth. In this city, on the 13th inst, Mrs. P. B. McNamée, of a daughter.

Married. At St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. B. McGauran, Mr. Daniel Murphy, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. W. A. Leggo, near, all of Quebec.

Died. At Quebec, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian patience, Mrs. Mary Walsh, relict of the late Mr. George Walsh, aged 72 years.



A SPECIAL MEETING of the members of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will take place on SUNDAY EVENING NEXT in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, in order to make further arrangements for the CONCERT of the 28th instant.

The Chair to be taken at seven o'clock.

(By Order.)

P. O'NEARA, Rec. Sec.

Montreal, January 16, 1863.

A GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT, In Aid of the Poor, Will be Given ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, 28th Instant, in the CITY CONCERT HALL, BY THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, Assisted by the Ladies of the ST. PATRICK'S CONGREGATION.

TICKETS—25 cts. each; to be had from the Ladies, Patronesses, from Members of the Committee, at the principal Book and Music Stores, and at the Door on the Evening of the Concert.

Further particulars in next issue.

P. O'NEARA, Rec. Secretary.

Montreal, Jan. 15, 1863.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the LADIES of the ST. PATRICK'S CONGREGATION, appointed to meet with the Special Committee of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY in making arrangements for the above CONCERT, will take place on WEDNESDAY NEXT the 21st instant, at half past TWO o'clock in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, BONAVENTURE BUILDING.

The Ladies who were invited to attend the meeting convened in the St. Patrick's A-lyum and whom the inclemency of the weather prevented from so doing, are hereby specially and respectfully requested to take notice of this next meeting.

P. O'NEARA, Recording Secretary.

Montreal, January 16, 1863.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY. MR. JOSEPH MOFFAT WILL OPEN AN ACADEMY for BOYS on the 20th of JANUARY, at 296 ST. JOSEPH STREET. He will give LESSONS in the 4 French languages, which his pupils may desire to be instructed in Grammar, History, Geography, Writing, Arithmetic, Drawing, and Book Keeping. He will at the same time open a NIGHT SCHOOL for MEN, and give LESSONS on the PIANO, after his classes. Extra payments will be required for Musical Drawing and Book-Keeping. A list of moderate charges will be published in the Montreal, Jan. 15, 1863. 2m.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—The Paris papers of this evening state that the English Government is making great efforts to induce the King Ferdinand of Portugal to accept the throne of Greece. The cordial terms of the Emperor's reply to the new Russian ambassador are considered in Paris as evidence of a close understanding between Russia and France, to which the semi-official papers attach much importance, especially in view of the eventualities which may result from the Eastern question.

The accounts from the cotton districts in France are very gloomy. They are not brought to the knowledge of the public as they should be, simply because the newspapers tremble at the thought of giving umbrage to the Prefects, sure as they are that any facts beyond what the authorities may think proper to reveal would draw down official anger; and the Minister might even interpret these disclosures as holding up the Government to hatred and contempt—a crime little short of treason. There seems to have been no distinct notion among the public of the extent of the distress, and until the step lately taken by some of the manufacturers, some appeared even to doubt its reality.

In the *Chronique* of the present number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* M. Forcade justly reproaches the press with its indifference to this great distress "Everybody," he says,—

"Has some vague notion that distress prevails among the cotton-spinners. It is especially in the Seine Inferieure that it is felt. Those green valleys round Rouen, where factories were once so active, are now filled with a population deprived of work. People whisper in each other's ears about it, but nobody has had the courage to call for help through the channel of the press. They tell us, to be sure, from the English newspapers, which are so usefully lavish of disclosures of this kind, of the number of operatives unemployed in Lancashire, of the number of families that are reduced to depend on public charity, but not a man in France has ventured to demand, publicly, on behalf of our cotton spinners, those harrowing but salutary statistics of misery. Nobody has dared to disclose the reality of the evil, or to excite the sympathies of social devotedness after clear and incontestable information. For some people in France ignorance of evil means its suppression, and for them the soundest policy consists in shutting your ears and eyes. Would it not be dangerous, they think, to exhibit to the public the picture of so much misery? What would the Prefects think of such disclosures? Moreover, is it not the business of the Government to provide for the exigencies of such a crisis? If we interfered in what concerns the Government, should we not run the risk of burning our fingers? It is doubtless to such considerations that we must attribute the long silence and inaction of the press."

Advices from Paris mention that the French revenue receipts present a very satisfactory appearance.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Paris has departed for Rome, and according to rumour, he has gone in the name of the Emperor to explain to the Holy Father his Majesty's views in order that the concession, not only administrative but political, which the Pontifical Governor is about to make, may not be insufficient.

The *Globe's* correspondent says the rumoured cession of the Ionian Islands by England has made an immense sensation at Paris. The Hon. Mr. Elliott intimated this decision to M. Drouy de L'Hays at the interview of Sunday.

The *Monde* says that a priest having applied to the Pope to know whether all those who have signed addresses calling for his renunciation of the temporal power have incurred the pains and penalties of excommunication, his Holiness, after serious consideration, has resolved the question in the affirmative.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 16.—The principal topic of conversation at Brussels, during the past week, has been the sudden death of M. Verhaegen, Grand Master *ad interim* of the Belgian Freemasons. M. Verhaegen died without demanding or accepting the helps of religion. Three brethren of the Lodge watched at the bedside of the dying man to prevent "Clerical intrigues." M. Verhaegen himself unapparently manifested the desire not to have a priest brought to him during his last moments; and he even went so far as to threaten to disinherit any of his children who should dare to introduce a minister, of whatever religion he might be. The man who, during a great number of years, has played so prominent

a part in Belgian affairs, is no more. We no longer heard that he was ill; than we were startled by the intelligence of his death! As I informed you last week, M. Verhaegen, on the day preceding that on which he died, arrived at Brussels in company of two of his friends, after a journey they had made to Turin, in order to assist at a Masonic Council in that capital, for the purpose of binding more closely together the relations of the Italian brethren with all the "Grand Orients" of Europe. The Garibaldian cry of "Rome or death!" has soon been answered in the case of the Grand Master of the Freemasons of Belgium, and this terrible answer has caused a great sensation in the country, and during the last few days, men who have made it their boast to believe neither in God nor the devil, have been as it were, thunderstruck on learning the fatal news. Scepticism, however extravagant it may be, finds itself obliged at certain moments to listen to the voice of conscience, which speaks loudly, and which at times makes itself heard above the noisy clamour of misguided passion. M. Verhaegen was at first a Dutch partisan, and an enemy of Belgian independence; so much so, that he actually refused to sit at the Belgian National Congress.

The *Monde* comments upon the sad end of the democratic Belgian orator Verhaegen, mentioned above. This man was speaker of the Belgian Parliament, and up to the time of his death administrator of the Freemasons' University at Brussels, and head of the Grand Orient Lodge of Belgium. M. Verhaegen had been the braver to Victor Emmanuel of the proceeds of a penny subscription from Turin when he was seized by a sudden attack of *angina pectoris*, and died in forty-eight hours in a melancholy state of irreligion. His death presents some very instructive features which we cannot but regard as providential. Years ago M. Verhaegen had been the first in Belgium to invent the bugbear of Priestly cupidity in the exaction of tithes, and the alleged obtaining of legacies from dying persons. In the discussion which took place on the much-talked-of measure relating to charitable trusts he termed the tricks practised by Priests and Monks at the bedside of dying persons to get possession of their property. He was the sworn enemy of the University of Louvain, and of all Catholic education; he had proposed that well-known cause of the Belgian Charitable Trusts Act, by the terms of which any bequest made to a Catholic establishment is null and void, and must be handed over in full to the parish funds, or to the local Government hospitals. Almost in the very wording of M. Verhaegen's propositions the Belgian Government has since brought in a bill on the subject of University burses. Well; this very man, the day before his death, had his bed surrounded by the heads of the Freemasons' Society of Belgium; and at their dictation he made a will, by which he deprived his children, born in wedlock, and his heirs at law, of the sum of two hundred thousand francs; of this sum he gives one hundred thousand to the University of Brussels, of which he thus, in contempt of his own principles, makes a *personne civile*; 50,000 to the lodge of the "Philantropes" of Brussels, the heads of which, as we have already observed, surrounded his deathbed; and lastly he gives 50,000 to the Government hospitals of the metropolis. It is needless to add that, in spite of all their endeavours to obtain admittance, not one of the Brussels clergy was allowed access to his dying bed. Every one must, we are sure, be struck with such a deliberate contradiction on the part of this leading Belgian liberal of the principles he had avowed, and so noisily maintained through his life. The closing acts of his life were, in principle, precisely those for which he had habitually abused the Catholics, as the height of iniquity.

ITALY. Turin, Dec. 14.—From a statement of Signor Seila, published to-day, on the financial condition of the Italian Government, it results that while in 1862 the deficit was 418,217,700 lire, the ordinary deficit in 1863 will be 236,266,127 lire, and the extraordinary 137,804,448 lire.

THE "FORLORN HOPE" MINISTRY.—Beau Brummell's morning "failures" in perfecting the knot of his neck-tie were scarcely more numerous than those of Victor Emmanuel in forming a Ministry. For nine days his all was at stake. After nine days and nine nights, and whilst the knell of black-visaged death tolled out its awful warning to "United Italy" and the "King Elope," they solemnly conjured a "Forlorn Hope." Forlorn, indeed, when the whole strength of a *United* and vast empire of 22,000,000 could with difficulty muster half a dozen men after a week's agonies and throes. The Marquis Torressa, the Marquis Villamarina (one of the friends of the Revolution, and who must have a better insight of affairs than most people), Count San Martino, General Cialdini, were each unsuccessfully charged, by Royal favour, to form a Government. Finally, Sig. Cassinis, a most able advocate, and who has been frequently honoured by private consultations with the King, received the high commission, and obtaining the adhesion of Count Pasolini after innumerable and fruitless efforts, the following Government is this day completed by admitting four of those names I gave you in my letter of the 29th ultimo, two days before the dissolution, as the most likely to succeed the tottering Administration, and by Signor Cassinis sacrificing himself to admit a Member of the Neapolitan provinces—Signor Pisanelli.

- Cav. Farini . . . Prime Minister and President of the Council without portfolio.
- Count Pasolini . . . Foreign Affairs.
- Cav. Peruzzi . . . Interior.
- Comm. Minghetti . . . Finance.
- Advocate Pisanelli . . . Justice.
- Genl. della Rovere . . . War.
- Marquis Gio. Ricci . . . Marine.
- General Menabrea . . . Public Works.
- Comm. Manca . . . Agriculture and Commerce.
- Professor Amari . . . Public Instruction.

Cav. Farini, an unsuccessful doctor of Bologna, and who wrote a "libretto" on the "Stato Romano," was one of the most notorious characters in undertaking the unprievced and dishonest means prepared by Count Cavour, to accomplish the most dishonourable conspiracy of modern times, is a follower of Mazzini, and is claimed by that monster in his "Scritti Editi ed Inediti," vol. 3, page 49, in the following words:—"We number among ourselves the historian Farini! Montanelli has left the following notice written of him:—"A sour, passionate, capricious spirit, who will be always violent, even though he is baptised a Moderate."—*Armonia*, No. 286.

down the other component parts, and giving the Ministry an air of respectability. The Piedmontese consider it a most successful composition, while the Garibaldians laugh and shrug the shoulder. Whatever way it is regarded, it is simply a transition Ministry—a Forlorn Hope. "United Italy" not to shock public decency, has thrown around her a flimsy veil to cover her in her shameful descent, and before flinging herself with her scaries habiliments into the arms of Giuseppe Garibaldi, Mazzini, and Co.

But we must pause, and be content at this superficial index of character of the prominent persons of the Ministry. Piedmontese Rule.—At Pisa a pamphlet has been seized by one of the priests who had signed the Passaglia address and has recanted. It is entitled "Rome or death for Italy!"

At Leghorn a crowd assembled last Sunday week on the Place de Mars, shouting "Down with the King of Italy! Death to Victor Emmanuel! Long live Leopold II! Long live Ferdinand IV!" The police who attempted to interfere were beaten, and a few arrests were made.—*Northern Press*.

Whilst Cialdini and Fanti were invading without any declaration of war, the Pontifical provinces, the latter officer had his Eminence, Cardinal de Angelis, Archbishop of Perino, arrested, and sent prisoner to Turin by way of precaution. His Eminence was confined in a Lazarist house, one of the few religious houses which the Turin Government has not turned either into a barracks or a stable. Mgr. de Angelis has been a prisoner there now about two years; expecting either to be brought to trial or to be set at liberty. His metropolitan chapter demanded that his case should be heard. "The Cardinal is not guilty of anything, so far as I know," replied M. Minghetti, Minister of Grace and Justice. "We cannot consequently arraign him before a court, but we keep him prisoner as a precautionary measure." Somewhat later he was offered his liberty on condition of his issuing a pastoral to his diocese, the tenor of which was supplied for him, and which was equivalent to an approbation of the usurpation of the Marches and of Umbria. The Cardinal chose rather to remain in prison.

THE PARTY OF ACTION AND GARIBALDI.—The *Times* Correspondent (Turin, Dec. 13) says:—"Garibaldi is recovering from the consequences of his wounds, and is, in fact, already able to move about on crutches. But his bodily complaints will not be cured so much sooner than his mental hallucinations. He must by this time be aware that there are limits to his miraculous powers, and that the cry of 'Rome or death!' will find no response in Italian hearts so long as that watchword is synonymous with the motto, 'Rome, or war with France?' Garibaldi on his fully recovering will see that there is no field for immediate action in his own country, and must take his alternative between Caprera or the East, or the Western hemisphere. That the so-called party of action, which never was anything without him, will soon become less than nothing even with him, we may argue from the upshot of a meeting in Pisa, at Garibaldi's present resting-place, at which it is said M. Mario and his lady held forth before several hundred students, urging the expediency of constituting an Italy one and indivisible 'without a King and without an army,' when the youthful audience with one accord rose and left the hall without leave taking. Italy, it is universally felt, has need to pause and consider herself for even the luxury of party animosity cannot safely be indulged by a people whose very existence is still mainly dependent on the chapter of accidents."

The Turin correspondent of the *Standard* says that the reported feud between Garibaldi's son, Menotti, and General Palavicino is entirely destitute of foundation.

ROME.—The Roman official journal says:—"We willingly assent to the request that has been made to us for the insertion of the following honorable retraction:—

Massa Ducale, Nov. 20, 1862. The undersigned, on mature reflection, is convinced that in writing to the Abbe Passaglia to give adhesion to the supplication addressed to the Holy Father by the Liberal clergy to urge upon His Holiness the surrender of the Temporal Power, he acted contrary to the Bull of St. Pius V. He, in consequence, retracts his adhesion, asking pardon of Almighty God, of the Sovereign Pontiff, and of all those whom his act had scandalised, and promising for the future faithful obedience to the Pope and to his own ecclesiastical superiors."

Several more priests have indignantly protested against the use made of their names in connection with Passaglia's Petition.

The *Correspondence de Rome* officially denies the assertion of some unscrupulous journals that the Vicar of Rome was about to impose a tax of five per cent on legacies left by Jews. In Rome all legacies are untaxed.

The *Monde* expresses the belief that there is something fatal in the attempt to make Rome the capital of Italy, since ill-fortune attends every one who strives to arrive at such a result. It says:—"Rome, capital of Italy! Those words bear misfortune with them. The first who pronounced them, Cavour, disappeared suddenly. Ricasoli repeated them, and fell. 'Rome or Death' cried Garibaldi, and a ball sent him to within an inch of his grave. 'Rome as capital' repeats Ratazzi, and Ratazzi falls. But before descending from his elevation, he is obliged for a whole week to undergo all the outrages, to bear all the insults of a frenzied Parliament, to hear the revelations of MM. Massari and Ricciardi upon the situation of the Two Sicilies, of M. de Cesare declaring to the whole world that the annexation of Tuscany almost failed for want of money, and of M. Peppi, who stated that the annexation was accomplished because the money arrived. He saw the royal dignity attacked without being able to defend it, and it is now known that Victor Emmanuel, who signed the Treaty of Villafranca, lent or guaranteed 500,000 lire to aid in destroying that treaty. He falls, after having persecuted the Church, exiled or imprisoned a number of Bishops, thrown Ministers of religion into dungeons by hundreds, and despoiled and driven away thousands of Monks and Nuns. He falls, after having swept down under the musketry of the state of unity the people of the Two Sicilies, and the work of unity is not yet accomplished. Far from it, the edifice is cracking on all sides."

NAPLES.—The Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, under the rule of its conscienceless invader, offers a spectacle that should make civilization shudder. Scarcely a record of a tribe even barbarous offers any parallel to it.

Two soldiers, formerly in the Neapolitan army, had joined the royalist guerrilla bands. Learning that their families in their native place, San Germano, were being molested on their account, on the faith of two amnesties, promised to 'brigands' who should surrender themselves of their own accord, they left their comrades, and arriving at San Germano, they surrendered to the Piedmontese officer in command. They were instantly condemned to be shot. They were brought into the public square; but they resolved to sell their lives dearly. One was shot with revolvers; the other was beat to death with the butt-ends of muskets.

A vast conspiracy is said to have been discovered with ramifications throughout the Calabrias. A strong body of troops has been despatched to Catanzaro, and a number of distinguished persons have been arrested at that place. At Brindisi, the prisons are full. At Carovigno, the 4th mounted company of the Royalist guerrillas was received with acclamation by the populace, with shouts of "Long live Francis II!" There were discharges of musketry, and in the evening the town was illuminated. This band consisted of 188 men commanded by Angelo Guastelli and Tito Tringero. The next day the populace ac-

companied the 'brigands' out of the town, to the cry of "Long live Francis II!" This revolutionary press, instead of degrading the Neapolitan patriots by applying to them this epithet of 'brigands,' have endowed the epithet with a reputable and honorable meaning. The Antonian monks of St. Lawrence, those of pious works at Pont Rotondo, the Franciscans of St. Peter of Arani, the preaching friars of St. Dominic, and the Ursulines at St. Pasquale, have been expelled from their houses, in order that the latter may be converted into barracks.

The monks of La-Santa were forcibly turned out in presence of an immense crowd. The Bersaglieri who formed a barrier against the multitude were obliged to cross bayonets. A worthy ecclesiastic, named Joseph Galero, who found himself amongst the crowd, gave expression to some words of indignation against the brutal proceeding. A sbirri who was close to him forced him away. The same evening the poor priest was found in the street covered with blood and wounds.—*Northern Press*.

According to a report of La Marmora, which is now before the Chamber, there are four districts mainly infested with the scourge of brigandage. These are the Papal frontier, the banks of the Fortore, the lower course of the Ofanto, and the district Brindisi. The first zone is overrun by the band of Tristani, 100 men strong, well supplied with arms, ammunition, and money. In the second, Caruso is at the head of 200 men, nearly all on horseback. Brindisi is disturbed by a band of about 80 men. These bands rely for their support on the Camorra, on the Bourbonic and clerical intrigues, on the ignorance of the lower classes, on the incapacity and negligence of certain administrative authorities, and other causes. The troops busy hunting down these few and small bands actually amount to 93,000 men. A select committee, charged with examining La Marmora's report, and headed by the Deputy Pisanelli, now Minister of Grace and Justice, declares that the report is incomplete, inasmuch as it overlooks the minor brigandage and the *ricatti* or ransoms; they attribute the evil mainly to want of confidence in the present state of things, and the presence of Francis II. at Rome. They advise a closer co-operation of the population with the troops.—*Times Correspondent*.

SARDINIAN BRUTALITY.—On leaving the town by the further gate, we had a little specimen of the amenities of Piedmontese rule. A miserable cottage with grated doors and windows, crossed by iron stanchions, stood just outside the walls. It was guarded by Bersaglieri with loaded rifles, and as we approached we heard loud cries asking us for food, and saw a number of thin, withered, half-starved women looking at us through the doorway. "What are these poor people in prison for?" we asked of the sentry. "Parenti di briganti," said the apostle of liberty, "relations of the brigands. We could not catch them, so we took the women." He evidently considered the occurrence as perfectly natural, and was astonished at our looking on it in a different point of view. On inquiring we found it was an every day affair; not only the relations, but the affianced girls are made answerable for some brother or lover who may have joined the bands, or fled the conscription, or got tipsy and cried "Viva Francisco Secondo," or done any one of the countless deeds which constitute 'Reaction.' It is a new reading of the ways of being accessory to another person's sin, and will probably form a leading question in the new Christian doctrine to be introduced by Father Passaglia and his ten thousand. Priests, who, according to an excellent contemporary, the *Herald*, are men of high character, but by the clever analysis published by the *Armonia* are sadly 'cut down' in point of number and respectability, and like Falstaff's men in buckram, dwindle to a beggarly account when sifted. This little incident was the first appearance of the eleven-foot-thirty-three women and twelve old men shut up to starve for an indefinite period because their sons or brothers were not believers in the popular creed, and refused, like Mrs. Bond's ducks, to come to be killed for the honour and glory of United Italy. Further and further we rode through the once populous valley, now an absolute desert—farms shut and even walled up, neither herds on the hill-side nor labour going on in the fields, except in a few places, where a gang of women and girls, more broken down and miserable looking than I have words to express, were doing the farm labor men did a few months since. Old men were seen here and there picking acorns to eat, but the adult male population was absolutely gone—the hardy gallant race of mountaineers, with a cheerful greeting for the passer-by, were swept away, and instead, wretched, cowed, frightened creatures met us, who scarcely dared answer the simplest question. The men are gone—some to the bands of the South, for the Reaction here is at length crushed out of all but the hearts of the Abruzzian peasantry—some have fled the conscription—more have fallen in the hapless struggle with foreign tyranny that has decimated the Two Sicilies, and have died for king and fatherland on the mountain sides, strewn with the graves of murdered Royalists. There is not a village or a farm or a hamlet but has its tale of fustigation—not a peasant you can speak to but has lost his nearest and dearest at the hands of the invaders, and it is going on still; and where the work has slackened it is for lack of material and not of will. This is not fiction: it is miserable, present, actual devastation, and any one choosing to visit this district may see the system at work. If they doubt the word of the peasant let them ask the hired assassin in the garb of a noble profession he disgraces, and they will have an open acknowledgment of the daily murders of unoffending men and women. The Bersaglieri never attempt to deny it, and are so hardened to the work they make the frankest acknowledgment. It is only their champions, and those champions, I shame to say it, Englishmen, who attempt to deny it, but it is a patent fact, and one easily proved by personal inquiry.—*Cor. of London Tablet*.

AUSTRIA. VIENNA, Dec. 18.—The session of the Council of the Empire was closed to-day.

In his speech from the throne the Emperor expressed satisfaction that the confidence he had placed in the nation by granting the constitutions of Oct. 20 and Feb. 26 had been justified. His Majesty hoped that the blessings of peace would continue to exercise a beneficial influence, and said:—"Our resolute progress in the path of peace has powerfully increased confidence in Austria's strength and has gained her the sympathy of other nations. The Reichsrath has proceeded firmly upon the solution of its task, and has already passed important measures. Basing the regulation of the budget upon the principle that the resources of the country itself must supply its necessities, I am convinced that such a result will be brought about by an equal division of burdens."

RUSSIA. ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 13.—The announcement that Russia has consented to the candidature of King Ferdinand of Portugal for the throne of Greece is without foundation.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* of to-day, in reply to an article of *La France*, says:—"We repeat that Russia was the first to take up her ground on the Greek question upon the Treaty and Protocol of 1830. No candidate for the throne of Greece has been put forward by Russia, even by the slightest hint. When public opinion mentioned certain names in connection with our country, we positively declared, in the name of the Government, that Russia had never favored any candidate. Russia participates in Eastern affairs by reason of her interest in their progress, and from her sympathy for nationalities and co-religionists. Her main desire is the establishment of tranquillity."

Russia is passing through changes which makes the reign of Nicholas seem almost to belong to a former world. The speech of the Emperor to the

nobles at Moscow shows what is now uppermost in the thoughts of Russians. While, in all Europe the great event of the last 20 years is the decline of the Russian Empire, while to all Europe the great event of the last ten years is the decline of Russian influence and the rolling away of that cloud which covered the future of civilization, the Empire which has thus apparently suffered in reputation seems to care little for the loss, and to be intent only on its own social revolution. The Czar has within a few years been able to execute one of the greatest designs ever formed by a Monarch, and to give freedom, either actual or prospective, to many millions of bondsmen. The emancipation of the serfs was the immediate result of the Crimean War, but this was only because that war revealed the rottenness of the fabric which had so imposed on the world. Before the necessities of their country even the self-interest and pride of the nobles gave way. Though there was much opposition for a time, though there were moments when a weak Monarch might have thought his throne in danger, it appears that throughout the Empire there has been, sooner or later, an acquiescence in the reforms of the Emperor. Prince, nobles, and people are aware that the present is a time of transition for them, and that the thousandth anniversary of their Empire's foundation has coincided with the adoption of a higher civilization. The Emperor is able to thank the nobility for that 'unsabken devotion to the Throne and to the country of which it has so often given proof by its acts, especially at periods of sad trial for our country.' He puts his trust in them and in their unanimity in siding him in everything which tends to the welfare and honor of the country. Although the great social change of the time is not mentioned, it is in every man's thoughts, and no one thinks it strange that in visiting the old capital of the Empire the Czar should forbear to talk of power and glory abroad, and should ask for help in doing honestly work within his own frontiers. Russia has evidently been content to abnegate for a time all pretensions to external influence.

ATHENS, Dec. 16.—The representatives of the three Powers have signed a note excluding the members of their respective Royal families. The *plébiscite* is over. Of 10,127 votes given here, 9,889 were for Alfred.

UNITED STATES.

The *Richmond Inquirer* speaking of President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation says:—"The late official proclamations of the executives of the two warring republics have prepared the public to expect the introduction of new severities in our future hostilities. The atrocities of the enemy have demanded of our President a remedial resort to retaliation. This has been done with conspicuous forbearance and moderation. The sufferings on both sides which may possibly follow will be the fault of Lincoln, and of him alone. The crime of the murderer necessitates the executioner, and makes him honorable. Each takes life, but the former as the foe and the latter as the friend of his race. On the head of the criminal is his own as well as his victim's blood. Lincoln has superseded the Bear, but has not punished him. The blood of the unavenged Mumford cries out against him from the ground. Crimes which have shocked the world clamor for retribution. If Lincoln spares and shields Butler, the blow which justice designs for him will fall on the commissioned officers of the army. They will languish in prison in expiation of his crime.—They cannot fail to place the blame where it belongs. The sentiment of humanity everywhere exclaims against Butler as the foul disgrace of his species. From the bosom of the demonized North itself the cry of outraged decency and virtuous disgust has not been wholly stifled by the terrors of despotism and the insanity of diabolical hate. Lincoln's incarcerated officers cannot but agree that crimes such as Butler's must be expiated, while lamenting that the complicity of their master devolves the suffering on them. The time has come, when, when Lincoln's promised proclamation of emancipation may be momentarily expected. Ninety days ago he gave notice and warning that if our submission was delayed till the new year he would then give final effect to his purpose. He has found that there was no terror in his threats. They have been spurned and contemned throughout the confederacy. He has had our answer to them at Fredericksburg and Murfreesboro', and at Vicksburg. We suppose the bottled thunder will now be unstopped. We may expect any day the appearance of a document as full of sounding emptiness as the pronouncement of a baffled and desperate Mexican, or as a Chinese edict against the victorious rebels—for they have 'rebels' in China also. The proclamation will be but little more than the indecent expression of Lincoln's rage and mendacity. It will tell the world how bad he is, and what he would like to do if he could. But so far as all the substantial purposes of the war are concerned, this disgraceful exhibition of himself will be wholly gratuitous. It will not promote his prospects of success, but the contrary. And if, indeed, Lincoln should attempt to enforce its utterance in the individual and exceptional cases in which alone it will be in his power to do so, he will not be in ignorance of the inevitable consequences. President Davis's late admirable proclamation has made the proper preparation and given the proper warning.—The negro soldiers whom Lincoln may seduce to his service we shall consider not as in war, but as in sedition, and they will, if captured, be handed over to the state authorities to be punished for that sedition; and the law declares the offence capital, with hanging as the penalty. We shall in like manner turn over to the state authorities for like punishment any officer or soldier, though his skin may be as white as Nauman, the leper's, who may be taken with, or proved to have connection with any such pretended negro soldiers. It may be that Lincoln will endeavor to protect the tigers he seeks to create and unchain. It may be that he will endeavor to force us to respect as soldiers these domestic criminals. If so, all the barriers which now restrain the fury of mutual hostile feeling will be thrown down on both sides. Lincoln's will be the blame and the inamy, and the world will so adjudge. But we confess we do not anticipate that Lincoln would thus damage himself for his negro dupes and victims. If he should keep faith and honor with them, it would be perhaps the first time that he and his people ever, in opposition to their interests, kept faith and honor with any body, and especially with the negroes. He will probably use them to do us all the harm he can induce them to commit, and then leave them to their fate. This would be at once base, mean, and characteristic. There is a bare prospect that the recent defeats, operating on the already distracted and dissatisfied public mind of the North, may inspire Lincoln with sentiments of caution, and cause him to withhold his programme for service war. His soldiers will not stand what they have stood. His soldiers, wearied and disgusted with the war, will not consent to go out with halters on their necks. If Lincoln were a wise man these considerations would control his counsels.

The writer of the letter from which we are permitted to publish the following extract is a staff officer in one of the brigades of Sherman's division of the Army of the Southwest. It is not many weeks since he was decidedly opposed to, and used all his influence against, what he considered the absurd and suicidal policy of protecting rebel property. It would really be amusing, were it not so painfully serious, to observe how suddenly a little experience will dissipate in the mind of a humane, intelligent and candid man the most popular and favorite partisan theories of speculative, hair-brained, one-idea fanatics, who, instead of manfully fighting the battles of their country, stay at home, and strive by every means in their power to incite to deeds of rapine and cruelty at

which humanity itself revolts, and which are destined to recoil with fearful retribution upon the heads of the perpetrators. The letter is dated Wyand, Miss., Dec 4th, 1862, in camp at Tallahatchie river.

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East Haverbury—Rev. J. J. Cottine.
Eastern Townships—P. Hockett.
Ernauld—P. Gagny.
Frampton—Rev. Mr. Paradis.
Farmersville—J. Flood.
Gananoque—Rev. J. Roastler.
Guelph—J. Harris.
Godrich—Dr. McDoagall.
Hamilton—J. M'Veer.
Huntingdon—J. Neary.
Ingersoll—W. Featherston.
Kenilworth—M. Heaphy.
Kingston—P. Purcell.
Lindsay—J. Kennedy.
Lansdown—M. O'Connor.
London—B. Henry.
Lochiel—O. Quigley.
Lacolle—W. Hartly.
Maidstone—Rev. R. Keleher.
Merrickville—M. Kelly.
Ottawa City—J. J. Murphy.
Oshawa—Richard Supple.
Pakenham—Francis O'Neill.
Paris and Galt—Rev. Nicholas M'Kee.
Prescott—J. Ford.
Pembroke—James Heenan.
Perth—J. Doran.
Peterboro—E. M'Cormie.
Pictou—Rev. Mr. Lalor.
Port Hope—J. Birmingham.
Port Dalhousie—O. M'Mahon.
Port Mulgrave, N. S.—Rev. T. Sears.
Quebec—M. O'Leary.
Rawdon—James Carroll.
Renfrew—P. Kelly.
Russellton—J. Champion.
Richmond Hill—M. Teffy.
Sarnia—P. M'Dermott.
Sherbrooke—T. Griffith.
Sherrington—Rev. J. Grato.
South Gloucester—J. Daley.
Summersville—D. M'Donald.
St. Andrews—Rev. G. A. Hay.
St. Athanasie—T. Dunn.
St. Ann de la Paquette—Rev. Mr. Bourret.
St. Columban—Rev. Mr. Falvey.
St. Catherine's, C. E.—J. Goughlin.
St. Raphael's—A. D. M'Donald.
St. Romuald d'Etchemin—Rev. Mr. Sax.
St. Mary's—H. O' Trainor.
Starnesboro—C. M'Gill.
Sydenham—M. Hayden.
Trenton—Rev. Mr. Brettargh.
Thorold—John Heenan.
Thorpeville—J. Greene.
Toronto—P. F. J. Mullen, 23 Shuter Street.
Templeton—J. Hagan.
West Port—James Kehoe.
Williamstown—Rev. Mr. M'Carthy.
Wallaceburg—Thomas Jarmy.
Whitby—J. J. Murphy.

L. DEVANY, AUCTIONEER.

(Late of Hamilton, Canada West.)

THE subscriber, having leased for a term of years that large and commodious three-story cut-stone building—free from roof, plate-glass front, with three flats and cellar, each 100 feet—No. 159, Notre Dame Street, Cathedral Block, and in the most central and fashionable part of the city, purposes to carry on the GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

Having been an Auctioneer for the last twelve years, and having sold in every city and town in Lower and Upper Canada, of any importance, he flatters himself that he knows how to treat consignees and purchasers, and, therefore, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

I will hold THREE SALES weekly, On Tuesday and Saturday Mornings,

FOR GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, &c., &c.,

AND THURSDAYS

FOR DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, &c., &c., &c.

Cash at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar will be advanced on all goods sent in for prompt sale. Returns will be made immediately after each sale and proceeds handed over. The charges for selling will be one-half what has been usually charged by other auctioneers in this city—five per cent. commission on all goods sold either by auction or private sale. Will be glad to attend out-door sales in any part of the city where required. Cash advanced on Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Plated Ware, Diamond or other precious stones.

L. DEVANY, Auctioneer.

March 27.

MASSON COLLEGE,

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

JOHN PATTERSON, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND GROCERY BROKER;

OFFICE,—13 HOSPITAL STREET; STORES—COMMISSIONER STREET, MONTREAL.

July 3.

MR. CUSACK,

PROFESSOR OF FRENCH, 71 German Street.

FRENCH TAUGHT by the easiest and most rapid methods, on moderate terms, at Pupils' or Professor's residence.

MYERS & CONNER,

67 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK. CHANDLERS AND GAS-FIXTURES.

Of every description; also, CHURCH AND ALTAR ORNAMENTS, COMPRISING Candelabras, Altar Canopies, Ostensories, Procession Crosses, Gilt Missal Stands, Sanctuary Lamps, Gilt Flower Vases, &c., &c., &c., all of which are executed by the most skillful artisans in Gothic and other styles, and can be furnished at all prices. Designs of the above will be forwarded to any part of the country.

We are permitted to refer to the Most Revs. Archbishops of Baltimore, New York, Halifax, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Right Rev. Bishops of Buffalo, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Toronto and Hamilton.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.

[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: A. McNEELY'S SONS, West Troy, N. Y.

H. BRENNAN,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, 195 Notre Dame Street, (Opposite the Seminary Clock,) AND No. 3 CRAIG STREET.

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 gives 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.

Te 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.

McPHERSON'S COUGH LOZENGES Are the only certain Remedy ever discovered for COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, DIFFICULT BREATHING, INCURABLE CONSUMPTION, And all Diseases of the PULMONARY ORGANS generally.

McPHERSON'S Lozenges are the most convenient, pleasant, and efficacious remedy that can be employed for the removal of the above distressing, and if neglected, dangerous symptoms. They give almost instantaneous relief, and when properly persevered with, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure.—To those who are affected with difficulty of breathing, or redundancy of phlegm, they give speedy relief by promoting free expectoration. For aged persons they are indispensable; and no one whose lungs are in the least degree susceptible of cold ought to be without them. In cases of moist asthma, McPher-son's Lozenges will at once prevent that soreness which is the result of constant expectoration, and in a dry or nervous asthma, they will promote that degree of expectoration by which the painful coughing may be greatly prevented.

Prepared only by the subscriber whose name is on the label of each box. J. A. HARTE, GLASGOW DRUG HALL, No. 268, Notre Dame Street, Montreal November 7, 1862

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,

MONTREAL, No. 19 Cole Street. No. 19.

THE RE-OPENING of the Classes will take place on FIRST SEPTEMBER next. The Programme of Studies will, as hitherto comprise a Commercial and Industrial Course in both the French and English languages.

To the important improvements made by them a few years ago, the gentlemen, the Commissioners, have been enabled, this year, to add a Gymnasium. For particulars apply to the undersigned, at the Academy. U. E. ARCHAMBEAULT, Principal.

Montreal, Aug 27th 1862.

CANADA HOTEL,

15 & 17 St. Gabriel Street. THE Undersigned informs his Friends and the Public in general that he has made GREAT IMPROVEMENTS in the above-named Hotel. Visitors will always find his Omnibus in waiting on the arrival of Steamboats and Cars. The Table is always well furnished. Prices extremely moderate.

SERAFINO GIRALDI, May 28. 6m.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

M. KEARNEY & BROTHERS,

Practical Plumbers & Gasfitters, TIN-SMITHS, ZINC, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS.

CORNER VICTORIA SQUARE AND CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL, MANUFACTURE AND KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND, Baths, Hydrants, Water Closets, Lift & Force Pumps, Water Coolers, Sinks, all sizes. Beer Pumps, Hot Air Furnaces, Shower Baths, Tinware, [ees, Refrigerators, Voice Pipe, Jobbing Punctually attended to.

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

W. F. MONAGAN M.D.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR, Physician to St. Patrick's Society, &c. OFFICE: No 55 WELLINGTON STREET, Near Corner of George Street.

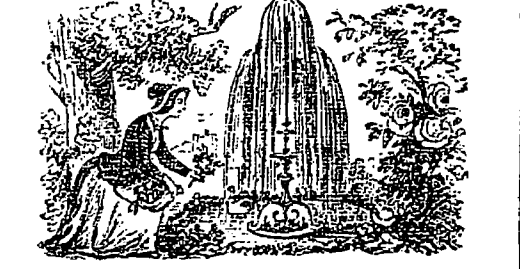
B. DEVLIN, ADVOCATE, Has Removed his Office to No. 32, Little St. James Street.

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

P. J. KELLY, B.C.L., ADVOCATE, No. 38, Little St. James Street. Montreal, June 12.

CLARKE & DRISCOLL, ADVOCATES, &c., Office—No. 126 Notre Dame Street, (Opposite the Court House), MONTREAL.

H. J. FLARKE. N. DRISCOLL.



JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER, 120 DOZ. MURRAY & LANMAN'S

FLORIDA WATER! 100 DOZ. BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

Also, per British Steamer, a very large assortment of HAIR, TOOTH, NAIL, and CLOTH BRUSHES of every price and quality, COMBS, SPONGES, FANCY SOAPS, &c., &c., &c.

R. J. DEVINS, CHEMIST.

Oct. 8. Next the Court House, Montreal.

CONVENT, ESTABLISHED IN HUNTINGDON, C. B., Under the direction of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame.

THIS Institution will be opened for Boarders and Classes on the 2nd of September 1863. The course of Instruction will embrace the French and English languages, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Geography, and the use of the globe; Ancient and Modern History, Rhetoric, an insight into Chemistry and Philosophy, Astronomy, Botany, Geology, Oenology, Music, Drawing and Painting. Every kind of useful and ornamental Needle work will also be taught to the pupils. Differences of religion will be no obstacle to admission, provided the pupils conform to the general regulations of the house. No deduction, except for sickness, will be made in the terms which can be known at the Convent, or at the residence of the Rev. L. G. Gagnier in Huntingdon.

ACADEMY OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, KINGSTON, O. 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 Paymen is required Quarterly in advance. October 29.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS, KINGSTON, C. W.

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev. E. J. Moran, Bishop of Kingston.

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

TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (pays 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 21st, 1861.

600,000 MALE or FEMALE AGENTS TO

BELL LLOYD'S NEW STEEL PLATE COUNTY COLORED MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

FROM recent surveys, completed Aug. 10, 1862; cost \$20,000 to engrave it and one year's time Superior to any \$10 map ever made by Colton or Mitchell, and sells at the low price of fifty cents; 370,000 names are engraved on this map. It is not only a County Map, but it is also a COUNTY AND RAILROAD MAP

of the United States and Canada combined in one giving EVERY RAILROAD STATION and distances between. Guarantees any woman or man \$3 to \$5 per day, and will take back all maps that cannot be sold and refund the money. Send for \$1 worth to try. Printed instructions how to canvass well, furnished all our agents. Wanted—Wholesale Agents for our Maps in every State, California, Canada, England, France and Cuba. A fortune may be made with a few hundred dollars capital. No Competition. J. T. LLOYD, No. 164 Broadway, New York.

The War Department uses our Map of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, cost \$100,000, on which is marked Antietam Creek, Sharpsburg, Maryland Heights, Williamsport Ferry, Rhoadersville, Noland's Ford, and all others on the Potomac, and every other place in Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, or money refunded.

LLOYD'S TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF KENTUCKY, OHIO, INDIANA, and ILLINOIS, is the only authority for Gen. Buell and the War Department. Money refunded to any one finding an error in it. Price 50 cents. (From the Tribune Aug. 2.) "Lloyd's Map of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania.—This Map is very large; its cost is but 25 cents, and it is the best which can be purchased."

LLOYD'S GREAT MAP OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER—From actual Surveys by Capts. Bart and Wm. Bowen, Mississippi River Pilots, of St. Louis, Mo., shows every man's plantation and owner's name from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico—1350 miles—every sand-bar, island, town, landing, and all places 20 miles back from the river—colored in counties and States. Price, \$1 in sheets. \$2, pocket-form, and \$2.50 on linen with rollers. Ready Sept 20.

Navy Department, Washington, Sept. 17, 1862. J. T. LLOYD—Sir—Send me your Map of the Mississippi River, with price per hundred copies. Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding the Mississippi squadron, is authorized to purchase as many as required for use of that squadron. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

The Montreal Gazette

BOOK AND JOB STEAM PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

36 Great St. James Street, SUPPLIES EVERY DESCRIPTION

OF PRINTING WITH NEATNESS, ECONOMY AND DISPATCH.

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

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Having the different sizes of the new SCOTCH CUT and other styles of TYPE, procured expressly for the various kinds of BOOK PRINTING, all CATALOGUES, BY-LAWS, REPORTS, SERMONS, &c., &c., will be executed with neatness and dispatch, at moderate charges.

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Particular attention is paid to COLOURED and ORNAMENTAL PRINTING. The highest style of work, which it was at one time necessary to order from England or the United States, can be furnished at this Establishment, as good, and much cheaper than the imported article.

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

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The newest style of Bill-Heads supplied at a very low figure. STRIKING STYLES.

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OF EVERY SIZE AND VARIETY. Jobs ordered by Mail promptly executed and dispatched by Parcel Post.

A share of public patronage respectfully solicited. M. LONGMOORE & CO. MONTREAL GAZETTE BUILDINGS, 36 Great St. James Street.

PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM-FITTING

ESTABLISHED. 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

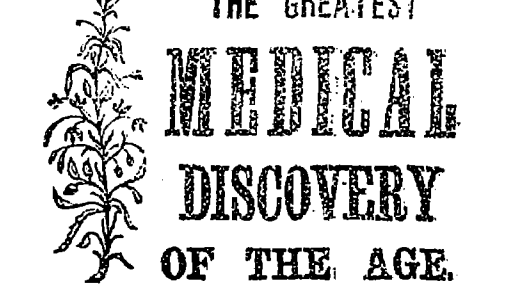
Premises, 36 and 38 Henry Street, BETWEEN ST. JOSEPH AND ST. MARY'S STREETS,

where he is now prepared to execute all Orders in his line with promptness and despatch, and at most reasonable prices. Baths, Hydrants, Water Closets, Beer Pumps, Force and Lift Pumps, Malleable Iron Tubing for Gas and Steam-fitting purposes, Galvanized Iron Pipe, &c., &c., constantly on hand, and fitted up in a work-maulike manner.

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

J. M'DONALD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

36 M'GILL STREET, CONTINUE TO SELL PRODUCE and Manufactures at the Lowest Rates of Commission. October 2.



THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

MR. KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, has discovered one of the common pastures weeds a Remedy that cures EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

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

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth. One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face. Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils. Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst cancer in the mouth and stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas. One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes. Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers. One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism. Three or four bottles are warranted to cure scrofula.

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

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

For Inflammation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag when going to bed. For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the improvement in a few days. For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as convenient.

For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in to your heart's content; it will give you such relief that you cannot help wishing well to the inventor.

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

For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Ointment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days, but you must keep on with the Ointment until the skin gets its natural color.

This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to. Price, 2s 6d per Box. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Warren Street, Roxbury Mass.

For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces. Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the readers of the True Witness with the testimony of the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylum, Boston.

ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM, Boston, May 26, 1856.

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

ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB, Superioress of St. Vincent's Asylum. ANOTHER.

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

SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH, Hamilton, C. W.