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THEOBALD;

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

(Continued.) CHAPTER HI .-- THE BANDIT.

The Signor Cafarelli was on the quay waiting for Theobald. As soon as the latter perceived this faithful friend, he ran forward and embraced him with affection.

'Come, my sou,' said the old man; 'your room is prepared, and we are all impatience to receive you."

Madame and Mademoiselle Cafarelli gave him a most cordial and graceful welcome. Our hero would greatly have preferred going at once to the chapel of the Madonna della Vesina, to visit the tomb of his mother, but his friend would not permit him. At daybreak the next morning Theobald commenced his pilgrimage. Signor Cafarelli insisted on accompanying him. They proceeded in silence and meditation; but in passing the hotel formerly occupied by the baroness D-, Theobald could not repress a sigh, when he thought that probably on earth he never more would see her who had been a ministering angel to his mother, and a bright and shining light for himself and Clarita, and whose benign influence he felt daily more and more.

We shall never forget the loss of that excellent woman,' said the signor, who understood the natural feeling of his young friend. 'She did so much good in the country."

When Theobald left the churchyard, after praying long on his mother's tomb, he said to the signor: 'I much wish that my mother's 1emains should repose with those of my father in the family vault; be so kind, my dear sir, as to take the necessary steps for their removal.'

The old gentleman promised to do so. After a long silence-' My son,' said be, at length, you will soon find yourself in a very difficult position. Allow me to advise you to act with much prudence. Annunciata is an active and most courageous woman; but I fear she will not prove a good adviser for you. Tell her to have patience, and do not act precipitately. Your enemies are cunning and crafty, and will be on

their guard.' once clearly explain my intentions towards them his father Antonio, with whom he had been very What citadel? asked Theobald, beginning and able to understand my feelings. Whether they are or are not guilty of my father's death, they have been acquitted by a jury of their countrymen, and I am bound to consider them innocent; it is to Him alone who searches all hearts to judge them now; it is to Him alone that vengeance belongs, if they deserve punishment. As to me, they have nothing to fear, and I declare to you I never will raise my hand to

do them the least harm." 'Alas!' replied the signor, who had listened with great attention to the words of his companion; ' make no rash promises, my young friend. Your sentiments are, doubtless, most laudable, and although a true Corsican myself, I approve them from the bottom of my heart; but you have forgotten your country, my son. Were might find some sympathy, but, great heaven! think on Piovela! you do not know of what such a race of men is capable. Do you remember little Buonavita? You saw him at my house. At that time he was between sixteen and seventeen years of age. He also had been educated money if I accepted but one-half of that offeron the Continent, and had acquired much useful ed me.' knowledge, with new manners and feelings .-Well, he returned to his native mountains, and some time after he received an insult which he did not immediately revenge. There was but one opinion, one cry, on what was termed his effeminate manners, in other words, his cowardice. From all he received the rimbeccio, or Corsican approach, for having borne an injury without instantly revenging it, upon which he it, duelling being unknown amongst. Civilisa-

the thicket, having killed his man. · Prejudice may have conquered civilization, replied Theobald; but religion will triumph over

prejudice at last.' sation.

Towards evening, a shepherd sent by his aunt took leave of the hospitable family of Cafarelli, promising to revisit them shortly. He was an excellent horseman, accustomed from childhood to ride, but still was frequently obliged to diswhich led among rocks and precipices, in order think seriously upon it when I have time.'

to avoid passing the tree marked with the fatal stain of poor Antonio Loncini's blood, for this day of Theobald's return was to be one of unmitigated joy. The guide, then, led the way on horseback, followed by his dog, and with his gun on his shoulder. About mid-day they reached the door of a miserable hovel, entirely constructed with the branches of trees, in the very thickest part of the wood. The shepherd then whistled in a peculiar manner, upon which, a man, armed to the teeth, issued forth, and advanced to Theobald, after having carefully double locked the door, a very extraordinary precaution in a country where the houses are only secured by a tatch, and have no locks or fastenings, except in the case of the owner being in 'Vendetta.'

CATHOLIC

'You are truly welcome Signor Loncini .-Do you not remember your old friend Burcica, to whom you have so often brought powder at the Red Cross, and who used to trot you on his horse when you were a little boy? How tall you are, how robust you have grown. It is a pleasure to see you. May God preserve you,

Theobald had recognised the bandit, but this meeting was by no means agreeable to him, and he felt displeased with the shepherd for having arranged it. However, he put on a good countenance, and shook the hand Burcica offered, for he remembered the man had always been ready to render a service to his family.

'Come and refresh yourself,' said he, conducting the young man towards a large block of marble, on which a supply of provisions were never failed the Loncinis. spread, consisting of black bread, raw ontons, a goat's milk cheese, and a quarter of vemson, cooked under the hot cinders. Burcica then them.' brought a bottle of wine from the mysterious cabin, and presented it to his guests.

Theobald was greatly inclined to refuse this rural repast, but having ridden since daylight, he was extremely hungry, besides, he also teared to offend the well-known susceptibility of the Signor Burcica. However, the late pupil of the Abbe Duhamel, felt far from comfortable in this strange company.

The bandit, on the contrary, was overjoyed at the return of Theobald, and asked him numberless questions, interrogating him on all he had seen and even learnt. The young man replied If you would speak of the Fabianos I will at first with much reserve, but Burcica spoke of mark the citadel we passed? of Clarita, whom he named the good angel of Piovela; and Theobald became more communi-

> ' Are you not tired of this wandering life, so completely out of all social law, that you have been leading so long?

> The question was hazarded from a desire to make his interview with Burcica useful to him, by suggesting wholesome reflection.

The bandit paused before he replied. 'You are aware what has made me lead the life I do,' he replied, at length. 'I was either obliged to suffer a long imprisonment, or make up my mind to embrace my present existence.-I could not hesitate, for I love the onen air and my liberty before all things. Here I am abso- months passed, and no papers were forthcoming. lute master. The thicket is my kingdom. My you going to reside in Bastia, your feelings subjects are all those who require my services, or who fear my stiletto, and they form a large class. I raise contributions wherever I please; and no one has ever refused the supply of powder and shot necessary for my use-indeed, they anticipate my wishes; and I should never want

> But are you not in constant dread of the his plans to me, and I made them my business. Corsican voltigeurs, who are always on the look out for you?' asked Theobald.

'I laugh at them, and at the gendarmes as well. They are not sufficiently sharp to catch were waiting for him on the high road-for the on his instinct to conduct him safely in the perilme. I sleep sometimes in one place, sometimes in another, as it suits me. To-day I am here, to-morrow I shall be ufteen leagues off in some had my fine fellow proceeded half a league, guns startled him, his horse bounded backwards, other thicket, or on some impregnable peak .sent a challenge to his adversary, who laughed at How, then, can they take me? Besides, do not my kind friends apprise me continually of their tion strove for some time with prejudice, but the marches and countermarches; and have I not the citadel, which had been constructed ex- By an instinctive movement, the young man tants to the door and windows. This kind of latter was victorious, and Buonavita is now in my faithful dog, who knows and can wind their tootsteps at a league's distance?"

'But this isolated existence---' 'Isolated !- not quite so isolated as you appear to imagine, particularly just now, inter-'I hope so, too,' said Monsier Cafarelli, with a doubtful air, and he then changed the conver- a glance towards the hovel. 'However, to vione will marry him to the pretty Marietta here last! returned to live with us! How we have speak the truth, there are moments when I feel in the wood. Indeed, I expect her to arrive sighed for this moment, said Annunciata. tired of all these advantages; and I think in arrived with a horse to take Theobald to Piove- three years, when my time of outlawry is exla; and the following morning, at day-break, he pired, I shall make an end of it. I shall marry, he wishes to do so, for we shall not offer him the mounting to assist her; but more active still .and return to my former existence.

'I strongly advise you to do so, and wish you well with all my heart,' replied Theobald.

'And for what reason?' asked Burcica. 'Il count. mount and to take great care of himself and only war against bad people, and am always 'How so?' inquired the bandit. 'Are we, the women while young, Annunciata had prehorse, so dangerous and difficult was the way ready to serve my friends whenever it is in my then, to allow our young girls to be dishonored served all the lustre and brightness of hers. taken by his guide, the shepherd. This was power to do so. But what you say deserves re- with impunity, and to suffer them to be amused Her fine features were animated by the joy of caused by the man having chosen the upper path, flection,' added he, in a grave tone, 'and I will by promises in the air, and say nothing? We Theobald's return, and her eyes, already so ex- time is not yet come for showing your loyalty.—

his guide prepared to continue their way, for promise marriage, and then be off.' they wished to arrive at Pievela in the evening.

Burcica insisted on accompanying them to the end of the ravine, at the commencement of which they now were. But before commencing his march, he returned to the hovel, and Theobald, looking through the foliage, thought he perceived another individual, clothed and armed precisely as the Signor Burcica. These two men exchanged a few words in a low voice, and Burcica rejoined Theobald, followed by an enormous dog. The latter asked him no question. well knowing that the Corsicans, although so curious, dislike to be questioned on what concerns them personally. Nevertheless, he could not repress a movement of curiosity, very natural under the circumstances, when he thought of the hovel so scrupulously locked; but he repressed the feeling, as he could not harbor any distrust or suspicion. Burcica was an old friend of the family, and he knew of no solitary example whatever in which a Corsican had ever betrayed a friendship. The young man then turned the conversation on far more useful subjects. He painted the happiness of a regular and Christian life, with the charms of family love. The bandit appeared to listen with real pleasure .-When they emerged from the wood, they took leave of each other.

'Adieu, Signor Loncini, till our next meeting,' said the bandit. 'Whenever you want me, only let me know; my arm and carbine have

'Thank you sincerely for your offer,' said the youth; 'but I trust that I may never need

'Do not be too sure,' pursued Burcica, misunderstanding the sense of Theobald's reply .-You have truly become a very fine young man, and are quite capable of arranging your own affairs without aid: but no one knows what may happen. And it is always well, believe me, to have a friend in the thicket. Look at poor Monecco and little Marietta. Where would they be without us at this moment? But I forget-you do not know this story. You shall hear it now, at least so far as it has gone. I remember that, when only so high, your discretion was proofs against everything. Did you not re-

to you, above all, for you are a man of sense, intimate: of Annunciata, that woman of energy; to think it was a question of the mysterious

'Oh, a stronghold of my manufacture, with a strong oaken door, and a good lock and key, which latter never leaves my pocket. It contains a Parisian dandy—a lion, as they are now called in the town. This exquisite, who appears, after all, a good fellow enough, had a place in the custom-house here in Corsica. He

was at Cervione for some months, and became acquainted with Marietta in a house where she used to pass Sunday evenings. He promised to marry the young girl, and the father, Monecco. willingly gave his consent. The young man then said he would write for the necessary papers to be forwarded; but weeks and even Monecco began to suspect all was not right, and set a spy to watch his future son-in-law, who discovered that the young man had effected a change of residence, and was going to be transferred to Nantes, in France, preparing to depart without beat of drum. In his fury Monecco thought of using his stiletto; but Marrietta implored him so pitifully, that her father was moved, and changed his tactics. He confided At the moment that the faithless custom-house officer was escaping in the most secret manner almost immediately, with her father; and Monleast impediment."

'But you have acted against all right and law,' cried Theobald, stupified by the ac-

should, indeed, see fine things, if all these fops pressive, appeared more brilliant than ever; still Be moderate.

'But to seize a man violently on the high

HRONICLE.

road, against all law and right, and keep him a close prisoner for three weeks.' Bah, Bah! he is not so much to be pitied as

you may imagine,' interrupted Bureica. 'We have done him no kind of harm. On the contrary, he has been well housed and well fed .-The fellow has eaten during these three weeks more meat than would feed a Corsican for six months, to say nothing of upwards of thirty bottles of good old wine, which he no doubt im-bibed for the purpose of drowning his sorrow. Every evening we make him take a sentimental walk by moonlight, between one of my comrades and myself, as it might enter his head to give us the slip.'

But can you for a moment imagine that such a marriage will ever prove happy?' pursued Theobald.

'That is no business of ours-Marietta's reputation was compromised by the fellow's jilting her, and the honor of Monecco, her father, as well; both will now be repaired, that is the principal point. Besides, the young girl is pretty, the father gives her a trousseau and 2,000 francs for her marriage portion; she is, therefore, one of the best matches in the town, so you see the exquisite is by no means to be pitted. No doubt he is very glad at the hottom, that we have obliged him to marry, and I assure you, there are very many young men who would give a great deal to be in his place."

That has nothing to do with the matter,' said Theobald. 'All this appears to me so strange, so out of all social order and the rules of civilisation, that I cannot think you have done well.

'Ah! Theobald, you have forgotten your country; but you will soon renew your acquaintance with it, I hope. But I must leave you, for my friend in the citadel must be tired by this time of mounting guard all alone. Should you of the red cross, by the Mucchio, or this is even better,' said the bandit, taking a coin from his pocket, with the effigy of King Theodore .left now in the island.'

Theobald mechanically took the piece of money, and continued his journey, a prey to a thousand strange thoughts.

The words, 'you have forgotten your country,' now repeated by the bandit, recurred to his shapeless mass-it was dead. mind, and he felt obliged to admit the truth of the observation. All that he had just seen and heard so completely overthrew the ideas inculcated by his education on the Continent, that he began to ask himself if he had not presumed too much on his own strength, in promising to shake off, without compunction, all prejudices of his country irreconcilable with the rules of religion and honor. He felt at this moment that it would require much strength of soul to triumph over the obstacles which he foresaw, vaguely and confusedly, in the distance, would inevitably oppose themselves to the accomplishment of his good resolutions; he saw and felt that to conquer he must receive assistance from above, and devotedly offered a prayer beseeching the Aimighty to endure him with strength to persevere in the paths of virtue and Christian cha-

CHAPTER IV .- THE RETURN HOME. his head bent down and his mind entirely occupied by serious reflection; fortunately, his horse was as sure of foot as the goats of Niola, for the young man, absorbed by his various thoughts, from the town, one of my companions and I let the reins fall on the animal's neck, and relied when we fell upon him like two vultures. The at the risk of dismounting his rider, and Theopoor youth made no more resistance than a lamb | bald beheld twenty shepherds advancing to meet going to the slaughter. We conducted him to him, and in the act of reloading their guns .pressly for him, and we said, 'Now, young man, sought for his stiletto, forgetting that on leaving hark ye, you will not leave this place until Paris he had given it as a keepsake to one of well and legally married.' This time the papers his dearest friends; he was, however, immewere not so long in coming. At the expiration diately reassured by seeing a lady galloping to-of three weeks they arrived in due form; and wards him, whom he instantly recognised. wards him, whom he instantly recognised.

'Not more ardently than myself, I can assieur Valery may then leave for the Continent if sure you, my dear aunt, replied Theobald, dis-Annunciata had already jumped lightly from her horse, and was close to him. At this time she was thirty years of age, and in spite of the beat | changed almost to imprecations and threats .of the climate, which usually fades the beauty of

The meal being now finished, Theobald and from the Continent were allowed to make love, a few lines on the ivory forehead, a marked frown, and a disdainful expression about the mouth, clearly denoted to an observant eye the ravages of passion on this regularly handsome face. She looked long with admiration on her

'How tall and strong you have become!' said she exultingly; 'you will, I trust, he a worthy head to our family. Oh! woe and mistortune to the family of the Fox,' added she with enthusiasm; for they would have devoured the harmless lamb, and the lamb is now changed to a lion!"

Theobald frowned, for he had not forgotten that the father of the Fabianos had formerly been surnamed the 'Fox? in consequence of his character for cunning and craftiness, and the metaphor was by no means to his taste. . How are my grandmother and Clarita? he hastened to inquire.

'You will see them both presently. Do you not remember this neighborhood, Theobald !--We are but a quarter of a league from the village.' All this time the shepherds continued to fire in token of rejoicing.

'Come and thank these good people, my nephew,' said Annunciata-' they are all devoted to us, and, added she in a low voice, 'you may depend upon them all, when an occasion offers. Theobald left his aunt without reply, and advanced to the country people, bowing and offering his hand, which they all pressed heartily.

'Let us remount,' said Annunciata, 'for you are awaited with impatince at home. But what do I see? You are entirely without arms; how is this, my nephew? Are you a young lady, that you fear the weight of a rifle; or can it be that you do not know how to use it?

Theobald's self-love was wounded to the quick. Lend me your gan for a few moments,' said he to the man that had served him as guide. Now the young man's principal recreation, while studying for the law, had been shooting at a mark in a gallery formed for the purpose, and he want me, put a slip of paper in the biding-place had become an admirable shot, After having satisfied himself that the shepherd's gun was in good order, he was going to aim at the highest branch of a chestnut tree at a great distance, Your father gave it to me; there are not many but at the same moment he perceived a bird of prey, soaring in the air at a prodigious heightso high that it appeared to be a black speck in the midst of space. 'I will aim at this vulture,' cried Theobald. The gun went off—the bird was motionless for an instant, then they beheld addressed to him the day before by Cafarelli and him fall to the earth, turning over and over, a

> Bravo, bravissimo, signor,' cried all the shepherds with the greatest enthusiasm. Annunciata said nothing, but she embraced her nephew with impassioned tenderness; and the cruel, ferocious toy that beamed from her eyes made Theobald regret having given way to the vain desire of exhibiting his skill.

'You see, my dear aunt, I shall not let you want game during the season,' said he, affecting a light tone.

'Nor game of a higher description, I hope and trust, replied Annunciata, with the smile of a demon.

Let us proceed,' cried the youth, 'we have already lost too much time;' and he pressed his horse to a gallop, hoping to shake off the disagreeable impression caused by his aunt's words, for so many contending emotions agitated him violently. It was joy, above all things, to return to his country, his relatives, his country-The sun was already descending behind the men; but all these sentiments were mixed with a mountains, and Theobald continued to advance, painful feeling, which he could not exactly define. Annunciata quickly rejoined him, and he would willingly have left her side, had it been possible; for he felt instinctively that this woman, however engaging she might be, was like an evil genius attached to his footsteps. Impossible, however, to avoid her at this time, the Continentals, you know, never risk going thro' ous ascents and descents which constantly oc-the thicket unless well accompanied. Hardly curred. Suddenly the report of at least forty side, at the head of the procession, intimating to each person the place they were to occupy. As soon as the houses of Piovela became visible, the firing of the shepherds recommenced with redoubled ardor, and attracted all the inhabiovation did not please Theohald, who would greatly have preferred gaining his home quietly, . after so long an absence. Annunciata, on the contrary, appeared to triumph in it; she made her horse curvet, and saluted, either with a wave 'Theobald, my dear nephew, you are here at of her hand, or her voice, every one of her acquaintance. On proceeding up the principal street, the young man perceived the house belonging to the Fabianos; it was entirely shut up; indeed it might have been taken for a state prison, so abundantly was it provided with iron bars and locks. As they passed it, the firing became furious, and the demonstrations of joy Theobald was on thorns.

'Annunciata, cried he to his aunt, 'for the love of heaven, put an end to this.'

"My friends,' said she to the shepherds, 'the

At length the turrets of the old manor of the Loncinis became visible to Theobald's longing view; it was situated in an open square at the extreme end of the village; his heart beat quickly, but his countenance was gloomy and overcast, for the scene in which he had so unwillingly played the principal part afflicted him deeply. From the door of his birthplace a fair young girl advanced to meet him; she was dressed in white, as if for a great fete, and appeared full of joy, which her natural timidity kept in check.

Theobald ran to embrace his sister Clarita .-She was, indeed, the gentle, modest girl he had pictured to himself, and that he had desired she should be. But her youthful features were far from possessing the brilliant and sparkling beauty there were not above six hundred killed; and the of ours Yet let us not refuse him that meed of of Annunciata. Clarita, at this time, was not most of them that were killed were butchered after seventeen years of age. She had golden-color- they had laid down their arms, and had been almost ed har with a heautiful and transparent coin- an hour prisoners, and divers of them murdered afed hair with a beautiful and transparent complexion; her eyes were as blue as the azure above, but her crimson lips were, perhaps, ra- have "man, woman and child put to the sword!"ther too thick, and her features did not present Sir Adam Loftus did the same! sufficient regularity to make her a beauty; and yet it was impossible to look at her without deinnocence and modesty in the somewhat melan- massacre of the unfortunate inhabitants of Glencue, choly expression of her features. The beauty which left so indelible a stain upon the character of companion of his infancy, and was the living ed by the rebellion. If we may believe one of the image of the mother he had lost; then, while leaders of this party, thirty families were assailed by Annunciata busied herself in giving refreshments them in their beds, and massacred with calm and deliberate cruelty." So says Dr. Leland. to the shepherds, the brother and sister paid a visit to their great-grandmother.

brother-in-law, then her husband, and afterreason, so that she had no will or energy left .--Annunciata alone was the head of the house, and cares a mother bestows on a beloved child. · Here is your son Theobald, who has return-

iam your blessing, good mother.'

Madame Lonemi was seated in a large cushrise from her seat, but stretching out her withered hand-

· May the God of all mercies shower his graces and blessings on this, the last of the Loncmis,' said she; may he be happier than his forefathers, and live to a good old age.'

(To be continued.)

HOW PROTESTANT ASCENDENCY WAS ES-TABLISHED IN IRELAND.

(From the Dublin Review, November, 1860.) We continue extracts from the Dublin Review in illustration of the merciful, and Christian spirit of Protestantism. To spread the blessings of the Protestant Faith in Ireland, the following 27.000 men were sent off. Forty thousand of his were the evangelical methods resorted to:-

Endeavours were made to invalidate all grants to the owners of the lands of Connaught after the time of Elizabeth. Juries were soon empannelled—rich ones that could afford fines in case of unsatisfactory verdicts; and under threats of such fines, and of loss of ears, bored tongues, and foreheads branded with hot ir ns, they were very often driven to injustice. The dren, and those under military age, were sent to very judges and foremen of juries were bribed, in perish in the West India Islands. Fire, sword, these cases, to an enormous extent.

In this infquitious proceeding, even the vile Straf-ford was obliged to confess that the king had no legal claim, and after Roscommon and other counties had been plundered through intimidation, Galway was begun with. The jurors there did their duty, and were consequently bound over to appear in the castle chamber, - the Sheriff was fined £1,000, and the jury £4,000 each, with seizure of estates and imprisonment until the fines were paid! Every sort of intimidation was put into requisition, and horse troops increased in order to "look on" while a whole kingdom was being despoiled. Even four shillings in the pound, out of the confiscated estates, were given to the judges as a bribe to warm their interests in the proceedings, and the results were boasted of 11

It is melancholy to reflect that the object in all this was confessedly to exterminate all the Catholics | males, who had gathered round the great cross, of Ireland, those of English, as well as those of native descent: - the whole race of the latter, aq tion," says Carre, "was preached as Gospel!" To this horrid purpose was rebellion fomented, and to this effect took place the burnings of villages, and the latter being, as in the case ordered by the govally "to be ripped up, from whose womb three babes were taken, through every one of whose little bodies his soldiers thrust their weapons!" This deed was in some degree parodied by a most bloodthirsty monster, Sir Charles Coote, who, having burned the town of Clontarf, slaughtered amongst the rest, "three sucking infants!"

So of Munroe; he killed seven hundred country neonle, men, women, and children, having first made a piey of their cattle which they were driving away!
The same person having at his command an army of
10,000 root and 1,000 horse, burnt the country in Westmeath and Longford, and "put to the sword all he country people they met" When the wretched neonle took shelter in the thickets and furze, it was no uncommon thing to set these on fire, killing as munt as attempted to escape, or forcing them back to be burned. Even "the Lords and Commons" of England ordained "that no quarter shall be given the any I sishman, or to any Papist born in Ireland, which shall be taken in hostility against the parlia-ment, either upon sea or within this kingdom;" and so, Lord Charendon says, "The Earl of Warwick, and the officers under him at sea, had, as often as he met with any Irish frigates, or such freebooters as sailed under their commission, taken all the seamen who became prisoners to them of that nation, and bound them back to back, and thrown them overboa.d .njo the sea, without distinction of their con-

dition, if 'her were Irish." This Contarf mussacre, as Clarendon states, was fullowed by another brutal outrage on human na- lost rights, and the free observance of that religion

ture. The people, men, women and children, of a village named Bulloge being, as well they might, terrified at what took place at Clontari, threw themselves, in slender bonts, on the mercy of the waves, when they saw Coote's soldiers coming : but the soldiers pursued them in other boats, overtook, and threw them into the sea! It is a sickening thought, that the vile lords justices of a country pro fessing to be Christian, could give their governers orders to "wound, slay, kill, and destroy " "to burn, spoil, waste, consume and demolish all the places, towns, and houses where the rebels are, or have been relieved and harboured, and all the hay and corn there ;" and afterwards to declare joyously that the soldiers carried out their mandates, and "slew all persons promiscuously, not sparing the women, and sometimes not even the children!"-Hear what Lord Ormonde says took place after a battle :- "The army, I am sure, was not eight thousand effective men; and of them it is certain that ter they were brought within the walls of Dublin." Parsons commanded the "burning of corn" and to

In carrying out the English idea of famine Sir W. Cole is praised for having "starved and famished of the vulgar sort, whose goods were seized on by his light, there was such an inexpressible charm of regiment, seven thousand; and nothing since the and purity of her mind shone (it may be said) in her sweet countenance. Theohald tenderly strained her to his heart. She had been the strained her to his heart. She had been the strained her to his heart.

Other authorities make the number of the murdered far more numerous. Not one thousandth part of Madame Loncini was at this time upwards of what could be told has been mentioned of the deninety years of age. She had seen, first, her plorable means that were taken to annihilate an entire people; yet what has been told is frightful brother-in-law, then her husband, and after-enough. Nothing that was done before comes with wards her grandson Autonio, all fall by violent such a thrill of horror over the minds of the peadeaths; and so many successive shocks had santry at the present day, as the horrifying deeds of weakened her understanding and impaired her that vilest of men, Cromwell. No room for mercy was there in that morose mind; and in sadness and affliction had Ireland long cause to mourn his rule. The slaughter by this demon at Drogheds and Wexdirected the affairs; in fact, since her brother's ford would be incredible if narrated of the most death, she was the mistress; but Clarita was the blood-thirsty of Eastern despots, yes, even of Naca consoling angel, attentive and assiduous to the Sahib, the Eastern Cromwell, on a small scale, if oh lady; she alone rendered those services that which has damned that wretch's memory to all noor Madame Louchi's position required; she eternity. Cromwell was twice repulsed in his atled her to church, read aloud books of piety, or tack on Drogheds, and on the death of Colonel Wall, tried to amuse her by singing sacred songs. It the soldiers untimely listened to the offers of quarter was, indeed, an affecting sight to see this gentle was, indeed, an affecting sight to see this gentle when all had surrendered, however, and Gromwell had heard that he had all the flower of the Irish army in his power, he issued "order that no quar-ter should be given" The soldiers were obliged ed home, said Charita in her soft voice: 'give often unwillingly, to kill their prisoners; and all the officers, with the exception of a few that somehow escaped, were killed in cold blood. Lord Ormonde, says Cromwell, on this occasion exceeded somed arm-chair, with her face turned to the bimself, and anything he had ever heard of, in door. At sight of the young man, a gleam of breach of faith and bloody inhumanity; and that the joy illuminated her countenance; she did not cruelties exercised there for five days after the town was taken, would make as many several pictures of inhumanity as the Book of Martyrs or the Relation of Ambosua.

It is of the same time and place that Leland says : -" A number of ecclesiastics were found within the walls; and Cromwell, as if immediately commissioned to execute divine vengeance on these ministers of idolatry, ordered his soldiers to plunge their weapons into the helpless wretches!" And then this canting scoundrel had the blasphemy to write to his English parliament, giving "to God alone the glory" of the aellish deeds which he had himself enacted and that parliament appointed a day of thanksgiving for, and sent its approval to the Lord Lieutenaut of Ireland, of the Execution done at Drogheda.

Depopulated by fire and sword, robbed and despoiled of estates, goods, and chattels, but not yet exterminated," those who submitted did so with transportation as the alternative, and in one year enemies did Gromwell thus send away to swell the armies of Europe, and to sicken the hearts of foreigners by the recital of his deeds. Anything to get rid of these enemies! It was averred, as quoted by Lingard, that 100,000 were driven from their country, men, women, and children, several thousand of whom were drafted to the West Indies-the husbands were sent to the Continent-the woman and chilplague, famine, transportation, all failed to exterminute, and therefore, says Clarendon, an "act of Grace" was resorted to. One half the province of Connaught, beyond the Shannon, "which by the plague and many massucres remained almost desolate," was pointed out to the unhappy Irish, and thence were they to betake themselves by a certain day under penalty of death. Those found in any other part of the kingdom after that date, man, woman, or child, was to be killed by any one who met them. And then was Ireland pacified, and then did Cromwell's soldiers divide Ireland amongst themselves, the whole County of Tipperary being wisely reserved for the Regicide himself. "He made a wilderness and called it peace!" Respecting Wexford, hear Dr. Lingard. "No distinction was made between the defenceless inhabitant and the armed soldier; nor could the shrieks and prayers of 300 fepreserve them from the swords of these ruthless barbarians. By Cromwell himself the number of slain

parties were pitted against each other-the one invading, persecuting, and maligning; -the other, for ages, losing, suffering, and indignant. As if to add the slaughter of men, women, and children, some of to the virulence of party, religious differences came on the boards as the consequences of England's Reernor of Munster, St. Leger, "untimely ripped out formation, and the long series of oppressions and con-of their mother's womb." This brute having execut-ed men and women, caused one poor woman liter-time of the Revolution, Ireland all but a conquered country. Within a few short years of that time, the robbery of the natives was of a wholesale character in the North, South, and centre, more especially. What interest, then, should the Irish have taken in the Stuarts?-those Stuarts who, from the first to the second James, inclusively, showed acts of dissimulation and dishonesty, towards them. Why, with their wounds still bleeding, did they muster their thousands to throw themselves between the outcast of England and his usurping son-in-law?

But a few years before the accession of James to the throne, and in the reign of his brother, the penal laws were revived and enforced again the Catholies of Ireland. Their clergy were hauted down and barished, and they who harboured them were visited with fearful punishment. The prohibition of selling Catholics gunpowder, and the disarming of them then took place, and rewards were offered to those informing of persons in the army who were known to have been present during the celebration of Mass, which rewards were meted out according to the rank of the delinquent. The dispersion of Papists, at whatever place assembled, was entorced, and they were not allowed to enter the Castle of Dublin, or any of the great forts or citadels. A rule of extermination was all but preached about seven years before James became King; and it can therefore easily be supposed with what joy a long suffering, and still persecuted people, must have seen a Catholic ruler on the throne of England. The triumph of his cause would doubtless have restored to them their long

to which they clung with such tenacity. Their task-masters on the other hand, must have seen in the triumph of James, the loss of those recently attainted estates; and the more especially when the character of extreme violence with which their acquisition took place, was considered. These things will account for the virulence of the struggle which took place. It will also explain the conduct of Richard Tailot, Earl of Tyrconnell, in collecting with all his energy, a Catholic army, —us if where love came from one party in that unfortunate country, hate must proceed from the other. Such was

then the melancholy antagonism of parties. The English people succeeded in their Revolution in their own way -that Revolution while it had its evils had its benefits also-but of its evils only did Ireland participate. It might have been little to her but for the reasons just given, whether England. in deposing one she called a tyrant, accepted his coldnatured and unheroic son-in-law-for he is no hero praise which is due to the fact having come from a country where Protestant and Catholic, while observing their different forms of religion, at least lived in amity, he was shocked and disgusted to see the untameable virulence of the Protestant party in Ireland, which marked every step of the Revolution there with blood and slaughter.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE CATHOLIC BISHOPS AND THE NATIONAL BOARD. -The following "circular" has been issued by the Archbishop of Tuam to the priests of his diocess --The Morning News, referring to it, says, " This looks

St. Jarlath's, Tuam, Jan. 11. "Rev. dear Sir,-.. With a view to adopt the most effectual means to abate the evils of mixed education, now so deservedly and generally deplored, we require answers to the following questions :-

"1. Are there National Schools in your parish and, if so, how many? "2. Of these National Schools are there any vested in the corporate Board of Education, and, if so,

which are those schools? "3. Who are the patrons of the several schools in your parish?

"4. Who are the inspectors?

"5. The National Schools being conducted on the principle of mixed education, whether the schools in your parish be mixed with Catholics and Protestants. or whether they consist generally of exclusively Catholic pupils?

"6. What portion of time is alloted each week for religious instruction, and by whom dispensed? "7. Whether any of the masters and mistresses

who may dispense religious instruction have been trained in any of those Protestant or mixed institutions where the ordinary or the clergy had no opportunity of ascertaining their fitness to direct the moral and religious education of Catholic children of this diocess?

"S. Do you know any of those inspectors of Catholic schools to have been educated in or to be connected with the Queen's Colleges, condemned by the Church? "9. How often in each morth do you visit those

schools? "10. Are there any of your flock sending any of their children to the condemned colleges above al-

luded to? "11. How many Catholic schools of every de-

scription in your parish unconnected with the Na-tional Board? "On account of the vital importance of this subject, your distinct answers to these questions will

be expected before the 24th of this mouth. "I remain your faithful servant,
"† JOHN, Archbishop of Tuam."

THE IRISH QUESTION .- Mr. John Martin resumes his correspondence with Mr. Smith O'Brien on the subject of an invasion of Ireland by France. His speculations on the result of a war between France and England, so far as Ireland is concerned, are contained in the following extract from the letter: I say, then, if war should break out between France and England, and if the French Emperor should consider it his interest to invade Ireland for the purpose of that war, I think he would deal honourably and generously with the Irish people. Certainly, French policy (as you remark), like the policy of all nations, is selfish. Certainly, it is the hat the French Emperor is bound not to consult the interest of us Irish. But if nis Government considered it good policy for France to expel the English power from Ireland, why should not Louis Napoleon ally himself to the cause of Ireland, just as Louis XVI. allied himself to the revolted Americans in order to expel the English power from the State. And were be to ally himself to the cause of Ireland, he would adhere to his engagements with the same firmness and good faith with which Louis XVI. supported the cause of the United States. What might be the fortune of such a war it is not for me to speculate. It is enough to say that the parties concerned, and, above all, the people of Ireland, ought to consider well the nature of the quarrel, the interest at stake, the forces to be counted upon, and to judge for themselves as wisely as they can; and may God avert from our unhappy country the horrors of civil war!"

With regard to the Irish political "situation" in its present aspect and condition, Mr. Martin

says:-"A repeal of the Union would satisfy all my wishes for Ireland, and it would satisfy the wishes of 99 out of every 100 of the people of Ireland. It depends upon the conduct of our aristocracy whether we are to have the happiness of obtaining our freedom as a united people, in our existing social order. without disturbance of property, without actual war, or whether we must trust to the chances of a foreign intervention. Events have caused very many of our people to despair of the patriotism of the Irish distasteful to the Irish people, owing as well to the failures and disappointments that have attended such attempts as to the sacrifices that are requisite for supporting them. The peasantry cannot go on, year after year, giving patriotic votes at the peril of eviction, and the middle classes cannot continually sacrifice their prospects of professional advancement. So long as the aristocracy are upon the side of England it is dangerous for the professional classes oven to acknowledge their patriotic desires. Fashion is against our cause, the dispensers of patronage are against our cause. And considerations of this kind may explain how it has come to pass that, whereas up to 1848 five-sixths of the people of Ireland were declared nationalists, and among them a very large proportion of the middle classes, now there are very few members of Parliament, very few mayors, and but few lawyers, doctors, or merchants that publicly profess themselves Repealers. Have they changed their minds as to the need that Ireland has of self-government? No. but they have lost hope of obtaining repeal by constitutional action, they have lost bope of a successful insurrection of the Irish people, they expect nothing from England's justice and they cannot operate upon her fears, and therefore they turn their eyes to the foreign enemies of England and secretly pray for deliverance through them.'

On Sunday week last over fifteen hundred of the patriotic people of Tipperary had their signatures affixed to the National Petition, thereby testifying that they are not satisfied with an Imperialising Legislature, and showing to England—to Enrope, that Irishmen consider themselves capable of enacting their own laws better than those who never trod on Irish soil.—Munster News.

The Rev. Mr. Aylward, P.P. of Mooncoin, Kilkenny, has purchased 700 blankets for distribution effort to procure a rational remedy ?- Castlebar Teamong the poor of his parish.

THE PARTRY EVICTIONS. TO THE PROPLE OF IRELAND.

Mount Partry, January, 1861. Countrymen-Wherever I go I am met with the question, "How are the poor people circumstanced?" Let me give one common answer to all. They are up to this themselves scattered about among the neighbors, and their cattle perishing in the fields in want of shelter. One man threw a few sticks up against a wall, throwing some scraws over them, and thus made a shift to shelter a wife and four weak, sickly children. The snow, and sleet, and rain, and storm, came one night last week, the shed fell in upon the wretched creatures, and they merely escaped with their lives. A poor man in Mr. Lynch's (of Petersburgh) family has since given them temporary shelter. Another old man, Michael Cavanagh, and his wife, are confined to their beds for the last week, owing at once to cold caught on the day of eviction, and to auxiety and sufferings endured ever since.— This man is eighty years old, his wife 74, and their imputed crime was that "their son-in-law (i.e., their daughter) was living with them," and that the old man of eighty assaulted a Scripture reader. The latter is a most flagrant invention—he was never even charged with such an offence—while a Christian bishop puts it down as a crime that he should have his daughter-his youngest daughter, the heir of his little means and former holding-near him to close his eyes in death! St. Paul puts it down to the shame of the Pagans to have been" without affection." His pretended successor has discovered guilt worthy of extermination in a Christian to possess that virtue. I am this moment going to administer the last sacraments to this poor old couple. Another woman, old Widow Lally, is after leaving me and in her very eyes and voice she bears the signs of all she has endured. She is quite hoarse, and choaked up from cold caught during the late snow, from exposure Her eyes are livid and sunken; yet, blessed be God, not a word of complaint from her lips. Well, please God, their sufferings will soon cease .-The monks have nobly given up a farm they had under Mr. Lynch, of Petersburgh, to be divided between some of them, and Mr. Lynch, with that benevolence which has ever characterised his family, has readily consented. Along with this I have purchased the interest of another farm in Mr. Gildea's property (now in Chancery) from the late steward of Lord Plunket, and must try and settle down as many as I can there. Master Brooke is, I am told, a humane man, and I am sure he will give no opposition. For this I have paid down £100, which, of course, I had in the first instance to borrow, with nearly an equal sum for incidental expenses - Another £100 will not cover the expense of building houses, &c., while what amount will or can repay the privations endured by the poor people since the day of their eviction? Their cattle and horses are, I am sorry to say, losing their young owing to exposure during the snow. Within the last week this happened to two of them, while the rest, I am told, and, indeed, in some instances, have seen myself, are mere skeletons. Until this case is finally disposed of in Parliament you shall hear from me occasionally through the press, which, for the most part, I have to thank for either its generous support or its impartial representations. Fellow-men and good Christians I appeal to you .-- Yours, P. P. LAVELLE. WHY DO NOT TENANTS IMPROVE?-The question in

the mouth of every traveller is—"Why do not the Irish improve their holdings? The land is badly cultivated; there is no draining, no hedging, no improvement of any sort going on among the small farmers." To this we reply, without fear of contradiction-it is not in human nature, if you view it in all its bearing, for a man to improve his land, if, in less than twelve months, he may be deprived of the fruits of his industry. How could it? The savage will not leave his child exposed to the ferocity of known enemy. Why, then, should the intelligent Irishman be the exception? Why should be expend whatever little money he has in making improvements, with no security that he will reap any benefit from them, relying on the mercy of a man whose class has been ever, with few exceptions, the known enemy of the tenant class? We say this with full deliberation. The landlords of Ireland as a class, have treated their tenantry worse than most conquerors treated the conquered. For the landlord's amusement, pleasure and profit, the tenantry labour from the rising to the setting of the sun, and their reward does not amount to a miserable competence. When we say it is not in human nature to improve land without having some security for the benefit of such improvements, we mean our observations to ap-ply even where the tenant lives under a good landord. If a tenant would be considered foolish in making improvements in such a case without a lease, much more foolish would be be did be improve where the landlord is not a good one-where he is an absentee-where the landlord's place is held by a rapacious solicitor-agent-where the agent is not only an attorney, but a political bigot, venting his rude and vulgar spleen on the poor Catholic-firstly, because he is a Catholic; and, secondly, because he dares have a conscience of his own in politics. Such circumstances are common in Ireland. The poor tenant is not only at the mercy of a bad landlord, but often has his fate suspended on the caprice of a bigoted political, canting, immoral, rapacious agent; and worse still, must court the smiles of a corrupt, bribe-collecting bailiff. If, under such circumstances, a tenant-at-will can have courage to improve, we may expect to hear that the Shannon is flowing back to its source; that the tide has ceased to ebb and flow; or that any other impossibility has been accomplished. As soon as the power of the peoplethe influence of public opinion-began to be felt in Ireland, the landlords took the alarm, and determined to disarm and keep more at their own mercy the men they had oppressed. The vicious can never forgive those they have wronged. The proprietors aristocracy. Constitutional agitation is become quite | cannot forgive the tenantry; and hence the reason why they endeaver to keep them without leases - not as yearnen, but as serfs. They have treated the tenantry so hadly that they think it would be impossible for the tenantry not to take revenge if they had it in their power. Hence the reason every effort is made to keep the tenants without power-to keep them without leases and without votes. But the disease is working its own remedy. Less suffering might longer be borne. The present suffering of the tenantry is intolerable. The topant class of Ireland demand, and are able to insist upon getting, a better state of things. It would be madness in a few landfords to stand before a whole people aroused by wrong and driven frantic by despair. We must - we will have a new system of things. The tenants must get compensation for the improvements they have made. Lands must be let at a rational value, that will allow an industrious farmer a respectable competence for himself and his family. Some security must be given to the tenant for his improvements. No man but himself should eat the fruit of the tree he has planted. He cannot be left to the mercy of bailiffs, nor agents, nor bad landlords. In all relations with the landlord the tenant must be as free and independent as he is in his bargains with his shopkeeper. This state of things the tenantry of Ireland can have if they will. They have the power: shame upon them if they have not the will. On this subject the great might of the people should be tried It is peculiarly their own affair. The bill of the last session is not only a cruel mockery, but an insult to the intelligence of the masses. Let the proper bill be again and again demanded, and every effort consistent with allegiance made to enforce it. Under present circumstances, it would be almost criminal in tenants-at-will, with the yearly " Notice to Quit" hanging over them, to improve their holdings: and this being so, should not every good man join in the

Died, on the 13th instant, at the Convent of St. Savour, Limerick, at the very advanced age of 101 years, Brother Peter Daly, who, for the last 76 years, was a professed lay brother of the Order of Preachers. During his long and simple life he was remarkable for his fervent but unostentatious piety. He entered religiou in times of great trouble in the old Convent of Fishlane. He was a man of great intelligence, and had a most tenacious memory, Even within the last few months he most accurately related some of the most important events of his early life, particularly the organisation and review of the Volunteers. He was in full possession of all his faculties up to the last few days of his life. He was walking about during the early part of the week Being fortified with the boly sacramonts, which he received in full consciousness and with a most holy faith, and surrounded by the members of his community, he calmly resigned his soul into the hands of his Creator. May be rest in peace.

IRISH BRIGADE BANQUET AT WEXFORD .- A grand banquet in honour of Major O'Reilly and the Wexford Contingent of the Pope's Irish Brigade came off on Tuesday evening last in the town of Wexford. The Morning News says: We believe we only echo the verdict of every spectater of the scene of Tuesday last when we state that, since the days of '43. no such ovation was offered to a public man in Ireland as that which welcomed Major C'Reilly to the capital of that brave and patriotic county. It was a triumphal procession from town to town. Even before the gallant gentleman and his officers reached the boundary of the county which had offered him this public honour, the popular feeling found utterance, and county distinctions were lost in the recollection that his name and his cause were dear to all Ireland. The following is a translation of a letter from General Lamoriciore, read on the occasion :--Paris, Dec., 23, 1860.

Sir,-I thank you for the invitation you have addressed to me, to assist at the banquet which the Oatbolies of Wexford intend giving Major O'Reilly and certain officers and soldiers of the Battalion of St. Patrick, which fought so valiantly for the holy cause of the Church. Imperious necessities detain me here, and prevent me from attending the banquet where I should have been happy to meet my old brothers-in-arms. Allow me to beg of you to convey to them, and to the committee of the banquet. the fullest expression of my regret, and the apology which I address to you, with the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

DE LAMORICIERE Major O'Reilly delivered a very spirited speech.

THE IRISH BRIGADE. - The thirty-six Irish soldiers who now form the depot of the Brigade will be strengthened to a company of 150 men, by fresh arrivals from Ireland. There was a proposition for the incorporation of these men into the corps of the Zonaves; but the green uniform has prevailed over the grey, and the Irish will continue to be a separate and national corps. - Roman Letter of Times.

IBELAND AND THE NEW YEAR. -- Independence of sha English factions is the key to the edifice of our strength. If we are to have union, it must be upon an honest basis; and there can be no honesty if we ally ourselves to any English faction. This is God . truth, and it must be told throughout the length and breadth of the land. We call for the union of all Irish Catholics; but the first step towards it, and the only means by which it can be of any use, must be, as in the case of last year, the utter repudiation of the English Minister. Ireland can have no allies but God and the Pope; and all English factions— Whig and Tors—must be discarded, as enemies to the one true Church to which, through weal and woe, our forefathers have ever been faithful. We can no longer serve two masters. If we would help the Pope, we must give up the Whigs, and vice versu. But, with an Irish party in Parliament, indethe lion: the Indian will shun the scalping-knife of pendent of the English Minister, and sustained by the tribe that was ever hostile to his tribe. None, aven the idiot, will leave himself at the mercy of a be done for the Pope, the Church, and our native land. This is the true, the only policy for success. -Kilkenny Journal.

> CONTINUED INSULTS TO THE INISH SPEAKING PUBLIC. -We call public attention to the following :- "On Monday week, we left the Petty Sessions' Court of of this town, under disgust and horror at the daring outrage of a Catholic Soliciter, who taunted a countrywoman with perjury, because she would not speak the English language. To the credit of Mr. A. M. Blake, J.P., a Protestant, he called up a respectable who swore that she could not speak English. It ought to have been enough for the esteemed presiding magistrate, John F. Brown, Esq., that Mrs. Bourke, when on her oath, said that she could not speak English, to have protected her from outrage. Our mogistrates must know that, even in India, in order to the obtainment of the post of judge or magistrate, a man must have, first, a sufficient knowledge of the native language. As the government has such a regard for the prejudices of remote and civilized nations, it ought to enforce the same rule at home. It is time to inform the Irish Executive of this increasing improper conduct on the part of Irish magistrates and professional gentlemen. We feel it will be done. We repeat that, though persons may understand what is being said in a strange language, it does not follow that they can express their thoughts in it. To speak a language with ease, one must think in that language. There are numbers of Irish ladies and gentlemen who can read and write French with accuracy, and, yet, they would hesitate to give sworn evidence in Now, the English tongue is more strange to our Irish speaking peasantry than the French to the persons alluded to above. Magistrates ought seriously to look to this." -- Connaught Patriot.

EMBARNASSMENT.-The recognition, by England, of the Right of the People to choose their own rulers, has fallen among the possessions of the British Empire, as a spark into powder. Ireland is not the only nation which it has inspired with hope, nor are the Irish the only people whose distinct protest against the present state of things and clearly expressed desire for future change has awakened the Government of England to the danger of recognising the truth-elsewhere. And this awakening has not been of England, alone. Other cowers, triendly and unfriendly, have been diligent to perceive the fact. And of all powers and countries, how many belong to the latter class, - how few to the former? England's friends, cool enough at the best of times (for friendship cannot abide arrogance,) have grown cooler, and her enemies embolding, beholding how infirm is the bond which binds together her possessions. Any great revolution in Europe would shake the British Empire asunder. Such is the fact, though not yet an accomplished one, yet a sturdy fact, nevertheless .- Irishman.

THE NATIONAL SCHOOLS. - We have reason to believe that the Irish Heirarchy intend prohibiting Olerical Patrous of Catholic Schools from sending their teachers to the Model or Training Schools of the National Board, and also from employing monitors, teachers, &c., who may enter these institutions after the date of such prohibition. As the summonses of the National Board have been issued, calling on nearly two hundred musters and mistresses to attend the Central Training School early next month, we feel that the above mentioned fact should be made known at once to untrained Catholic teachers, in order to prevent disappointment .- Morn-

STATE OF TIPPERARY. - The Tipperary Free Press says :- "There are at present but five persons in the county gaol for trial at the ensuing ussizes-1 for manslaughter, 1 for attempting to upset a train, 1 for assault, 1 for post office robbery, and 1 for concealment of birth. When it is remembered that six months have elapsed since the last assizes were holden, it will be seen from the above that crime is becoming small by degrees in what was once known as 'terrible Tipperary.'"

Father Peter Daly, of Galway, has been presented by the inhabitants with a check for £451 as a public recognition of his services, in establishing that port as the transatlantic packet station.

CHURCH INTOLERANCE .- To the Editor of the Irishman.-[Our correspondent is slightly in error when he speaks of 'old penal laws," the law in question having been enacted in the reign of George IV .-This is not old, nor has any change come over the English Government since.]:-

Dear Sir-In your truly national journal of Saturday last, you have an article headed "Church Intolerance," where a worthy Vicar of the "Ohurch by Law Established," named John W. Hopkins, of Kinsale, seeks to revive a remnant of the old persecuting penal laws of this country. Will you permit me to briefly give you a short account of a similar case that occurred in this town a few years? An humble, old inhabitant, named Michael Clinton, died, and on the evening of his interment, a few friends of his made application to the sexton of St. Nicholas, now the Protestant church, but formerly a Catholic one, for liberty to prepare the grave. The sexton, it would seem, had orders from the curste, a rampant high churchman, but a good man in many other respects, to tell the friends of Clinton that they would not be permitted to bury his remains there on any This news spread abroad with great rapidity through the town, and by the time that the hour for interment arrived, a very large number of persons had assembled to attend the funeral. The remains being taken out, a large procession was formed headed by a respectable, sturdy Presbyterian, and on arriving at the church gates, which were still closed, a message was sent to the sexton that, if they were not immediately opened, they would be forced open. The sexton, whether he had orders or not from his superiors, complied with the above significant request, and threw them open, and the remains of poor Olinton were haid with the bones of his ancestors, who had been deposited there for many cen-From that day until the present, the Presbyterian and Catholic clergymen, without obstruc-tion or hindrance, officiate over the graves of their respective flocks in the churchyard of St. Nicholas. -I am, sirs, yours, &c.,

A ROMAN CATHOLIC. Dundalk, 14th Jan., 1861.

We understand that several of the Protestant members of the Board of Guardians, who were instigated to vote against the adoption of the Sisters of Mercy, are heartily sorry, and indeed ashamed, of the course pursued by them on that occasion. Those gentleman have, it is said, been influenced in their more mature convictions by the excellent letter of a highly respectable member of their church and class Eyre Lloyd Esq., by whom no partisan misrepresen-tation was bastily adopted, and none allowed to influence the judgment which experience and observation enabled him to form.—Munster News.

A meeting of magistrates of the King's County was held on Friday. The meeting was convened for the purpose of applying to the Lord Lieutenant to relieve the Barony of Cloulisk from the expense of truly. the extra police force, and which had been sent on the requisition of the magistrates. All were unanimous that in consequence of improved state of that district, the services of the extra force could be safely dispensed with.

THE TIPPERARY MILITIA ARTILLERY. - The Times, in a leading article, announces that the project of converting the Tipperary Militia into a Brigade of the Royal Artillery has been definitively abandoned. It goes on to say, that the project for incorporating the Tipperary Militia into the Royal Artillery was appropriately and continuated the Royal Artillery was appropriated to the Royal Artillery was appropriately and the Royal Artillery was a supplied to the Royal Artillery iery was unprecedented and exceptionable. There were no Scottish Brigades, or Welch Brigades, or even purely English Brigades. The Irish have no need to complain of want of position in the army.-In this respect Ireland is far ahead of all-Royal Irish Dragoon Guards-Royal Irish Dragoons-Royal Irish Lancers-Royal Irish Hussars-Royal lrish Fusileers-occur at every step. There is hardly a title which Irish soldiers have not claimed

JOHN BANIM AND THE SIEGE OF LIMERICE .-- At the meeting of the Archeological Society, on Wednesday, Alderman Banim presented a cannon ball which his distinguished brother, the late John Banim, discovered in the walls of Limerick, when seeking information in that city for his work, "The Boyne The relic excited great curiosity, and the thanks of the society were voted to the worthy Alderman.-Kilkenny Journal.

PROTESTANT ANTIPATHY TO THE CROSS .- We are happy to learn that the Lord Bishop of Derry has expressed his disapprobation of the offensive decorations—a profusion of crosses, &c .-- in the Deanery School. They have been taken down by his lordship's orders, and we hope that a similar offence will never be given to Protestants in the city of Derry .-Londonderry Sentinel.

The Tines according to its usual system of dis-honorable, because deliberate falsehood against Catholic Institutions, refuses to publish a letter of a few lines only from the Secretary of the Catholic University, contradicting the report discreditably originated by the Dublin Orange and biblical journals, that Joseph Dwyer, who is charged with the attempt to murder Mulholland, was a student of the University for two years, whereas he was not a student of the University for a single day.

One of the first if not the very first of the British force who stormed the entrenched position of the Native New Zealand " rebols " in the recent battle, was an Irishman, J. Rooney, a full private of course, of the Light Company, 95th Regiment. This poor fel-low lost his life; so too did private M'Givern, probably another Irishman, who fell in a desperate encounter, in a swamp in which the savages were surrounded by the British, and in which some wicked hand to hand fights took place.

A driver of one of Mr. Wallis's vans in Mayo met his death under circumstances that excite suspicion of his having been murdered. The unfortunate man was discovered on the road on Saturday night by Mr. Taylor, of Claremorris, dead, with his skull fractured. It is alleged that he was intoxicated, and that he fell off the van which went over him and fractured his skull.

A large pit was made in the churchyard at Fethard, county Wexford, and in it was laid thirteen of the bodies of those who had lost their lives from the "Golden Star." The remaining bodies are expected to be recovered, and will be consigned to the same tomb. A large portion of the cargo has drifted on

shore in a damaged condition. Mathew Phibbs who is arrested for the murder of the aged Catholic couple, the Callaghans, and their servant, at Ballymote, Co. Sligo, is a young man apparently about 25 years of age, abou 5 feet 6 inches in height, sallow complexion, face long, and somewhat bloated, heavy dark eyes, well-formed head; he wears dark whiskers, seemingly thinned, and small "imperial;" he wore a drab beaver hat and a long light coloured frieze coat; plaid neck-kerchief, and light boots; he were his coat partly buttoned; the first finger on his left hand is much cut, as if by some sharp instrument; the left side of his nose is scratched; it also appears that several bank notes stained with blood have been found on him, and that a shirt he had on is greatly stained with blood; three razers were also found with him; search was made by Constables Rogan, Garland, and Holmes, in the house where Phibbs' mother was stopping, in Ballymote, and where Phibbs himself lived with her, and a bedtick was found with several spots of blood on it. It appears that a jug drawer, and soveral other articles on which marks of blood were found in Callaghan's house, had the spots on the right hand side.

The murderers of Mrs. Waterman, of Dundry, have been apprehended, and proved to be two nephews of right. Such things have happened, are indeed even the deceased.

THE FILTHY TRACT NUISANCE IN LIME-RICK.

To the Editor of the Munster News

Jan. 12, 1861. Dear Sir-Allow me through your journal to di rect public attention to a most insulting and nefarious nuisance now prevailing in this city, namely, the dissemination of blasphemous and insulting Tracts addressed to Roman Catholics, by some fana-tics calling themselves "Irish Church Missionaries," which are not only scattered along the footways of several promenades, about the city, but are sent by post to Catholic bouses to the disgust and annoyance of the recipients.

These precious documents abound with the most puerile and worn out objections to various points of Outholic doctrine, but still more with ignorant or mulicious misrepresentations of Catholic belief. So far, they only provoke the ridicule of any ordinarilyinstructed Catholic, or indeed any well informed person of any creed; but when at the same time they treat with flippant familiarity the most sacred names and subjects that every Christian reveres, and without a shred of rational reasoning assail with blasphemous vituperation all that Catholies hold most sacred the thing becomes a public offence against Society which some means must be taken to put down.

The only proper tribunal of appeal against this grievance is public opinion through the Press; and as these false and fanatical publications are authenticated and acknowledged by that branch of the Irish Church Missionary Society, which holds its gatherings in the Limerick Protestant Hall, let the public of Limerick fully understand, and bear in practical remembrance, that all whose names they find associated with that conventicle are identified with, and responsible for this disgraceful system of insult to their Catholic fellow-citizens. There are, I believe, stringent Laws against the dissemination of obscene and demoralizing publications and I see no reason why the police should not as properly be employed to discover the delinquents engaged in the circulation of irreligion and blasphemy.

It is strange that those Fanatics cannot content themselves with the "Special Religious Services" and "Revivals" in which the Unitarian who denies the divinity of the Redeemer professes to worship Him in common with the Methodist or the Episcopalian, who hold the all-sufficiency of faith in Him and where the ordained clergyman of the Establish ed Church, who holds that the Preacher must be called and ordained to his sacred office, sits down to listen to some ranting Layman assailing the Articles of his church, the truth of which he has sworn at his ordination to upheld. It is strange, I say, that such fanatical vagaries will not content them without voiding their venemous and vexatious vituperation against the one Holy Church which alone holds the unity of faith and doctrine, and to which its Divice Founder has promised that he will be with her al-

ways even to the "Consummation of the World." These remarks are drawn from me by the reception this morning of a batch of the tracts referred to,

A CATHOLIC CITIZEN. THE MODEL PROTESTANT BISHOP .- Last session of Parliament the Bishop of Tuam had a tribute paid to his personal character in the highest assembly in the world, of which any man, not thoroughly penetrated with the humility of a Christian, might well feel proud. Several peers bore testimony to the gentleness of his nature, the geniality of his feelings, his active charity, and the singular purity of his life .-He was a model bishop, and emphatically a good man. What was the occasion of this chivalrons evidence of Lord Flunket's character? Certain transactions, reported from the west of Ireland, seemed strongly to impeach his conduct. Lord Plunket is not only a lord in the ecclesiastical corporation established by law in Ireland; he is also a temporal peer, and the lord of broad acres of Irish soil. voted to the service of Heaven, he apparently finds his duties in that quarter not incompatible with the possession of earthly honours and earthly powers .-More impartial observers, however, judged otherwise and when it was known that his lordship had called in the aid of the courts of law, and of the civil and military authorities to eject from their modest holdings on the estate some dozen or score of unoffending families, because the parents resisted the blandishments and menaces employed for the proselytism of their children, the good, gentle, charitable, pious and pure-minded Lord Bishop was generally conderined as an oppressor, and no better than a wolf in sheep's clothing. Nothing is more revolting to honest minds than a hypocritical or bigoted proselytiser. who endeavours by bribery and intimidation to corrapt or oppress a conscientions religious conviction. This is what the model Bishop was accused of doing, and this is what the undisputed facts establish as having been done by him,—testimony to character of a brother peer or two notwithstanding. Evidence sworn in court, conclusively proved that the real cause of these evictions was the refusal of tenants to send their children to Protestant free schools recently erected upon the Bishop's property. It is true the Bishop did not personally share in those attempts that is to say he did not employ menace; but when it is known that the female members of his family and his agent repeatedly visited the cottages, hunting for children, and putting the parents to a sort of moral question "question," — expressly threatening eviction in case of non-compliance—reasonable men will be able to decide what amount of truth was in his Lordship's declaimers. The occasion of this declaimer, given upon oath, was Bishop Plunket's examination the other day while prosecuting a few more evictions at Ballinrobe Sessions. "I solemnly swear that I never directly or indirectly, interfered with the religion of the tenants." Forcing them to send their children to a Protestant school may, for aught we know, be, in the estimation of the simple, pure-minded prelate, no interference with the religion of the tenants. Such equivocations upon verbal distinction are by no means rare among a certain order of ecclesiastics. But we need not urge that surmise, for Lord Bishop Plunket admits as much as will satisfy every right-minded person that he could scarcely have abused the power of landlordism to the purpose of oppressing the consciences of his tenants in a more flagrant manner than he did. The tenants are all Roman Catholics, and it is with them, of course, a primary obligation of conscience to bring up their children in the same faith. The schools are Protestant, and Protestant teaching in the West of Ireland, it must be borne in mind, is negative rather positive, and consists almost entirely in instilling hatred and horror of the Roman Catholic roligion. Bishop Plunket admits that he has earnestly expressed his desire to these Catholic parents, that they should send their children to these Protestant schools, that he has impressed this carnest desire upon them at every opportunity, and that he will continue to do so. Now remember that these poor people are all Lord Plunket's tenants-at-will, and that, in the district in question, to be turned out of their holding is equivalent to beggary and starvation by the roadside, or to a slow degrading death in the workhouse, and then say whether it was with truth that this coroneted prelate, prosecuting an eviction against these tenants for no default of their obligations as tenants, as their rents were all paid up, and they asked no better than to be allowed to continue to pay-let it be decided with what truth he made that selemn declaration upon oath that he had never directly or indirectly interfered with the religion of his tenants. The case, like that upon which we had recently to comment in Wales, in which a lady landowner would tolerate no Dissenters upon her estate, suggests the necessity of imposing some check upon so revolting an abuse of the rights of proprietorship. . A great landlord in those distant

parts of the kingdom may with impunity depopulate

half a county; but he does so within his strict legal

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driven away to make place for sheep, or game, or red-deer, how immeasureably worse is it, when, as with Bishop Plunket, religious bigotry, -or, if you will, religious zeal, - takes the form of oppression on conscience, and visits stendfastness to religious conviction with the penalty of ejection from house and home! Since the feudal Bishops of the middle ages, who, like the dignitary we are now dealing with, uniting temporal with spiritual functions, harassed, despoiled, and oppressed their tenants, no such spectacle has been witnessed in any Christian Church as that of a Bishop wielding the civil power directly to punish vindictively the weak and friendless for resisting solicitations which can only be faintly described as unchristian .- Stur.

At the Killarney Quarter Sessions, county Kerry, there were five criminal cases, and out of these there was one conviction for larceny of 2s 6d! The offence was committed at the Killarney Races by a boy, whose habiliments, like those of Scott's Last Minstrel, " seemed to have known a better day."

A very horrible murder was committed about two miles from Glasslough, Monaghan, late on the night of the 3d ult. Two brothers, Robert and James Shaw, lived by themselves in the townland of Beldeig. During the morning of Friday the house continued shut up, but as the men were often away from home no suspicion of anything extraordinary arose until the afternoon, when the bouse was entered by some persons. A terrible scene then presented itself. Both men were found dead, the bodies bearing evident marks of gun shot wounds. The police arrived soon after, and in the course of the evening two men were arrested on suspicion. On Saturday the curoner arrived and commenced his inquiry, but the inquest had been adjourned to Monday morning. The murder was probably committed at midnight on Thursday, as some people in the neighborhood were awoke by the barking of dogs. Robert and James Shaw were unoffending men, holding small farms. They were, however, "pretty well to do" in the world, and were in the habit of enemies in consequence of exacting a high rate of

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE FORTHCOMING PARLIAMENTARY SESSION. -- There is little doubt but that another attempt will be made of two houses on the subject of taxation. We may take these points for granted and also that no serious criticism will be directed against the foreign policy of the Administration, except, perhaps, as regards the treaty huddled up with China .- Daily Te-

We readily admit that the progress of administrative and economical reform must be much further advanced before the most enthusiastic reformers are entitled to insist upon an abolition of the Irish Viceroyalty. The English economists have many beams to east out of their own eyes ere they can claim a right to cast this more out of the Irish organisation. The worst that has ever been said of the Viceregal establishment in Dublin is, that it is a "sham." any rate, it is not a very pretentious or costly sham, and it certainly cannot be accused of standing in the way of any real and substantial work. There is a little money expended in salaries, in liveries, and in Sometimes, there is a post lost in transstationary. mitting official orders through the Castle, which might have been saved if the missive had travelled direct from Downing-street. This is the whole extent of the expenditure or loss inflicted upon the country by the existence of the present system. On the other hand, it must be confessed that Ireland undergoes, both socially and commercially, very serious detriment from its political connection with England. The hundred-and-four colleagues in the representation of Irish constituencies, of whom Mr. O'Donoghue speaks so contemptuously, and the 23 representative peers who are bound, by their legislative duties, to spend more than half the year within easy reach of Westminster Hall, constitute only the extract enormous revenues from the sister kingdom, of which the greater portion is spent in Loudon. By gain, would adjust the account by insisting upon a more than corresponding increase in the amount appropriated to others local objects, such as harbors, drainage, or public works, in Ireland. Altogether, it would very probably save money, and will enable us his Excellency to Lord Mayor Atkinson, and it is an additional gratification to find the question set at rest for the year before it had the opportunity of wasting the time and ruffling the temper of parliament. Morning Chronicle.

THE WORKING CLASSES IN LONDON .- Words fail to paint in anything like adequate colors the frightful distress that prevails in Loudon at this time, owing to the unprecedented severity of the weather; and despite the liberal response of the wealthier classes to the pitiful appeals made to them for help, scarcely a morning breaks without reports coming in of deaths by starvation and exposure in doorways and alleys, in suburban ditches, or in miserable tenements that it is only a mockery to term dwellings. Bands of men are parading the streets, Riots are apprehended, and much alarm is excited in many districts, more especially in those situated on the outskirts of the town, which are less protected by the police. In these depredations of a minor character have already been very frequent, and it is feared that outrages of a more serious nature may

THE IRISH IN LONDON .- At the Thames Police Court, on Friday, there was a large influx of destitute laborers, chiefly Irishmen, who do the rough work of the port of London, and whose industry, endurance of fatigue, physical strength, and improvidence are well known. The poor fellows looked very downcast, and anxiously inquired if there home to their wives and families. Mr. Yardley ordered Mr. Livingston to distribute £20 among the most deserving after he had left the beuch. The magistrate's directions were complied with, and 150 men received 2s 6d each, and a few 1s 6d, until tho £20 worth of silver was exhausted. This seasonable relief was gratefully received. It was distressing to see great numbers pressing towards the doors of the court after they were closed in the expectation was quite heartrending. The magistrates have only a limited sum placed at their disposal by the benevolent, and it would be holding out false hopes if it were stated that more than one in a hundred of the unemployed and destitute in the large district assigned to the court can be more than partially relieved during the winter months .- Times.

A lady wrote to Sir Oresswell Cresswell the other day asking to be favored with " a prospectus of the Divorce Court, with the various rates of charges for now in progress. But, bad as it is when men are the respective description of divorce."

cates represent them to be, for they meet with serious disasters in the course of their healing efficacy, and preserving powers. Hitherto, they have done but little for human happiness, and the men of the old school have nothing to fear in the presence of the young world. The men of progress and enlightenment make their mistakes, commit bankrupter, and practise swindling and jobbers quite as readily as the enemies of improvement are said to have done themselves. The prospects of mankind are not pleasant, for, if the new principles fail us, it is difficult to know where to look for help amid the universal ruin. The old world notions have been summarily discarded with contempt, and their restoration is considered hopeless; but our condition is not England should know no other topic till this degardimproved, we are neither better governed nor less ing scandal were removed. This very day we are heavily taxed, and it is very doubtful whether we have more personal liberty than we had sixty years ago Altogether there is very little ground for rejoiding in what we have done, and certainly less such, no doubt, according to the purpose and ordihope in the future. The United States of America - nance of our Muster, Christ-such we ever should a grand confederation, prosperous and democratice be. But then, it is required in stewards that a man ally governed - have been hitherto the special pre- | be found faithful." dilection of the Liberals, beld out as an example to PROTESTANT "Business" Monality .- Foreigners worn out Europe, ruined by the despots and aristo-cracies which abound in it. Whenever a Liberal speaker, haranguing his audience upon the vices of We are like other people on murder, and arson, and believed. America held slaves, and treated them with an amount of brutal savageness only exceeded lending small sums of money out at interest. It is by Englishmen when they were slave-owners in the rumored by their neighbors that they had made dependencies of the United Kingdom. At last, however, the evil day has risen upon America; Liberal principles have found out another deep; and the independence, of the human mind has vindicated itself once more. There are more advanced men of to settle, at least for a while, the question of Parlia, said to be more free and more enterprising than the mentary Reform. Nor is it less probable that Mr. | parent races from which they have sprung. This is Gladstone will endeavour to retrieve his one finan-cial defeat of last session, and to restore the balance of freedom has taken the world by surprise, though the issue of principles they so fondly cherish. The Union is about to dissolve. The separate States of which it is composed fall back upon just principles and their natural rights, because the Federal Government at Washington has broken the original compact which fied them together into a political unity .--South Carolina has renounced its allegiance to the Union, and resolved itself into a separate State independent and supreme. In America, Liberal princioles tend to separation; in Italy, towards unity. But the principle is probably one and the same .-London Tablet

not seem to be the potent virtues which their advo-

THE AMERICAN SLAVE CASE. - The curse of slavery extends far and near. It has come to trouble us now in our colony of Canada. The people of England have read with interest the proceedings of the Court of Queen's Bench in Canada in reference to Anderson, the fugitive slave, who is demanded under the Extradition Treaty by the Government of the United States. We are informed that a writ of habeas corpus will be applied for here directly for the liberation of Anderson, who is supposed to be entitled to the freedom accorded to every one-not convicted of offences-throughout the territories of Great Britain .- Observer.

ENGLISH PLUNDER OF RAILWAY VICTIMS .- We have seldom read of more barbarous proceedings than the following :- "We hear, writes the Carlow Post, a vast deal of British liberality, civilzation, and soforth, but we also hear of nots perpetrated by Englishmen that would disgrace saveges. A case in point has fallen under our notice in reference to the recent fatal Trent Valley railway accident. Scarcely advance-guard of a huge army of absentees, who had the terrible catastrophe taken place, and whilst the bodies of the victims still retained a portion of the tital heat, when a crowd of the civilizers of way of compensation, the Irish have been accustomed | nations rushed upon their bodies, etripped and planto look to the expenditure, direct and indirect, caused dered them of every thing they could lay hands by the Viceroyalty establishment in Dublin Castle. upon—even the clothing of the deed bodies was car-The consequent charge apon the public finances, if ried away by these wretches. One of the persons computed by the figures presented in the annual est who met his death on the occasion was Mr. Edward death on the occasion was Mr. Edward timates, is not very alarming; and we may be sure M'Donell, of Castledermot. There was an immense that if any saving could be effected in the vote, the concourse of persons at the funeral, and the indigna-Irish members, who are very clever hands at a bar- tion felt at the barbarous conduct of the heartless brutes who had denuded the unfortunate men who perished on the occasion of the fatal accident, was loudly expressed.

The Globe alludes to the proposed abolition of the Vicerovalty. The writer states, that the Governto escape a great deal of discussion and worry, to ment will be entirely guided by the opinion expressed leave the Irish Viceroyalty untouched for the present. by the body of the Irish people, and that, if Irish by the body of the Irish people, and that, if Irish people, and that it is the present. The public will girdly endorse the answer given by feeling is strongly and decidedly in favor of the continuance of the office, it must be deferred to.

Chuncu Parties .- A correspondent of the Record states that " at the recent ordination at Farnham Castle, the Bishop of Winchester, having expressly framed his examination to meet most pointedly the grent questions of the atonement and the sufficiency and inspiration of Holy Scriptures, made also in his charge a most solemn uddress to all the candidates, first warning them of the evils by which we are beset, by reading many passages out of the notorious Essays and Reviews, and then faithfully declaring that he would never knowingly ordain any one holding views approaching to those advocated by the writers of that (Neologian) school." On the third Sunday in Advent (Says the Durham Advertiser) an appalling length to which infidel speculation has been carried during the current year by ordained members of your own Church, the very guides to whom I have just referred. While separate and distinct publications have assailed particular doctrines—vitally essential doctrines—the atonement, the resurrection of the body, the future judgment, and others—it has been the drift and object of a volume of collected would be a bit of relief or a loaf of bread to take essays to obliterate at once and altogether the record on which every Christian hope depends. I may not hesitate to term that volume the most astoun ding production that ever proceeded-I will not say from a Christian university, but from any man or men still-daring to profess Christ's name! To prove that the Bible—that all external revelation—is a fiction that man can have no knowledge, no strength, no hone, no salvation but that which his own instinctive internal consciousness can supply (a mere borof obtaining a shilling or two, and their disappoint-ment when informed there was nothing for them, the Stoic philosopher); this is the work which ordainthe Stoic philosopher); this is the work which ordained ministers of our Church, and accredited instructors of our children, the regius professor, the theological lecturer, the college tutor, the head of the popular public school, the parish priest; the elaborate detail, I say, of the Saviour who bought them, of the God whose sworn servants they are—this has been the work which some men have thought compatible with their damning responsibilities and solemnly

Liberal institutions and democratic principles do of public approval, of Royal favor, and of official of scem to be the potent virtues which their advo-sufferance—it circulates at this hour. Well may the mass of believers, wonder-stricken and aghest, be inquiring what after all is the Church's faith, and where is her corrective discipline? Shall we refer thew-shall we dare to refer them-to an open Bible, to an Apostolic Ministry, to Catholic creeds, to Scriptural articles, offices, and ordinances?-What! to a Bible so ruthlessly assailed, so slackly and tamely defended? To a Ministry so rife with rebel treason, unrebuked, encouraged? To creeds and formulaties so dishonestly accepted, so contemptuously cast away? For very shame's sake 1 could make no such reference now; but, if the feeble voice of one man could reach and influence his brethren and fellow-habourers, the pulpits of bidding men 'so to account of us as of the Ministers of Christ and stewards of the mysteries of God.'-(See Epistle for Third Sunday in Advent.) And

the English Constitution, wanted to make his obser- rather more stringent upon stealing handkerchiefs vations clear, he always called our attention to and goods exposed in public thoroughfares: but America, where the people were supreme, and the when thousands pass by a process of deception out taxes light. American institutions were the models of one pocket into another it is remarked that we held forth before our blinded eyes, and her states- take a theatrical and farcical view of the transaction men were contrasted with those of Europe, but The most jocose and easily moved audience assemalways to the disparagement of the latter Liberty oled during the late holiday times met to witness flourished, the popular will was respected in America, and no odious aristocracies fattened there on | field and Laurence, in the Bankruptey Court in Bathe labours of an enslaved people. There was no singhall-street. The most gentle jake from the countruth in this popular declaration; but it was never-sel and the most simple answer from the bankrupt theless fluently attered, and purhaps occasionally invariably "brought down the house," and, strange to say, that house consisted for the most part of persons who had suffered by the "operations" which were described. A gigantic swindle is always the most popular farce of the day When Mr. Laurence told how he was in the habit of gering £5000 for piece of worthless paper, and calling it a " tenspoon ." £10,000 for a piece of paper equally worthless, and calling it a "dessert-spoon;" and so on in regular progress in America than in Europe, and the Ame- progression, until a bit of stamped paper with the ricans certainly go beyond other nations. They are signature of an insolvent brought £20,000, and was nicknamed a "gravy-spoon" there was something so funny in the recital! A professional p ateminist could not raise a laugh upon such poor materials as these, but these clever jokes were received with rears the liberal have no right to express any surprise at of merriment in Businghall-street. The professional pantomimists are not so bold. When they instruct Clown to rub his redbot poker against Pantalcon's nose, they don't venture to make Pantaloon laugh heartily while he rubs the hissing feature. And, if the pokers were known to be really redhot, even the spectators would be ashamed to laugh. But, though the red hot pokers of Basingball-street are really red. hot,-hotter even than they look,-and the wounds they inflict are deep, festering wounds, that scar their victims for life, strange to say the audience. the actor, and the victim are all convolsed with mirth. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce have just memorialized Sir Richard Bethell open the Bankruptcy Laws, and they are careful to express their opinion that he should in his Bankruptcy measure of next Session adjudge "punishment of any period of imprisonment not exceeding two years" for or reckless trading and extravagance" Is this all they can recommend? Is it necessary to protect fraud in trade from the action of the Criminal law? Is it necessary for the safety of commerce to place it in a different category to that in which the their of a handkerchief or the obtaining by fal e pretences a pound of bucon or a quartern local stands? Must we form preserves of commercial swindlers, and bring them down only with a sporting certific to from the Court of Bankruptey ? We know that the corpornal prayer of Commerce is to be let alone. But how far this to be understood to go? Some law she wan 8; but where are the necessary houndaries of her immunities? What latitude will suffice to allow our great money-lenders, and discounters, and merchants to pursue their vocation without allowing imprinty to those who supply the sompsuds with which bubbles are blown? We ask for information. Will nommerce do nothing for its awa respectability? are aware that the Americans have made laws, perhaps not very successfully, to register the means and the respectability of firms at the time of their establishment. We know, also, that there are institutions here which are, perhaps, more successful, through which some information can be gained as to the standing of every mercantile house. We know, aso that some very partial and ineffectual private efforts have been made in this city towards the same end. But these are altogether unequal to cope with the difficulty. The commercial body are now a king for a law. Do they propose to leave this great evil just as it now is, and producing the fruits which every day are now forced upon the public view? More robbery is committed by this reckless system of clothing with means and credit insolvent adventurer; than by all the petty larcenies that fill our gaols and occupy our Criminal Courts. Lawyers cannot touch this great mass of unpunished crime. Lawyers cannot tell how far the freedom of "commercial operations" must be tolerated, and where it would be safe to deal with a "trick of trade" as we now deal with a similar trick in the public streets. The feeling of the general public is, however, now becoming strong that these speciacles of widespread rain are not lively jokes to be enjoyed in Basinghall-street, and to end in the general absolution of all parties. We look to the representatives of commerce to tell us how far their sanctuary necessarily extends, and where we may venture to call a spade a spade, and to punish swindling as a crime. If a marine storedealer buys an article from a suspicious fellow at a admirable sermon was preached in Durham Cathe- low price he is punished as a receiver of stolen goods defings. Bands of men are parising the streets, more especially at the east end of the town, intimidating householders into almsgiving, and, in some instances, laying their hands on whatever comes in their way. Many of these poor wretches have been out of work for weeks, and, since the frost seems impressive terms upon some of the religious tendentials. The great capitalist of control of the c cies of the present day. Towards the close he allu- "We know how to secure ourselves, and we know ded to the secent volume of Essays and Reviews.— nothing and care nothing how the goods we receive We quote the conclusions of the sermons—" In thus are obtained." But that answer is not held sufficient contemplating man's waywardness, we have had a in the one case, and ought not to be held sufficient gloomy picture before us; but a shadow of yet deeper in the other. The time has come when for the pubintensity, a darkness thick indeed would be thrown lie protection the Criminal Law must be let into this over it, could I bring before you the extravagant, the | commercial sanctuary; and if the representatives of commerce would not have this done rudely, we advise them to tell us how it may be done discreetly .-

An Earthquake. - A shock of an earthquake was felt in the interior of South Carolina and Georgia on the 3d wit. At Atlantic, Ga, it rattled the types in the cases of the Intelligencer printing office. Greenville, South Carolina, it is described as being very heavy. At Spartanburg, it was so severe as to cause persons to run into the street to see if the houses were not falling. The motion was east and west, and the tone of the occurrence is noted as being about 4:30 P.M. in each instance.

A NEIGHBOURLY CORRESPONDENCE, -" Mr. Thomson presents his compliments to Mr. Simpson, and begs to request that he will keep his piggs from trespassing on his grounds." " Mr. Simpson presents his compliments to Mr. Thompson, and begs to request that in future he will not spell pigs with two gees." "Mr. Thompson's respects to Mr. Simpson, and will feel obliged if he adds the letter to the last word in the note just recived, so us to represent Mr. Simpson and lady." "Mr. Simpson returns Mr. Thompson's note unopened—the impertinence it contains being only equalled by its vulgarity."-American Paper. VALUABLE MINE CALIFORNIA. -An immense peak

reiterated vows. Without regret or shame has the of alum stone, from which the purest alum is obtainrolume been put forth; and without rebuke or re- ed by a very simple and cheap process, is discovered
prehension—nay, with the seeming encouragement in Amden County, California.

Alman to some sufames there are necessarily the sold substitute to the sold to

True EAitness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY PRIDAY BY THE GEORG E. CLERK and JOHN GILLIES, At No. 223, Notre Dame Street.

All communications to be addressed to the Editor G. E. CLERK.

To all country subscribers, or subscribers receiving their papers through the post, or calling for them at the office, if paid in advance, Two Dollars; if not so paid, then Two Dollars and a-half.

To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by car riers, Two Dollars and a-half, if paid in advance but if not paid in advance, then Three Dollars. Single copies, price 3d, can be had at this Office; Pickup's News Depol, St. Francis Xavier Street; and at W Dalton's, corner of St. Lawrence and Craig Sts

والمراوية MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEB. 8, 1861.

PERSONAL .- According to the axiom of the Law Courts, every man must be considered, and treated as innocent until he has been proved guilty, and this axiom commends itself to the heart and the head of every honest and intelligent man. In the Court of Honour, however the very opposite principle most justly obtains and he who allows himself to be accused, or submits to have his integrity called in question, without immediately taking steps to vindicate his honor; he who does not when taxed with crime, court scrutiny, challenge investigation, and offer every facility to his accuser to substantiate his charges-if true-is, amongst gentlemen, and most reasonably, looked upon as guilty of the offence imputed to him.

Applying this latter principle to ourselves, upon the occasion of the Toronto Freeman's accusation against the editor of the TRUE WIT-NESS-of having sold for a consideration the control over his editorial columns, and of having thus betrayed the interests he was bound to defend, and proved false to his oft reiterated professions of independence of all secular influences on the one hand, and of perfect submission to ecclesiastical influence on the other - we acknowledged our obligation to challenge investigation into our conduct; giving to our accuser amplest opportunities to make good his charge against us, if the latter were true, or had a semblance even of public his proof of our guilt, if he had any, or to retract his accusation-releasing him from all obligations of silence imposed by confidential communications.

From this ordeal the Freeman shrank, upon the plea that the names of some reverend personages were involved, and that he could not drag those names before the public. Thereupon we submitted the whole matter to the tribunal solely competent to adjudicate thereupon, and one before which our accuser could have no excuse for again refusing to adduce the proofs of his assertions against our integrity, and consistency as Catholic journalists. Conscious of our innocence, poleon manifests no disposition to recall his and of the utter falsity of the vile insinuations urged against our integrity, we quietly awaited the verdict of that Tribunal, which we to-day publish; and with which, in so far as we are concerned, we are perfectly content to close a personal controversy forced upon us by the Toronto Freeman:-

MONTREAL, January 31st, 1861. MR. EDITOR,-Be pleased to drop all discussion with the journal which has insinuated that

you are not the master of your editorial columns. Because, in spite of all that may have been said upon the subject, it is to be believed that all serious minds, for whom you write, cannot cease to believe in the independence of the TRUE WIT-NESS.

For my part, I look upon you, not as a venal editor, but as a man perfectly independent .-You follow, indee d, the direction of your Pastors, in so far as never to write anything contrary to the doctrines of the Church. But in this you comport yourself, as every good Catholic should comport himself.

With regard to politics, I have always made it my duty never to meddle therein: but whenever a mixed question has been brought forward, one in which the rights of the Church and the State were both involved, I have always found that you have upheld the interests of Catholicity with a rare talent, and a noble independence.-Nevertheless, I would have occasionally preferred a little less asperity in your style.

Whatever may happen, I have full confidence that you will yield to the wishes of all good Catholics, who, for the sake of peace, are desirous that this controversy should close.

I am, very sincerely, Sir, Your most obedient, &c.,

† Ic., Bishop of Montreal. George E. Clerk, Esq.,

Editor of TRUE WITNESS. to. The expression of confidence in our indeus, is a verdict the most flattering, and conclu- clines to comply. sive as to our integrity, and perfect freedom

guilty, in any degree, of the infamous venality imputed to us by the Toronto Freeman, or if there were the slightest reasons even for suspecting us of such vile, anti-Catholic conduct, we should be unworthy the confidence of any honest of the Christian era, in which articles we are man, and least of all of the confidence of one of assured the question of Federation is fully disthe Chief Pastors of the Church whose interests | cussed, and satisfactorily settled. This mode of we had so vilely betrayed. Here then we would desire to let the matter drop, on the part both | but does not strike us as frank, but is not calof ourselves, and of our correspondents.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE gallant struggle of the King of Naples against the foreign invaders of his dominions, is drawing to a close. The young, the generous, the brave, must succumb at last to the overwhelming forces now brought to bear against him, but will succumb with honor, and will carry with him in his defeat the admiration of every brave heart that can admire pluck, of every honest man, who loves justice and holds in execration the triumph of brute force over right. By the last dates we learn that the French fleet had been replaced before Gaeta by a Sardinian squadron; that the place was invested by sea and land; that its blockade had been declared; that on the 21st or 22nd ult. the bombardment was to re-onen; but that the stout-heart Francis II. still refused all terms of surrender. Mean time the batred of the people of Naples and Sicily to their foreign masters, spreads rapidly amongst all classes; the "foreign mercenaries" of Sardinia, even after the capture of Gaeta, will have a hard task to perform, and one which will tax their energies to the utmost. As in Spain in 1808, so in the South of Italy in 1861. the people are rising in arms against the invaders of their native soil; and with arms in their hands, the sacred fire of patriotism in their hearts, even if with as yet but little discipline in their ranks, are preparing to make one final struggle for their cherished freedom and nationality. This "reaction," as the Times' correspondent styles it, is daily gaining ground, and becoming more formidable. It'is a " War of Independence" that the people of Southern Italy are now engaged in, and every friend of freedom must heartily wish them success. Their cause is identical with that of the Spaniards, of the heroic defenders of Saragossa, against the First Naa basis upon truth. We called on him to make poleon, against the hosts of France, in the beginning of the present century; but unfortunately, the sympathies of Great Britain are no longer with the weak and the oppressed, but with the strong and with the oppressors; and thus to all appearance the people of Naples will have to fight the mimensely superior forces of Sardinia. single handed. Yet, thank God, the race is not always to be swift, nor the battle to the strong; and having right on their side, having their quarrel just, the people of Southern Italy, thus doubly armed, may be found more than a match for the

legions of their alien invaders. Trouble appears to be brewing in the East .-The period assigned for the French occupation of Syria is fast drawing to a close, and Louis Natroops. Great Britain indeed protests, but still ' with bated breath, and whispering humbleness" —as is its fashion since it has committed itself to the policy of modern Liberalism - and its protest is treated by its august ally with scorn .-Louis Napoleon merely condescends to intimate that a Conference on the subject shall shortly be

summoned. Austria is said to be engaged recruiting its finances, in anticipation of the coming contest for Venetia; which Provinces, it is rumored, have been guaranteed to Austria by secret treaty with Russia and Prussia. Affairs at Rome remained unaltered.

The secessionists of the Southern States seem determined to carry things with a high hand, and every day may be expected to bring tidings of the outbreak of civil war. After so much bluster, it is difficult to believe that the quarrel can be appeased without hard blows.

From Great Britain the news is politically uninteresting. Wheat is reported as having slightly fallen in price, and Breadstulls are represented as dull.

The A-glo-Saxon, from Liverpool, 24th ult., arrived at Portland on Wednesday. Much anxiety prevailed in England respecting the prospects of this year's cotton crop. Hostilities re-commenced at Gaeta on the 22nd ult. The Sardinian troops were employed against the Italian patriots in Calabria and the Abruzzi, and the superior numbers and discipline of the "foreign mercenaries" have for the time proved successful. Garibalds and Cavour are said to be becoming reconciled to one another; authority repudiated most shamelessly, yet bearthe former still recommends active hostilities against Austria in the spring, or as soon as the subjugation of the South of Italy shall have amid the confusion which reigns on every side, been accomplished. Immense activity prevails in the French arsenals.

"LE CANADIEN," AND FEDERATION OF THE PROVINCES .- Before entering into a discussion with our esteemed Quebec cotemporary, as to the merits of a Federation of the British terests of Lower Canada in particular-we in-With this verdict we are most desirous to sisted, as upon an essential preliminary, that Le close, never to re-open, our controversy with the | Canadian should define, what he meant by a Toronto Freeman on the subject above alluded Federation, and what the functions of the proposed Federal Government. With this very pendence, with which the venerable writer honors rensonable proposition, our Quebec friend de-

from all secular influences; for, had we been done, had he himself any clear or concise no- attention, because of its moral grandeur, is the away by the desire to raise his throne on the ly 4000 came to the polls. In Parma the same

and functions of the proposed Federal Government, he courteously refers us to some articles written upon the subject, at some remote period evading the difficulty may be very convenient, culated to inspire us with a very lively confidence in the writer's judgment. The work to which be refers us may be, as he assures us, very remarkable (" fort remarquable;") it may, as be assures us, merit a place in the libraries of we must confess that it is a work which we do not possess, which we have never read, and which, it is to be feared, our numerous avocations will prevent us from ever reading. Many articles upon the same subject which have appeared in Le Canadien we have glanced overs but have never yet been able to detect therein what we chiefly require, a full and exhaustive definition of the nature of a Colonial Federation, and of the functions of a Colonial Federal Government. Many violent eruptions of words have from time to time manifested themselves in the columns of our cotemporary; but from amidst the scorice and ashes which he has thrown up, we haver never yet been able to sift out the precious truth of which alone we were in search.

Indeed the expressions, "Colonial Federation" and " Colonial Federal Government," seem to us to involve a contradiction in terms. The essence of every Federation, or Federal Government, is that the several States of which that Federation is composed, and which are subject to that Federal Government, are, as with respect to every other Government, sovereign and independent States; we therefore cannot even conceive, or form an idea of, a Federation of Dependeccies, or of a Federal Government, which should itself be subject to the Imperial authority of Great Britain. It may be owing to our own intellectual deficiencies, but, we confess it, we would find it an easier task to conceive the idea of an "abstract, or universal Lord Mayor," viz., of a Lord Mayor without his gown, mace, or year of office-than to form an idea of such a Federation as that which Le Canadien proposes as the recedy for the existing political em-

barrassments of Canada. Neither has Le Canadien condescended to explain on what terms Canada is to become a member of the Federation-whether as one Province, or as two distinct Provinces. If as one, then is it evident that nothing will have been gained towards a settlement of the questions which now distract the country; but if as two distinct Provinces, then must a Repeal of the existing Legislative Union -pur et simplelogically precede the proposed Federal Union. On this question, as on the other, respecting the functions of a Dependent, or Colonial, Federal Government, the oracle of Le Canadien maintains a prudent reserve; but as it is of the nature of oracles to be reserved in their communications, we suppose that we have no right to complain, and we suppose that our Quebec coto enable him to conceal his thoughts.

THE REV. FATHER O'FARRELL'S LECTURE ON THE POPE'S IRISH BRIGADE.

(Reported for the True Witness.)

On Friday evening last, at 8 o'clock, in the Bonaventure Hall, the Rev. Mr. O'Farrell delivered a highly interesting lecture on the " Pope's Irish Brigade."

The general desire to hear the eloquent lecturer discourse on such a subject, may be inferred from the fact that the Hall was filled to inconvenience long before the appointed hour, and large numbers were reluctantly compelled to turn away, being unable to obtain admission.

The Rev. Mr. O'Brien and Rev. Mr. Hogan, occupied seats on the platform.

Rev. Mr. O'Farrell, who, on coming forward

was received with loud applause, said :-Ladies and Gentlemen-There is a general and natural feeling in the hearts of oll, which makes us sympathise with, and pity, a brave man struggling with misfortunes. This pity is changed to admiration when we know that the misfortunes are unmerited; and that he who combats with them deserves a better fate. Our age has other men-one who rules over an empire of two acclamations, and never was King or Pope so Whether he was sincere at the time I cannot hundred millions of souls, and whose commands reach to the extremities of the universe-now outraged and insulted most atrociously, and his ing it all with Christian fortitude and resignation; our Holy Father, Pope Pius the Minth. But he alone appears calm and serene, like a Masterspirit destined to rule the storm-like a pilot faithful to his post, whose voice is heard above the howlings of the tempest. (Applause.) No Catholic can deny that the glorious tiara of the Pontiff-king has been changed into a crown of thorns; but like his Divine Master when tauntingly asked if He were king, he has replied with the North American Provinces, and the probable effects of such a measure upon the national interests of Lower Canada in particular—we interest to the cause of his canada in particular—we interest to the cause of his canada in particular—we interest to the cause of his canada in particular—we interest to the cause of his canada in particular interests and the probable canada suffering, because that power protects the weak against the strong, while it reproves the human passions, and humbles the human heart. In the midst of the deceit and false-heartedness so common now, it is a relief to the mind to turn to him whose firmness, allied to gentleness, whose sincerity and sanctity, render him an example of christian admiration to be sought in vain elsewhere.

tions upon the subject, a definition of the nature | sight of that faithful few who did not abandon | ruins of other Italian Governments, knew he our Holy Father in his time of need, and who could not succeed till he could get rid of the rose, according to the dictates of their conscience, to protest against foul wrong-to arrest abolish the spiritual as well as the temporal the progress of confusion and anarchy—and to protect the last stronghold of order, civilzation, and religion. (Loud applause.) Ireland, ever alive to generous impulses and deeds of religion -poor Ireland, oppressed and crushed as she is, hears of our Holy Father's necessities and suffering, draws from her very poverty to assist him; and when his cause demands physical assistance, sends her own children to his aid, and exhorts them to remember that, when they strike for the Pope, they strike for Ireland too. (Applause.) Well have these sons of Ireland upheld the honor of their flag, fighting by the side all journalists and public men; but to our shame of Catholic France and Catholic Germany; and do you think among them all there were any ing to execute. At the same time, Sardinia. more gallant than that brave little band of Irish volunteers-that brave little band who emulated so well the deeds of another body ever fresh in the memories of Irishmen-a body who shall live in the historic page while the world laststhe men of the old Brigade. (Applause.) It is no easy task to bear such a name without reproach; but the Pope's Irish Brigade have done so; and history, while it praises, with good reason, the men who bore their victorious banners over the fields of Almanza, Cremona, and Fontenoy, with the motto, "Semper et ubique fidelis"-(always and everywhere faithful)-on their folds, will not pass over the Brigade of our own day, which has fought so nobly in the cause of their country and their religion. (Applause.) There is a new and a glorious chapter added to the history of our country, because it is in conformity with the purposes and old tradifire kindled in the Irish heart by St. Patrick is still burning as brightly as ever, proving that they are grossly deceived who think that the sequestrated. In the same year, also, the Bishop Irish faith is either dead or dying. (Applause) The gallant little army who fought in the defence of their religion may have been defeated by overwhelming forces, after having been surprised audience I need attempt to prove that success is of Piedmont was exhausted, in consequence of we might efface from our annals every name which we most esteem, and sweep away the the property of the Church. A heavy tax was O'Neills and O'Donnells from our history. But imposed on the clergy and the religious establishwe are no worshippers of success, and will not | ments; and on religious charities also. In 1854, bend the knee before crime because it has the property of the clergy of Turin was seized triumphed; and we are hopeful and pious enough and this act was followed up by others of a simijustice will ultimately prevail. It is not with the hope of being able to give you any new informa- were not spared. In the month of August, '48, tion that I appear before you to-night; but simply | the Ladies of the Sacred Heart were proscribed; struggle in which our countrymen have been cated. In 1853, the Ladies of the Compassion, engaged; to recall to your mind some of the acts which led to it, and point out some of the consequences likely to result from it. The Papal question, moreover, is a great question, and the Nuns of the Holy Cross were expelled from rises above all other considerations in our day-a question, too, in which the enkindled hearts of In May 1855, another suppression took place; two hundred millions of Catholics feel the deep- and in all, 7,850 of the religious were deprived est interest. In every age some impious man has of their property, and thrown upon the world risen to deny the power of the Sovereign Pontiff, without any means of subsistence; and besides, because it protects the weak and smites the the great ecclesiastical school of the kingdom oppressor. Sometimes the designs against the was suppressed. Measures were taken to ren-Sovereign Pontiff have succeeded, but, whether der as difficult as possible all ecclesiastical edulong or short, the triumph has never been com- cation. In May 1853, there was a law passed plete, and the Popes always get their own again. rendering the Brothers of the Christian Schools The hand of Providence has never been more liable to military service. To render the iniquity visibly manifested than in the preservation of the still more glaring, during the time all these meatemporary is an advocate of the doctrine, that temporal power of the Holy See. In the pre- sures were in progress, the Sardinian Ambasman is an animal endowed with speech, in order sent attempt to deprive the Holy Father of his sador at Rome was deceiving the Sovereign temporal power, there has been nothing very Pontiff, by the most hypocritical professions of different from what has taken place before. The friendship and devotion. Yet, notwithstanding same instruments have been employed—such as all she had already done, Piedmont attempted to deceit, duplicity, violence and irreligion. The turn astray the Catholic mind, and for this purcommon cause assigned by Protestant and re- pose a license was given to publish works of the volutionary writers, is, the abuse of the Papal most infamous kind, in which the most sacred influence. They allege various abuses, but, at mysteries of our religion were publicly caricathe same time, the enemies of the Holy Father tured. By such measures as these, Piedmont take good care never to allow time nor leisure to won the sympathies of the revolutionary party. introduce reforms, and have succeeded in im- Having heard so much, would you wish the Soposing on many well-meaning persons, who vereign Pontiff to become the subject of such a thought that where there was so much smoke there must be some fire; others, who ought to such a degradation. (Applause.) I must be know better, entered into the spirit of the ac- brief in relating what took place since 1856 .cusers, to show their liberality; while others Cavour then took off the mask in the Conallowed themselves to be made the dupes of ar- gress of Paris, by presenting a memoranguments which they did not believe. Some time dum of the Pope's Government, than which Holmess was tyrannical; that his subjects were Edinburgh and Belfast, could go further .disgusted with his sway; that laymen were ex- Then all the worst passions of the Italians were cluded from all offices, and that there was no aroused. Refugees and outlaws from every possibility of introducing improvements. You country flocked into Piedmont, and secret agents can easily perceive that all these pretences were in the pay of Cavour sowed discord in all the aimed against nothing less than the Pope's tem- | Provinces; even when all failed, the dagger of poral power. This much, however, we know, the assassin was brought into requisition. In the that no Government in Europe wields a milder year 1859, the war between France and Austria or more paternal sway; and that, in 1857, when broke out. The French Bishops mainfested the witnessed the sublane spectacle of one who by His Holiness visited the different Provinces of greatest anxiety till Napoleon assured them that his position and character is raised above all his dominions, he was received with the greatest he would protect the States of the Church. welcomed before. (Applause.) From public tell; but one thing is vertain, that he did not statistics and official documents we know that protect the power of the Pope. Had the treaty no less than 5000 laymen hold office under the of Villafranca been carried out, Italy might ex-Pope, while there are only 109 ecclesiastics, and pect a glorious future, with the Pope at the head the half of these not priests. If Rome is back- of the confederacy. But Piedmont could not ward in some things, it is owing to the trouble brook the idea of being a single member of the occasioned by revolutionists; and it may be confederacy. Unfortunately, she fell back on stated also, that such may, in no slight desceret societies—the curse of Italy as well as of gree, be owing to the fact that Pius the every country they take root in, let their banners Ninth assumed the debt which the insur- be red, orange, or green .- No efforts of corrupgents, in 1848, incurred in attempting to tion were left untried that could seduce or terridrive him out; and this debt amounts to several fy the people of Central Italy-these facts were millions. If a constitutional Government has proved by Lord Normanby in the House of not been tried in Rome, it is owing to the fact | Lords, and in a pamphlet entitled "Congress that a Republican dagger struck down Count and the Cabinet."—Many of you may imagine Rossi, when opening the Chambers; and if the that the voting was bona fide. But Lord Nor-Pone has been forced to suspend reform, it is manby shows that such was not the case, and because he knew his enemies would use it to his own destruction. What is the real state of the fifteeth of the population. In Tuscany, which case? In the opinion of every impartial person, Surdinia is the prime organiser of all the plots George Bowger, in a letter to the London Times, and schemes which have produced such lament- proves that the Sardinians took possession of the able consequences. No doubt, Mazzini, Eng-Romagna against the wishes of the people-in land, and the Emperor Napoleon, have contri- that district the Sardinian anthorities fixed the buted their share; but Sardina was the first vote at 18,000 only, yet not a third of these was mover. Her policy for years has been anti-polled. At Modena, Farini excluded the coun-

But Piedmont was determined to power. In 1849, Napoleon said that all who worked against the Sovereign Pontiff were not the people, but a band of conspirators. The injustice of Sardina toward the Roman State is of no recent occurrence: it began 12 or 13 years ago. It is no agreeable task to a Catholic mind to dwell on those scenes of deceit and violence, but it is necessary for the elucidation of truth. To show you how little the policy of Sardinia, on this occasion, arises from a love of liberty, let us go back to the year 1847. In that year, the Sovereign Pontiff was in the heyday of his popularity. All Europe was praising the noble reforms he was executing, and preparwhile professing liberty of the Press, possessed a nublic censor. A year later, the schools were taken from under the control of the Bishops, and laymen were appointed with power over religious instruction. In the year 1851, a system of State theology was attempted, by which lay Commissioners were empowered to inspect ecclesiastical seminaries, and the Professors of theology there, were obliged to follow in their teachings the programme of the University of Turin, though men there were known to hold the most anti-Catholic principles. All religious offices were secularised; and new laws were made, by which a large number of religious festivals were abolished, without consulting the Sovereign Pontiff. Civil marriages were established. In 1851, also, the Archbishop of Turin, for the writing of a Postoral, was fined in 100 francs, and imprisoned for one month. In tions of our race, and because it proves that the August of the same year, the Prelate was again apprehended, and thrown into prison, and a month after, doomed to banishment, and his See of Tagliari shared the same fate; these two Prelates are still in exile, eating the bread of sorrow, and living on alms in a strange land.-The chief defenders of the Church thus disposed by the basest treachery; but it is not to an Irish of, the work of spoliation began. The treasury the evidence of a good cause, or defeat the the corruption of Ministers and the immense evidence of a bad one. If such were the case, sums used in debauching the people. So the longing eyes of the Government were cast upon to pary that, aided by Providence, truth and for kind. The Priests of the Mission of St. Vincent de Paul were expelled; even women through a desire to commemorate the glorious their pupils expelled, and their property confiswhose sole object was the education of the children of the poor, and attendance on the sick, were suppressed. On the 10th of August, 1854, their Convents, and their property confiscated. king? No. Better the catacombs again than ago it was alleged that the Government of His nothing said in the Puritan meetings in instead of giving us, as he might easily have But another spectacle, not less worthy of our Catholic. The king of that country, carried try people from voting, and out of 74,000 scarce-

thing occurred, and Lord Normanby proved in be forgotten by me." (Loud Applause.) But the House of Lords, that the inhabitants, who come what will the Barque of Peter cannot be were greatly attached to their Duchess were lost in the waves; and if Our Divine Master prevented from offering their opinion by the over- sleeps awhile, it is only to try the faith and whelming force of the Sardinians. Of Naples courage of the crew. History tells us that and care, proved futal. He died at noon, precisely, the same thing may be said; and that the peo- Julian, the Apostate, though born a Christian, on Tuesday, 29th instant, just as he had received the ple are not contented is proved by the revolt of , had no sooner ascended the throne, than be tried to the five provinces. With regard to the manner | destroy the religion he had renounced. He closed of voting, Lord Normanby tells us that the votes all schools, suppressed all religious houses, and were obtained by every means of corruption and confiscated, at the same time, the goods of the intimidation. The only parallel to this is the Church. Would you not imagine he was another case of the Irish Parliament; if any one can say King of Sardinia? But he had occasion to go that the Irish people were free to chose when to war with the Persians, and when he came their representatives voted annexation to Eng- back, was determined utterly to destroy the Chrisland, then we may safely say that the Italian tian faith. Before he proceeded on his expedition, people were consulted when their country was one of his Ministers asked a Christian-" What annexed to Piedmont. (Applause.) I have is the Carpenter's Son doing now?" The andwelt long on these preliminary matters, because swer was-" Making a coffin for your muster." without having a knowledge of them it is impos- In the war, Julian received his death-wound .sible to estimate the true nature of the services Then he caught some blood in his hand, and of the Irish Brigade or the character of their throwing it toward the sky, exclaimed "Gallilean, enemies. They did not go out, as has been thou hast conquered." What the Gallilean, Our falsely said, to fight against liberty-but to fight Blessed Lord, was then doing, He is always for the truest and best of liberty-liberty of con- doing for the enemies of His Church. But while science and liberty of religion. (Applause.) the enemies of the Church will, one by one, dis-The Irish love liberty and hate injustice: they appear, Our Redeemer, I trust, will prepare do not love Red Republicanism, socialism, irreligion and infidelity; they fought for the Pope, and Ireland will yet reap a glorious reward.—and all these are his enemies. There is nothing I believe, and hope, that you and I will both more touching in the religious history of our live to see, and that I myself may be destined to country, than the spontaneous action of our peo- chronicle, the exploits of an Irish Brigade doing ple on hearing of the sufferings of the Sov- duty on Irish soil. (Great applause.) A spirit ereign Pontiff. But Ireland remembered that is coming back to Ireland; she is again raising not only was Pius the Ninth Head of the her head. The soul of nationality is beginning Church, but a generous benefactor in her time to work within her, and we may almost say with of need; when, in 1847, he addressed the whole the poet-Christian world in her behalf, and out of his own slender resources sent to the famine-stricken people a munificent donation. Who can doubt the sympathy which Ireland feels for his trials; who can doubt that sympathy which is willing to seal its protestations with the best blood of the land? Thus was formed that glorious little band of beroes known abroad as the "Battalion of St. Patrick;" fondly known in Ireland as the Irish Brigade. The Irish Brigade! What a host of recollections rise up at the sound of the may have in reserve for Ireland in the midst of name! We can fancy we see 19,000 brave the changes now taking place in Europe. Let men-husbands, fathers, and brothers - leave the us hope that the Irish Brigade has not come sorrowing Limerick for France; leave the land back in vain, and that Ireland may yet require for which they would willingly die, but which their assistance. (Applause.) Let the Poet they were never again destined to behold. Their again sing :bones lie bleaching in foreign lands. We are proud, however, of these exiles, for they have made the name of Ireland glorious from one end of Europe to the other; they upheld the national honor on many a hard-fought field ; many The Time, the Hour, the power are near, a proud flag sank in the dust before them, and Be sure that thou shalt form the vanguard many a haughty squadron went down before Of that illustrious band whom Heaven and town their victorious charge; their war-cry struck terror into their adversaries, and all felt that no better friends or fiercer foes ever swept the battle field than the soldiers of the Irish Brigade. At Blenheim, Ramillies, Almanza and Cremona, they were the bravest; but, above all, on the slopes of Fontency, when, to the storing warcry of "Remember Limerick," they rushed upon and defeated the English forces. (Applanse.) Like lions leaping at a fold, when mad with hunger's

pang, Right up against the Euglish line the Irish exiles sprang;

Bright was their steel: 'tis bloody now, their guns are filled with gore Through shattered ranks and severed files and tram-

pled flags they tore;

rallied, staggered, fled,
The green hill-side is matted close with dying and

with dead; Across the plains and far away passed on that hideous wrack.

track.

On Fontency, on Fontency, like engles in the sun, With bloody plumes the Irish stand — the field is fought and won.

- (Loud and continued applause.)

Yet, glorious as these exiles fought, their victories were not for an Irish cause. In this resnect the Pope's Irish Brigade have a singular advantage; for the cause of the Pope, identified with religion and civilization, is also an Irish one. The Pone's Brigade, too, unlike the other, did not leave their country in deep sorrow and with lamentations. On the contrary, the resolution of the young men to do battle in the sacred cause, was confirmed by the sanction of their nearest relatives; and the pious mother blessed her son, through her tears, as he gave his youthful manhood to the support of the Sovereign Pontiff. In spite of all the persecutions they endured at home and abroad, the hearts of the Brigade clung more closely to the great cause. The Reverend Orator proceeded to speak of the confidence which the Irish Brigade placed in General Lamoriciere, and the confidence which he, in turn, reposed in them, whom, in his report, he styled "His Brave Irish."-The reverend gentleman next glanced at the illprepared condition of the Papal troops-the Irish in particular—the deceit of the Sardinians, who, up to the last moment, protested that they would never enter the Papal territories; the disproportion of numbers, the Sardinian's baving between 50,000 and 60,000, while Lamoriciere had only about 8,000; the gallant defence at Spoleto under Major Miles O'Reilly-(loud applause)-and the noble conduct of the handful of Irish who were among the defenders of l'erugia. The lecturer went on :-Everywhere, throughout the campaign, the Irish troops behaved with the greatest valor. It is natural to expect that their enemies would reproach them with cowardice; but as an Irish girl remarked after the flight of James from the Boyne -" There is no such, word in the Irish language as coward." (Applause.) And Lord Normanby, writing to the Times, said-"If I were alone in England, I would maintain my conviction that an Irishman engaged in a cause he in the face of an enemy." (Loud applause.) -Before the Brigade left Italy, their valor was War, and His Holiness also publicly proclaimed benediction: their valor and devotion will never to his memory.

blessings for those who fight for His Church,

Strong in thy self-reliance, Not in idle threat or boast, Hast thou hurled thy fierce definice At the haughty Saxon host. Thou hast claimed in sight Of high Heaven thy long-lost right. Upon thy hills-along thy plains, in the green bosoms of thy valleys

The new-born soul of Freedom rallies And calls on thee to trample down in dust thy chains. We cannot tell what great things Providence

Go on, then, all-rejoiceful! Ireland! let the noble, voiceful Spirit cry to God aloud, Man will bid thee speed, God will aid thee in thy need-

guard: And these words come from one whom some have

called a seer.

-(Loud and enthusiastic applause, amid which the Rev. gentleman retired.)

EMIGRATION .- We have received, and will publish in our next, a most valuable letter from His Lordship, the Right Rev. Dr. Sweeny, Bishop of St. John's, New Brunswick, on the subject of emigration. The writer, from his position, is well qualified to pronounce an opinion on this important and much discussed question, and we are sure that his verdict will be received with respectful attention. He shows convincingly that even in a material point of view, The English strove with desperate strength, paused, the British North American Provinces hold out advantages not inferior to those proffered to the Irish emigrant to the United States; whilst in a moral and religious point of view, the advantages of emigration to the former, are, to the While cavalier and fantassin dash in upon upon their | Catholic, unquestionable. Whatever may have been the foolish and illiberal policy of the British Government at home, it is a fact-and no honest Catholic should deny it, or allow his anti-British prejudices so to warp his judgment as to prevent him from openly acknowledging it-that in no country in the world, is the Catholic Church so free to pursue her divine career without obstruction from the State, as she is in the British North American Provinces.

ASSOCIATION OF THE ERECTION OF A MONU-MENT TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE BISHOP LARTIGUE.

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

Mrs Masson, widow of the late Hon Joseph Masson,

Seigneur of Terrebonne J Masson, Esq. do Mrs J Masson, do L Durocher, Esq. do

J C Auger, Esq. do Rev J Langevin, Principal of Laval Normal School Quebec P Raymond, Esq. St Michael

D Monette, Esq. A Forgues, Esq. F A Roissonnault, Esq. do

Rev T Berard, cure of St Patrick of Sherrington N Villeneuve, Esq, Mrs N Villeneuve

Miss Emma Villeneuve Miss H Major, St Enstache Rev N Lavallec, cure of St Vincent de Par. Widow Beaudry, H Labelle, Esq, M.P.P. do

Major Bellerose,
J B Constantin, Esq. N. P. C Germain, Esq. N. P. Dr Pominville, P Quevillion, Esq. M Marcille, Esq. Longuevil.

The London Tablet, on the authority of seve ral Catholic Continental journals, contradicts the story respecting the complicity of the late Mgr. Cœur in Louis Napoleon's impious scheme for detaching France from the See of Catholic hands on - Montreal Herald. thought just or holy, could never show cowardice Unity. The late Prelate, though sometimes suspected of too great servility towards the State, was innocent of the design attributed to openly acknowledged by the Pope's Minister-at- him by L'Universel of accepting the infamous position of a French Patriarch; and in justice to the deceased, we hasten to publish the contratheir worth. "Bear," he said, "to these brave the deceased, we hasten to publish the contra-arrivals. The average delivery of spring and fall expression of appliance; and the countenance of all and faithful children of Ireland my gratitude and diction of a statement so degrading and injurious wheat here for the past week, is reported at 10,000 in court seemed lighted up with extreme pleasure at

OBITUALLY. - We have to record, with great pain, the death of Rev. Edward Maginnis, of the College, of Our Lady of Angels, of Niagara. He came to our city rather indisposed from cold and inflammation last Sacraments of the Church. The rev. gentleman labored hard and stronuously on various missions, and was engaged, when he took his last illness, in preparation to erect a new College at Our Lady of Angels, to which institution he was most devotedly attached. His body was placed in sacerdotal ornaments, in the Chapel of St. Michael's Palace. Vespers of the dead were sung by His Lo dship Dr. Lynch proceedings, and congruentated the Society upon its and Glergy, on Tuesday evening. The Clergy, assisted by the Brothers of the Christian Schools, with many of the faithful, recited the office of the dead, and other devotions, during the night. On resterday morning, His Lordship sang the Requiem Mass, gave in the Orchestra, and vory ably acquitted themselves. the absolution, and the corpse was convoyed to the railroad station, accompanied by some of the Clergy, to be conveyed to the College of Our Lady of Angels, for interment .- Toronto Freeman.

The following spirited lines, which originally appeared in the New York Metropolitan, are from the pen of a young lady resident of this City. Not for this reason however, but because of their intrinsic ment, do we gladly make place for them in the columns of the TRUE WITNESS:

LINES TO POPE PIUS IX: Written for the Metropolitan Record. FATHER -

Oceans wide and deep divide us, Foes are many, friends are few; Lurking traitors linger round us, Yet to thee our hearts are true.

What to us are gold or silver, England's bribe, Sardinia's snare : We would e'en our tives surrender, Ere they touch St. Peter's chair.

Oppression's storms are raging thereby, Blighting fast our every hone; And on Heaven we're calling culmly, " God of baltles! shield the Pope."

"See, our Father's heart is dreamy,"
"" Prince of Peace?" on comfort send;
Barthly strifes have made him weary, Let this wicked conflict end. " Help of Christians? be thou near him,

' Morning Star ! oh show thy light; Angel legions! close around him, In a phalanx, deep and bright. "Well we know that earthly forces

League against him here below; Well we see the 'Cross of Crosses' Mystic words of mighty woe. " Sordinian King ! is thine the hand

That's levelled at thy Master's head ! And with thy Judas, traitor band, Has strewn thy pathway with the dead? "Woo be to thee, Robbet King!

Woe be to thy Brigand Chief! You're days will e'en their harvest bring. Of deep and bitter, waiting grief. " Cease, ere yet God's hand has fallen,

Bow ye to the chastening rod; Michael's standard has arisen, Hear his cry, 'Who's like to God! " Myriad spirits flock about him!

And Hosannas, echoing round him, Wing their way to Rome's high towers ! Mortal, stand back ! not thine the power, Kingdoms to give or take away!

Angels, Virtues, Thrones, and Powers!

Ave, to the dust thou well mays't a wer, The victory is Heaven's to-day! Oh, Pius, look! the day is dawning,

Father! turn to earth again! Yes, now we know that thy deep longing For the martyr's crown is vain.

Yet awhile our God has spared thee, To thy childrens soul-feit love; Then in endless bliss we'il meet thee, In our heavenly home above!

THE MONTREAL MAYORALITY .- Marcus Doherty, Esq., is in the field as condidate for the honors of the Mayoralty.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL .- From letters received by the last mail, it seems probable that His Excellency the Governor General, will be detained in England a week longer than has been hitherto expected .- Quebec Chronicle.

THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT .- Saturday's Gezette contains a proclamation further proroguing Parliament until the thirteenth of March next.

EXTRAORDINARY CONDUCT - In the report of the proceedings at the Grand Trunk Railway Meeting in london, we came upon the following words, attributed to Mr. John Hillyard Comeron: -" Standing as I do in an entirely independent position in the Legislature, I am quite ready to do all in my power so far as the resources of the country will go, and as we can do with due regard to the public creditor, to assist the Company. Conceiving that the reporter had mis-understood Mr. Cameron, and had inferred that he spoke of his position in the Legislature not between contending parties in the country, from his illusions to his tormer votes against that Company in Parliament, and his somewhat magnificent promises of what he would do now, we take the liberty of altering the phrase so as not to make Mr. Cameron play the part of an impostor. But we find that another report sent to the Torunto Globe, coming, as we have reason to believe, from an entirely independent source, attributes the same assertion to him. and we are compelled to ask ourselves with some amazement, if he really did palm himself off on the meeting as a member of the Canadian Parliament .--Montreal Gazette.

IMPUDENT ROBERY,-On Saturday night or Sueday morning, the premises of a gen-leman residing in Sherbrooke Street were visited by one or more depredators, who got into the back yard by climbing over a high fence. They next effected an entrance into the porch throngi the window. Here they discovered a quantity of provisions, consisting of half a dozen quails, three or four turkers, a basket of fish, and similar tempting articles. These were too good to be left behind, and accordingly the burglar or burglars made a clean sweep, and took their leave of the premises, undiscovered, in the same way that they had entered. We are informed that another house in the same street was also entored a few days ago, and several articles carried off. These attempts should serve as a caution to house-keepers to see that their back premises are well secured at night, as there are evidently many vagabonds prowling about in search of whatever they can lay their

At Whitby harbor, the warehouses are groaning ferent courts of this country. We can only act on under their bulk of wheat, while long lines of sleighs loaded with this grain, are daily moving from the purchasers in town in that direction. On Monday last the deliveries in Whithy amounted to 12,000 did not issue the Writ. At the conclusion of the bushels, and there appears to be no diminution in the judgment there was a very general, but suppressed bushels daily .- Whilby Watchman.

THE SOIRE OF THE KINGSTON ST PATRICE'S SOday night, at the City Hall, with great eclat. The Hall was splendidly decorated with flags and banners, and looked very fine : the arrangements for refreshments were excellent; the large space at the head of the Hall, inside the railing, and used as a Council Chamber, was converted into a refreshment room, and answered the purpose admirably. The Hall, crowded with ladies and gentlemen, and young people of all classes, was tilled at an early hour. The chair was taken by the President of the Society, J O'Reilly, Esq , who, in a brie! speech, opened the popularity as this large gathering demonstrated. Dancing commenced about nine o'clock, and was kept up without intermission until four in the morn-The new Quadrille Band of Mr. Murdoch was This Band, without exception, is the very best Quadrille Band ever heard in this good city. Tuesday night was its first appearance, and the Irish, by theby, who are capital judges of music, were very much pleased with Murdoch and his Band. We heartily hope that the poor of Kingston will be great gainers, for this Soirce; was got up for their special benefit. For years back this national Society has done much towards relieving the poor, and never was relief more required than at present,-British Wang.

We desire to call the attention of the police authorities to the doings of certain lottery agents at Kemptville C. W. as well as to caution the public against confiding their money to such men. John II. Downing & Co. are issuing circulars throughout the country calculated to entrap the unwary by the captivating " confidence" promises of their lottery scheme, which according to the false statement of the circular is under " Provincial protection." The only protection guaran ced by the Province to such roguish operations is the safe keeping of the promoters when detected within the walls of a county goal or the Penitentiary for a term of years. The local authorities should be on the look-out for these people. Their goings are decidedly illegal .- Montreat Guzette.

Guain .- We hear from Upper Canada that the receipts of Whent from farmers are greater than ever known before. At Bellville they are averaging a thousand bushels a day; and they are equally large at other points. The storehouses upon the Railway lines are filled to repletion; and the amount accumulated at the various ports on cavigation already will furnish many weeks employment for all the Lake and River craft. Furners show much anxiety to sell at present prices, and large quantities have been disposed of at four to six months credit, a very unusual concession .- Montreal Commercial Advertiser.

THE COPPER MINES OF ST. FLAVIEN .-- A COFFESpondent of the Canadien writing from St. Croix, on the 25th instant, says :- "Property here has acquir-I demanded a thousand pounds, and I am actually afraid that they will accept it. You, will, therefore, see that it is by no means a bad speculation to be a proprietor in the Bois de l'Ail. I cannot send you any specimens as the weather does not permit of and are finding exceedingly rich copper in tons." St. Flavien is a new parish in the rear of Ste. Croix, of which it formerly constituted a part. The mines, we are informed, are but a short distance from the line of the Grand Trunk Railway. The Bois de l'Ail, it would appear from this correspondent's letter, bids fair to rival Acton.

The Quebec Mercury says that two sudden deaths, of an unusual character, having occurred lately in Quebec, both having taken place at dancing parties. The first was that of a respectable man of St. John Suburbs, at a wedding party in Charleshourg village. The other of a butcher's wife at a ball in St. Sauveur Saburb on Wednesday night.

Quebec shows a population of about 70,000; Brockville has increased from about 3,000 in 1851 to 4,500; Windsor has a population of 2,051; St. Mary's 2,500; Sandwich 1,014; Niagara nearly 3,000; Stratford 2,800; St. Thomas about 6,000. The population of Prescott is given at 2,554. - Transcript

The census enumerators have succeeded in discovering a very old woman in St. Catherines. She is an Irishwoman, and gives her age at 107. She cannot speak one word of English, but is healthy and apparently in good spirits, and determined to live a very long number of years yet.

The Hamilton Times says :- " A few days ago, Mr. Freeman received a letter from Ireland, enclosing a one pound note, 'to assist in defraying the expences of defending the slave Anderson.' Par's the boy, after all !"

THE ANDERSON CASE IN THE ENGLISH COURT OF QUEEN'S FENCH .- On the 15th Mr. Edwin James applied to a full Beuch, consisting of Chief Justice Cockburn, and Justices Crompton, Hill and Blackburn, for a writ of Habeas Corpus directed to the Governor of Canada and the Sheriff of Toronto and the keeper of the Common Gool there to bring an the body of John Anderson, &c. The application was based on an affiliavit of the Secretary of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. After argument, the Judges retired to consult and on their return, -Lord Chief Justice Cockburn said :- We have considered this matter, and the result of our anxious deliberation is, that we are of opinion that the writ ought to issue. We are, at the same time, sensible of the inconveniences that may result from exercise of such a jurisdiction. We are quite sensible that it may be said to be inconsistent with that high degree of columnal independence, both in legis-lation and indicature which has been carried into effect in modern times. At the same time, in establishing local legislation and judicial authority, the Legislature of this country has not gone so far as to phrogate the jurisdiction which the courts in Westminster-hall might properly execute in issning writs of habeas corpus to any parts of Her Majesty's dominions. We find that exercise of jurisdiction to these courts asserted in the earliest times, and exercised down to the most recent. We have it on the authority of the most eminent judges-Lord Coke, Lord Munsfield, Mr. Justice Blackstone, and Bacon's Jordigment - that these writs of hubens corpus have been issued, and are to be issued into all the dominions of the Crown of England when it is suggested to this Court that one of the Queen's subjects is illegally imprisoned. Not only have we these authoritative dictu of the most eminent judges and assertions of text writers, but we have the practical exercise of this prerogutive from the earliest period down to modern times. The most remarkable cases are those where the writ was issued to the Island of Jersey, to the Isle of Man, and to St. Helens, and all these in very modern times. When we find that, upon these authorities, the power has been not only asserted but carried into effect as a matter of practice, even where a local Legislature and judicature were established, nothing short of a Legislative enactment expressly depriving us of this jurisdiction ought to prevent our carrying it into effect, when called upon the publishers' anticipations of a large sale will be to do so for the protection of personal liberty. It fully realized; for what Oatholic family would be may be that the Legislature has thought proper to without so pleasing a remembrance of one of the leave this concurrent jurisdiction in our courts, even most beloved and revered Pontiffs. It will make a where local jurisdictions were established, to be exercised in the same way as it is exercised by the dif-

the authorities, and we feel that we should not be

doing our duty, under the authority of the preced-

ents to which our attention has been called if we

the result. - Writ of habeas corpus granted.

The Leader says "from what we have heard from CIRTY .- As might be expected, this, the annual Fes the County of Grey, since the announcement of the tival of the St. Patrick's Society, came off on Toes- issue of writ for a new election, we do not anticipate any opposition that the Solicitor General will not easily overcome. We take it for granted that when Parliament meets Mr Merrison will have a scat in the Legislative Assembly."

The Hamilton Times relates an incident of the burglar Brown, which shows that the royal elemency may often be stretched too far. It will be remembered that Brown was sentenced to the death penalty for his attack on Mr Henry of Hamilton. When the order came from the government to have the sentence carried out a good many persons were indig-nant: the friends of the Ministry were foremost in asking a commutation of the punishment, and the Ministry yielded to the solicitation of a large number of the inhabitants of Hamilton. Now we are told by the Times that this man is so hardened in his villainy that he declares that "had not Mr. Henry s son come to the resene when he did, the old man would not have told tales." "This," adds that journal, " confirms us in the opinion, that the desperado was bent on the commission of any crime, - however great, - necessary to the acomplishment of his plan. The feeling of humanity may be carried to too great length; and it is questionable whether it has not overruled justice in this case.

EDUCATION IN THE CITY COUNCIL OF TORONTO. -The following is given, by one of our contemporaries, as a literal transcript of a motion submitted last week to the City Council of Toronto, by one of the city Aldermen,-who doubtless " wears his blushing

honors thick upon him:

"Gives notice that i will on to morrow move as surton Letters Has Been abstracted from the Board of works Books By some of the Officialers of the said Board And that the same shall be Laid on the table at the nex meeting of the council if not that the matter shall be refaired to the recorder."

Though the above is but a poor specimen of the Queen's English, we Montrealers need not brug. One gentleman, at least, in our Corporation cannot write at all, save mechanically sign his name; and, as for rules of grammar, we doubt it he ever heard or dreamt there were any .- Montreal Pilot.

THE WONDERS OF THE MICROSCOPE. - We understand it is through the agency of this marret viewing instrument that Dr. Ayer has at length succeeded in finding the PALLUDAL MIASM and determining its character. Of its efforts we in this section have abundant evidence in the FEVER AND Agen which it alone produces when absorbed through the lungs into the blood. It has long been held to be a vapor or something in the vapor of water from decayed and decaying vegetation. Under a great magnifying power, the Doctor has found this vapour to contain distinct organisms or living bodies, corresponding precisely with those found in the blood of Ague subjects. They are 13,000 less than visible to the naked eye, but have distinct character and form .ed considerable value since three Yankees came to this locality, and made the most extravagant offers.

A fabulous price was offered for our respective shares or in the blood, and hence their long continued life the price was offered for our respective shares or the remote effects of them in the system. He maintains that they resemble in character the other fermentative poisons, or such as the vicus of rabies or of a dead body, &c., all of which are known to reproduce themselves with great rapidity like yeast in moistened flour, so that the slightest quantity imworking. Our neighbours, however, are at work, pregnates the whole mass. Yeast, through a powerful magnifier is seen to be a forest of vegetation which grows, blossoms, and goes to seed in a short time. Missm is not so distinctly vegetable, but has more the appearance of animal life, although its motions cannot be perfectly distinguished .- What the Doctor claims to have settled is that it is an organic substance and he has further found and embodied in his " Ague Cure" what will destroy it .- Leader, St.

> Perry Davis' Pain Willer has been used with great success in cases of what is called painters' colic, by taking it in molasses and water, and bathing the stomach and bowels with the medicine hid on warm with flaunel cloths; repeat as often as they set dry. Sold by all dealers in family medicines.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Flour .- Dull; we hear of No. 1 Superfine being offered yesterday at \$5,35. No wholesale transactions we quote nominally, No. 1 Superfine, \$5,40 to \$5,50; Fancy, \$5,60 to \$5,70; Extra, \$6 to \$6,25; Superior Extra, \$6,50 to \$7.

No. 1 Superfine, for future delivery, is lower; no

recent transactions.

Bag Flour.—Lower grades nominal; 150 quintals

of choice brought \$2,85 this morning. Wheat .- Receipts by railroad are very light; there

is fair demand on the spot for shipment, and \$1,17 has been paid by the car-load; we hear of 8,000 hushels being sold last night on p.t. Ashes .- Good demand for both kinds; latest sales

of Pots, \$5,65; Pearls, \$6,021, scarce, and holders asking 10c. to 20c more.
Butter. - There is a little inquiry for good shipping

parcels; we quote as before, 12c. to 14c. for storepacked, and 15c. for dairy.

Provisions.—Nothing whatever doing, either in Beef or Pork.

Dressed Hogs .- The arrivals are very limited, and there is not much activity in the market; choice carcases have, in most instances, brought \$0,50. The range of prices for past few days, has been \$5,50 to \$6,50, the lowest figures for inferior. There have been sales at the extreme rates ; 11 averaging 245 lbs., at \$6; a good lot brought a trifle over \$6,25; and a lot averaging 250 lbs., \$6,35... Montreal Witness.

MAGNIFICENT STEEL PLATE ENGRAVING

(Size-Two Feet by Three Feet.)

AS a Work of Art, it cannot be excelled. We have reason to believe that a more elegant portrait of the Holy Father has never been published. He is copresented at Full Length, in his Portifical Robes.

We have determined to place it at the extremely low Price of

ONE DOLLAR

per Copy, in order to bring it within the reach of the most humble. We shall also present each purchaser with a Medal or Resary of greater or less value, some of which will possess real value. In addition to One Dollar, subscribers in the

United States will remit four letter Stamps, and subscribers in the Canadas twenty cents in stamps, for pro-payment of postage.

Hear what the Metropolitan Record, the Official Organ of the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York, says:-

& Co., 37 Park Row, New York, two very fine Engravings of the Holy Father, one plain and the other colored. The low price at which they have been issued places them within the reach of all.
This is an admirable likeness of His Holiness, mild, gentle and benign-looking, and we doubt not that very large and handsome picture; its size is 24

inches by 36, and its price One Dollar."

We have also numerous other Testimonials of a high order.

A prompt order will receive the earlier impressions. With a Club of 10 Copies, we will present an ELEGANT COLORED COPY, valued at \$5, to the getter up of the Club.

> CALDWELL & CO. 37 Park Row, New York.

> Level of the second second

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 15 .- A most interesting case will come before the Tribunal of First Instance at Paris on the 25th of the present month .-Madame Bonaparte, first wife of the late Prince Jerome Bonaparte, ex-King of Westphalia and uncle of the Emperor Napoleon, and her son by her marriage with the Prince, claim to inherit their part of the personal property left by the Prince. Madame Bonaparte, who I believe is now in Paris, was, as you are aware, an American lady named Paterson, and the real object of the present suit is to re-establish the perfect legality of her marriage. " By attempts renewed moir drawn up by Madame Bonaparte's legal sterdam, and soon after ordered her to return to advisers, M. Berryer, advocate, and M. Legrand,

"By means of writings recently published, it has been tried to annul the character and validity of the most solemn acts, in spite of the sauction they have received and the positive prescriptions of our laws. The best established facts have been denied or misrepresented, and an attempt will be made before the Tribunal to cause the illegal acts of arbitrary power, and the opinions servilely repeated by men without any judicial authority, to prevail over the fundamental principles of law and of social order."

A short sketch of the early career of Jerome Bonaparte is then given. He entered the naval service in 1803-his brother, the future Emperor, being then First Consul-and proceeded from Martinique on board of a merchant vessel to the United States. If he were born, as stated, in 1784, he would then only have been 19 Smith, uncle of Miss Paterson, his commission as officer showed him to have been 22. He was introduced in the month of May to the family of Mr. Paterson, "one of the richest and most respectable citizens of Maryland." Jerome became enamoured of Mr. Paterson's daughter, and after some time proposed marriage. After due inquiry as to whether any difficulties, legal or otherwise, existed, the suitor was accepted. Jeroine announced to his family in France his approaching marriage. The French Charge d'Affaires to the United States communicated to his Government the particulars of the negotiation, and the despatches containing them are still in the archives of the French Foreign-office. The ceremony took place with great solemnity at Baltimore, on the 24th of December, 1803, and the contrat de mariage was signed by Jerome, his wife, and his wife's father; and witnessed by Mr. J. Carroll, of Baltimore, by the Vice-Consul of France, by M. de Camus, a French citizen, afterwards Minister of Foreign Affairs in Westphalia; and by Commodore Barney, of the United States' navy. The ceremony was performed by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Baltimore, who delivered the following certificate:-

"BALTIMORE, Dec. 24, 1803.—With license, I this day united in the holy bonds of marriage, in conformity with the rites of the Holy Catholic Church, Jeroine Bonaparte, brother of the First Consul of France, with Elibabeth Paterson, daughter of William Paterson, Esq., of the city Bultimore, and of Dorcas Spear, his wife. "+ J., Bishop of Baltimore."

This certificate was verified by the French

Vice Consul, Henry Vernet.

" Such were the solemnities of the marriage of M. Jerome Bonaparte with Miss Paterson, observes the memoir. "No opposition was sent from France, when the projected union had been known many months before. The whole year of discontent disturbing the quiet and honor of the Paterson family, or troubling the happiness and mutual sifection of the young couple.

It was only when the First Consal became Emperor, and when he was preparing for his family the distribution of so many Royal and sudden grandeurs to impose respect and dread of every contingency. The army will be ready for a his power on the Sovereigns of Europe," that the marriage of his brother Jerome appeared, in the words of M. Thiers, "opposed in the last degree to his political designs."

The imperor compelled his mother, Madame Letizia, to sign a protest against her son's marriage, as being contracted without her consent previously obtained, and the Emperor himself issued a decree forbidding it to be entered in the register of the offices of State.

The Emperor next addressed himself to the Pope (Pius VII), and demanded a bull annulting the marriage of his brother Jerome. He descended to wilful misstatements of the case .-For instance, he said that Jerome had been only one month in America when he married; whereas he arrived in May, and married on the 24th of December. He alleged scruples of conscience, on the ground that Miss Paterson was a Protestant; " and," he said, " it was important to France that a Protestant girl should not be near the Emperor:" whereas, the Princess of Wurtemberg, whom Jerome afterwards married, at the instance of his brother, was a Protestant.

The Pope refused to annul the marriage.

11 we usurped an authority, 'he said,' which we do not possess, we should become guilty of a most abominable abuse before God's tribunal and the whole Church; and your Majesty, in your justice, would not wish us to pronounce a judgment contrary to the testimony of our conscience and the invariable principles of the

Church." Again an attempt was made to extort the bull

AND A PROPERTY OF

and again the Pope refused. Madame Jerome Bonaparte, who was ignorant of what was going on against her, proceeded to England, and there, on the 7th of July, 1805, gave birth to a son, the party to the present suit. Certificates of his birth and baptism are all given in full in the memoir. Madame Bonaparte remained in London until November, 1805, where she continued to receive the same affectionate letters from her husband. But she grew tired of the solitude in which she was left, the deed. That Count Cavour, harassed by internal formed for the Holy See; but the Wallon ingrediand, finding her position embarrassing, she resolved to return to America, which she did in

Not long after this the letters of Jerome to was no less successfully than wisely done in the bears the immortal name of O'Connell. The Irish November, 1805.

explains this change:-

" Since the Treaty of Peace of Presburg the Electro, Duke of Wurtemberg, had obtained with the title of King considerable territorial age to shrink from any desperate shift to bring about grandizement, and the hand of his daughter, now the deliverance of Venice. The portfolio of Sardibecome Princess Royal, was already destined nion Premier, even in Cavour's hands, would, not on for the youngest of his (the Emperor's) youngest brothers. Was Jerome ignorant of these pro- spoken out his mind too pining, both as a diplomajects when on the 20th of June 1806, he wrote tist and a Parliamentary decater, for any man to from Martinique to his wife a letter reproaching her for having left Holland?"

part of one who, having brought his wife from the United States to Europe, had abandoned her at Lisbon; had told her to repair to Amdressed his last letter to "Madaine Bonaparte, at Baltimore;" it made no announcement of the project of his brother; it contained commonplace compliments, and consisted of four or five

On the 1st June, 1806, an Act was prepared which the memoir describes as "a melancholy monument of the vices engendered by the servile weakness and the guilty condescension of Times' Cor. ecclesiastical authorities to the exactions of a Government." This was a sentence issued by illegal and opposed to the dogmas of the Church. The Archbishop had the baseness to declare the minor Jerome and Elizabeth Paterson; that the alleged marriage was null and clandestine, years of age; but from a communication of Gen. naving taken place without the publication of from which there resulted a presumable rupt de priest, in a foreign country," &c.

The Emperor having at last persuaded the King of Wurtemberg and the Emperor of Russia that his brother was free to contract a new 1807, to the Princess Frederica Catherine of Wurtemberg, and in December of the same year was proclaimed King of Westphalia.

The Emperor Napoleon is said to have explained his Italian views to one of the Archbishops of the South of France. He complained that he was isolated between England and Pied-Italy, and the Pope, firmly opposed to any compromise. He has to serve Italy in spite of the Conservative Frenchmen. Still, his affection for Pius IX. is unalterable; he will protect His Holiness, in spite of the ill-timed proceedings of his advisers.

While this private conversation was passing a pamphlet was preparing for publication, called "Rome and the Bishops;" it contrasts the Primitive Popes with the modern ones, who obtrudes themselves into temporal affairs, in which path 1856, in these terms: "For eight years Bologna has they are followed by the Superior Clergy, tho' "it would be unjust to believe that all Bishops consider the maintenance of the temporal sovereignty of the Pope as essential to the freedom of the Ministry, and the security of conscience;" some Bishops, however, profess a contrary opinion; while among the interior clergy there is the official view which it is decent and proper to put forth, and the secret opinion, widely spread, Interior, on the 29th December :but concealed for fear of being accused of Gailicanism. This pamphlet appears to be one of the many kites which the Emperor flies to find how known many months before. The whole year the wind blows; not much can be gathered from reason, we, the undersigned, sincere lovers order, 1804 passet over without any protest, or any sign them with regard to his intentions, for it is his although aware of the difficulties which a free Govhabit to prepare, at one and the same time, for eramen; may encounter in the prompt and energetic the most contradictory courses, leaving it to chance to decide which he shall take .- Weekly

> A lithographed sheet, prepared for the provinces, says that warlike preparations are being made for campaign in March

The Moniteur explains that the despatch of a French fleet to Carein, was intended as a mark of sympathy to a prince cruelly tried by destiny; but its stay could not be indefinitely prolonged without its presence constituting an encouragement and material support to Francis II., and the fleet would

accordingly be withdrawn.

There are men, who still feel uneasy as they look at the signs of the times. The Emperor Napoleon, they think, is still going to do a job for the Italians. He has still Venetia to conquer for them. There is little doubt in the mind of these deep searchers into men's intentions that Garibaldi, Cavour, and Napoleon, whether by a secret understanding, or unintentionally playing into each other's hands, have for some time been plotting a final stroke to be presently dealt against Austria. Ships laden with rifled field pieces, muskets, ammunition, and every variety of warlike material have been seized by the Turkish Government at the mouth of the Danube. The ostensible owners of these contraband goods were, it would seem, Garibaldi and his Hungarian friends, and the object of the expedition, it is obvious to surmise, was an attack upon Austria in Hungary, favored by a simultaneous attack on Venetia. The hundreds of Hungarians retained in the Sardinian service, even after the disbardment of all other Garibaldian forces, the incess sant movements of General Turn and other chiefs of the same nation, from Naples to Milan, from Milau to Turin and Genoa, Turr's intended This indeed, if true, ought to have been an addition-visit to Cuprera, and the journey of Kossuth, al motive to the choristers to do their best on the Milan to and of some of his agents, to Paris and Turin,all this emboldened these quidnuncs to broach a supposition that Garibaldi and als Danubian adventurers have been for some time, and are perhaps still, countenanced by the French and Sardinian Governments in their projected attack .-Naples had hardly fallen when rumours of the intended invasion of Hungary and onset on Venetia were freely circulated in this country, and, if one chose to believe newsmongers, large quantities of arms and artillery, packed up as bales of goods, were sent from here to Genoa, and there embarked, no one knew whither. That muskets, and especially cannon could be purchased and carried about in this small nook of Piedmont without the knowledge, and consequently the consivance, of Government, seemed by no means probable; and if the Sardinian Minis-ter, Count Cavour, lent himself to these underhand contrivances, it again appeared unlikely that the expedition could be planned unless the Emperor of the opposition of the French Government which prethe French was privy to the secret and a party to vented a purely and expressly French corps being

his wife became less affectionate. The memoir Marches and Umbrik - that Onvour, I say, impelled by such causes had, as a bold and lacky gambler, ventured on this last stake, many persons, who fancy they know the great statesman, seem to think very natural. No Italian ruler, I think, would or ought any other condition, be only worth a day's purchase; and Cavour, moreover, to do him full justice, has blame him if at any time he acts up to his brave, generous words.

The Emperor Napoleon, it is quite certain, still This letter was of evil omen. The reproach withholds his consent to the scheme of Italian unity, of having left Holland was most unjust on the and puts forward stronger objections than ever to annexation of Tuscany, the Papal States, and the I'wo Sicilies to the Northern Kingdom. Whether actuated by purely dynastic calculations, and a hope of placing two imperial Princes on the thrones of Florence and Naples, or independent of all personal ambition and merely out of deference to the jealousy entertained by the French nation of all sudden and notable aggrandisement of a neighbor-it is certain that the Emperor Napoleon has not given up his precious scheme of an Italian confederacy, of a trinity of Italy to be substituted instead of the cherished idea of unity which the people of the Peninsula have brought so near its final realization, and it seems equally credible that he will never have rest till his stubborn and powerful will prevails over the judgment and the desire of all the rest of the world.

The Marquis de Larochejaquelein has published a pamphlet of 16 pages on the affairs of Rome, with a glance at Naples. It is entitled, Un Schisme et L'the Archbishop of Paris annulling the marriage Honneur, and is the second production from the of Jerome with Miss Paterson, an act which the some pen since November last. His object is to show head of the Church to which the Archbishop be- that the rain of the Catholic Church is the oblonged had previously and repeatedly resisted as ject of the movement in Italy; that "Italy is advancing to a schism, to a pretended national church, with Victor Emmanuel for Pope, M. Cavour as first Cardinal Minister, and Garibaldi as Private Cham-"that there was no marriage contracted between | berlain. And France," he continues, "is expected to follow the movement; the Emperor Napoleon must become the Apostate, call himself Vicar of our Lord on earth, and all Kings must convince us that they are the successors of the Apostles, uniting the bans, without the consent of the minor's mother, spiritual and temporal powers to bind and loose on the earth: for unity in the Catholic faith will not seduction, without the presence of a proper exist the day the spiritual chief has no longer anthority over every will and every belief of the same religion It means simply that the Catholic religion is to be efficed from the world."

The Paris journals state that two wealthy Jews, brothers, named Leman, who had embraced christiunion, Jerome was married on the 12th of Aug., anity some time since, and entered the seminary of St. Sulpice to prepare for holy orders, have been ordained priests at Lyons, and that Cardinal de Bonold has attached them both as vicars to the same church. It is reported at Turin, that the object of despatch-

ing a French equadron to the Adriatic is to prevent any attack on the Austrian coast by the Garibaldians.

It is rumoured that the Count de Chambord has just remitted a second aid of £1,000 to Gaeta, and mont, urging the establishment of a United that Francis II. has also received considerable amounts of money from Spain.

The report of an alliance between France, Russia, and Prussia, with a view to dismember Austria and Italians, and France in spite of Catholic and partition Turkey, is entirely false as regards Prussia. -Lowion Press.

ITALY.

It is not strange that wherever the Italian people have had time and opportunity to estimate the value of the Piedmontese rule, they hate it cordially? for they fail to discover a true ring in the metal.

Take, for instance, the miserable people of Bologna, whose bard fate was so pathetically enlarged upon by Lord Charendon at the Congress of Paris, in been in a state of siege; and the country is infested with brigands. If the Government and the judicial courts were reorganised and laidised, and an armed national force formed, there is reason to hope that security and confidence would rapidly be re-estab-This, and more has been done; and, under the fostering wing of Cavour himself, see the present condition of Bologna, as shown by the following petition, signed by seven thousand of its inhabitants; presented through the Syndic, to the Minister of the

"The succession of serious crimes by which the repression of these atrocious crimes, are, however, resolved to finish at once with men who are in open war with society; and we carnestly implore of the authorities to adopt some measure that may avail to put a stop to the anarchy which has overturned public security, and to evade conflicts which might deluge our city with blood.

"We turn then to you, illustricus Sir, so well known for your patriotic care, that you may explain to His Excellency the Minister of the Interior our urgent need, and support our demands with the

weight of your authority, &c., &c."
Here is a pretty illustration of the advantages of Piedmontese compared with Papal rule! Orime had decreased of late years there, prior to the change of owners; and now, with all the blessing of lay administrators, and a National Guard, the state of anarchy is intolerable! It will tax the ingenuity of the Revolutionary Press to account for this in a way that will satisfy their dupes .- Corr. Tablet.

Roms, Jan. 4, 1861. - The revolutionary party have been stirring the waters here slightly, but they are not strong enough in Rome just now to do much. Their exploits have been the occasionally posting up of impertinent placards on the walls, which are always discovered and removed by the police before many people see them; the furtive use in some cafes of Piedmontese colours in cockades; and their chief actual Government are suspected, and give cause of success has been the breaking up of an unfortunate apprehension. This is an evil of larger proportions choral society called the Filarmonica, which was under high patronage, Prince Porlonia, and Monsignor Bedien, the Secretary to Propaganda, being amongst its main promoters. This Society was requested to get up a performance for the benefit of the night schools in Rome, and some wretched creature started an objection, that this was really meant as a demonstration in favour of the Holy Father, as he has so greatly fostered the scheme of the night schools. occasion, but some were frightened at the threat of a row, some were ill-disposed towards the Pope's Government; the women singers especially declined to perform, and so the projection was given up, and it has led to the dissolution of the club. It is a poor triumph in every way, but it has made a certain noise in the absence of anything more stirring. Rome is quiet almost to duliness; only now and then you get a reminder of the mischief and wickedness slumbering below the surface; thus a German sol-dier of the little army of the Pope was found dead the other day, by the hand of an assassin; but it is, happily, a solitary case of the kind. The Franco-Belgian corps is filling up its ranks fast; it already counts nearly 700 meu, splendid looking fellows, and of the sort not likely to belie their looks. There is a little of rivalry, however, between the French and the Belgian elements in this body : the former difficulties, urged on by the strong and almost irrestible feeling of the whole Italian nation for un-happy Venice, and aware of the necessity of neutralizings, but not of any serious character. There are

Zouaves remain at their insignificant figure of 20 or | Capua. She was much edified by the Christian Da. 30 men. Why is this? Certainly the Roman Government, which has learnt to value their rare courage and devotion, would be glad to obtain an efficient corps of Irish volunteers; certainly the Irish people would be glad on their part to furnish such a corps; but some hitch somewhere obstructs the work. Is it possible that there are too many cooks in the business? I see that some of the revolutionary papers in England and elsewhere, still snarl at our Minister of War here, Monsigneur de Merode. He deserves all their rancour, tor he is a most devoted and indefatigable servant of the Holy See; he is activity and energy impersonated; you see spirit in his countenance (which is somewhat handsome,) in his gait, in his discourse, which is most animated and witty, and in the astonishment which he inspires in his Italian subordinates. In fact he is an enthusiast in the cause of religion and the Pope, and serves it with all his soul from the highest motives. Monsigneur de Mercole had formerly served, you are aware, in the French army in Algeria, and distinguished him-self by his courage. Here in Rome he did prodigies in improving and reforming the prisons, before he was placed in his present office. It was he also induced Lamoriciere to take the command of the Papul army, and all the subsequent disasters have not abated his courage or his zeal. A gentleman who had an audience of the Holy

Father yesterday told me that he was astonished to find him so cheerful, and bearing himself so well and bravely. The Pope is now sixty-eight years old, but he has a very vigorous constitution, and in the ordinary course of nature promises still to outlive several dynasties, and other such Paris and Turin crockery. It happened on the morning that my friend was presented that the famous Mortara child was brought to thank the Holy Father for some kindness, whilst a deputation of the Jews of Rome was waiting to make their annual visit of compliment and submission. This coincidence rather disturbed the Mosignors in waiting, who were afraid that the Israelite gentlemen might construe it into a studied affront, whereas it was a pure accident that young Moriara came that day. An ugly little child he is, poor boy, with a nose in the air, and a long chin; but he is good and clever. He looks only eight or nine, being very small and insignificant, but he must be something older .- Dublin Telegraph.

The French are befriending, protecting, and as sisting Francis II. at Gaeta, while they check a diversion attempted in his favor from the Roman States. Notwithstanding the instance above given, letters from the frontier express a belief that the French are aiding, or, at least, conniving at, the organization of a reactionary brigandage or guerilla warfare in the Abrazzi and in the Terra di Lavoro. That the Papal Government aids it by every means in its power there can be no doubt. When the chests of arms spoken of above were landed near Terracina they escaped the observation of the French, but not that of the Custom-house officers, who would have seized them; but, after some little parley, a telegram was sent to Rome for instructions, and the answer was, in substance-"Silence, and shut your eyes."

The telegraph has given wide circulation to a statement in the Paris Patrix, to the effect that the retirement of Monsigner de Merode is certain, and that he is to be replaced by Monsignor Bella. I can but conjecture that the person who supplied that information to the Patrie is a French officer of high rank whose dissensions with the soldier-priest have been both recent and frequent, and whose wish, in this instance, was father to his thoughts. The Patrie, whoever its informant, has been deceived .-There was never less chance of the Pro-Minister of Arms, the gallant and reverend De Merode, retiring from the office he fills with so much eclat, and to his exertions in which the Pope has been indebted for two useless armies and an enormous and unprofitable expenditure .-- Cor. Times.

NAPLES.

With regard to the expected reaction on the morning of the Sth, a pistol was fired at 1 p.m. from the Museo Borbonico, the ball passing over the head of a foot passenger, and entering the opposite wali .-The gates were immediately closed, and a strict search made by the National Guard, but no arms were found. At this hour, however, it was reported the reaction was to have broken out. I must note also as an extraordinary fact, that on the evening of the same day a most violent sermon against the funeral ceremonies, and burnt his corpse, as usual, actual state of things was preached in the old church City of Bologna has been afflicted for a long time of the Jesunts to a crowded congregation. The subpost, has brought the country into a state of alarm ject of the sermon was the visit of the Magi to the and agitation that is no longer endurable. For this Infant Jesus, and the following may be taken as a specimen of the eloquence of the preacher: -

"In Judea reigned the usurper Herod, who, by fraud and violence, had driven the legitimate King a follower of Huzrut Muhul, interfering. This defrom Jerusalem. But usurpers never have peace, and, sooner or later, pay the price of their iniquity. On arriving in the presence of Herod, the Magi asked with sevene countenance and Christian firmness, Where is the King of the Jews? where is our King? the King born among us? who has always lived among us - who speaks our language' (these are the precise words used in the proclamation of Francis II.) Seek him, seek him, O re faithful, for shortly you will seek him and not find him."

And so he continued for a long time, and thus reaction insinuates itself through every avenue .-Whoever comes here will have a difficult task to perform, and I must confess that such is not only the disorder, but the complete disorganization of the country, that I do not see how it can be restored to a normal state with a very strict regard to constitutional principles. I believe that the attempts at reaction in the capital and eisewhere on the 1st and 2d inst., were of a much graver character than I represented in my last letter. Some people talk of an attempt having been made upon St. Elmo, but it is mere talk, I think, as that fortress is without cannon, and has been emptied of all its ammunition. Several generals were arrested, and, in-deed, all the old officers and soldiers of the Bourbons, even those who have given in their adhesion to the than might at first be imagined; for great numbers have entered into the pay of the present Government, really holding themselves at the orders of Francis II. An extensive correspondence has been four degrees below zero, and at eight o'clock A. M. discovered, which discloses all the plans of the reactionists. It is impossible to over estimate the harm which the French are doing by their passive intervention at Gaeta, so far as the settlement of Southern Italy is concerned, and the feeling it creates Mississippi has caused batteries to be erected near here is most unmistakeable and bitter.

The reactionary movement in the Marches has been suppressed, but is on the increase in the Abruzzi, under the influence of Count Trapani. General Riviera has been sent to create a rising of the people in Calabria. Political manifestations continue to take place in the theatres in Rome.

BRAVERY OF THE YOUNG QUEEN OF NAPLES .- The oung Queen, who, by-the-by, during the last bombardment has shown great courage, has not as yet left Gaeta, but, on the contrary, has sent orders to her milliner at Naples to send her a new set of riding dresses, a costume of which she is very fond. This morning I had the opportunity of talking with a Neapolitan officer, and he told me that the wife of Francis II. is always to be seen in the place of the greatest danger. During the bombardment of the 24th and 25th of December, two officers of her household were killed in the very room in which she was sitting, by the explosion of a shell. Although the are the more numerous, indeed I believe it was only danger was imminent, the Bavarian Amazon did not stir from her chair, and gave orders for the removal of the hodies in the coolest possible manner. The Spanish minister had also a narrow escape, for as he was lying in bed he received the rather unpleasant visit of a round shot, which smashed the

washing-stand opposite. - Nuples Letter. THE STRUGGLE AT CAPUA. - I had a most interest and the world, giving the cause of Georgia's session ing conversation with a Sister of Charity fresh from was adopted.

tience of the Neapolitans-not a word of anger or complaint under the sharpest anguish. Francis II as he passed down the wards, gave orders that the Garibaldians should share with his faithful soldiers all possible care and comfort; and the noble and generous conduct (which seems to be quite beyond the power of comprehension of the miserable scribblers of the Times, &c.,) has wrung even from these misguided and degraded men expressions of grati-tude and respect. On the other hand, the prisoners of the rebel army were half-starved and miserably treated, as was the case at Genoa with the Papal troops. A gendarme the other day told us the food given to them at that place was corrupt broth with a little morsel of bread. All the Garibaldian prisoners died penitent; but in their own camp numbers died like dogs .- Extract of Letter.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Jan. 9 - The Wiener Zeitung of this date contains the following official notice:-

"By means of an autograph letter of the 7th Jan His Imperial Royal Apostolic Majesty has performed a comprehensive act of grace, inasmuch as he pardons all those punishable actions committed in the kingdoms of Hungary, Croatia, and Slavonia, and in the Grand Principality of Transylvania, the tendency of which solely was, or appeared to be, to bring about a change in the system followed by Gov. ernment up to the 20th of October, 1860. The necessary steps for carrying out this act of grace will at once be taken."

The Austrian government continues resolved to reject all overtures for the sale of Venetia, but would consent to cede it for a territorial compensation, and even an unconditional cession is not altogether beyoud hope.—London Press.

The Austrian Gazette observes-"Sardinia has neither men nor money enough to commence a war on her own account. Everything depends on the decision of France and we feel certain that France will not, under present circumstances, make war in favour of Sardinia. There will be no war between France and Austria, unless there is war between France and Germany, but the French have no wish for such war at present, and we therefore have confidence in the duration of peace."

By the beginning of March, or even the middle of February, Garibaldi must needs take the field. He is too desperately committed to his own spontaneous engagements not to find a prolonged sojourn at Caprera no less disgraceful than it would brove irksome to him. Unquestionably, Garibaldi may have to deal with Russia and France, no less than with Austria and Germany, he may have to set aside the conclusions of a European Congress; but his line of conduct has long been chalked out for him by his own headlong impulse; and he cannot swerre one inch from it, whatever may be the consequences. So long as the gaol he aims at is the emancipation of the whole soil of Italy, not only the passions, but the sense of the country are all enlisted on his side. With the most wary and timid the question is but one of time and expediency; but on the main principle there are no two questions, and where one man does not besitate to lead, all his free countrymen must be fain follow .- Times' cor.

RUSSIA.

The Russian Government has protested or remonstrated against the warlike projects attributed 10 the German Government relative to the designs of Prussia on Denmark.

The Austrian Guzette says :- " During the last few days Russia has repeatedly despatched notes to Paris, declaring her determination not to acknowledge the blockade of Gaeta by sea, under any circumstances, in the political circles of Vienna. It is said that Francis II. has written a letter to the Emperor of Austria, in which he declares his arm resolve to continue the defence of Gaeta to the at-

INDIA.

NANA SAHIB.-The Calcutta Englishman says :-"We have taken some trouble to inquire about the death of the infamous Nana, which some of our contemporaries throw doubts upon. From reliable reports we have ascertained that this scoundrel died on the hills immediately below Nepaul in Srawan Budee Punchamee, in the mouth of August, 1858, with some 200 followers around him. Bala Reo, his brother, who is still alive, although the Oude Goversment reported him dead also, performed the on the banks of the Soopernorekha. On the day of his shrada, that is twelve days after the burning, the Mahommedans in his suite quarrelled with does, because Bala Rao would not allow any cattle to be killed at that time. A battle was fought, but which was soon put an end to by Mohummud Khan. testable scoundrel, Nana, was destroyed by jungle fever after having been ill for twenty-seven days."

The Friend of India, on the other hand, says :-An officer of her Majesty's 3rd Europeans writes as confirming the account which we gave of the probability of the Nana being still alive. Two months ago, a brother officer, who has since left India, saw a letter from an entuch of the ex-King of Oude, mentioning that the Nana was still alive.

UNITED STATES.

DEATH OF A PRIEST. - Died, on Tuesday, 16th ult. Rev. Peter Kroeger, pastor of Holy Trinity Church, Cincinnati, after a severe illness of several weeks. in the fifty-first year of his age and twenty-fifth of his holy ministry. In his last will be divided his little savings between his church, the seminary, and the orphans. Solemn High Mass for the repose of his soul was celebrated on Friday morning, at Holy Trinity, by the Most Rev. Archbishop. Very Rev. Trinity, by the Most Rev. Archbishop. Very Rev. Father Ferneding preached a feeling and impressive funeral sermon, and the remains were followed by the tears and prayers of his brother elergymen of the city and neighborhood, and a rast concourse of his sorrowing parishioners, to St Bernard's cometery.-

COLD WEATHER IN THE COUNTRY .- The oldest residents of Goshen, Orange County, cannot remember such a cold day as Sunday January 20th. A: six o'clock A. M. the thermometer stood at thirty at thirty. As the day advanced the thermometer rapidly rose until it reached to within a few degrees of zero.

BLOCKADE OF THE MISSISSIPPI .- The Governor of Vicksburgh to command the passage of the Mississippi river, and every boat hailing from North of Ma-son and Dixon's Line is compelled to stop and be examined. Several steamboats have been already intercepted. There is great excitement in the West and Northwest in consequence of these proceedings the bitterest feelings thave been aroused, and measures are soon likely to be taken to redress them.

SKATING ON THE CENTRAL PARK PONDS .- The New York Herald of the 23d of January, says : - " Sixty thousand persons were present yesterday on the ice in the Central Park. The pond was lighted up at night, and nearly twenty thousand persons, one-sixth females, enjoyed skating by the calcium light. The excitement was unparalleled."

A Utica paper mentions that several runaws, slaves have lately passed over the Underground Road through that city, and the number is continually increasing. The holiday period given to the slaves during Christmas week was improved by many of them in running away.

In the Georgia convention on Wednesday Resolutions were introduced giving the Governor power, under certain circumstances, to grant letters of marque and reprisal, and tabled; in other words to act as pirates. An address to the citizens of the South

The Committee of the Co

city of Boston, calculated to sent 90,032 persens, and which cost \$4,905,853. This does not include the Spiritualists, who hold occasional services on the Sabbath, the Pantheists, or the believers in the doctrine of Thomas Paine, and promulgated by Horace Seaver, and one or two other bodies meeting in halls, but having no regular church organization.

ISSUES THAT CANNOT BE AVOIDED BY SECESSION-GOY, FLOYD UNDER ARRAIGNMENT .- The Grand Jury of the District of Columbia has earned the thanks of all honest and patriotic men by indicting ex-Secretary Floyd on the charges of malfeasance in office and conspiracy against the general government, which have been so openly preferred against him by the press.

The authorities of Florida have taken the holdest step yet, in arresting an officer of the United States Navy,—Lieut. James Jewett, a native of Kentucky, —who was arrested when it became known that he was about leaving Florida, and forced to sign a parole of honor that he would not take up arms against the State of Florida, in order to effect his release from imprisonment. Without this document, he could not have passed through the State. The Navy Department have possession of all the facts connected with this outrage.

The branch mint and custom house at New Orleans were seized by the State authorities on last Saturday.

SALE BY AUTHORITY OF JUSTICE SHALL be SOLD, and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the Church door of the Parish of St. PAUL, the EIGHTEENTH day of FEBRUARY next, at NINE o'clock in the forenoon,

1st-One Land, situated in the said Parish of St. Paul, containing Three Arpents in front, by Three Arpents in length and by four Arpents in front, by Twelve Arpents in length, more or less, bounded in front by Riviere Lacouarreau at the other end, by Antoine Paine, on one side by Joseph Beaupre, Jean Baptiste Laporte and François Chalut, and on the other side by Frangcois La Combe, Joseph Laporte, Basile et Jean Baptista Nadeau without buildings thereon erected. 2nd—One Lot of Land situated in the said paroisse of St. Paul, containing Two Arpents in superficies, more or less, bounded in front by the Riviere L'Assumption at the other end, on one side by Pierre Chevaudier dit Lepine, and on the other side by the said François Laconbe, with a House, Barns, Stable, and other buildings thereon erected, depending of the commanaule de biens, which existed between Joseph Laporte and his late wife Imezentienne Lacombe. The conditions will be known on the day of Sale,

or before, by applying to the undersigned Notary, at Industry, 24 January, 1861. L. DESAUNIER, N.P.

DEVOTIONAL WORKS. Suitable for the Holy Season of Lent. FOR SALE AT No. 19, GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.

DEVOUT INSTRUCTIONS on the Epistles and Gospels. For the Sundays and Holydays; with explanations of Christian Faith and Duty, and of Church Ceremonies. By Rev. L. Goffine. Price, S1. The Rev. Dr. Faber's Works. Price 75 cents each. THE FOOT OF THE CROSS; or, The Sorrows of

ALL FOR JESUS; or the Easy Ways of Divine Love. Spiritual Conferences.

THE BLESSED SACRAMENT: or the Works and Ways of God.

THE CREATOR and the OREATURE: or the

Wonders of Divine Love.
GROWTH IN HOLINESS; or the Progress of the

Spiritual Lafe. The Spirit of Christianity; or the Conformity of the

Christian with Jesus Christ. From the French of Father Neval. Price, 50 cents

The Sinner's Guide; containing a full and suple exhortation to the pursuit of Virtue; with instructions and directions how to become virtuous .-Price 65 cents

Decemes on the Holy Eucherist. By Cardinal Wiseman. Price, \$1

Warious other Works of Cardinal Wiseman. BUTLER'S LIVES of the SAINTS: complete; vols. Price, S5.

THE GLORIES OF MARY. From the Italian of St. Alphousus Liquori. Price, 75 cents LIFE of the B. VIRGIN. Taken from the Traditions of the East, the Manners of the Israelites, and the

Writings of the Holy Futhers. From the French of L'Abbe Orsini. Price, 50 cents THE ELEVATION OF THE SOUL TO GOD.

From the French of L'Abbe Barault. Price, 50c. A great variety of other works of Devotion—PRAYER BOOKS, &c., &c.

GRAHAM & MUIR.

MORE TESTIMONY FROM THE CLERGY. This certifies that I have used Perry Davis's Vegetable Pain Killer with great success in case of cholera infantum, common bowel complaint, bronchitis, coughs, colds, &c., and would cheerfully recommend it as a valuable family medicine.

REV. JAMES C. BOOMER. Messrs. P. Davis & Son-Dear Sirs-Having wit nessed the beneficial effects of your Pain Killer in several cases of Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus, within a few months past, and deeming it an act of benevolence to the suffering, I would most cheerfully recommend its use to such as may be suffering from the aforementioned or similar diseases as a safe

and effectual remedy.

REV. EDWARD K. FULLER.

This certifies that I have for several years used Davis's Vegetable Pain Killer in my family, in several of those cases for which it is recommended, and find it a very useful family medicine.

Rev. A. BRONSON, Fall River. Eor Sale, at Wholesale, by Lyman, Savage & Co.; Carter, Kerry & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, Wholesale agents for Montreal.

Ayer's Ague Cure.

of Hebertville.

COUNTY OF CHICOUTIMI.

AT a Special Session of the Municipal Council of the Municipality of Hebertville, in the County of Chicoutimi, duly called to by a Special Notice given to all the members of the said Council by the Prefect of the Council, and by a public and verbal Notice of the Secretary-Treasurer of the same Council, held in the said Municipality to the usual place of meetings of the said Council, on Monday the Twentyfourth day of December, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty, at ten o'clock before noon, according to the dispositions of the Act of Municipalities and Roads of Lower Canada, for the year 1860, to which meeting are present J. Felix Langlais, Esq., President; M.M. Ths. Elie Rossignol, Louis Lavoie, Isaie Vaillancourt, Joseph Lemay, senior; all members of the said Council and forming a quorum of it under the presidence of J. Felix Langlais, Esq. The said Council by the pressent orders, and passes the following statute; that is

A STATUTE, Authorising a borrowing of Money on the credit of the Consolidated Fund of Municipal borrowing for

That a sum of eight thousand eight hundred dollars which does not exceed twenty per cent., the total estimate of property in the said Municipality, according to the last roll of valuation, be borrowed for the term of thirty years, in virtue and under the authority of an Act passed in the Sixteenth year of Her Majesty the Queen Victoria's reign, chapter twenty-second, having the title: Act for Establishing a Consolidated Fund of Municipal borrowing for Upper Canada; and of another Act passed in the eighteenth year of Her Majesty the Queen Victoria's reign, chapter thirteenth, having the title: Act for Extending and Amending the Act for Establishing a Consolidated Fund of Municipal borrowing for Upper Canada, by extending it to Lower Canada, and for other ends.

Lower Canada, established by Act 18 Victoria, chap.

The said sum to be employed as follows: that is to say, 1st-To make, repair, enlarge, make straight, level the roads of the said Municipality. 2nd-For the construction of bridges in the said Municipality. That this Statute be published for the information and consent of the taxable proprietors, before it be finally passed, at least four times per a month into the papers Le Journal de Quebec, Le Canadien, and the TRUE WITNESE (English journal) which are the nearest printed papers of the Municipality where no journal is published, and also posted up in the following place on the door of the Church of the said Municipality with this notice of the Secretary-Trea-That the present Statute shall be considered by the Municipal Council of the said Municipality of Hebertville at the expiration of a month, after the first publication of the said Statute, which shall be performed and dated on Monday, the Twenty-four in day of December of the present year 1830, into the papers Le Journal de Quebec, Le Caundica, and the True Wirness (English paper)—that is to say, that at the usual place of meetings of the said Municipality on Monday, the Eleventh day of next March, at Ten o'clock before noon, there shall be held a General Meeting of all the qualified Electors of the said Municipality, to consider the present Statute,

and to approve or disapprove it.

J. F. LANGLAIS, President. NATHANAIL ROSSIGNOL, Secretaire-Tresorier.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT,

CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME,

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

CONDITIONS: | Pupils of | Pupils

	12 years and up- wards.	under 12 yrs.
		· [
Board and Tuition, embracing all		1 1
the branches in the French &		i i
English languages, with Writ-	s	S
ing and Arithmetic	80.00	70,00
Half Boarders	36.00	30.00
Classes of Three hours a-day	25.00	20.00
Music Lessons-Piano-Forte, per]
Annum	30.00	30.00
Music Lessons, Do., by a Profess.	47.00	44 00
Drawing, Painting, Embroidery,	20.00	20.00
Laundress	12 00	12.00
Bed and Bedding,	12.00	12.00
Gymnastics, (Course of 20 L	essons) Ch	arge of

the Professor. Lessons in German, Italian, Latin, Harp, Guitar, Singing and other accomplishments not specified here, according to the charges of the several Pro-

It is highly desirable that the Pupils be in attend-

ance at the commencement of each Term.

No Deduction will be made from the above charges for Pupils that enter later, nor for Pupils withdrawn

before the expiration of the Quarter. Terms of Payment: 6th Sept., 25th Nov., 10th Feb., 1st May, or Semi-Annually.

WHITE EXCELSIOR COAL OIL.

THE above is the PUREST OIL in the market, is perfectly colourless, free from smoke and smell, and will give a light equal to the purest gas. -ALSO-BURNING FLUID

Of the best quality delivered free within the city

limita. HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist and Druggist. 94 St. Lawrence Main Street.

October 20.

AT PRESS, THE

Metropolitan Catholic Almanac, AND LAITY'S DIRECTORY, FOR THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, AND THE ERITISH PROVINCES, FOR 1861.

AT the request of the late Council of Baltimore, the undersigned will continue the publication of the Metropolitan Catholic Almanac, published in this

City for nearly 30 years. We respectfully request the Prelates of the United States, Canada, and the British Provinces, the Superiors of Religious Communities, the Presidents of Ecclesiastical and Literary Institutions, &c. who have not already done so, to supply us at their earliest convenience, with their res cetive portions of the information requisite to make up the Almanac, together with such other matter as they may deem of interest to the Catholic public.

In orde to get out the work in due season, and as far as possible to regulate the edition to be printed, Bnoksellers and others will confer a favor by sending, or intimating the extent of their orders at an early day.

MURPHY & CO., Publishers, 182 Baltimore street, Baltimore.

MRS. BUCHANAN HAS REMOVED to 166 DORCHESTER STREET Off Bleury Street.

ANGUS & LOGAN.

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

A large supply of Printing and Mapping Paper always on hand.

WILLIAM ANGUS. THOMAS LOGAN Oct. 19.

Gms.



WINTER. 1860, 1861.

Grand Trunk Clothing Store,

87 MGILL & 27 RECOLLET STREETS

THE Proprietors of the above Establishment beg to notify their patrons and the public generally, that their WINTER assortment is now COMPLETE, consisting in part of Moscow and superfine Beavers, Whitneys, Pilots, Irish Frenze, Scatch Tweeds, Broad Cloths, Doeskins, Vestings of every description; --Scotch Wool underclothing: facey Flannel Shirts, Dress Shirts, Collars, Ties, &c.

We heg to draw particular attention to our Stock of SUPERIOR

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

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

DONNELLY & OBRIEN Montreal, Dec. 18, 1860.

GRAHAM & MUIR,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

EOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, &c., 10 GREAT SAINT JAMES STREET,

MONTREAL, Offer for Sale an extensive Stock of Books and Silve tionery at lower prices than usual.

Good Gream Laid Foolscap, S2 25 a Ream.
Good " " Ruled S2 50 a Ream.
Good Letter Paper, Ruled, S1 50 a Ream.
The above Papers can be had in packets of Ten

Quires at same rates. Fine Note Paper Ruled, or Plain, only 38 cents for a Box of Five Quines. BLANK BOOKS, all kinds, much below usual prices. LETTER COPYING BOOKS, 300 Folios, 3s 6d; 400 Do. 4s 6d; 500 Do. 5s. These Books are Paged and

with Indexes. ENVELOPES, Very Good, Large Lotter, Buff, 63 Cents for a Box of 500. Envelopes of all sizes and kinds at equally low prices. Drawing Paper, Sketch Books, Manuscript Music Books, Metal-lic and other Memorandum Books, &c.

STEREOSCOPES!

A Good Stereoscope with Six beautiful Views for a Dollar!!! A Large Assortment of Stereoscopes and Views, on hand, at much Lower Parens than have been previously charged.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS At 63 Cents a Case and upwards.

SUPERIOR CUTLERY!

Finest i'en and Pocket Knives, from the Maoufactory of one of the best Shetliebi Houses.

INK. Superior Black, and other Writing Fluids. This Ink can be confidently recommended as the best in the market.

STEEL PENS,

By various approved makers. A large Book always no hand. GRAHAM & MUIR confidently recommend their Goods as being Equal in quality, and Lower in prices

than the Stationery usually offered for sale in this

19 GREAT SAINT JAMES STREET 19.

FOR SALE,

A BEAUTIFUL FARM, situate in the Parish of St. JULIENNE, County of MONTCALM, on the Second Range of the Township of RAWDON, containing TWO HUNDRED ARPENTS, of which One Hundred Arpents are CLEARED; with DWELL-ING HOUSE, BARN, and OUT-HOUSES. There is on it a SUGAR REFINERY, and much of Knee Holly. This Furni is situated but a short distance from the Church, and quite near to the Saw and Grist Mills. It will be Sold on liberal conditions.

Address to the proprietor,

JOSEPH E. BEAUPRE.

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL.

No. 2. St. Constant Street.

THE auties of the above institution will be RE-SUMED on MONDAY. 20th of AUGUST, instant, at Nine o'clock A.M. A. Preparatory Class will be formed this year for

young pupils. A French Master of great abilities and experience as been engaged.

Terms extremely moderate. For particulars, apply at the School.

W. DORAN, Principal. Montreal, August 17, 1866.

FIERRE R. FAUTEUX. IMPORTER OF

DRY GOODS.

No. 112, St. Paul Street,

HAS constantly on hand grand assortment of Mer-

chandise, French and English, Carpets for Saloons, P. F. has also on hand a choice selection of Dry Goods and READY-MADE CLOTHING, which be

will Soll, at very low prices, Wholesale and Retail. Also, on hand, GROCERIES and PROVISIONS, to be Sold WHOLESALE only.

Mr. F. has made great improvements in his Establishment and is receiving NEW GOODS every week from Europe, per steamer. He has also on hands a large assortment of Ladies' Centlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes-Wholesale and Retail.

Apr 6, 1869.

12ms.

CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME, MONTREAL, SELECT DAY SCHOOL.

THE SELECT DAY SCHOOL will be RE-OPENED, as usual, on the SEVENTH SEPTEMBER (Notre Dame St.) The Pupils Dine in the Establishment. Terms, \$36 per Annum, paid Quarterly (11 weeks) in advance-viz., 7th Sept., 25th Nov., 10th Feb., 1st

May. Music Lessons—Piano-Forte, per Annum, 530
"By a Professor, 4a
Drawing, Painting, 20
Classes of Three hours, 25Chair and Desk, furnished by the Pupil.

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

No Deduction made for occasional absence.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF EDWARD M'DERMOTT, a native of L'Acadie, C. E. When last heard from he was supposed to be residing in Rutland County, Vermont U. S. Any information respecting him, will be thankfully received by his father, Poter M'Dermott, L'Acadie. Montreal, Nov. 16.

> AY. P CATHART L. Care

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Pressure. Par May 1, 1856.

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From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City. from Dr. Theodore Lead of Act. Leve Cay, or only are your Palls is individed an algorithm but I that their identical affects upon layer very marked nelses. They bessel in my practice many one rought for the care of billions constitution and one rought a number of billions constitute with the case of the profession and the people.

December 1 to of the profession and the people.

December 10 to 10

Dywatery, Diarches, Relax, Worms.

From Dr. J. G. trivers, of Chicago.

From Dr. J. G. trivers, of Chicago.

From Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and it it then in esteem as one of the best aperients i have a found. Their alterative effect upon the liver nates in an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for loss adjacately and distribute. Their sugar-centled has them very acceptable and convenient for the visual content and children.

Byspepsia, tarpurity of the Blood. Dyspepsia. Impurity of the Floor.

Son Recal. U. H. was restored Advert Clouch. He do not have the Land of Advert Clouch. He do not have the Advert I have used your Fills with extraced racy was in my family act among those I an ealed? I have the original of the self-of the libed, they are the very best remaily I alve the even was an extracted from the distance of the extraction of the bloom.

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Some Mes. B. Statet, Phys. Lines on ' Michelle, Boston, on area so course to go non-the landouth, Boston, and one or two large access pour Pills trices at the per flam, are excellent productives of the natural rection when wholly or postfilly suppressed, and also referred to the descriptions which the dependence of the large trees which the dependence of a large term physic we have that I resonder a source to my patients.

or the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Mathodist Rais, Church. Principles of the Manier, of the Mathodist Rpis, Church, Principles in the relationship of the Manier, and a position of the second in the intermedial for the relationship in the second in the intermedial for the relationship of the second partial in my limbs and brought on a solution necessity pairs, which ended in charm therefore, Notwithstanding I had the lest of physicians of issues great warse and worse, until by the advice of issues great warse and worse, until by the advice of issues great warse and worse, until by the advice of issues great warse and worse, until by the advice of issues great warse and worse, until by the advice of issues great warse and worse, until by the advice of the physician of the laws are shown but sure. By partial great contains Gout—a painful disease then had as it is a years.

VINCENT SLIPPLE.

ist of the Pills in market contain Merch, which although a valuable remain in skliful hance, and cours it toubliepill, from the dreadati consequences that requestly oliow its incurious use. These contains mercury or mineral substance whatever. Frice, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for \$1.

pared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mrs. 4 Lyman, Savage, & Co., at Wholesale and Retail; and by all the Druggists in Montreal, and throughout Upper and Lower Canada. DEVLIN, MURPHY, & CO.,

MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS.

Successors to the late John M'Olosky, 38, Sanguinet Street, North corner of the Champ de Mars, and a little off Craig Street.

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

manner, and at moderate charges.

We will DYE all kinds of Silks, Sating, Velvets, Crapes, Woollens, &c., as also SCOURING all kinds of Silk and Woollen Shawls, Moreen Window Curtains, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., Dyed and watered. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Renverted in the best style. All kinds of Stains, such as Tar, Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c.

carefully extracted. DEVLIN, MURPHY & CO.

ACADEMY

OF THE CHNGREGATION OF NOTAL DAME. KINGSTON, C. W.

THIS Establishment is conducted by the Sisters of the Congregation, and is well provided with compe tent and experienced Teachers, who pay strict atten tion to form the manners and principles of their pt. pils upon a polite Christian basis, inculcating at the same time, habits of neatness, order and industry. The Course of Instruction will embrace all the

SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

usual requisites and accomplishments of Female

Music Lessons -- Plane. 28 06 Paymen is require i duarterly in advance.

COLLEGE OF RECIOPOLIS KINGSTON, C.W.:

October 25.

United the Landonic Supervision of the Right Rei 1 J. Hwan, 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 lostitution 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

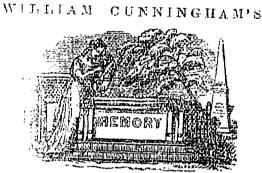
French and English languages.

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

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (paya' le imk' cearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2.

The Annual Session commences on the 1st Septem her, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1858.



MARBLE FACTORY. BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TERRACE.)

WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARKLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE STONES: CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAP-TISMAL FONTS, &c., begs to inform the Citizens of Montreal and its vicinity, that the largest and the finest assortment of MANUFACTURED WORK, of different designs in Canada, is at present to be seen by any person wanting anything in the above line, and at a reduction of twenty per cent from the former prices.
N.B.—There is no Marble Factor. In Canada has

so much Marble on loop !. June 9, 1859.

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OUR MUSICAL FRIEND," a rare Companion for the Winter Months. Every Pianist, Should procure this weekly Every Singer, Every Teacher, Publication of Vocal and Piano Forte Music, cost-Every Pupil. ing but 10 CENTS & number, and pronounced

By the entire Press of the Country, to be The Best and Cheapest Work of the kind in the World."

Every Amateur.

band.

Dec. 20.

Twelve full-sized Pages of Vocal and Piano Forte Musi for TEN CENTS.

Yearly, \$5; Half-warry, \$2.50; Quarterly, \$1.25. Subscribe to "Our Messer! Friend," or order it from the neorest Newsdealer, and you will have Music enough for your entire family at an insignifi-cant cost; and if you want Music for the Flute Violin, Cornet, Clarionet, Accordion, &c., subscribe

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Containing 12 pages, costing only 10 Cents a number; Yearly, \$2.50; Half-yearly, \$1.25. All the Back Numbers at 10 Cents, and Bound Volumes, containing 17 Numbers, at \$2.50 each, constantly on

C. B. SEYMOUR & CO. 107 Nassau Street, New York.

ERINA SNOW SHOE CLUB.



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

JOHN COX, Sec.

EVENING SCHOOL.

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

M. P. RYAN,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN PRODUCE,

PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, &c., TAKES this opportunity of informing his many

friends in Canada West and East, that he has opened the above Store, and will be prepared to attend to the Sale of all kinds of Produce on reasonable terms. Will have constantly on hand a supply of the follow-

Butter Oats Flour Pot Barley Pork B. Wheat Flour Hams Split Peas Corn Meal June 6, 1860.



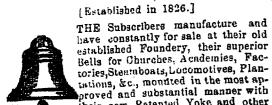
Cigara

R. PATTON, CUSTOMER BOOTMAKER No. 229, Notre Dame Street,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his kind Patrons and the Public in general for their very liberal patronage during the last Seven years; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

R. P. will, in future, devote his whole attention to WORK MADE to ORDER. Now is the time! Montreal, April 19, 1860.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY.



their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every parti-cular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimen-sions. Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circular. Address

A. MENEELY'S SONS, West Troy, N. Y.

NEW TRUSS! NEW TRUSS!!

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

PERFECT TRUSS.

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

COUMAN & SHURTLEFF.

No. 13 TREMONT ST., BOSTON. Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Surgical Dental Instraments. 6ms.

SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE, BLEURY STREET, MONTREAL.

THIS LITERARY INSTITUTION is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. It was opened on the 20th of September, 1848, and Incorporated by an Act of Provincial Parliament, in 1852.

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

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

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

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

TERMS OF ADMISSION:

For Day Scholars, \$3.00 per month. For Half Boarders, 6.00 " "
For Boarders, 11 50 " " Payments are made Quarterly and in advance. Bed and Bedding, Books, Music, Drawing, Washing, and the Physician's Fees are extra charges .-Books and Stationery may be procured in the Establishment at current prices.

Washing, \$1.20 per month Music,..... 2.20 Use of the Piano..... Drawing, 1,50 " "

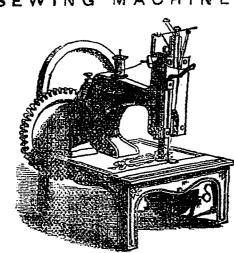
All articles belonging to Students should be marked with their name, or at least their initials August 17, 1860.

H. BRENNAN.



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

SEWING MACHINES



J. NAGLE'S CELEBLATED

No. 119, COMMISSIONER STREET, SEWING MACHINES,

25 PER CENT.

UNDER NEW YORK PRICES!!

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

THEY HAVE NEVER FAILED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

TESTIMONIALS

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

Montreal, April, 1860.

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

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

chines, -of which we have several in use. CHILDS, SCHOLES & AMES.

Toronto, April 21st, 1860.

E. G. NAGLE, Esq. Dear Sir,

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

Yours, respectfully, GILLGATE, RUBINSON, & HALL.

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

PRICES: with extra large shuttle. 95 00

Needles 80c per dozen. EVERY MACHINE IS WARRANTED. All communications intended for me must be pre-

paid, as none other will be received. . E. J. NAGLE,

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

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,

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

in this institution. LINEAR and PENCIL DRAWING is also taught. From the month of January (1861) all the pupils who are learning Grammar will study in the School,
in the Morning from Eight o'clock till Nine o'clock, and in the Evening, from Four o'clock till Five o'clock - the other Regulations as usual.

We hope the parents will appreciate the efforts we are making to form an Institution eminently National and Oatholic.

For particulars apply to the Principal at the

U. E. ARCHAMBEAULT, Principal, No. 19, Cote Street, Montreal. January 4.

> T. C. DE LORIMIER, Advocate,

32 LITTLE ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL,

Will attend Circuits at Beauharnois Huntingdon and Soulauges.

W. F. MONAGAN, M.D., Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur, OFFICE AND RESIDENCE: No. 103, WELLINGTON STREET, Opposite the " Queen's Engine House," MONTERAL, C.E.

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

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

B. DEVLIN, ADVOCATE,

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

WM. PRICE,

ADVOCATE, No. 28 Little St. James Street, Montreal.

> M. DOHERTY, ADVOCATE.

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



M'GARVEY'S

FURNITURE STORE 244 NOTRE DAME STREET.

THE Subscrib r, while returning thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal sup port extended to him during the last ten years in th

FURNITURE BUSINESS.

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

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

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

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

244 Notre Dame Street,

where all Goods sold are warranted to be what they are represented; if not, they can be returned three months after the date of sale, and the money will be refunded. All Goods carefully packed, and delivered en board the cars or boats, or at the residence of parties inside of the Toll Gates free of charge.— Also, constantly on hand, Solid Mahogany Veneers, Varnish, Curled Hair, and other Goods suitable to the Trade, for Cash or in exchange for First Class

Cane and Wood Seat Chairs furnished to the Trade, Finished or Unfinished, as may be required.

OWEN M'GARVEY,

Wholesale and Retail Furniture Ware-

house, No. 244 Notro Dame Street, near the French Square, Montreal. TWO good CABINETMAKERS and ONE CHAIR-MAKER WANTED.

THOMAS WALKER & CO. Wholesale and Retail

WINE, SPIRIT, ALE, PORTER AND CIDER MERCHANTS,

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

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

PRICES. WINES.

Per Per Per gal. dozen. bottle. PORT—Finest Old Crusted.... 48s 4g 0d Very Fine.......12s 6d 30s 2s 6d SHERRY—Finest Pale or Golden 17s 6d 42s 3s 6d CHAMPAGNE-Moet's Imperial, 90s 7s 6d Other Brands, CLARET-Chateu Lafitte and 50s 5s 0d St. Julien,.....128 6d 24s 28 6d

SPIRITS.

BRANDIES-Martell's & Hennessy's, 1848..... 60s 5s 0d Otard's, Planats, &c. &c. 15s 0d 36s 3s 0d GIN—Best London Old Tom....12s 6d 30s 2s 6d DeKuyper's Hollands..... 6s 3d 15s 1s 3d WHISKEY—Thin's & Ramsay's Scotch...... 83 4d 20s 2s 0d Thin's & Jameson's Irish...... 8s 4d 20s 2s 0d Old Rye and Genuine Upper Canada, 4s 0d 10s Is 0d

ALES AND PORTERS. quarts, pints.

ALE—Bass & Co.'s and Alisops E. I.

Pale...

PORTER-Truman & Co.'s and Guin-Montreal and Lachine,..... 5s 0d 3s 0d CIDER-Penner's and Devonshire,... 12s 6d 7s 6d All Liquors guaranteed genuine and direct importa-

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

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY



ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

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

EASTERN TRAINS.

For Richmond, Quebec and Intermediate

Statious, at 8.45 A.M. For Portland and Boston (stopping overnight at Island Pond) at..... 5.00 P.M. Night Train for Quebec, (mixed from Rich-

mond,) at..... 5.00 P.M .. On the above date the Through Train to Portland, and the Express Train to Quebec will be Discontinued, as also the 11.00 A. M. Excursion Train through the Victoria Bridge.

WESTERN TRAINS.

Two Through Trains between Montreal and Detroit daily.

Day Mail, for Terente, London, Sarnia, 8.20 A.M.

Stations, at.....
Night Express Train, (with Sleeping Cars attached) for Toronto, Detroit, &c., at..... 6.00 P.M

* These Trains connect at Detroit Junction with the Trains of the Michigan Central, Michigan South-

ern, and Detroit and Milwaukie Railroads for all W. SHANLY,

General Manager.

Montreal, Nov. 12, 1860.

GROCERIES, SUGAR, &C., FOR SALE,

At 43 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

TEAS (GREEN) GUNPOWDER, very fine. YOUNG HYSON, best quality. IMPERIAL. TWANKEY, extra fine.

BLACK TEAS. SOUCHONG (Breakfast) fine Flavor. CONGOU. OOLONG.

SUGARS.

LOAF. DRY CRUSHED. MUSCOVADA Sugar, very light. COFFEE, &c.

JAVA, best Green and Roasted LAGUIARIE, do., FLOUR, very fine. OATMEAL, pure. RICE. INDIAN MEAL. B. W. FLOUR.

DRIED APPLES. CHEESE, American (equal to English.) WINES-Port, Sherry, and Madeira. BRANDY-Planat Pale, in cases, very fine; Martel, in hhds, and cases.

PORTER-Dublin and London Porter; Montreal Porter and Ale, in bottles. PICKLES, &c.,—Pickles, Sauces, Raisins, Currants, Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Shelled Almonds,

Honey Soap, B.W. Soap, Castile Soap, and English do.; Corn Brooms, Corn Dusters; Bed Cord, Cloth Lines, Shoe Thread, Garden Lines, Candies, Lemon Peel, Urange and Citron do.; Sweet Oil, in quarts and pints.

STARCH-Glenfield, Rice and Satined, fair. BRUSHES-Scrubbers and Stove Brushes; Cloth and Shoe Brushes.

SPICES, &c.—Figs, Prunes; Spices, whole and ground; Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, White Pepper, Black Pepper, Alspice, Cayenne Pepper, Macaronie, Vermicilla, Indigo, Button Blue, Sego, Arrowroot, Sperm Candles, Tallow do.; fine Table Salt; fine Salt in Bag; Coarse do.; Salt Petre; Sardlnes, in Tins; Table Cod Fish, Dry; do., do., Wet; Cream Tartar; Baking Soda; do., in Packages;—Alum, Copperas, Sulphur, Brimstone, Bat Bricks, Whiting, Ohalk, &c., &c.

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

March 3 1860.

INFORMATION is wanted by their mother, of were in Washington City. Please address to this that he is new perfectly well. Office for widow Mary Sullivan.

17 United States papers will please copy.

THOMAS M'KENNA,

PRACTICAL PLUMBER AND

GAS FITTER, No. 52, SAINT PETER STREET.

(Between Notre Dame and St. James Streets,) MONTREAL.
BATH TUBS, HYDRANTS, WATER CLOSETS,
FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS, &c.,

Constantly on hand, and fitted up in the best manner.

Jobbing Punctually attended to. September 15, 1859.

BY J. PATTERSON & Co. BUSINESS NOTICE

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

MISSION MERCHANTS.

On and after the 15th current they will be ready to receive Consignments of every description of Goods, upon which liberal advances will be made if

They will also be prepared to attend to all OUT. DOOR SALES entrusted to their management, and will spare no pains to give satisfaction to all who may favour them with their patronage.

J. PATTERSON & CO.

D. O'GORMON

BOAT BUILDER BARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, C. W.

Skiffs made to Order. Several Skiffs always on hand for Sale. Also an Assortment of Oars, sent to any part of the Province. Kingston, June 3, 1858. N. B.—Letters directed to me must be post-paid

No person is authorized to take orders on my ac-THE GREATEST

OF THE AGE.

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

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

cures

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 beils. Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach. Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes. Two bottles are warranted to cure tunning of th

ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers. One bottle will cure scaly erruption of the skin. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the

worst case of ringworm. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three or four bottles are warranted to cure sait rbeum. 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 spoon. ful; children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day. Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases

of Scrofula. KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT, TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE

MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

For Inflamation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag when going to bed. For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected

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 real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the in-

part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the

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

i ton :--

the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylumn, Bos-

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 ne-glected 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 dis-covery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by

scrofula and other humors. ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB, Superioress of St. Viacenta 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 Bridget Sullivan, aged 20 years, and of Patrick Sullivan, aged about 19 years. When heard of last they

SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH, Hamilton, C. W

LANCE OF THE PARK

September 21.

Port Hope-J. Birmingham. Rawdon-Rev. J. Quinn. Russelltown-J. Campion. Richmondhill-M. Teofy. Richmond-A. Donnelly.

Trenton-Rev. Mr. Brettargh.

Williamstown-Rev. Mr. M'Carthy. York Grand River-A. Lamond.

(Opposite St. Ann's Market,)

ing articles, of the choices: description :-Teas Oatmeal

