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THE AZAMOGLAN. A TALE OF MODERN GREECE.

The sun was sinking in a flood of rosy light over the hills of the Morea, as the young and beautiful wife of Adrian Sotteris sat in the rosebound porch of her peaceful dwelling, casting many a longing look towards the bay for the returning sail of her absent husband's corvette, while she lulled to sleep her youngest child, a little girl of uncommon loveliness, and from time to time bestowed glances of ineffable fondness on her twin boys, Aledander and Eustachus. It was a group that might have afforded a subject for the pencil of a Raphael, as these fair boys stood on each side of their youthful mother, and, with their little hands fast locked in hers, united their lisping accents with her sweet voice as she sung the evening hymn to the Panigia. But while the words of praise and joy yet lingered on the lips of Helen Sotteris, a sudden thrill of terror robbed her cheek of its tender bloom, for she perceived a band of Turkish jamssaries approaching her dwelling, and recollected with unspeakable dismay that the revolving seasons had brought round the fatal year when the Ottoman Government claimed its inhuman tribute of male children from the custaved provinces of Greece -" whom," says that accurate historian Knolles, " the Sultan taketh for the most part every third, fourth, or fifth year, as his tenths, or tribute children." It was from these devoted children that the military force of Turkey was chiefly supplied. Christian parents were called upon by this iniquitous impost to resign the fairest buds of paternal hope to the harbarous Moslem oppressers, who scrupled act to rend asunder the most sacred of social and kindred ties, and to punish with death such as endeavored to resist or even to evade this cruel law. At the sight of the authorities employed by the Ottoman Government in this unhallowed business, Helen Sotteris cast her sleeping infant into its cradle, and with a wild cry of plarm soutched the first fruits of a mother's hitter pains, her lovely boys, to her bosom, and folding her fair arms round them, she regarded the Turkish officers with looks of tearful supplication, that might almost have disarmed the fory of a bungry tiger, if he had marked her breathing treasures for his prey; but it failed to move the iron hearts of the pitiless instruments of Mussilman oppression. They were too familiar with the sight of anguish caused by the rending asuader of nature's holiest ties to regard the strong pleadings of a mother's love; and, callous to the tears and passionate entreaties of Helen Sotteris, they tore her twin blossoms from her frantic embrace, coolly examined the proportions of the children with technical precision, and at length selected Alexander, the firstborn, as the strongest and most promising of the twain, and therefore most worthy of the honor of being selected for the service of the Sultan .-The boy clung weeping to the neck of that brother with whom he had been so closely united by nature, and offering all the resistance in his power against those who were about to dissever those strong bonds of fraternity, he called aloud upon

At that cry the young, the gentle, the timid Helen, appeared animated with the fury of a lioness, who beholds her offspring in the hands of the hunter. Those soft, languishing dark eyes that seemed formed alone to express the tenderest emotions of the soul, darted angry lightnings through their streaming tears, as she threw herself between her children and the officers, with an air of fierce determination, that for a moment awed even those who had been so familiar with the rage and grief of bereaved mothers. Her resistance, however, availed nothing, and it was equally in vain that she tore in despair the silver cross and rosary from her neck and the bracelets from her arms, and tendered them to the cruel Musselmans in exchange for her child, her beautiful Alexander, who seemed at that moment infinitely more precious in her sight than both the others, though all held an equal place in her fond heart. But when she saw him borne from his paternal roof by the Turkish authorities, she thought not of the others in her agony for him, and, yielding to the powerful instinct of maternal in the most heartrending accents, "Give me back my boy! my first born! my beautiful Alexander! Oh, you will make a misbeliever like yourselves, ye barbarous robbers, and I shall depended, now reclined on embroidered cushions objects of her love. never behold him again, neither in earth nor yet in heaven."

his mother to " save him from the wicked Os-

With all the obstinate pertinacity of despair she continued to pursue the steps of those who were despoiling her of her child, till she was some unites distant from her home, when one of the lord of the East lived but on her smiles, and on every other subject, was firm and immovable the Irish pulse and flush the Irish cheek with some miles distant from her home, when one of leader of the party to the circumstance, and be, trong wishes were all centered in her son; and altercation had arisen between them on this a rapid but striking retrospect of Irish politics turning about, surveyed the young mother with as the Vizier was childless, he had adopted him ground; and Alexander, finding that her resolusince 1848, coming down to the Crimean war, the Turkish officers called the attention of the an attention he had not hestowed upon her while for his own, and had taken such care to advance tion would conquer all the obstacles he could op- which gave to Ireland, he said, a better chance

than the boy. She is a perfect hours, and has eyes like those of the fair Ionian, whose death has rendered the Grand Vizier, my master, so disconsolate," "If now he should chance to take a fancy to this beautiful Moriet, this might prove a lucky adventure for us," said Murad .-Ay, and for her also," rejoined the other. " By the tomb of the prophet, it would be a happy chance for the dark-eyed peasant to exchange a life of poverty and obscurity to reign queen of the Vizier's harem."

CATHOLIC

Helen Sotteris, who had now overtaken them, imagining, in the simplicity of her heart, that their halt proceeded from motives of compassion, renewed her entreaties for them to restore her child to her.

"It were pity, indeed, to separate ye," said the chief officer, laying hands upon the fair pleader; "and so, my princess, you shall go with us and accompany your son." "Go with you! ye Infidel robbers, and leave my dear husband, my pretty baby and my sweet Eustachius! No, that I never will," cried Helen, indignantly.-' Nay, you must love this child better than all these, or you would not have forsaken them to follow him. But since you have accompanied us thus far on our journey for your own pleasure, you must now be content to go a little farther with us for ours, for we intend to take you to the great city of Istamboul." "But, my husband and my children," shrucked the terrified Helen. "Never fret yourself about them, fair Nazarene; you will still be permitted to retain your first-born son; and if you do not cloud your beauty with unavailing tears, you may possibly be fortunate enough to please the Grand Vizier, and then you will have a prince for your husband instead of a poor Moriet dog," replied the Turk, laughing. But their eloquence had no other effect on the lovely Greek than to make her redouble her lamentations. Even the restoration of her beloved boy failed to console her, altho' she bestowed the most passionate caresses upon tum as his cherub face rested on her bosom; for no sooner did he find himself once more in her arms, than all his little griefs were forgotten, and, wearied with long weeping, his head sank upon that dear maternal pillow, and his eyes closed in a sweet and profound slumber, while the tears yet hung upon his long black eyelashes, tears yet hing upon his long black eyelasnes, One karth, count of the other? Yet, Alexander affected to and genued his crimison cheeks, and his breast ties of the other? Yet, Alexander affected to exertions of genius, and heroic goodness in every his principality, was, to say the least of it, as reluntary sobs.

On their arrival at Constantinople, the Grand Vizier was informed of the adventure by which his officers had become possessed of the heautiful Moriet, and immediately expressed a wish to see her; and, notwithstanding the grief in which she was plunged, she appeared so charming in his sight, that he declared his intention of making ber his wife, and taking the little Alexander under his especial protection.

Far from being elated with a change of fortune which filled the hearts of all the ladies of the Vizer's harem with envy and despair, the simple Helen remained in the deepest affliction for the loss of the husband of her youth, the father of her children. But it was in vain that she petitioned to be restored to him-her inclinations were not considered of the slightest importance in a place where the Grand Vizier's will was law; and in spite of her extreme repugnance, a former marriage, and pre-engaged affections, she became the favorite wife and sovereign lady of the Grand Vizier's harem.

In how few words may the important drama of a life be related, if we pause not to dwell on its minor actions and the complicated chain of anticipations, disappointments, and regrets, with which it is checkered, shaded, or brightened !-The twenty years which Helen Sotteris passed as the wife of the Grand Vizier were not marked by any event of decided importance, though the change of her destiny was followed of course by alteration in her dress, manners, and occupations.

The active, cheerful Moriet wife and mother, who was wont to rise with the early dawn and cross the dewy mead with naked feet to fetch homewards, singing, to milk the ewes and prepare the morning meal for her husband and chultheir simple garments were manufactured, and cultivated with the labor of their own hands the little garden on which part of their subsistence in listless manity, loaded with the most costly Jewels, and dressed in all the splendor of eastern magnificence, surrounded by slaves who watched ]

second person in the Turkish empire. But at what a price were these lofty distinc-

tions purchased. As a preliminary to his worldly advancement, the boy had, in common with all the tribute children, been bred a Mussulman .-His mother had, it is true, instructed him in the Christian faith, and with great earnestness, during the period of his childhood, when he was much with her; but when he was enrolled in the body of the jamssaries, and associated with none but those with whom Christians and Greeks were held in the most profound contempt, he soon ceased to be a Christian, and grew ashamed of having been born a Greek. His mother was still the dearest object of his affections; he loved her with the same fervor and intensity as he did in his guileless infancy; but his time was now so fully occupied with the pursuits of business and pleasure, that he had fewer opportunities of seeing her than formerly; and when he did, she was so completely engrossed in lavishing her doating fondness apon him, who was the absorbing idol of her soul, that she seldom found time to address him on the solemn interests of his eternal welfare. To see him was happiness enough; and though she saw his baptised trow encircled with the turban of Islamism, and knew that the sciuntar by his side was wielded in the armies of the Crescent against the hosts of Christian nations, and felt at times uneasy sensations on the subject, yet, with the acquired indolence of the Asiatic, she avoided the pain of remon-strating with him when she found her representations were offensive, and tended to deprive her of the pleasure of his company, till, by degrees, she tacitly acquiesced in all his Mahometanisms, save that she never could frame her lips to address him by any other name than Alexander .-With every one else, and to himself he was Selim Pasha; and though he knew that, both by birth and baptism, he was Alexander Sotteris, vet the syllables sounded harshly in his ear, even from the sweet lips of his mother; for his young heart was hardened by ambition, and tainted by the plague-spot of selfishness; and his was that friendship with the world which is enmity to God. He had ceased to be a Christian without becoming a Mahometan. Who, indeed, that had been instructed in the pure precepts of the One Faith, could ever receive the gross absurdilong continued to heave even in sleep with invo- be a zealous follower of the doctrine of the false form—bringing light and music to the darkest prophet-a doctrine which he secretly despised.

The death of the Grand Vizier rendered him the master of great wealth, for the old man bequeathed his vact possessions between his favorpeared to have dawned upon Helen Sotteris from that day. Her langor, her manity and indolence, were gone; her downcast eyes were raised from the ground, and were beaming with hope and animation. The term of her splendid slavery was ended; her gilded fetters were broken; she was free. She could now return to the land of her birth, and might be united to the husband of her youthful affections, and should behold those long-lost objects of a mother's fond love, her young children, once more.

The recollection of that brother and sister was still dear even to the blunted affections of Alexander Sotteris. The events of that evening on which he was torn from the lovely companions of his early days, were of too striking a nature ever to be effaced from his mind. He could still picture to himself the cottage porch, with its embowering roses glowing in the rich him nothing but vexation and defilement? Was sunset, and casting a brighter reflection on the face of his beautiful mother, as she sat beneath shaping his course by the prevailing taste and their shade, with her babe upon her knee-that fashions of the day, he had come to the conclufair girl, just old enough to know him, and to return his coresses, and essay to lisp his name the living, laughing plaything of Eustachius and himself. And Eustachius, too, that once so fondly beloved brother, how could be ever forget him? Memory, more tenacious with him than ling propensities of England? (loud and continuthe ties of natural affection, forbade him to do that; but what was the fate of either brother or sister, he attempted not to ascertain; for what clear water from the spring, and then returned had the Pasha Selim to do with the inglorious destinies of Greek peasants? And he heard with mingled surprise and mortification his molove, she followed her lost treasure, exclaiming dren, who spun and carded the wool of which ther's declaration, that it was her design, as with a sorrowfulness and despair that had no soon as the days of mourning for the deceased Vizier were accomplished, to revisit her native no, and lond cheering). Let these who quesland, for the purpose of seeking out those dear | tioned him look back to Ireland, survey her his-

phistry and all his influence over her mind, to junything to justify from him the language of endeavor to dissuade her from a scheme that hopefulness-anything to inspire an exhortation her very looks, and were obedient to her slight- filled his proud and selfish heart with unnatural to arms—anything to sanction an appeal to the paid the most unbounded attention to her wishes. in her determination upon this. More than one pride? (hear, hear.) Mr. Mengher here took an attention be had not bestowed upon ner wine and not bestowed upon ner wine and not bestowed upon ner wine gave to treiand, he said, a netter chance intended intent only on securing her son for the service of this interests in the Ottoman army, that the young his interests in the Ottoman army, that the young his interests in the Ottoman army, that the young than she ever had, since the days of the Voluntian she ever had, since the

the mother may prove a prize of greater value and was considered as very likely to become the allow her to accompany him on his morch to the instead of doing so, they found the aldermen of Morea, whither he had been ordered to repair by half a dozen cities, from Ballyback to Lough the Sultan, in order to assist in reducing the pa- Neagh, down on their marrow-hones, in their red triotic bands of Greece.

HRONICLE.

(To be continued.)

ENGLISH CONNECTION AND FRENCH INVASION.

(From the New York Phanix.) T. F. Meagher delivered his great lecture on

he above subject at Irving Hall, on the 20th of February. The following is only an incomplete outline of it; but, as far as it goes, it is correct. When the cheering that greeted Mr. Meagher had closed, he said:—

A recurrence to old scenes and partialities. was one of the happiest recreations of their lives. Men sickened to death in exile with the thought they should never look upon their natives falls and fields again. This was the story of the Foscari-one of the tenderest and grandest ever written-and the Sacred Volumes contained no verses more sublune than those which pictured the sorrowfulness of the daughers of Jerusalem, weeping by the waters of Babylon, when they remembered Zion (applause). The vivid pencil, that left them, in an imperishable sketch, the career of Warren Hastings, napressed no lacident or feature of that career more foreibly upon the mind, than the constancy with which the impeached magistrate of India reverted to the home of his ancestors (hear, hear). Years before he was born, this home-the beautiful old domain of Daylesford-bad been sold. But in the very dawning of his boyhood, when he was not more than seven years old, as Macauley tells us, he vowed to recover it. This purpose, formed in infancy and poverty, grew stronger as his intellect expanded and his fortune rose. When, onder a tropical sun, he ruled fifty millions of Asiaties, his hopes, amust all the cares of war, finance, and legislation, still pointed to Daylesford (hear, hear). And when his long public lite, so singularly chequered with good and evil, with glory and obloquy, had at length closed for ever, it was to Daylesford that he retired to die (hear, hear, and loud obsers). Active in every mind, throughout every life, clouded or radiant though it may be, throbbing more or less powerfully-in many cases operating as the strongest incentive to generous deeds, bold enterprises, the hearth-flashing new splendors over the wealthy house on the after of which it burned -the first breath of liberty, as it was the soul of nations they might rest assured that the friend who spoke ite wife and his adopted son. A new light ap- to them that evening, born, as he was, in a country where it was most vehement, acknowledged no passion stronger than this eternal love of home (loud and enthusiastic cincers). For a long time he had been silent on this theme. Rarely, indeed, for eight years past, had he approached

it. Never, in truth, since he first set foot on American soil, had be spoken of Ireland-her wrongs and rights-her claims to an insular sovereighty and her ability to maintain it-as his Irish pride, his affections, his memories, and the assurances of others less doubtful and bolder than houself, prompted him to speak (hear, hear) .-Wherefore this silence? Was it that his heart had grown cold and hard in exile ? Was it that his mind had been embittered by the capraciousness and calumnies with which some of his countrymen thought it decent to visit him, and that he had fore-sworn the cause which thus brought it, as some of his generous critics alleged, that sion that it vulgarized an Irish gentleman to be identified with the revolutionary sentiment of his country, and that a reputation for good sense, perfect decorum, and high blood, was best secured by a graceful acknowledgment of the plundered cheering). Was it, in fine, that he had lost faith in the reiterated purpose of Ireland to govern, advance, enrich and exalt herself, and that, convinced of her inability to break the chain which bound her to England, he had numbered her amongst the dead untions of the earth, and, voice, taken his leave of her in silence ? (No, tory for the last eleven years, and, in the vague-It was to no avail that he exerted all his so- ness and darkness of those years, affirm there was

petticoats, begging for a biass gun or two, as Ireland's share of the spoils [loud laughter and cheers). Then came the desperate revolt in India. Once more was Ireland the supreme mistress of her destinies [cheers]. But once again did it strangely happen that she thought fit to abdicate in favor of that power to which she owed vengeance instead of fealty, and the presence of which, upon her soil, had been to her the source of excessive misery at home, and great shame abroad [hear, hear]. These events occurring, how could be have spoken with pride and hopefulness of Ireland? Not able to speak of her with hopefulness and prole, he was onwilling to speak of her at all [hear, hear] .-Hence his silence. Those who knew him intimately, knew that it was the result of a mournfulness which the events transporing in Ireland, during the period to which he attacled, tended every day to deepen [hear, hear]. But now there was an awakening baginness flishing across the lash sky [enthusiastic cheering].-There was the return of the Brigide from Rome [tremendous cheering.] headed by an O'Reilly, who was in every respect a worthy kinsman of Andrew, of Ballinlough, winese splendid charge with his army of dragoons saved the wreck of the Austrian at Austerliaz - and who was well entitled, moreover, to wear the spuls of Myles the Slasher, (laughter and threes), who fell at the bridge of Pines, fighting against the Cromwellians, having, with his own hand, dain four and twenty of the for floud the . As to the righteousness and glary of these in which they fought, there was, as the . 6 Freew, a wide difference of opinion. Son said it was the noblest and holiest of causes. O have regarded it as the cause of the rankest desputem. Lord Brougham praised Garibalds to the kies. The Marquis of Normanly recognized in amoriciere the foremost champion of civilization and religion. Catholics, as well as l'estestants, were divided on the question. Nevertheless, the Pope, as the beneficent old man stood there is his beleagured palace, protesting against the invasion of his ancient and illustrious domain, could not but be regarded with respect and sympathy, [hear, hear, and foul cheering] and ail putable a military service as that which Austria exacts from her soldiers in the occupation of Venetia, or that which the Hase Courds of London compensate with satin saddle-doths, claret jugs of gold, and the pillow of in Empress torn from the royal sanctuaries of Pekin Thear, hear, and loud cheering]. But the English mess had denounced it as an infamous cause; and whilst the Orange press of Ireland had with a virulent alacrity taken up the cry against it, they had here the Poritin press, though it condemned lager-beer and brass bands on Sundays as the rifest profanities, shricking-" To hell with the Pope," at a pitch which, had it been heard in Scotland in the time of Macbeth, would have scared the scraggy witches themselves [loud laughter and great cheering]. Not satisfied with this, however, the English press went forther; and faithful to its malignant mission of detraction, wherever an honest manhood repudiates its teachings, a torrent of defamation was let loose upon the soldiers who had gone forth from the cities and fields of Ireland, from the ancestral mansion as well as from the poorest cabin, to vindicate on foreign battle-grounds the onmemorial fidelity of Ireland to the oracular authorty of Rome [enthusiastic cheering]. Mr. Meagher recapitulated here the slanders of the London Times and other papers against the Irish Brigade, saying that, in the end, they had charged the soldiers of O'Reilly with cowarding and an ignominous capitulation [sensation] .-"When they came," wrote the Times, " within reach of the soldiers of Cialdini, they literally threw down their arms and begged for quarter." Those words flashed like lightening to the core of the Irish heart. They awoke a slumbering race-stung it to the quick-inflamed its jealousy, indignation, and resentment-and instead of a tranquillized, an obsequious and abject province, they now behold the old nation on its feet once more, haughtily flinging back the aspersions cast upon her children, and, to prevent the recurrence of such insults, as well as for still higher nurposes, demanding a distinct and sovereign voice in the political controversies, the commerce, and great transactions of the day [Inud and enthusiasic cheering]. The calumniated soldiers are everywhere received with enthusiasm and pride. The steamship which conveys them to Cork is hailed by a swarm of boats and yachts, dancing brightly on the waters of the noblest harbour in the world; and as they ascend the river of Gougane Barra, the bells of Shandon and Saint

they were not more than 360 strong, stood their ground for fourteen hours against 32,000 of the Piedmontese [loud cheering] -stood their ground until the last cartridge was gone (renewed cheering) - and who, at Loretto, smashing through and trampling down three times their number, cleared a road for Lamoriciere to ecape [enthusiastic cheering]. The echoes of Mangerton renew the salutation which woke the ci y of Paris the morning they crossed the Bridge of Austerlitz, and the walls of Limerick are vocal with the French cry of chivalry and proud flash at midnight their redeemed names over the broad plains of Tipperary [renewed applause]. In Wexford, their courage and devotion receive the attestation of men whose fathers won for the Black Stairs, and the vallies of the Bana and the Boro a fame not less effulgent than that the crags of the Tyrol; and in Kilkenny the oration which awaits them has not been equalled since the Nuncio met the Confederates under Ormand in the Cathedral of St. Canice Tenthu-Ormand in the Cathedral of St. Canice [entlu- glory to this spirit, with the activity and fire of dous cheering]. Ten thousand of such soldiers sizetic cheers. Thus did the people of Ireland which the smallest nations have been moved to would bring to Ireland one hundred thousand stand repel the slanders with which their countrymen, fighting in what millions considered an exemplary and sacred cause, had been assailed by the English press; and thus from a deluge of defamation there again leaped forth the spirit which had transmitted and kept bright the vision and ideal of an Irish nation throughout a protracted night of desolation, and which, at that very hour, after so many wars of subjugation, after so many merciless attempts to extirpate and annihilate the ancient race, after so many alleged and vaunted mainfestations of docility to England, admonished the British government that it was ravia, in Silesia, wherever there was an old race, an not safe to permit in Ireland the enrolment of old language, an old country, ancient laws, customs, toilusteers Theat, hear, and ereat cheering !-- traditions, the treasured records and privileges of volunteers [hear, hear, and great cheering] .-Something else was gained. One thousand men who had been trained to the use of arms-who had had camping and campaigning of the roughest sort - who had worn the green funic on the battle-field, and stood the brunt of war as staunchly as soldiers ever did-one thousand veterans-true to Ireland, her faith and famestood erect to day on Irish soil [vehement cheering]. Was it too much to believe, that what they had learned under Lamoriciere, in the way of discipline and war, would not be withheld from those who had greeted them in deleat. strewing flowers and laurels along their home ward road, and indding them to the highest scatof honor at the festive board? [Hear, hear.] Was it venturing too far to assert, that, in any unusing of the Irish people against the foreign garrison planted in the island, those men would be found in the foremost ranks of the insurgent ermy, and that the arms branded with cowardce, would be the first to pay off with compound interest the debt of centuries? [Cries of hear, bea , and vehement applause]. This neucleus of a national arms -this grand corps of officers. practically instructed and experienced in infitary service and the art of war-was just what Ireland most virally norded in her more recent attempts to regain her footing in the world [hear, hear]-the enthusiasm, the daring, the endurance of a people in the field availing little against such a power as that of England, unless, indeed, the battle was sustained with most of the intellectual as well as the material resources of soldiership. [Hear, hear, and foud cheering] .-What else was there! There was the Rotunao meeting and the National Petition, both inhouses of Munster, on whose tresh heart and intellect the traditions of his family, and the beauty and grandeur of his ancestral home, seated as it is the sofemn shadows of Car-an-thual scens to make made a grand impression [loud applause]. To this gathering in the Rotundo. however, the speeches delivered there, and the signing of the Petition in question, he did not, perhaps, attuch the unportance which others did, valry of enlightened nations, and all that was inveing satisfied that every political movement corruptible, devotional, and bold in Ireland [great in Ireland, conducted on what were defined to be strictly legal and constitutional grounds, would nrove futile and fallacions [hear, hear] .-The object of this new movement, moreover, the shadow of which towers the nobility of Austria, anneared to be the Repeal of the Legislative her white banners and golden helmets, were tram-Union only—a measure which, if achieved, would no little more than nominally disenthrall the mountains [loud cheering]. Let them enter Paris in the stillness of the morning! There was the statecountry [hear, hear, hear]-leaving the great social question, the right of the people to enjoy in perpetuity and fullness the land they cultivate, ling democracy it was the monument-the Angel of a vexed question still, and the independence of Liberty with lifted wings casting of the broken a vexed question still, and the independence of the nation circumscribed and precarious [great from the Corinthian capital, whilst the heroes of applause]. For his part-speaking for no one the revolutions of 1830 and 1848 sleep grandly in but named, and disavowing anything and every-the vast surcophagi beneath [great applause.] Let their like dictation—he pronounced the Repeat them traverse with him, that night, the constitution has been traverse. of the Union an utterly insufficient remedy for hill! Let them scan from base to summit the mighty disabilities of Ireland. [renewed applause] pro- obelisk which towered above them! Let them read arounced it a measure wholly unworthy the am- the names that rendered it imperishable! Let them bution, the sacrifices, the genius and resources of recall the memories that illumined it; for night and her people, and satisfied that it would be as day, throughout all time, it stood there a pillar of magnitude of not more so there apillar of inexhaustible light [tremendous cheering]. But whilst practicable, if not more so, thoroughly to revo the glory of the heroic dead radiated from it, and lutionise the country, lay deep the foundations of the frozen waters for miles reflected, as on a marble a new industrial proprietorship, and thus set free slab, the lastre which suffused the granite, a voice to their uttermost scope the energies of the peo- came from it, melodious and powerful as that which standing the victories of Mavrocordotes, and that, ple, he could not but regard the movement, in augurated by the O'Donoghue, should it be confined to the object stated, as a glaring error of what the torn trees in the Park at Brussells, what the public mind and a grievous waste of time .- the black tomb in the Hofkirche of Innspruck, what nothing, and the Greek slave be seen to-day in the [Hear, hear, and lond applause]. But the wa-ters once let loose, where they had been pent up so long, would find their own way, whatever par- | ripen in the sunshine of liberty, throughout all the row channel or destination might have been pre- seasons, night and day proclaim-that to armed scribed them; and in all this movement, restrict- claimants, and to them alone, belongs the beritage ed as it tooked, he recognized, with his friend, of freedom (vehement and deafening cheers). But John Mitchel, [entinesiastic cheering and waving the bayonets and batteries of England? - potent of hat ann handkerchiefs) the first intimations of enough, so far as saltpetre, steel, grape, slugs, praca storm which had been gathering for the last tised stendiness, rapidity and precision of aim and ten years a silence in the depths of the Irish movement could render her-was Ireland potent sat down.] heart, and the impetuosity of and force of which would be all the fiercer that it had been so long detained [hear, hear, and loud cheering]. And had systematically and scrupulously been for genenere it is but right and gracious of me to say that rations—amongst whom the possession of a pitchthey who had stood true to Ireland, when the lich ky was impenetrably overcast and the ways and chances of liberty seemed lost for ever, deserve to be thought of with gratitude by their Tipperary should mistake red coats for red breeches awakening country, having through good report and ill, in all seasons and against all odds,

"Stood few and faint, but fearless still." Amongst those few, my friend, Michael Dobeny, ally striking down, in a day, and clearing out the almost dazzled, and its pure white and gold were in (loud and prolonged cheering,) who has been true enemy whose presence within their lines frustrates admirable contrast with the general style of the and staunch to Ireland in every vicissitude, standing and trammells them [hear, hear]. Furor ministrat unshaken and erect as the Round Tower which over- arma! This was the exclamation of Virgil in his unshaken and erect as the Round Tower which over-looks his Irish home; and my friend, John O'Mahony, description of the surprise and sack of Troy. The (loud and enthusiastic cheers,) whose love for Ire-land is like the ivy, ever clinging to the holiest of (loud and enthusiastic cheers,) whose love for Ireland is like the ivy, ever clinging to the holiest of
ruins, and dwelling with its dead, unchangeable in

been construed into a dogma authoritative of sudden

of Dives and Lazarus, from St. Luke, chapter xvi. its bue, and every day striking its roots deeper into and unprovided revolt; and thus they had had men, verses 19 and 31, inclusive. the earth that feeds it; and my friend, James Roche, in and out of Ireland, who held that preciptation was (loud cheers and applause,) in whose clear mind and everything and premeditation nothing, flinging their writings the cause of Ireland is reflected as vividty sucers over the trampled banners of 1848, as the fluas the over-hanging clouds and mountains are in an grant evidences of indecision and timidity, instead of Irish lake, and those of whose existence, the trials wisely and reverently regarding them as warnings condolence : Honneur an courage malheureux! of the Phonix prisoners, to the credit of the young to the ardent and courageous, to be sure before they [great applause.] At Thurles, 8,000 torches intellect and chivalry of the country, gave proofamongst those faithful few, these men who deserve to be spoken of with gratitude, and with honor and, rit of revolution quick and vehement within her, how enthusiaem, whenever, as is now the case, the national hope revives, and the sun of victory comes terous age resume her ancient throne? He would forth to bless, and beautify, and suffuse with splendor answer the question with promptitude and frankness the uncompromised flag of Ireland. All honor, and strength, and glory to this spirit, which will not [loud vehement cheering]. Ten thousand Zouaves abate the title of the poorest to an independent life, leaping upon the sands of Bantry Bay, or wherever which illuminates the forests of La Vendee and and which, in the deprivation of the attributes of nationhood, beholds a loss for which no measures of to where the sea-gull frets itself against the wild imported wisdom or philanthropy, much less the battlements of Dunluce [renewed cheering] - ten reflected glare of a foreign court, can compensate! thousand Zouaves would expunge the English garri-(continued cheering). All honor, and strength, and son, and, in a day, give Ireland to the Irish [tremengreatness-furnishing to the world immortal instan- of arms; and one hundred thousand stand of arms, in ces of industry, useful enterprise and heroism, and to a military point of view, to predict the least of it, the lowliest of their citizens imparting that manhood, would equalize the contesting forces, and give to any that pride and dignity, which best secured the sanc-tities of the household, the public liberties, the potency of the laws, and the stability of the commonwealth (enthusiasite cheering). All honor, and could be no question. France and Ireland—the two strength, and glory to this spirit which to-day, whilst great Celtic nations—marching side by side, volleyit restores to Italy something more than her mediaval liberties and importance, inflames the students striking bome with the one arm, with the one heart, of Cracow with a patriotism worthy of the land and memory of Kosciusko, rouses Bohemia to the preservation of her ancient tongue, summons the Magyar to a final battle with the House of Hapsburg, and throughout Europe everywhere-in Croatia, in Mocountries to recover or defend-prepared them for deeds such as the superb genius of Byron, in his lines descriptive of the Maid of Saragosa, had with a berst of warlike music flung upon the ear (loud and long-continued cheering). Assuming - which he was justified in doing by the recollection of the long political tuition they had undergone-that Irishmen, the world over, were well aware of the damage done their country in every way by the foreign government which had hold of it so long, and that they were equally well convinced of the honor and advantage which would accrue to them from being empowered independently to manage their own affairs -assuming all this, the question came, how were frishmen to get back their own and sweep out the English? (hear, hear.) That was the vital question. That, after all, was the only question which, in reference to the separation of Ireland from England, had to be satisfactorily cleared up (hear, hear.) It was not the necessity, the utility, the nobility of the achievement that was involved in uncertainty and dispute. It was the road, the time, the wenpons, the the chances of success (hear, hear.) Would the National Petition, with its million or two of signa-tures, effect the purpose? Would the contribution of a farthing a week, a penny a month, a shilling a year, ransom the prerogative which was beyond all price and computation? (Hear, hear, laughter and cheering.) Would any scheme of peaceful, blood-less, marrowless, mouthing, copper-jingling, poorbox-ratting, rent-collecting, Aldermanic caucusing (loud laughter,) whiskified, shoulder-hitting, grievnnce-peddling, windy, rowdy, flabbergesterish, bottomless and bellowing agitation—(roars of laughter) -would any such agitation dethrone in Ireland a power which had such an immensity of pluck, an infinitude of resources, an out-lying territory in which all sensons and races were comprehended. and which-old, taxed, deeply in debt and hampered as it was - acquitted itself with credit in the Orimea, silenced with precipitation a desperate revolt in India, and whilst it crushed the fierce Maoris of New Zealand, advanced against a perfect whirlwind and tornado of Tartar horsemen the banner of St. George to the gates of Pekin? (Hear, cause of Ireland, which had its greatest military triumphs in the days of Hugh O'Neill, its sublime tributary sacrifices in the days of United Irishmen and Robert Emmet, and its finest intellectual illustrations in those of Thomas Davis (enthusiastic cheering) it was full time that this cause should be wrested from the politicians—the knavish, the illiterate, the blustering and the craven [hear, hear] - and be commended, the world over, to the championship of the young, the bright, the fearless, the instinctive chiascend the Alps! There were the ruiged towers of Sempach glistening as though they were sunbeams, with the recollections of Arnold of Winkelreid, in ly column of July, with its wreaths of oak and lionheads, overlooking the splendid city of whose avengenough to-day to show fight and come off with flying colors? He could not say so - he did not believe so [hear hear.] A people disarmed as the Irish people was a transportable offence [hear] - and who could not be trusted with rifles in their hands, to defend their own soil, lest the amadhauns of Wexford or [loud laughter] and in their stapidity sweep out, as

could not be expected to have the means of effectulesp and strong before they strike [hear, hear.] Disarmed, then, and prohibited from arming, but the spi--Ireland must look to France for her deliverance else they liked-from the grey arches of Dunbrody Ten thousand of such soldiers revolt in Ireland the character and consequences of a European war [hear, hear and continued cheering.] Concerning the issue of such a war, indeed, there could be no question. France and Ireland-the two ing and charging together, sabreing and thrusting, with the one shout, would over-match any force that crossed their path, however powerful it might be [loud cheering]. But was the armed alliance of France and Ireland-was the invasion of Ireland by France, as the English call it [laughter] - was this event probable? If probable, was it one which Irishmen should honorably welcome? Was it probable? With such a mysterious and inscrutable hand as that is, as it were, compelled to damn the soul of the im-of Louis Napoleon clutching the lightnings and thun-penitent and unforgiven suner, recollecting the derbolts of France, was any imaginable event impro-bable? [cries of hear, hear and great cheering]. He proclaims in Bordeaux that his reign shall be a reign of peace, and, within six years from that evangelical assurance we have two of the bloodiest wars that ever shook the pillars of Europe and set them recling [loud applause.] He is into the Crimes before Russia has time to spread her entrepchments to the Aima, and over the Alps, through snows and storms such as the eagle sways against in vain, he flings his scythe-like bayonets and rifled cannon, and they are blazing away and carrying all before them on the Mincio, before Austria has moved a foot [hear, hear, hear and long continued cheering. | Were the speaker an Englishman, he would not invest a shiltical expressions of France authorized this language. He deduced for ireland the armed assistance of France from the writings of her most active and speculative minds [hear, hear]. For the last two years the cause of Ireland had no advocacy more effective than that which the sympathetic intellect of France had glowingly and gramitously given [hear, hear and enthusiastic cheering]. The other day he was handed a file of the Diario de Pernambuco-one of the imperial organs of Brazil-and be had found in them a dozen columns, and more, of articles translated from the French press, all vindicatory of the claims, the courage, the eloquence, the deep religiousness of Ireland, her conspiracies for freedom, and the insatiable thirst with which she had pursued, through the scorching wilderness of adverse and barren centuries, the vision of a respleydent nationality [cheers]. The Abbe Peraud takes a tour through Ireland, and the result of his travels and observations is a work which, not less powerfully than that of Gastave Beaumout, or the German Khol, reveals the social condition of the country, the iniquity with which it has been visited, the great redemption it anticipates. In the midst of noise which the London press raises about the cruelties and profunations to which Naples and Palermo are subjected by a loathsome police, Monsieur Marie Martin issues a one of the best statements, within a short compass, of the case of Ireland he has ever seen [cheering].— Dentu, of the Palais Royal, issues another pamphlet on the same subject, in which, after instituing a comparison between Sicily and Ireland, and declaring the condition of the former, under the Neapolitan Bourbon, to be enviable when compared with that of the latter, the writer asserts, that, for a successful rising against England, Ireland appears at this moment to need but the man, and that he who won his spurs in Algeria, planted the eagles on the Malakoff, and won a coronet at Magenta, seems to have been marked out by Providence for the work [enthusiastic cheering.] Mr. Meagher here referred at some length to the articles that have recently appeared in La Monde, L' Esperance, Le Nord, and other French and foreign papers, relating to Ireland, and having quoted largely from them, proceeded to say that Ireland was justified in accepting these intimations of French aid, and that it was honorable and provident of her to do so. On this point-a vital one-he stood opposed to his friend Wm. Smith O'Brien, than whom a purer and loftier Irishman had never appeared in public life floud cheers. ] A preposterous excess of Irishism, he said, might repel the gallant tendencies and assistance of a kindred race : but the necessities of the country counselled and urged, whilst the unimpeached conduct of Greece, of Belgium, of the republies of Columbia, of America herself, approved and sanctioned the use of whatever means, to reiterate the memorable words of Patrick Henry, the God of nature placed in their power [prolonged cheering]. Even after Leopold had entered it in triumph, Brussels would have been retaken by the Dutch, had not the bayonets of France suddenly flashed in the sky above Namur; and Holland might to this day have held the citadel of Antwerp, but for the \$8,700 rounds of shot and shell which Marshal Gerard showered into it for 13 days [hear, bear]. But for the foreign broadsides which ploughed the waters of the Navarino, not withcrossed his legs again upon the pavement of the Acropolis, the battles of four years have gone for marts of the Rosphorous, a living witness of the fall, and wreck, and ignominy of her violated home, instend of being a beautiful and tender memory only, which the chisel of the American sculptor had embedied (enthusiastic applause.) Even so should the saddest memories of Ireland be transferred to marble, and there alone survive, whilst her hopes would shine forth as the stars, the light of which, long hidden, and for centuries travelling, had reached the

SERMON OF REV. DR. CAIRLL

(From the Metropolitan Record.)

St. Bridget's Church was crowded to its utmost capacity on Sunday evening, March 3d, the occasion being the delivery of a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Ca-bill, for the benefit of St Bridget's Schools There could not have been less than two thousand persons within the walls, every available foot of standing master, with a cargo of coals from Maryport to Dub-

tar was illuminated with a profusion of lights that whole interior. There was a large number of the

The picture presented in this parable, said the Rev. Lecturer, is one of the most terrible ever painted by the Saviour. It exhibits to us Death, Judggrant evidences of indecision and timidity, instead of ment, Hell and Heaven-the four great things to be remembered. The Rev. Lecturer proceeded to explain the parable in detail, dwelling at much length level, with a flight of steps to the upper platform, so upon its prominent features. When Lazarus lay, in | that the mails, passengers, and luggage can be land. his affliction, at the rich man's gate, the rich man ed or embarked at any level of the tide, and a shel-had an opportunity perhaps of saving his own soul, ter shed will be erected on the platform for the conby doing an act of charity, but he had no charity in his heart, and "no one did give" to Lazarus. But have also been made for laying down moorings in death came to both men, and after it we learn the the rondstead, so that in a very few weeks the acterrible difference which the justice of Creator caused Him to make in the immortal destiny of the soul of each. The soul of Lazarus who was despised on earth, was taken up to Henven by angels and laid in the bosom of Abraham, while that of the rich man, from whom he in life begged the "crumbs" which may wish it to be. We are dealing with a most perfect from his table," was "buried in hell." This sentence was in accordance with the justice of God. His mercy to sinners is unbounded; His justice unswerving. Man is not condemned, is not "buried in hell" by God; it comes to him from his own act .-He may, in his lifetime, possess every good quality and excellent attribute of humanity, and faithfully discharge his duties of husband, father, and citizen, but unless he do so in the spirit of Christianity, and according to the dictates of religion, he is in the eye of God, a respectable Pagan - nothing more. With sin on his soul he cannot enter Heaven. Should the mercy of the Pather prompt Him to save a soul in such a condition, the Crucified Saviour might with justice, exclaim :- "Why bring into My presence a soul stained with sin? Did I not die on the cross to afford it the means of salvation? Is it not a cruel mockery of My sufferings on earth to permit the soul of one who has abused My gifts, and again and again wounded and crucified Me by his acts, to enter here?" So it is that God the Fother in His justice,

> agony of His Son when in the world. The Reverend preacher then alluded to the awe, sometimes disgust, which we all feel in the presence of a dead body. To die is of itself a heavy punishment, to lose our senses, to have the eyes glazed in dissolution, to be shunned by our nearest friends, nailed in a coffin, and placed in the earth as food for worms. Frequently the fondest mother will not remain alone in the room with her dead daughter. It is exactly the same in Heaven. The most dotting mother will abhor her daughter when damped .--Near the throne of God, her soul loves everything He soul is in immortal, eternal life, and that of her child i great chaos."

death everywhere, in the air, water, fire, and every on an appeal to the sword, we shall be guilty of no pore of our bodies -death from the hand of our bro- such disgusting and debauching practice as the canther. God never changes. He cannot change. It is the sinner changes. If a man's soul dies eternally under His justice, it cannot charge kim with its perdition; it must charge its former earthly tenement. God can say—" you made your own bed, in Hell or Heaven, it is your own affair." The "bitter chalice" was not removed from the line of Christ until " the sins of men were atoned for;" and when you look on the Cross, the grand embiem of your Redemption, you see on it God's writing, that without the blood of Christ you cannot be saved.

The preacher went on, in his usual eloquent strain of pulpit oratory, for a considerable time to dilate on the enormity of sin, the dangers of deferred repentance, and the immensity of the consideration of an eternity of punishment or happiness.

At the conclusion of the sermon be paid a high tribute to the Pastor of Saint Bridget's as well as the congregation of the Church. They were worthy of each other. The presence of Father Mooney alone prevented him from dwelling at greater length on his many estimable qualities; but, as the man who was asked to paint the sun on canvas took the appliance of these institutions.

was one of the most glorious of the Irish saints, although she had only three houses on the continent of Europe, and besides she belonged to Kildare, the scene of his earlier life. It afforded him much pleasure to be in St. Bridget's Church, and he

of the Blessed Sacrament.

[We would publish the sermon of the Rev. Dr. Cabill in full, but for his request that we should not do so, as its publication interferes its delivery in other places ?

# IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Sisters of Mercy, Nans, acknowledge with gratitude the receipt of £5 from the Rev. James Hughes, P. P., for the relief of the sick poor visited by them in their own dwellings.

The Marchioness of Ormonde is at present giving cattle with water from the "Seven Springs," kenny Moderator.

sent grand jury system in Ireland.

The Connaught Patriot says: "We are delighted to hear of the promotion of that excellent young Clergyman, the Reverend P. O'Donoghue, C.C., Keltimagh, who has been changed to the Caracy of Swinford. He has been replaced in Keltimagh by the Rev. Mark Cooke, transferred from Kilshelvy.

ruins for many years, he discovered two human ske-letons, with the feet hid against each other. The An inquest was to be held.

The Informer in Donegal.-Letterkenny, Feb. 18. - The informer Deery, upon whose sworn information nineteen persons were arrested in this county as a having been connected with Ribbonism and other been fally committed for trial at next assizes for

The schooner Manchester, of Dublin, Saunderson, foreigners, the flower of the British isles [renewed room being occupied. The church, with its brilliant lin was driven on the bar of Strangford, laughter] — a people, thus persistently disarmed, decorations, never looked more beautiful. The al-night of Feb. 7, and became a total wreck. room being occupied. The church, with its brilliant lin was driven on the bar of Strangford, on the land sell his immertal soul into perdition. Dublin

Irishman.

GALWAY HARBOR.-We understand that the neces. sary preparations have been made for the construction of the jetty and landing stage, and the work will be commenced next week. The landing stage description of the surprise and sack of Troy. The Wm. Starrs, V.G., Rev. Messrs. McNeirny, Curren, of a very substantial construction, about ninety feet which paint a hurried and bewildered scene have The Rev. Dr. Cahill took as his text the Parable dock wharf by a letty 420 fact in length. the principal part of the work, and native timber, which can be had of large size, in the other portions It is also proposed to give additional solidity and strength to the landing stage, by filling up the interior with rubble stones to the stage level. A land. ing platform will be formed in the stage at half tide venience of passengers. All necessary preparations comodation required for the trans-Atlantic packets will be provided .- Galway Vindicator. NATIONAL POLICY. - If we are to profit by past of

forts, let us avoid self-delusion; let us deal with the

country as it really is, not with the country as we

extraordinary have been seen. Let no one think the

road is clear, broad, and straight, that leads to scalution of the Irish problem. We are disorganized, and the elements of disorganisation, contradiction, and difficulty, are so deeply implanted in the national nature, that we cannot cast them out; we can only hope to hold them in check - to neutralise them Our case is like no other case in the world around us. We have to deal not merely with the oppressive domination of a foreign country. We beye a large, a powerful, and influential class in the kingdomfirmly rooted in our midst - regarding themselves as a garrison for England and regarding this island as a mere utensil for England's use and benefit. The soil of the country is hold by aliens. A sixth of our population is of the English religion. A large fraction of the native Irish Catholics are thorough West Britons. English opinions governs them literature forms their ideas. The upper am middle classes—to a large extent Catholics as well as Protestants-are more British than Irish in political sympathies. The masses of the people, and the majority of the clergy, are tholoughly national in feeling, but they do not see their way. Then, we are sedulously kept divided. A wisdom almost saturic -cold-blooded, subtle, profound-watches ever to keep us in constant aspicion of each other. Moreover, there are those 'failures' which we have been considering in recent numbers, supposed to stamp us with atter helplessness and incapacity, and which certainly dispirit the people largely. What then, is to be our policy? For our parts, we confess to a dislike of cut-and-dry politics and plans. But poliloves. His will is her will, His mind is identified tical action must have some fixed principle to guide with her mind, and what He hates she hates. Her it. It is certain that the country would not enter on an armed struggle : and it is equally ere ain that ling in the funds on such security, imperial as it was in immortal, eternal death, and as in the instance its decision is not the result of cowarding. However, [great laughter and prolonged cheering] The poli- of Dives and Lazarus-"between them is fixed a er intoxicating it may be to vapour and domish, and mystify about 'seeing what we shall see,' as we do Sin is the terrific cause of this death; and we have not believe Ireland has resolved to stake its chances

dering to a diseased appetite for excitement, swag-

ger and tall talk. We have ived a little too much of it. It has tended to degrade and disgrace us before

the world, and it is with deep regret we see it crop

Spies .- We are well aware with what effervescence

ping up once more.

of indignation Englishmen and West-Britons declaim against the hidden, but omnipresent, spy-system of the Continent in general, and of France in particular. These accusations, by the very in-possibility of seizing upon a fact to support them, loom imposingly, from their magnificent vagueness. Through a mist, a hill will appear as a mountain, and through the be-mystified minds of English and West-Briton tourists in France-a sharp glance from a fellow-passenger in a train, or the accidental passing of the waiter behind them at a coffee-house, will se proof enough to them that the keen eye of tyranny is upon them. They quake resentfully, and if they have been conversing upon French institutions, they turn the conversation, or are silent. In general their position as foreigners makes them suspicions, their augurated by The O'Donoghue, a young and hear, and cheering.) It was full time that all such pamphlet, which William S. O'Rrien characterizes as cant out of doors and pointed out the sun to him, so and customs of the land they visit renders them one of the oldest schemes should be trampled under foot, and that the one of the best statements, within a short compass, be (Doctor Cabill) said to them to look on their distrustful of the sayings and doings of the People. usual want of intimate knowledge of the language Pastor. He was glad to see the children of the So, when they peruse their British journals, whose schools such a credit to their Reverend Father, and Paris Correspondents are paid to minister to Anglohappy if he had contributed anything to the susten- Saxon vanity by assiduously perverting every am-Saint Bridget, to whom this church was dedicated, rors in the slack season, they accept with avidity the spicy meats furnished. Sedulous to believe they are slow to perceive. Certain faculties lie dormant, and receive every impression from alien hards. We cannot but suppose, also, that a Frenchman, meeting with one of these, and observing the pertithought the Rev. Pastor should call himself Saint nacity of his prejudices, must feel tempted to hor-Bridget's Pastor, and his Curate, St. Bridget's rify him by marvellous tales. It is not the first time that English travellers have been thus deluied in At the close of the sermon there was Benediction | Ireland by the quick-witted peasantry. Legitimists indeed, and moon-calves of the sort, may circulate fables to extract sympathy from the Saxon for their forlorn condition. But, as for anything more real, we have had no proof. Proofs in plenty we have had of the existence of such a system in Ireland. We have seen large sums of money offered, bloodmoney which any thorough ruffian could obtain who would swear pereistently and consistently. Who is not aware of the extraordinary system of corruption adopted by Government in Ninety-Eight? What nation or what age has ever witnessed an atrocity like to the atrocity of MacNally's case? The advocate for the prisoner, he to whom all his thoughts and actions were frankly confided, he on whom he relied to turn the scale of Life, he whom the whole very extensive employment to the laboring poor in world regarded as the possessor of a rust almost this locality, in constructing a large reservoir in the divine—this man the English Government stepped Castle grounds, by means of which Meesrs. Ress & in to bribe, to corrupt, to buy, body and soul. They Marray of Dublin have contracted to supply the successfully tempted him to sell the most private with a counsels of his client into their malignant grasswheel and pipes. The improvement in the Castle | And this went on : be, defending his chents and be itself have been much enlarged beyond those origin- traying their lifes to the ruthlessness of his efficient ally intended, and the picture gallery, besides being employers! Such a man and such a case are but lighted from the roof, is to be made fire-proof. - Kil- the types of a whole system. Was the case of Mutenny Moderator. lens, the ex-policeman, though less conspicuous, less The Grand Juny System is Ingland .- A petition atrocious? Were the machinations with regard to has just been presented by the guardians of the the young men, supposed to be implicated in the Monmel Union, praying for an alteration in the pre- Phonix Society, less abominable? It was but last week that twelve men were seized, dragged from their homes, and carried miles away to be thrown into Lifford Gaol, upon the testimony of an informer, lured to his work by the enticement of a large reward. This man swore to their complicity in the murder of a shepherd named Murray, in Glenvengh, county Danegall; yet, when he was brought near the scene of Murray's death (who may have but A few days ago, as a farmer named O'Dea was re- fallen over a precipice,) this fellow not only could moving some rubbish from an old house on the town-, not point out the place in question, but he did not so land of Ralahine, county Clare, which has been in within two miles of it. This was a sufficient proof, at all events. The men were liberated. But had the informer been a native of the district, or had he earth at last! [tremendous cheering, during which bones broke into pieces on being removed. No one discreetly visited it, to make sure, - who can say Mr. Meagher, who had been speaking for two hours, I in the locality-some of whom are residing there for what would have been the fate of these twelve men? over 60 years can throw any light on the matter. More than any other country in the world, with whose justitutions we are authoritatively conversant, the English Government fosters the unholy and debasing system of hounding man upon his fellow-man. And to this end it employs the most revolting means. To obtain minious fit for this work, the baser and more animal instincts, the saturic propensities serious outrages, but subsequently discharged, has of man, are arged into prominence by the allarement of lucre. For this he is gooded on to feign friendship that he may betray his friend, to swear a brotherhood, that he may annihilate the lives of his brethren, to utterly fice from the Divine commands,

Ganada, and varied his forensic occupations with the suspending electors who exercised a constitutional Presidency of the Orange Lodges. Mr. Cameron, right in a conscientious manner, or brothers, who like many a greater man, was unknown to fame, out- brought shame on the Order by "marrying Papists," side the reclaimed forest, until the Prince of Wales is it not time to strike at the root of so much mispaid his transathantic visit. Suddenly Mr. Cameron chief, and scatter the institution to the winds? loomed huge in the Orange fog. He became a person of consequence. He sought local notoriety, and and found a European. That was something. The heir to the British throne was insulted, and Grand Master Cameron took a leading part in the offensive | consolation from the Irish Brethren, and to tell the crease has arisen from a very large falling off in the demonstration. It appears the brotherhood, when demonstration. It appears the orotherhood, when the first burst of passion subsided, were not satisfied with their position. They felt "queerish." They her son to Canada. He has been grandly received dule in England rose from £76,215,930 in 1854 to were the laughing-stock of Europe and the curse of England, reproducted and ridicaled by every man of England, reproducted was imprached by a Minister of Worthless and Manister of Worth sense. Their loyalty was impeached by a Minister of England, who saw the "lads" at play, and guaged lin, and had some equally grand doings there. He after the commercial crisis at the end of 1857, it fell them to the thickness of a line. So they sent over is next to visit Londonderry, where he is to embrace 2,500,000 below the previous year, and has never retheir Grand Master and Plenipotentiary-John Hilliard Cameron-to present an address to the Queen, howled down Mr. Dawson and drowned his lecture annual value of lands, houses, &c., has risen greatly the Baillies in the house every day; and No. 3 told praying for the dismissal of the Duke of Newcastle. He tells us the address was graciously received by the mother of the Prince of Wales, and the triumph of the Canadian Orangemen was complete. Very likely! Brother Cameron, after his official business was done, proceeds on a popularity tour. He was invited by the Ulster brotherhood to receive their salutations and congratulations, and he attended. Mr. Stewart Blacker appears to be the permanent Chairman of all the meetings, provincial and metropoli-tan. He greeted Brother Cameron in Belfast - and Armsh, we believe—and now we find him accompanying the G. M. U. C to the capital, and filling the chair. Why did not the Dublin brotherhood the chair. Why did not the Dublin brotherhood and that he, though a G. M., found himself no more treat their guest to a bit of a procession round King than a child besides some of the inferior Brethren in William-or give him "a banquet"-or show their appreciation of his services and worth in some more substantial form than a bangry meeting in the Round Room? We think the reception, on the whole, was cold and even shabby -but tastes differ. Mr. Blacker's candor chailenges a remark or two. What he wanted in the Orange institution was, above all things, "a soldierly organization." That was the want and it must be required. Orangemen must not only be organised, but organised as soldiers. -Soldiers require guns and bayonets, powder and ball, and the janissaries of the north can never be a perfeet body without the equipments which constitute a soldier! Perhaps you would wish to know what position Mr. Blacker fills in the confederacy, or whether he speaks with the voice of one having authority! In looking over Dr. Madden's Address to the People of England on the Orange regime in Ireland -a very valuable and seasonable exposure of the "system" we find p. 30, the name of Stewart Blacker among the twenty-seven Peputy-Grand Masters! So you see the Drill Master is a man of noic. One Mr. John H. Nann devolved the delightful duty of proposing the first resolution, seconded by an ancient friend, John Judkin Butler. Up rose "the favored guest," and delivered a speech which evoked much applause. Happy day! to find himself " in the place where Urangeism had its birth-the soil from which Orangeism had spring - and to pass over the fields recognized in story. We wonder did Mr. Cameron recognized in story." We wonder did Mr. Cameron visit Dolly's Brae and Derrymscash, or did he allude to those as the historic fields which inspire the Canadian Orangemen with so much enthusiasm? He talked about many things, nothing came amiss to the thirsty ears which took in the words of so great a personage. He labored hard to exculpate the Caundian boys from the charge of disloyalty. Mr. Cameron asserts that if the Orangemen had timely notice of the Prince's resolution to countenance no party demonstration, they would have succumbed .-But he admits they had twenty-four hours' notice from the Duke of Newcastle, and that was sufficient to remove the Orange arches "decked with the portrait of the great and good King William." It they were disposed to carry out the wishes of the Prince, they had ample time to divest the demonstration of a party character. Besides, it had been long known throughout the province that the Prince would not accept any party addresses or demonstrations. Mr. Cameron complains that the Catholic Hierarchy were drawn up in their cobes when they presented their address, while Orangemen were tabooed because they were aprone and sashes. The hierarchical costome was something very different from the taw- 163 superintending registrars. There were 700 or at the idea of these dangerous weapons being wielddry rubbish of Orangemen, and was accepted by the 800 medical districts; but they should sub-divide ed by an unfriendly hand." Prince as a mark of respect, while properly he resonance of them to bring home the machinery to the pudiated the arches and ribbons as offensive. Really, classes for whose benefit the measure was introduced troop of fauntics has deprived the nation of an able people are sick of this Orangeism, whether in Ireland or Unnada. It is the pest and bane of every country which has the misfortune to nurture it | Canadian Orangeism, in its puling days, very nearly committed England to a war with the United States in sending the Caroline on fire over the Falls of Ni-Mr. Cameron boases of that feat in the early annals of the institution. Whether it was justifiable or not does not diminish the terrific risk England incurred, and which was only averted by the good sense of an American jury and the friendliness of Daniel Webster We alluded to Doctor Madden's pamphlet. We wish it were generally known and widely circulated in England, for in a brief compass it developes the criminality of the system in which Mr. Cameron discovers so many virtues. The Head Lodge does more than such bodies usually do; and we venture to say, no other body ever dared to do what the Grand Lodge of Ireland has done, and, for aught we know, is doing up to the present moment. Three years ago an official document was published for the use of the brethren, and in the following year it was suppressed. All outstanding copies were called in or bought up, but the assiduity of such an invescrate collector as Doctor Madden-who has done more than any living person to cast light on the dark deeds of Orangeism-fell upon an "out-It contains a report of the proceedings of the G. L. from the 3rd to the 5th of November, 1857, apropos of the Lord Chancollor's letter to the Marquis of Londonderry, threatening to deprive all members of the institution of the Commission of the Peace. The records on that important occasion show two remarkable things which are eminently worthy of public attention. The Grand Lodge is a Court of ultimate Appeal to confirm, annul; or modify the decrees of inferior tribunals. It exercises judicial functions, and prescribes the political course Orangeism shall pursue in election times. We find it taking cognizance of marriage, and expelling husbands who had taken "Papist wives." You may smile at this, or pronounce it a calumny on the Lodge. Judge for yourself. Here are a few specimens to corroborate the charge :-Antrim-Expelled Thomas Beard, Samuel Manan,

and Thomas M'Elrain, for marrying Papists.

Cork-Robert O'Callaghan, for marrying a Papist. Down-Thomas Carraway, for same : John Hamil-

ton, James Harper, ditto.

The list of expulsions for political dereliction is much fuller. In Londonderry, expulsions and susvoting against their Grand Master, Sir Henry Harvey Bruce, whom Mr. Greer overthrew once on a time. Another batch suffered a lighter infliction .-They were suspended for seven years for "using their influence" against the Grand Master. The Convention Act was clearly violated on that occasion. The Grand Lodge was attended by representatives of four from the several districts in which Orangeism prevailed. Dr. Madden hesitates to say whether the Convention Act was violated, because the rules were revised by an eminent lawyer, and all made safe. Perhaps there may be some difficulty in proving such a combination or conspiracy as would cusure a conviction, but other distinguished lawyers to the question of mixed marriages, all he could say than the revisers of the rules were decidedly of opi- was, that the bill had been most carefully framed so nion that the Orange Institution, under its new regis, was an illegal body, and quite vulnerable. When Orangeism assumes much of its old rampancy from long impunity, and friendly exchanges take place!

The Grand Master of the Canada Onangemen, between Canadian Grand Masters and Irish Deputy The Hon. John Hilliard Cameron must be a great Grand Masters—when as Doctor Madden shows, the chequer on a motion for a Select Committee on the man, though we happen to have heard very little and sends forth authoritative decrees expelling or him. He practised law, it appears, in Upper and sends forth authoritative decrees expelling or Progress in Weather An incommentary control and sends forth authoritative decrees expelling or Progress in Weather An incommentary control and sends forth authoritative decrees expelling or Progress in Weather An incommentary control and we have been decreased by the control and sends forth authoritative decrees expelling or progressions with the control and the foreness occurred by the control and the control an Dublin Freeman.

the palm from the Canadians in the drinking line, 913,124; in Ireland, £23,099,081. parts of the north of Ireland. He means to propose that there shall be a grand belt prepared, and drank for annually by three picked men from Belfast, and three from Toronto, where he says the most brainless, and consequently the most difficult to inchrinte. of all the Canadian Orangemen are produced. The lodges regard the idea as truly grand. - Dublin Nation

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

MR. TURNICLE'S CASE .- " L" writes to the Times thus: -" Some days have clapsed since the publication in your pages of a correspondence between the Master of the Rolls and Mr. Turnbull-a correspondence which must disgrace the public opinion of this country in the eyes of the whole educated world, unless some measures be taken to rescue us from the tyranny of a self-constituted and irresponsible inquisition. The virtual annulling of an appointment made for the purpose of forwarding historical research by a man so eminent for integrity and learning as Sir John Romilly is but the prelude to encroachments and agressions on the part of those colf-styled religious societies which will threaten all liberty of conscience, and cannot fail to become intolerable to the feelings and daugerous to the fortunes and characters of all educated people. The same machinery that has now been used with success against Mr. Turnbull, because he belongs to the Church of Rome, may next be brought to bear against any man whose scientific attainments and religious opinions, of whatever kind, expose him to the hostility of a narrow-minded faction, and may place a very various and distinguished company in a new Index Expurgatorius of persons. Will you not, Sir, exert your power to resist this public triumph of a body of men who are ready to persecute learning and merit in all whose religious opinious differ from their own?"

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS-FEE, 11.

BRITHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS. -Mr. Cardwell, in moving for leave to bring in a bill for the registration of births, marriages, and deaths in Ireland, stated the general advantages which had flowed from the practice in England and Scotland, and said he felt sure of receiving the general concurrence of the house in this bill. He proposed that every poor law union should be the district of a superintending registrar, and that every medical district into which the union was divided should be the district of a registrar, who was to collect the statistics. There how public documents have been made to speak the were 160 unions, and consequently there would be language they approve, were in an agony of terror They, therefore, would have more than 700 or 800 of those districts throughout the country. The clerk signation of his office a gentleman against whom would be in almost every case the superintending registrar, and the medical gentleman would be the serson charged with the duty of collecting the actual statistics of the population-assuming that the payment would be an adequate inducement to those gentlemen to accept the office, which it was now proposed to create for the first time in Ireland. It was proposed that the registrar should return halfrearly to the superintendent registrars the result of the statistical collections, and that the superintendent registrar should make a similar return half-yearly to the Registrar General; and that the result of the whole returns should be laid before parliament in the same manner as was done with the statistics in this country. He would next correct the more difficult cases - namely, the cases of marriage. With regard to the marriages of Protestants, no difficulty would arise, for those were already provided for by law; but what was to be the mode in which the staistics in regard to Roman Catholic marriages were to be obtained? He proposed that the State should undertake to furnish the Roman Catholic clergy who celebrated marriages duplicate books, and that they should make entries recording any marriages lawfully celebrated by them. He trusted the Roman Catholic clergy, looking to the advantages which this system was intended to confer upon the communities amongst whom their labors were carried on, and whose interest they had at heart, would not object to the proposal contained in the bill, and would return copies of the duplicate books to the superintending registrars - the clerks of the union elected by the ratepayers of the districts in which the marringes were cerebrated. The superintending registrar would be required to return those marriages to the Registrar-Ceneral in the same way as the births and deaths were returned, and in that way a complete system of registration might be effected without offence being offered to any portion of the community. Certain charges connected with the return were defrayed in England out of the Consolidated Fund. The charges which in England fell upon the local rates would likewise be defrayed in Ireland by the local authorities out of the money in their hands.

In conclusion he moved leave to introduce the bill. Mr. V. Scully thought the Catholic clergy would object to be made the unpaid bailiffs of the British government to make these returns. Besides, they pensions abounded. Forty-four were expelled for sometimes married a Protestant and a Catholic, which was declared a folony, and could they be expected to convict themselves? The Chief Secretary

should consider this matter. Mr. M'Mahon also alluded to the nenalty for mixed marriages, and said a clause should be introduced relieving the Catholic clergy from such penalties. He asked, would the present registrars of births marriages, and deaths be continued as long as they lived, and if not whether some compensation would not be given to them for the loss of their offices?

Mr. Cardwell said the bill did not interfere with the registrars. It left them entirely untouched, so that no case for comment could arise. With regard as not to impose any difficulty or any penalty on Roman Catholic clergymen who celebrated mixed

Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

Mr. Hubbard has beaten the Chancellor of the Ex-

been issued which shows whatprogress this kingdom has been making within the last few years. The total amount of income and annual value of property assessed to the income-tax in the United Kingdom has risen from £308,317,656 in 1854 to £335,730,254 in 1860. The increase of taxable in-Mighty Grand. - Brother Cameron, a tromendously come in England in the six years has been £26,348,-Grand Master, is over here on behalf of the out- 085, and in Ireland £1,701,993, but in Scotland there raged and insulted Orangemen of Canada, to seek los actually been a decrease of £638,080. This de-Prince of Wales's mamma how bad a boy she sent, | return, under Schedule D,-the profits of trades and grand a mobbing in that town. He has visited Dub- £12,185,924, in 1854 to 8,626,144, in 1860; in 1858, and weep upon the necks of the grand fellows who covered. The income assessed under Schedule A, the | Christmas; and No. 2 told No. 3 that No. 1 expected in a chorus of obscene songs. The Brethren are to in all three kingdoms; in England it was £99,274,execute for him in the style of that evening a num- | 309, in 1854, and 112,082,749, in 1860; in Scotland | keep the Bailiffs out; whereupon No. 4 told No. 5 ber of those ditties, "Doran's Ass" to be repeated at 11,947,791, in the former year, and £12,974,080, in that the officers were after No. 1, that it was as much least three times. After which the murderer of the the latter; in Ireland £11,767,810, and £12,893,829, as he could do to prevent himself from being taken Untholics at Derrymacash are to be brought forward respectively; an increase of almost £16,000,000 in in execution, and that it was killing his poor dear for admiration. We should not be in the least sur- the whole nearly half of which is from houses, and wife; and so it went on increasing and increasing, prised if another little affair on the Derrymacash pat- another quarter from an increase in the profit of rail- | until it got to No. 33, where it was reported that the tern was got up previous to his leaving, in order ways. A very targe increase has taken place also in detective police had taken up the gentlemon who that he might be able to take up the loyal Orange- Schedule E (public offices, pensions, and stipends), lived at No. 1, for killing his moor dear wife with men of Canada a full account of the pastumes of the from £14,445,552, in 1854 to 19,636,220, in 1860, arsenic, and it was confidently hoped and expected Brethren in Ireland. It is said he has frankly con- The total income assessed to the income-tax in 1860, fessed that the boys of the old country can yet carry : was, in England, £282,718,049; in Scotland, £29,-

The Registrar-General for Scotland in his mouthly report for the eight principal towns (with a population estimated at 908,646) states that the marriages in December, 843 in number, were more than he had ever before registered for that month.

extraordinary than the growth of our Navy-its was launched a few weeks ago in the Thames, and growth in all senses. But a few years ago a ship it may be presumed that the Clyde-built battery. cased with thick plates of hammered iron over and the name of which is to be the Black Prince, will be above sides of wood and of sheet iron, between 400 in every way worthy of those builders and engineers and 500 feet long, of 6,000 tons burden, and enlead who in bygone years have turned out the most maglated either to steam like a yacht or to sail like a infficent mercantile steam fleet in the world. In the clipper, would have sounded like the chimara of a construction of these peculiarly powerful ships we crazed imagination. It would have seemed as idle a are following the example set us by the French in fancy as that floating palace of the Roman Emperor their precursor ship, the Gloire, and considering our that sank at its moorings. Yet this is only the latest great aptitude for this kind of work it may not be experiment, and, as it has eclipsed other prodigies, too much to assume that we shall not be content so will it be eclipsed in its turn. It stands to reason | with placing ourselves on a par with our French that the larger the ship the thicker may be its coat, without adding too much to the total weight. An elephant, a rhinoceros, or a whale can carry a thicker hide than an animal of a quarter its weight. We is costly. These iron monsters require as much wood as the old three-deckers .- Times.

The Economist says : -" The Protestant Alliance evidently conceive that they are doing a great national work in accomplishing these great ends. The next 'monthly letter' will probably contain expressions of the most sanctimonious joy,- 'gratitude to God ' they may probably call it, -for the We should have thought it quite beneath the dignity of a religious purpose to assume that uo Roman Catholic gentleman, however high his private character for probity and honour, having once expressed a respect for the Order of Jesuits, can be trusted to index State papers faithfully, merely because they might possibly tell against the credit of his Church. These are the malignant kind of assumptions which only so-called 'religious associations'seem to make. They are apparently founded on that quality of the mind which 'disbelieveth all things, distrusteth all things."

The Guardian says: - The fanatics are howling out a savage lo triumphe on the forced resignation by Mr. Turnbull of his post in the Record-office, to which he was appointed by the Master of the Rolls. Mr. Turnbull was acknowledged to be eminently fitted for the duties of his office; but he is a Roman Catholic, and the Protestant Alliance and the Scotch Reformation Society, having experience, it seems

and honourable public servant, by goading into renothing was even pretended to be alleged but that he professes a religious faith which Exeter Hail holds in intense abhorrence. We are by no means sure that the Government ought to have at once remuneration calculated upon the English scale of accepted his resignation. These frenzied fanatics should receive a sharp and wholesome lesson, and be taught that the arrangements of our administrative departments are not to be regulated in accordunce with the caprices of their intolerant bate."

The Saturday Review says :- "We do not know what rite in the Puritan ceremonial exactly corresponds to singing a Te Deum. Probably a three hours' sermon on a text out of the Apocalypse, divided into fifty heads, would be the kind of ebullition with which a faithful vessel would signalise the overflow of his joy. Whatever the form may be, it will assuredly be put in practice next Sunday in very edifice wherein Evangelicals are wont to congregate to listen to the damnation of their neighhours. A mighty deliverance has been wrought The heathen have been smitten hip and thigh. The saints have had a sweet and consoling victory. By indomitable perseverance, by private circulars and personal solicitations, extending over the space of eighteen months, they have worried and baited a luckless Roman Catholic civil servant into giving up his office. The ejection of Mr. Turnbull but of the Record-office, simply on account of his religion is a feat worthy of the less degenerate days of Oates and Dangerfield."

Mr. Punch also congratulates the "Saints" upon their triumph :- Exeter Hall hath prevailed, it seems and bath compelled Mr. Turnbull, of the Record Office (we mean the National Record Office, not that of the offensive newspaper) to resign. He is driven out because he is a Catholic, and the Exeter Hall Protesants entertain some extraordinary conviction that he might do something dreadful with the records of the realm. What this could be Mr. Punch is still as much at a loss to comprehend as he was when the agitation against Mr. Turnbull first excited Mr. Punch's ridicule. But when old women are once terrified, no argument will persuade them that a stick is not a gun, or that a gun cannot load and fire itself. The Exeter Hall old women have gone on howling until it was impossible for Mr. Turnbull to retain his place. He goes, but not for a dozen such victories would Mr. Punch have been one of "the body of so-called Christians," whom Sir John Romilly, Master of the Rolls, indignantly rebukes for this act of "persecution." To be branded by a Romilly is not a fate to be desired by any good man, and Mr. Turnbull is amply revenged. The sooner the lying pretence of "brotherly love" is taken down rom the front of Exeter Hall the better Dele Philadelpheion, and lege Full-of-Dull-Folly .- Punch.

The Daily News says the Great Eastern was to leave England for Norfolk, Va, the first week of March, where she has been guaranteed a cargo, chiefly cotton, for England; the freight of which will amount to \$75,000.

It is rumoured that Mr. Bright is so disgusted with the conduct of the Government that he has tendered his support to Lord Derby and his party, if they will take office and introduce a measure of Reform similar to the one they produced the year before last, Government at any moment he pleases.—Era.

ENGLISH IDEA OF THE ANGELICAL STATE .- A gen- the anathemas of Lateran or of Trent. The fact, one Sunday lately, overheard the following conversation between a man and a womin, who appeared as if just come from some pleasure trip into the country: "Blow me Bill, how tired I do feel. I'm as miserable, too, as a starved herring. what a miserable world is this. I wish I'd never been born, that I do; and now that I am born I wish myself dead again." Man-" Why, Bet., what's the matter with you now? What are you grumbling about. Woman -" Why, don't I tell yer I am as miserable as a rat?" Man-" Miserable, indeed! Why, what on earth would ver have? You was drunk Monday, and you was drunk again Wednesday, and I'm blessed if you havn't had pretty near enough to day. If that aint enough pleasure for yer I don't know what here upon earth.

THE SPHEADING OF A REPORT. - The servant of No I told the servant at No. 2, that her master expected his old friends, the Bayleys, to pay him a visit at No. 4 that it was all up with No. 1, for they couldn't that he would be executed at Horsemonger Lane Hoal, as the facts of the case were clear against hinı.

THE BLACK PRINCE .- This tremendous floating

battery, which is now in the course of completion

in the building yard of Messrs. R. Napier and Sons

at Govan, will, unless some unforescen delay should supervene, he launched on the 12th of February next. There is no feature of this wonderful age more | The Warrior, the first ship of this new iron-clad class neighbours, but that we shall " better the instruction." The Black Prince has the following general dimensions: - Length from figure head to taffrail, 419 ft; length between perpendiculars, 380 feet; breadth must keep up with science and invention. Progress (extreme), 58 feet; depth (moulded), 41 feet : tounage (builder's measurement), 6,057 tons. Externally she appears to be a singularly handsome and very sharp screw vessel of the above colossal dimensions, and when at her load-draught will present a row of main deck ports about 3 feet 6 inches deep, by 2 feet wide at a height of about 9 feet 6 inches above the water but there are also to be various gaus on the upper deck, which will fire through ports in the bulwarks. success of this little piece of petty inquisitorial spite. The vessel has been constructed to carry 40 gans, 34 of which are to be placed on the lower and six on the upper dock. At present we believe 68 pounder long-range gons will be employed; but probably in the sequel Armstrong 100-pounder, or at all events rifled, guns will be introduced. In effect the vessel may be described as a strongly-built iron screw ressel, having the greater part of her length made invulnerable against shot and shell by a sheating or armour of wrought iron slabs; but as the shocks to which this is exposed, transmitted directly to the true water-tight shell of the vessel, would inevitably start the joints of the latter, 18 inches of East India. teak timber are interposed between the armour and the skin of the vessel. The timber, of course, covers the vessel from stem to stern. It is laid in two thicknesses. The armour states are holted over the whole, and screwed up against the raside of the hull plating. The armour consists of forged iron plates, 41 inches thick. Each plate is 15 feet 6 inches in length by 3 feet 2 inches in breadth, an ! weighs upwards of four tons. The plates are all fitted into one another with groove and dovetnil joints involving an immense amount of labour; and as story of the avaricious family of the blace, Sir Berthere are no fewer than 200 of these used in covering | nard interpreses a remark which, for moral signifithe outer surface of this immense locomotive in wine cance, is perhaps anequalled. "Warriors, statesmen fortross the weight of the viere arthour of the vessel merchants, and lawvers," says e, all lave originatis not far short of 900 tons, We have mentioned that the moddled depth of the vessel is 41 feet. The ly the patriarchs of families of anduring prosperity, armour plates cover 22 feet in dooth of the top sides 16 feet of which will be exposed above the water line the armour thus descending about 6 feet below the surface of the sea. If a cannor ball should strike her below the protected superficies, its velocity wal be so much exhausted by the distance it has to travel through the water before it can strike at such a depth, that the damage therefrom will be coasequently trilling. We have also said that the length of the ressel is 380 feet between the perpendiculars. Of this distance the armour covers 320 feet lougitudinally along each of the vessel's sides, and it thus presents literally a wall of iron to any opposing fleet But these tremendous plates are carried across or athwart the ship at each end of this wall, torming an internal bulkhead of a strength equal to the outside of the vessel. The vessel is built in compartments, so that in the event of any part receiving damage that damage is confined to the particular locality, and she continues affort without sensible diminution of her buoyancy. A large number of thwartship bulkheads of malleable iron, running at right angles to and between the longitudinal buikheads, have been introduced, so that in the extremity improbable event of shot penetrating into the interior of the vessel the damage is restricted to the compartment to which it has forced itself; and hence even in the event of known modes of stopping shotholes and the concentrated action of the ship and engine pumps upon the particular compartment being insufficient to keep the water under, these compartments may be filled with water without the least injury being sustained by the immediately joining compartments. The magazines are also enclosed and protected by double buikheads, the space petween being capable of being filled with water as a security against, as regards them, the far more appulling accidents of fire. Her engines are to be of 1,250 horse power, supplied with steam from ten boilers. It is expected that she will attain a speed of 14 or 15 knots an hour. - Glasgow Herald.

PROTESTANTISM IN ITS CONSEQUENCES.-It has frequently been urged by the uphalders of the Catholic Faith that Protestantism has within itself the seeds of unbelief : and this proposition has been as eagerly denied by the unctuous advocates of an "open Bible" as the sole ultimate court of appeal in matters of doctrine, apart from any allowance for the traditions of antiquity. Though, however, the truth of the proposition is denied in words, there turn up, from time to time, as the world's history progresses, certain awkward facts, which give a color at least of presumptive truth to the oft-reitersted assertion of the Catholic world. A more than ordinarily venturesome spirit let loose from the moorings of "Evangelical Protestantism," with too much logic to admit its conclusions in theory, and too much charity to carry them out in practice, sets forth in search of a Faith. With all his prepossessions against authority, and in favor of private judgment, and with a sort of rough-and-ready contempt for councils and fathers it is not remarkable that he should shape for himself "a creed' which approaches as nearly to "something new under the sun" as our belief in the inspiration of Solomon will allow us to believe that anything human can. The wanderer, who has but carried out his principles to their con-It is also said that Lord Derby can overthrow the clusion is denounced by the coterie of his former patrons with a bitteruess which throws into the shade Guardian.

tleman walking through Knightsbridge, in England | however, remains that he came forth from "Evacgelical" Protestantism, and shaped his "Creed" on principles of enquiry which no "sound Protestant" could deny. Hitherto, however, the cases have been but rare and detached. It has remained for the year which has so lately passed to present to the shuddering gaze of Christendom something like a combined effort of unbelief. "Essays and reviews" have revealed to us truly Protestantism in all its consequences. Hitherto the teaching of Rationalism has merely been esoteric; now it seems to have assumed the functions of an "Evangelist," (if such a term can be applied) and come forth to proclaim its dogmas with unequivocal clearness. The writers of "essays and reviews" believing that the Christian world has in its honest simplicity played long is. I suppose you wants to be a downright hangel enough with "the story of a scipent tempter, of an ass speaking with a man's voice, of an arresting of the earth's motion, of a reversal of its motion, of waters standing in a solid heap," and such like puerilities, desire to emancipate it from such bondage, and to bring it to a frank recognition of the erroneous views of nature which the Bible contains Dr. Temple, the Head Master of Rugby, kindly helps us over the first stile in his essay on "The Education of the World;" and the fivilis descensus is further gently sloned towards the "Avernus" of unbelief by D: Williams of Lambeter, in his essays on "Bansen's Biblical researches." Having done their utmost to take objective Christianity away from us, we are treated by the next writer, Mr. Baden Powell, to a discertation on "The Evidences of Christianity," in which he denies the credibility of miracles. "The which he denies to credibility of miracles. National Church" would, according to the schemes of the Rev. B. B. Wilson, be a most anomalous "omnium gatherum" of unbelievers; but lest, on the showing of the first four writers, it might accidentally have a spark of Christianity in it, Mr. Goodwin, in his essay, disposes of the Mosnic Cosmogony as "the speculation of some Hebrew Descartes, or Newman, promulgated in all good faith, and bestows a sort of insulting patronage on Mo. es, which might almost stir the wrath of the "meekest of men" as he lies in his grave. Mr. M. Pattison gives us his view of the tendencies of religious hought in England, 1688-1750; and Professor lowitt is, in conclusion, kind enough to tell us how to interpret the Bible, which his conditions have ondeavored to demolish. Such is the latest effort of unbelief; and such, we usintam, is no unnatural development of that Protestant teaching which leaves the soul to ride radderless upon a sea of doubt. It is a fact of no small significance that among these new a lyocates of a new theory is Mr. Wilson, the stern denouncer of "True 90" and Dr. Newman; and it is not a little strange that the man who a few years ago could tolerate none but the most liberal acceptation of the articles, would now, in his spurious charity, fain comprehense within the limits of the "National Church" every conceivable form of heresy-past, present, and to come. We thank ' the Ess yists" for the lesson they have laught us; we thank them for the fearless proclamstion of a great truth, which will some day be brought home to the consciousness of England - that there is no middle ground between univered and the Catholic faith. The soul of man must either how itself before the Word of God, and the consecrated traditions of the past, or it must east its evend in a mouid of its own devising, and sink to the depths of a coarse materialism, or some into the region of an unreal spiritualism. If we once lose the definition of the faith stamped with the impress of natholic antiquity, there is nothing to preventus from being at once precipitated into that aboss of modern nubelief from which are ever rising on the prisoned air impotent ravings against the trust of God, impatient questionings of His Majesty, and fevered speculations on His attrionles. The position assumed by "the Essayists" is but another most that, unless the faith is held whole and entire, it is vertically not held at all. The Tablet says :- To the dove is a leading article taken from the last acourse of the Union the organ of that party in the ' Churck of England as by law established," which epudates the title of Protestant. We do not prote d to any estand their position, or to account for tacir comming where they are; but accepting them and their working as a fact, we may surely promounce it one of the most remarkable facts of the day. Landon Englisher,

THE Usuage's Pare - in recounting the strange ed great and flourishing houses; but misers are care-The same remark now be made in reference to those who gathered gain by the share trade they never floarished. It has been ascertained as a positive fact that no two generations of a slave-deal r's tace ever continued resident on the estate acquired by the unholy pursue of the founder; and a similar observation applies, to a certain extent, to the profits of the usurer. A very loanned friend of mine, deeply versed in the vicissitudes of genealogy, assures versed in the vicissitudes of generalogy, assures me that he never knew four generations of a usug family to endure in a regular unbroken s constion. -Burke's vicissitudes of Families.

THE THUE CAUSS OF OUR UALARITY. - No reflecting man can now doubt, for a moment, that Protestantism, in its unbridled license of private Scriptural interpretation, is the frue cause of the terrible a damity which is now upon us, and which threaten- to grow in dimensions until we shall be overwhelmed in utter rain. Protestantism, Bible in hand, has succeeded in arraying section against section, and stirring up those bitter feelings which render all cordial union of these States next to an impossibility. The Protestant preachers North have followed and enforced that interpretation of the lible which makes slavery a sin, crying aloud to Heaven for vengeance on the Codless slaveholder; while the Protestant preachers South, following their owa private interpretation of the same inspired record, have proclaimed slavery lawful, and some of them have even gone to the length of eulogizing it as a blessing. The Protestant sects split up on this very issue; long before the politicians thought of making it a political watchword. The Union was already morally dissolved by the Protestant preachers, long before the publicans and sinners of politicians set about accomplishing the ungodly work in a political way. Moreover, as every one knows, there never would have been a formidable anti-slavery party North, but for these same misguided and misguiding zealots of Protestant preachers, who have been the very life and soul of the whole movement. Time was, and that not long ago; when the whole cry was that "the Pope was coming over," and that Catholics were about to compass the destruction of the Republic! It is not a little remarkable, too, that this cry of alarm first came from New England, and from those very preachers, who at that very time were probably meditating this master-stroke of mischief against the Republic! They cried out "wolf!" till their lungs were exhausted. All the danger to liberty lay at the door of the Pupe. This note of alarm rung forth in a thousand voices from the pulnit and the press. Volumes enforcing it, from the smallest pamphlet to the largest duodecimo, flooded the land, like a swarm of tocuste, issuing, most of them, from New England. Now the whole plot stands forth fully revealed. We know now, and understand, who is this Cataline, and what have been his artful manouvres to avert suspicion from himself, and his dark doings. Whenever men are so very auxious to fasten suspicion on others, we may surmise, not without reason, that there is something wrong going on in another direction altogether than that to which they so eagerly point. This is pot an unusual "Yankee trick," which has deceived the but which is not likely to deceive again .- Louis

# The True Witness.

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#### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1861 A CONTRACT OF THE CONTRACT OF

ST. PATRICK'S DAY .- In consequence of this religious and national festival falling this year on Passion Sunday, its celebration will be postponed to Wednesday, the 20th inst., on which day the usual Procession will take place, and the customary High Mass will be sung at St. Patrick's Church by His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal. The Societies are making the necessary preparations to honor " The Day" in a manner becoming Irishmen and Catholics.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE iniquity has been consummated; might has for the time again triumphed over right: Naples lies prostrate, and bleeding beneath the hoofs of the "foreign mercenaries" of Sardinia - her King an exile, her Church persecuted and plundered, and her people the helpless victims of a one of Gavazzi's slanders :brutal soldiery. The excesses of the latter, encouraged as they have hitherto been by the Piedmontese Generals, can no longer be concealed; the Protestant press of England, the apologist of every cruelty perpetrated upon Catholics, as in very shame obliged to condemn them; whilst | children, and to their children's children-that all too late, and vamly, the Piedmontese Gov- it is not "intemperate" for a Protestant to call erament attempts to disarow them. General the Catholic Clergy "murderers" and "the Pianelli, whose "Order of the Day"-a document worthy of the Covention-will be found nuncrations of an entire body of ecclesiastics are on our sixth page, has been re-called, and the Jalways received with enthusiastic applause by hideous airor det in which but a few weeks ago Protestants. the revolutionary press gloried, are now if possible to be hashed up, and forgotten. As a slight specimen of these atrocities, and of the approba- of Protestant Clergymen in particular, as the tion which they have received from Italian Protestant Gavazzi, with the approbation of the Lib rators, we copy the following from the Protestant people and of the Protestant press of Dublin Telegraph :--

WHAT THE "LIBERATORS" ARE DOISO. - The Nomade of Naples, coolly states: - "The village (a small ham-tet, near Ascoli), was pillaged by orders from the General. The Mayor, the priest, and two other individuals, who alone remained in the place, were shot, because all in this part of the country, are, without exception, brigands' --- a Piedmontese post having been repulsed by a body of Royalists, who suddenly fell upon it. "We are therefore about to organise moveable columns to burn indiscriminately all the bannia of the brigands, in order to concentrate them up one point, and there exterminate them just as Napoleon i. did under similar circumstances. A correspondent l'Independente, M. Ales. Dumas' paper; writing also from Asceli, gives us a history of his way of treating Royalists: "After having burnt the last cartridge of my soldiers a brigand (revolutionary name for the soldiers of King Francis II.) in our custody still remained undisposed of; but, in place of getting him shot, I tied round his head a piece of cord, and, by twisting a small piece of wood, squeezed it round his temples, so as to make his brain burst through the skull." Among all the punishments invented by the barbarous Druses, we find none equal to this. These regenerators of Italy have such fertile in ginations. This, moreover, explains the momentary inaction of Mazzini---what could be do more than the soldiers of Il regulantuomo?

As might have been expected, the Italian Protestants, walking faithfully in the footsteps of their spiritual ancestors of the X VI century, are now busily engaged in turning their triumph to the best advantage, by attacking, pillaging and plundering the convents and monasteriesin which exploits they are admirably seconded by the usurping government. The latter - so we learn by the last telegram-suspends and confiscates the property of the Religious Orders, and the Protesting rabble of Naples attacks the convents. The same foul spirit that destroyed the Abbeys, and all the glorious handswork of our Catholic ancestors in Scotland, England and Ireland, is again busy, and to the same purpose in the South of Europe; and Protestantdom looking on the while, loudly applauds the sacrileges and brutal excesses of its Italian disciples.

The affairs of Rome are approaching a crisis; nor can it be expected that the Pope will be able to remain much longer in the Eternal City. Perhaps the sooner the protection afforded to him by such a false friend as Louis Napoleon, is openly withdrawn, the better-for a traitor is always more to be dreaded than a bold out- Witness, being a "Convert," and not having spoken enemy. God will protect His own; and had, like his accuser, the happiness of being though, for the time, Hell, and the powers of Protestantism, may appear to prevail over the an Irishman, has been too zealous in defence of Church, the Lord will not long permit His vine- his faith, too jealous of the honor of Catholic yard to be the prey of swine, or His heritage Ireland, and of the purity of Ireland's Catholic to be trampled under foot by the unclean follow- daughters, to allow the incessant slanders of ers of Gavazzi and Garibaldi. An exile the George Brown, and the calumnes of the Pro-Pone may probably again soon be; but better | testant press, to pass unnoticed, unrebuked .exile. better persecution, better the catacombs, Because we swould not allow the fair fame of better death, than submission to, or compromise | Irishmen and Irishwomen to be impeached; be-Italy, if there be not speedily an abundant scat- day deign to cast us a platefull of broken victuals; God Himself established.

tering of the seed, to be followed in due season by a still more plenteous harvest.

The news from Great Britain is uninteresting. In the United States the progress of disintegrathe quarrel seems now more remote than ever.

"The Roman Clergy have no social affections they are cruel-hearted, and have a cruel nature against all beings of mankind."-Toronto Globe, Jūne, 1853.

"Don't call yourselves priests, Roman Catholic Clergy; call yourselves murderers."-Ib.

" There is the Ribbon Society in Ireland-a Society for murders and assassinations, composed wholly of Roman Catholics, headed by Roman Catholic Priests."

"The Church of Rome belongs to Anti-Christ, and the Devil."- Ib.

"The Romish Clergy are the Soul of Satan-the Soul of the Devil himself."-Ib.

" Tolerance with the Roman Catholic Church is a crime against your Church, and against your So-

The above are extracted from the reports published by the Protestant press of Gavazzi's lectures in different parts of Canada. These lectures were delivered amidst the rapturous plaudits of the entire Protestant community; and Gavazzi's Protestant audiences, at every fresh msult to the Clergy and Religious of the Catholic Church, clapped their hands, and redoubled their acclamations, their yellings, and rapturous shouts of applause. The lecturer was, and still is, upheld by the Protestant press as a great and good man-as the fellow-worker with Garibaldi -as the redeemer, regenerator, and liberator of Popish Italy; and of his lectures, not only was no one word condemned, or censured by the Protestant press, but even the most moderate portion of that press endorsed and ratified every

" In all the reports made of his - Gayazzi's-addresses, not one intemperate expression has been attributed to him."-Montreal Gazette, 10th June, 1853.

Here then we have these facts before usfacts which we trust Catholics will never forget, but will hand down as a precious legacy to their soul of the devil himself;" and that such de-

Now, were it even true that the TRUE WIT-NESS had spoken of Protestants generally, and Canada, spoke of the Catholic Clergy and Refigious, we should have been guilty of a gross violation of truth, of charity, and of good manners; but we should not, even then, have done anything for which any portion of the Protestant press would have the right to censure us.

But it is not true that we have ever attacked the Protestant clergy personally, or spoken disrespecifully of the morality of the ministers of Non-Catholic denominations. On the contrary, we have always endeavored to distinguish betwixt the men and the system; and whilst bewaiting what, as Catholics, we cannot but look upon as their grievous theological errors, we have always cheerfully rendered ample justice to the talents, and the many natural virtues of the Clergymen of the Church of England, of Scotland, and of other Protestant sects. It is true that we have scouted their pretensions to Apostotical Succession, and have denied the validity of their assumed ordinations; but we have often said-and we again take this opportunity to repeat-that our only feelings towards the gentlemen themselves are, those of admiration for their talents, love for their many excellent virtues. coupled with regret that, being what they are, they are not with us.

Hardly then did we expect that we should be cause the Church so teaches. arraigned by one calling himself a Catholic, and before a Protestant tribunal, for our harsh treatment, not of men in general, but of a systemnot of Protestants, but of Protestantism. Of the latter, we have said very barsh things; but not one, of which we would retract, explain away, or modify one syllable. These tarsh things have heen forced from us by the necessity imposed upon us as Catholic journalists, of defending Catholic morality in general, and the morality of Catholic Ireland in particular, from the calumnes and slanders of the Montreal Witness, the Toronto Globe, and other of Mr. M'Gee's new found friends and allies. The crime with which we are charged by Mr. McGee would, if proven. only amount to this-That the editor of the TRUE "born and bred a Catholic," and also not being with the Italian Liberators. The blood of the cause we would not patiently endure the insults martyrs is ever the seed of the Church; and it of our " natural allies," in the hopes that, as a

because we have addressed ourselves to the refutation of the slanders of the Protestant press upon our holy Religion-therefore is it that we tablish the theological truth of the different theses this day stand arraigned before the bar of Protion goes merrily on, and a pacific solution of testant public opinion, as the enemy of the holy with the following, which, though not first in nu-Protestant faith-and that one who boasts him- merical order, takes logical precedence of all self an Irishman and a Catholic comes forward the others:as our prosecutor! No one deems of insinuatcause which we profess to defend; not even Mr. mental principles of Protestantism." M'Gee dare pretend that for unworthy or personal motives we have betrayed that cause; and we must deter our proofs of the theological truth all that he can lay to our charge, even if proved, of the above proposition to our next issue. would amount to this-That we have been more zealous than discreet in the discharge of our duties as Catholic journalists; and that the warmth of our indignation against the outrages, daily offered to Catholic Ireland by Mr. M'Gee's Protestant friends, has sometimes betrayed us, though " a convert," and not an Irishman, into expressions stronger than prudence could altogether warrant. For these offences, Mr. M'Gee-backed lustily by the anti-Catholic press which publishes his letters against us-has invoked vengeance upon our heads, and has endeavored to arouse the wrath of the "Swaddlers" against the TRUE

The following are the heads of indictment preferred against us by Mr. M'Gee, and which, of course, he desires to have tried before a Protestant jury; for he knows that he can, because a traitor to Catholicity, rely upon the sympathies of such a tribunal. The friends of Gavazzi are all, heart and soul, with Mr. M'Gee. We copy from the Montreal Herald :-

1. "That 'Oonvent Burning' is an 'essential part of Protestantism. 2. "That 'the gallows is the tree of life of Pro-

testant Society.'
3. "That 'the most vicious and most immoral ace ' the most consistent Protestants.' That 'brothels and meeting bouses' are filled

alike by the operation of one and the same cause. 5. "That Protestantism is the clouca-maxima the common sewer of the Church.'

6. "The repetition of the proposition that ' the gallows is the tree of life of Protestant Society.' 7. "That 'moral deprayity,' fifth and 'obscenity,' for what you call in other words, 'the great putrescent Protestant dong-heap,'] are ' the fruits by which you shall know the staunch Protestant.'

That Tites Oates, with 'bis cropt ears and lacerated back,' is to be regarded as 'an illustrious martyr and confessor of the Holy Protestant faith."

The plea with which we meet these charges is-with regard to some of them-that of Justification; that every word with which we are charged is historically true, theologically true, and justified by the circumstances under which ever set forth as the uncorrupted Gospel of our Lord it was by us used; with regard to others, that they are false, and that Mr. M'Gee has misquoted the TRUE WITNESS. This we shall proceed to

But, as in all argumentation, it is essentially necessary to have clear definitions of the terms therein employed, we shall commence by defining, once for all, the terms Catholicity and Protestantism, Catholic and Protestant; and as Catholicity is logically and chronologically anterior to Protestantism, as the term Protestantism can in fact only be conceived of in virtue of its antagonistic position towards Catholicity, we must begin by a definition of the meaning of the

DEF. 1.—CATHOLICITY.

Catholicity is that system of Religion, that system of faith and morals, which is held by those who are in communion with the See of Rome; of which system the Pope is the visible head upon earth, and of which he is also, when speaking ex Cathedra Petri, the exponent.

DEF. 2.—PROTESTANTISM. Protestantism is formally the contradictory or negation of Catholicity.

DEF. 3.-CATHOLIC. A Catholic is a baptised person who believes

all that the Catholic Church believes and teaches-unon the authority of the Church, and be-

DEF. 4-PROTESTANT.

A Protestant is formally, any baptised person who protests against the authority of the Church. and who does not believe what the Church believes and teaches. A Protestant is simply a baptised Non-Catholic; and it is in order to distinguish him from the infidel, or unbantised Non-Catholic, that we call the former a Protestant.

These definitions laid down -- and we defy Mr. M'Gee to detect a flaw therein, or to suggest an amendment thereunto --- we shall proceed to lay down one or two axioms, of which we shall have occasion to make use during the course of the their grounds, the publication of the book will trial to which our prosecutor has subjected us. AXIOM 1st.

is from the device.

AXIOM 2ND.

The religious system established by God Himany system that deviates therefrom, must be un- sure, upon the youth of England." favorable to morality, in proportion as it deviates There is much virtue in an "if." Ah! "if" from the divine type.

POSTULATE.

and the ground cleared, we shall proceed to es-

the most immoral, are invariably to be found amongst ing even, that we have ever been laise to the those who have most logically carried out the funda-

As we have already exceeded our usual limits,

TROUBLE IN THE CAMP. - Serious trouble menaces the Parliamentary Israel. Some indiscreet, or over-zealous persons have formally brought under the notice of the Government Archbishop of Canterbury, and his brethren, who by Act of Parliament have received the unction of the Holy One, the Essays and Renews published by the leaders of the Broad Church party; and have thus compelled the nominal leaders of the Anglican Establishment to see that, upon which they would fain have closed their eyes, and have forced them to express an opinion upon a subject upon which they would have much preferred remaining silent .-Unfortunately for themselves, and the peace of the Establishment, the Archbishops and Bishops of both Provinces have spoken out at last, in terms strongly condemnatory of the offending work. In reply to an address presented to it, the Anglican Episcopate has thus delivered itself:-

"Lumbeth, Feb. 12. "Rev. Sir,-I have taken the opportunity of meeting many of my episcopal brethren in London, to

lay your address before them.
"They unanimously agree with me in expressing the pain it has given them that any clergymen of our Church should have published such opinions as those concerning which you have addressed us.

"We cannot understand how these opinions can be held consistently with an honest subscription to the formularies of our Church, with many of the fundamental doctrines of which they appear to us essentially at variance.

"Whether the language in which these views are expressed is such as to make their publication an act which could be visited in the ecclesiastical courts, or to justify the synodical condemnation of the book which contains them, is still under our gravest consideration. But our main hope is our reliance on the blessing of God in the continued and increasing earnestness with which we trust that we and the clergy of our several diocesses may be enabled to teach and preach that good deposit of sound doctrine Woich our Church has received in its fullness, and which we pray that she may, through God's grace.

" I remain, rev. Sir, your faithful servant,

" J. B. CANTUAR. "Rev. W. Fremantle. "I am authorized to append the following names "C. J. Ebor R. D. Hereford A. C. London H. M. Dunelm J. Chester A. Llandaff R. J. Bath and Wells C. R. Winton H. Exeter J. Lincoln C. Glocester & Bristol C. Peterborough C. St. David's A. T. Chichester W. Sarum R. Ripon J. Lichtield J. T. Norwich S. Oxon J. C. Bangor J. Rochester T. V. St. Asaph

J. P. Mauchester.

S. Carlisle."

This anathema has been received in a very Protestant spirit. Who, and what are these men-it is asked-these C. J. Ebors, these J. B. Cantuars, these A. C. Londons, and others, who thus presume to quench the spirit, to put restrictions upon freedom of enquiry, and to ignore the essential principle of Protestantism-" the right of private judgment?" Who gave these men the right to sit in judgment upon opinion, and to condemn it? Who made them Popes over us?

Thus preverently has the brutum fulmen of the Anglican Hierarchy been received; and the columns of the Times teem with letters, from Anglican Clergymen, and from members of the Universities, denouncing it as a piece of priestly intolerance worthy of a Hildebrand and the worst days of the Papacy. One writer asks-" How dare the Bishops condemn men unheard?" another, still more maliciously, asks-Why do not their Lordships refute the Essays and Reviews, disprove their assertions, and controvert their arguments? "What we all want" writes A Cambridge Graduate -" is briefly not a condemnation, but a relutation; the age when ecclesiastical censures were sufficient in such cases has passed away." The writer continues, apparently ironically, or with the view of " poking fun" at the Bench of Bishops-" If they -the Essayists-can be met and refuted on have been a blessing to the Church; for we cannot ignore the fact that the thoughts they The contradictory of that which is from God have expressed have long been floating vaguely through the minds of many. The way in which they have hitherto been handled will increase their influence, I think, upon the mass of Engself must be the most favorable to morality; and lish laity; it will increase their influence, I am

they could be refuted, and upon Protestant or We must also—as we have to deal with one Denying principles, the poor Bishops would make who boasts that it is his happiness to have been short work of these abominable Essayists. But born a member of the Catholic Church-require the mischief is that, upon Protesting principles, Mr. M'Gee to grant us the following postulate: they cannot be refuted; that it is unpossible upon those principles to establish the inspiration Catholicity is from God. The system of faith of the Bible, or of any one of the books of which will be not the fault of the present despots of reward for our meckness, the latter would some and morals inculcated by Catholicity, was by it is composed; that the credibility of the Bible in the supernatural order cannot be established ties will. His Royal Highness will arrive in the middle of June.—Quebec Chronicle.

The preliminaries having been thus arranged, upon Protesting principles; and that it is impossible for the entire Bench of Bishops to assign a better reason for believing in the story of which we have undertaken to defend; beginning | Christ's Incarnation as recorded by St. Luke. than there is for believing in any of those strange stales which, as boys, we all delight. ed in, as we read our Ovid, and gloated over "That in Protestant communities, the most vicious, the "Metamorphoses." Upon sound Protestant principles the " Essayists" are incontrovertible. and the Bishops know that they are so; whilst of the thinking and intellectual portion of the Anglican laity, the vast majority are of the same opinion.

To make matters worse, another correspond. ent of the Times, over the signature Angli. canus, points out that, of the present occupants of the Episcopal Bench, several, before their elevation, " have published opinions coincident with those contained in the book which is condemned;" and the same writer also mentions the fact, that, although on several occasions the Anglican Episcopate has published its views upon religious topics the subjects of controversy, an Episcopal Manifesto has always been treated with contempt by those to whom it has been addressed; and that the subscribers thereunto have always, sooner or later, had to eat their own words. In the following irreverent strain does Anglicanus speak of the Pastors of the Church:-

The manifesto of the Bishops which appeared in the Times of Saturday is a remarkable document.

It is one of a class, and must be viewed in connection with its predecessors. On three previous occasions we have had compositions of this kind. The first was the femous episcopal protest against the elevation of Dr. Humpden to the sec of Hereford. It was subscribed by some of the most conspicuous of the present members of the Bench. It ended in the humiliating spectacle of the most eminent subscriber being forced within a few weeks publicly to eat his own words, and in the reception of the so-called heretic into the episcopal circle which now avails itself of his aid to persecute others. The second was a denunciation, issued in the panic of the "Papal aggression," and signed by all but two of the wisest of the Bench, to prevent the assumption of English titles by the Roman Catholic hierarchy. The results of this declaration are too well known to require description. The third was a censure pronounced by the four Primates of England and Ireland on a body of High Churchmen who had ventured to condemn the proselytizing practices of Bishop Gobat. Whatever may have been the effect of the document on Bishop Gobat, it has not affected in the least degree the opinions or ecclesing ital position of the clergy against whom it was levelled.

MEAGHER'S LECTURE.-We publish on our first page a lecture lately delivered by this most eloquent of living Irislanen, which will abundantly remay perusal. We do not, of course, pretend to endorse all the political opinions therein set forth; but of the speaker's oratorical skill, and for his noble vindication of the Irish Papal Brigade, we must express our admiration, and as Catholics must return our thanks. Meagher, with all his faults, has many noble qualities. He is no mere wind-bag, or bogus patriot. He is no coward; not one of those who, like mine ancient Pistol, "utter prave ords at the pridge," and then, like that "arrant counterfest rascal," run away as fast as their legs can carry them. If he was a rebel, he was a brave rebel; if he spoke bold words, he was prepared to sustain them by bold deeds, if necessary; he nover exhorted his confiding countrymen to "go on" where he dared not follow; and the devotion which he professed to Ireland with his lips, he, as the event showed, was prepared to seal upon the scaffold with his heart's blood. Meagher is a man who for this must command respect, even from those who, on many important respects, differ from his views; and well should we be pleased if this eloquent Irishman would pay us a visit in Canada.

A REMINDER.-We would take the liberty of reminding Mr. M'Gee, that, having again assailed us and misrepresented us, he has for a third time shrunk from the simple ordeal by as proposed to him. We therefore call upon him again-either to publish himself, or to authorise us to publish, any correspondence which may have passed betwixt him and the editor of the TRUE WITNESS, with reference to Canadian plities, and containing the written promises given to Mr. Clerk by Mr. M'Gee as to the conduct which it was the design of the latter to pursue in Canada This is the fourth time of asking; why are we obliged to come to the subject so often? Is a not because Mr. MeGee dreads a test which would expose his duplicacity and treachery to Catholic interests ?

ST. PATRICK'S SCOLETY OF BROCKVILLE. At the Annual Meeting of the St. Patrick's Society. held on Thursday evening, the 7th inst , for the election of Officers, the following were appointed for the ensuing year: -

President-C F Fraser. Vice-President-P Curran. Recording Secretary - W Manley, jun. Corresponding Secretary - N J Agnew. Treasurer - Jos. M'Gregor. Grand Marshal - Wm. Daniels. Deputy Marshal- H Mullen. Committee of Management - P Marron, J Fleming P W F O'Connor, J Brady, P Brown, E Powers, J

EXPROTED VISIT OF PRINCE ALFRED. -- An official desputch has been received here, stating that Ilis Royal Highness Prince Alfred will visit Canada this summer. He will probably come to Quebec with a portion of the Fleet on the North American station, and travel through Canada by the same route his brother did, last year. It is not expected that the Government will organize any demonstration in his honor, but it is probable several of the municipal.

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 arison as to the terms of subscriptions to this Association, we have been requested to sate that the sum of One Dollar is the only amount that will be received from any person desiring to con-tribute towards its funds. The following is a list of the additional subscribers since our last :-

Rev M Timlin, Cure of Cobourg, Diocese of Kings

Rev J M'Nulty, Cure of Caledonia, Diocese of Hamilton.
Rev J J Collins, Cure of St Eugene, East-Hawkes-

bury, Diocese of Ottawa. David Shaw Ramsay, Seigneur of Ramsay. Rev Ls M Archambault, Cure of St. Hugues, Dio-

cese of St. Hyacinthe.
Rev P N Sylvester, Oure of St Marcel, Do. Rev F X Brunet, Cure of St Damase, Do. Rev T St Aubin, Cure of St Georges, Do. Widow Malhoit, Boucherville.

Philip Garcau, Esq. East-Hawkesbury. Rev J Quevillon, Missionary at Tiguish, Island of Prince Edward.

G Beaudet, Esq, Coteau-du-Lac. M Jos. Dufaur, senior. M Jos. Dufaur, junior.

Since Mr. M'Gee has been pleased to take the TRUE WITNESS to task for employing offensive language against Protestantism, a system, not a person, and to hold us up to the reprobawe take the liberty of laying before our readers Mr. M'Gee does not look upon as offensivethough it is directed against persons and not things-seeing that he has not ventured to condemn it, and that it appeared in an Upper Canadian journal, which has all his sympathies, and Toronto Freeman of the 14th ult :-

HURRAH FOR THE "ANGLO-SAXON!" clip from the Dublin Irishman, to the careful perusal of all who are enamored with the ANGLO-SAXON. Irishmen, especially, owe the unscrupulous robber and unmitigated tyrant a heavy debt-but not of gratitude or admiration :--

Not very long ago, a Prussian lawyer solemnly dealmost literally translate the words) to be found on the tenderly: — nevertheless, in spite of intermarriage, alliance, and community of race, this Prussian official solemnly uttered the fearful verdict above recorded against the Auglo-Saxon.

But great as is the blackguardism (and we feel pain in repeating this word, for which the Anglo-Sax-on's own tongue leaves us no alternative) in Europe, it is almost gentlemanly, when compared with his re-ported ruffianism in the East. We thought we could have believed almost anything told about the "travelled Englishman;" but, we confess, we have been quite staggered by the story of the things he is said to have done in Japan.

The Japanese are a great and noble people. Of all existing Pagan nations they are the noblest. At one time, through the labors of a great Spanish a great and polished nation; and the religion and devotion of this man so struck the great civilized Japanese people (who, as the polished Greeks approciated Paul, appreciated him), that his converts were counted by myriads. But the avarice and treachery of the Dutch came in to mar the blessed labors of the self-devoted Spaniard; and the issue was the closing of all Japanese ports against foreign com-

This extraordinary self-isolation has been broken in upon in modern days; and, chiefly through the labors of the American people, Japan has again entered into intercourse with the world. The Anglo-Saxon has, necessarily, got share of this intercourse; and, most naturally, he has abused the privilege by acts of the most indescribable ruffianism.

Our readers have already seen in our columns some specimens of the fashion in which honorable English merchants have tried to swindle the trusting Japanese. Their rascality, in dealing with that brave, and gallant, and honest nation, would be incredible, if it were not part and parcel of the known, historic conduct of the English pirates to all people with whom they ever attempted to establish inter-

But our readers, doubtless, have not yet learned the consummation of ruffianism to which the Anglo-Saxon has attained in Japan. Our columns to-day furnish particulars: we copy them even from a London journal; and to a perusal of these particulars we refer our readers specially-for they include details which we cannot chronicle in the large Type of our leading page.

We do not attach any extral importance to the fact that British merchants tried to rob the Japanese; the history of their career in the East is the history of robbery and piracy unacrupulous. content ourselves to-day with calling attention to the following description of the unmitigated ruffianism-not of English forgers and swindlers, who call themselves merchants - but of a fellow who is actually a paid representative of the British Government

but which, from respect to our readers, we omit. The article in the Freeman continues as fol-

lows:gentleman, hating the use of 'strong' phrases, could

without another word. But does it not prove that the Anglo-Saxon is

the premier blackguard of the world? Yet, let us not forget one thing. The ruslianism of the English has so outraged the Japanese that that noble people are thinking of remliation; ac-cordingly, we learn that the English flee, has gone from China to the Japanese waters, to make "a moral demonstration." Even the English Sun says, that some demonstration of a "moral" kind is necessury, efter the ruftianly immorality of the English official. But, in the Euglish dislect in the East, a 'moral demonstration" means blowing innocent and

utraged men from the cannon's mouth.

THE SPECIAL TAX ON PROPERTY. - The total amount raised so far on this special, or 1s in the £ tax, is \$79,000, leaving about 29,000 yet to be collected .-Montreal Paper.

jurors-Jules Tremblay, Joseph Normandeau, Touissaint de Repentigny, Joseph Caron, Delphie Dubeau, G. C. Toustate, Touissaint Remond and Alfred Beruard, all of St. Anne—found a verdict of murder against Gideon Swain, the conductor; while two of jury, Rodolphe Trestler and Allan C. Harwood, of of Vaudreuil, were of opinion that Joseph Crevier had time and along distance, and had died from conges-tion of the brain, caused by fatigue and exposure to to the inclemency of the weather.

COPPER.- We were yesterday shown some fine spe-River Mines in the county of Latbiniere. These mines are owned by a Quebec company, are situated six miles from the Grand Trank Railway, Richmond and Quebec branch, and about nine miles from the St. low colors of the usurping Hollander. Lawrence. The ore is rich and abundant. A parcel of it will shortly be sent for smelting to the Smelting Works at Longueuil, which are now in operation .- Commercial Advertiser.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS .-- On this day week Parliament assembles for the despatch of business. Among the important measures which will, in all probability be brought before it, there is one which will naturally concentrate our attention-we mean the change in our present Separate School law. Session after session has been allowed to pass without any determined stand being taken on the question. Reasons, of which we are not aware, may have rendered such a course tion of a Protestant public, as an exciter of strife, advisable, but the period for temporizing should now have passed. A stand, a determined stand, for our rights should be now made. If failure meet us in a specimen of language which it is supposed that | that case we cannot be worse off than we are now, and we will at least have the satisfaction of knowing who are the men, which is the party that refuse or refuses to grant our just demands. We ask nothing which infringes the rights of others, and why therefore, temporize longer? Is the fear of deadly opposition from George Brown and his adherents to offer any longer an excuse? What he and they are which alone of the soi-disant Catholic press of in all probability, be for years to come. Why therefore shelve the question any longer? There are sure-Canada defends Mr. M'Gee, and holds him up to ly enough of honest men -of men, at least, who are public admiration. We copy literally from the indebted for their position to the votes of Catholics —to put the measure through. Let it, then, be brought forward; the elections are near at hand; and if they shrink the responsibility, Catholics will We commend the following article, which we know how to treat them at the polis .- Ottawa Iri-

THE COMMON SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA - A corespondent of the Owen Sound Times, writing from the Bruce Mines, says that about the 1st of February, a school teacher named John Penhall was charged with taking unwarrantable liberties with some of his The Anglo-Saxon is unquestionably the premier female scholars. The enraged citizens caught him, blackguard of the world. We grant him that preminence without a word of objection; and all Euround the village, much to the gratification of some of the residents. We have not heard as to whether he still resides at the Bruce, or whether he has left for parts unknown. We commend the above to the clared, in a Prussian Court of Justice, that English attention of Dr. Ryerson. Wonder if he was a travellers were the most unmitigated blackguards (we graduate of the Normal School? If so, the Doctor had better look to the Pastors whom he trains to feed Continent. Prussia is the cousin-German, and ally, our Canadian Sheep. A few more such instances a drunken mother—a Mrs. Miller. How the child of England; the heir of the Prussian throne is the above, and we think the Common Schools will came to his death is still a mystery, though it is bein the world Prussia should have treated England pared to hand them over to religious teachers.—To-

THE CENSUS AND REPRESENTATION BY POPULA-TION .- We shall not be in possession of the full and | Montreal Ocean Steamers has lately been developed. official census returns until May or June, but returns are already coming in, which indicate that Upper Canada will not have so large a preponderance over this part of the country as has been generally imagined by our Western fellow-countrymen. The new der. The lumbee never came to hand and Messrs.

MEMBERS OF THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY. gined by our Western fellow-countrymen. The nor counties of Upper Canada, such as Porth, Huron, Edmonstone, Allan & Co. such the Grit Patriot and burden and Grey, have indeed increased very largely obtained judgment against him. The Clobe has been satisfied; Sup. | four hundred per cent—but the older ones have been but it turns out that the amount has never been paid, almost stationary and from eight to twelve per cent. and there is little prospect that it ever will be. The Sup. with? is all the increase they can show within the decade, holders of the judgment were induced to discharge Nor do the towns and cities exhibit that progress it under the promise of some other first rate security, which was anticipated, though in most cases their but Mr. Brown was too sharp for them, and by a pro-Christian gentleman, they were very nearly won to the truth of the Gospel. Francis Xavier is now revered as a Saint of our Church. When he went to Japan, he was one of the most polished gentlemen of Japan, he was one of the mo foot up well while the towns and cities will swell up an enormous aggregate. The two chief cilies of Lower Canada—Quebec and Montreal- contains more people than all the cities and towns of Upper Canada put together, to say nothing of our good and growing cities of St. Hyacinthe, Three Rivers, and other places; a fact which deserves attentive consideration in political, commercial and financial point of view. Already, we perceive, some Upper Canadian papers are getting alarmed : already does the Globe audaciously insinuate that the Commissioners and Enumerators in Upper Canada have been bribed to under-estimate, in Lower Canada to exaggerate the that; pointing with a Theatrical air to the Orange true number of the population; the Norfolk Messenger wonders what will be done if Mr. Dorion should at no distant day, propose to Parliament Representation by Population in the interest of Lower Canada. Our cotemporary need not be disquieted. Even had we a few thousands more than the Upper Province, we should not on that account disturb the order of things as at present constituted.—But if the difference between the two sections of the country should be insignificant, other newspapers than these will become alarmed - other politicians than their editors frightened. The cries of Representation by Population and injustice to Upper Canada have been the sheet anchors of the Clear Grit party; the means by which it has been galvanised into spasmodic life. Their absurdity exposed, Mr. George Brown's famous expressions would be turned against himself, and the discovery would "knock the bottom" out of the whole Opposition. - Quebec Chronicle.

THE "GLOBE" AND THE CENSUS .- Alieding to the ensons Landing, E Rong, 54; Adjala, J Colgan, £1; Census of Lower Canada, this journal says :- "The Government desire that the population of Lower Canada shall reach the highest figure to which it can possibly be strained, and it would doubtless give them pleasure if one or two hundred thousand could be accidentally amitted from the census of Upper Canada, whose population is now so inconveniently large as to threaten the stability of the system under which Mr. John A. Mucdonald and his Here follows a very smutty story about the fellow corruptionists have managed things for their British Consul at Jeddo, which is possibly true, own advantage during the last few years. The difference between the modes in which the census bas been taken in Kingston and Montreal is very striking, and confirms the suspicion that, if it can by any possibility be managed, Upper Canada will not get fair play in the census report. The suspicion is This story of brutality and blackguardism further confirmed by the extraordinary fact that, seems incredible. We give it on the authority of an while the returns for about a third of the population English journal; and, of of its truth there can be no of Upper Ganada have already been published, the question. Comment on it would be superfluous. No whole of those for Lower Canada-excepting only the city and a part of the County of Montreal-are afford to dwell upon it -- therefore, we pass it over still kept back. Is it intended to 'cook' them to and the exigencies of the Ministry, after the population of Upper Canada has been ascertained? If this is not the intention, the keeping back of the returus is quite incomprehensible." As far as this city i 5s is concerned, the charge is without any foundation, whatever. We can assure our imaginative western | 10s. contemporary that the returns had not time " to cook." but that we got the raw material—in other words, through the courtesy of the Commissioners we were in possession of them half an hour after they were completed. We may add, that if the Globe is so anxious to hear of our progress on this or any other matter—he may do so daily over the wires.—Quebec Daily Advertiser.

ST. PATRICE'S DAY AND THE ORANGEMEN .-- We (Toronto Mirror) cannot exactly guarantee the truth of the rumour we mention, but we may as well give it. A notice appeared in the Leader of the 6th of THE CREVIER INQUEST CASE.—This long-pending Case came to a close on Friday evening. Ten of the Crange District Lodge of Toronto, in the Orange Hall. Now, the question was, what brought this Lodge, composed of representatives from all the Toronto Lodges, together? Some assigned one reason and some another: but this one was the most striking. It was said that the Irish Orangemen were bent | Owners there, and an advantage to the country at on celebrating next St. Patrick's Day! Seeing that large. the Irish Catholics of Toronto had given up the thrown himself from the cars, had walked a length of the determination to carry out in the air again their practice completely, the Orangemen have come to green flag, with "mild when stroked, fierce when provoked" upon it. If the supineness and timidity of our countrymen in Toronto had no other result, than to set Irish Protestents about celebrating the cimens of purple and gray copper ore from the Black 17th of March, we should say some good of it. We hope, however, the Lodges will not turn out with their party banners, as the broad green ribbon of Irish nationality would ill mate with the faded yel-

> Judge Taschereau, in the Superior Court at Quebec lately held that the Corporation are bound to afford "continued and abundant supply of water to the citizens; that the rate is not payable before the water is ready to be supplied; and that receiving it for two hours daily is not such a supply as the law intends. The by-law imposing the tax was declared illegal, as having been made before the Corporation were prepared to supply the water according to the Water Works Act, and the decision of the Recorder, based upon that by-law, was set aside.

Mysterious Disappearance. - We regret to have to record a rather unaccountable case of disappearance, the circumstances of which are as follows :-About eight o'clock on Saturday night, Mr. Thomas O'Connor, a clerk in the employ of Mr. Roche, at Cape Cove, left Mr. Roche's house, where he boarded, for the purpose of coming to town on some business. This business was not of a nature to detain him very long; and, at his departure, he promised to return soon. A few minutes after leaving the house he called into Mr. Kennedy's in the vicinity, being then on his way to the city. Since that time he has not been heard of, and the presumption is, that in crossing the Plains of Abraham, he has met with four play. All attempts to trace him later than eight o'clock on the evening in question, have failed. Depositions were made before the Police Magistrate, yesterday drawing the attention of the authorities to this strange affair; but we regret that, so far, the search has proved fruitless. The police, are, however, actively engaged in the search, and we trust that -it unhappily there has been a deed of darkness committed-it may be brought to light, and its nuthors meet with the punishment which they deserve. - Quebec Chronicle.

THE POPULATION OF QUEEEC. - The Gensus Commissioners have revised their work, and give the possible MEMBERS OF THE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. pulation of Quebec, bustieu and ati, at 62,128. We have doubt that if the houses could have been visited which are outside the limits, but whose tenants do business in town, and if allowance could be made! GRAND BANNER OF ST. BRIDGET AND THE for those of our citizens who absent themselves in winter, our population would be shewn to be at least . sixty-live thousand .- Quebre Chronicle.

The Picton (C.W.) Times says that last Saturday a fine boy of four years was found dead in bed with

DONE BROWN!--Another phase of Mr. George Brown's black-mail operation on the owners of the It will be remembered that Mr. Brown obtained £5000 from the contractors for the Ocean mail service, ostensibly as an advance on lumber in the

An ORANGE Hir. - We (Toronto Mirror) dedicate the following, which has been related to us by a friend, to the British (Orange) Herald:

On one occasion, the morning after a celebrated Soirce in the Orange Hall, George street, Toronto, a Catholic was passing by the door. The Hall is a large wooden building, and was for many years, a Congregational Chapel. On the occasion referred to, on Orangeman acquainted with our Catholic friend, was removing some flags and other decorations from the building. Bidding Pat the time of day, he says, 'Pat! Look at these glorious emblems, and at

Hall opposite

'What do I think of that?' said Pat, looking in the direction of the Orange Hall,

Yes, replies Billy. "I think,' said Pat, deliberately turning round and | ASSEMBLE at Sr. PATRICK'S HALL, facing his antagonist. I think it is, as it is written in the Scriptures-My Father's House is a house of prayer: but we have made it a den of thieres! They won't quiz Pat any more at that Lodge! The best of the joke is, that it is true.

### REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Mont Marie, F Fortier, 10s; London, C W. B Henry, £1 10s; Seymour West, P Hogan, £1 5s; Arnprior, D McNawars, 10s; North Gower, J O'Connor, 10s; Toledo, B. J. M'Names, 10s; Lonsdale, M. Sweeny, 10s; St Cannite, J. Ryan, 5s; E. Hawkesbury, J. Ward, 10s; Rawdon, M. Rowan, 16s; Dick-Cumberland, N B, D K McNiel, ba; St Urban, Dr C Delinelle, 5s; Shenrock, S Hannagh, 5s; St Gervois, Rev P Pouliet, 10s: St Geszire, Mrs J O'Haveland, 10s; Leeds, T Scallon, 5s; St Thomas, G W, D McMillan, 5s; Compton, Rev G J Beowne, 10s; Longuenil, J Bospar, 2s 6d.

Per P Purcell, Kingston .. P Campbell, 12s td : T Aherov, 6s 31; J. O'Connor, 5s; Rev T Walsh, 10s; Rev J Lonergan, 10s; Rev T Sauve, 10s; Rev J O'-Brien, 106; P Ourtis, 128 th; Wolf Island, M Flynne,

Per Rev C Wardy, Newmarket. . P Horan, 5s. Per J Birmingham, Port Hope. . P Loury, 10s; T O'Loughlin, 10:

Per P Kelly, Backingham .. P Malony, Ss 2d; P Brady, 8s 9d; J Keily, 7s 6d. Per J H Labillois, Dalbousie, N B. . Self, 5s; D Delany 5s.

Per Rev L Brair, Vrocumanton. . M M'Gann, 12s 6d; D McRac. 12s 6d. Per J Prendible, Mitchell .. self, 10s; T Prendible, Per C O'Callaghan, Arthur. . J Danields 10s.

Per J Kennedy, Lindsay. J Kelly, £1; Downeyville, E Pigot, £1 5s; J Callaghan, £1 5s; P Molloy Per R Cutbbert, Streetsville. Self, 10s; L. Mitchell,

Per J Ryun, Barriefield . . C Keys, 101 Per E M'Cormack, Otonabee .. J Cruty, 10s. P Hammon, 10s; Douro, J Lahy, 5s; J Lynch, 10s. Per J Doyle, Avlmer. J Mulligan, 10s.

Per J Doran, Perth. . P M'Gaffrey, 10s. Per J Ford, Prescott .. J W Cartley, 15s. Per & Supple, Oshawa. Dr M'Mahon, 5s; J O'Regan, 5s; — Willoughby, 10s; M Markham, 5s.

THE OIL EXCITEMENT .- The Hamilton Spectator has been informed by a gentleman just returned from the west, that the oil excitement in the township of Enniskillen, C. W., has risen almost to a fever. Claims are being staked off, wells sunk, and locations scrambled for by speculators from all quarters of March 18, 1784, contained among its advertise-of the country. There is a great and constantly in-ments this notice: "For sale. A negress, now in creasing demand for coal oil, and should Enniskillen prove to be half as productive as the people anticipate, it will be a most lucky thing for the property



GRAND PROGRAMME

PROCESSION

# ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY,

TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION. 4th and 5th Companies of Volunteer Rifles, And No. 1 HOSE COMPANY,

A N N I V E R S A R Y

OF THE

#### NATIONAL FESTIVAL OF IRELAND.

JOHN M'DONALD, Chief Marshal, on Horseback,

BAND.4th and 5th Companies of Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1 Hose Company. TRISHMEN OF THE CONGREGATION OF ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH,

(Not being Members of any of the Irish Societies.) BRASS BAND. FATHER MATHEW BANNER.

Two Stewards with Wands.

Two Abreast. Two Stewards with Wands. B VIRGIN

Vigilance Committee, Executive Committee, Secretary and Treasurer,

President, Vice-President, Vice-President. Two Stewards with Wands. husband of Queen Victoria's daughter; of all nations have received a severe blow, and the public be pre- lieved that whiskey is in some way connected with STUDENTS OF THE MONTREAL CULLEGE With their Amateur

> BAND. (Guests of the St. Patrick's Society.) BRASS BAND.

Sup. with Spear, BANNER of St. PATRICK, Sup. with Spear.

Two and Two.

LADIES' HARP BANNER, ] Sup-Members Two and Two. NATIONAL EMBLEM Sup. with BANNER. Spear. Two Stewards with Wands.

Members Two and Two. GRAND SUNBURST BANNER { Supporter ) Sapporter with OF IRELAND. Rattle Axe Two Stewards with Wands

Committee, Secretaries, Treasurer. Past Presidenta, Vice-Presidents, President,

Chaplain, Clergy of St. Patrick's Church. ( Supporter GRAND Supporter ) HARP BANNER OF IRELAND. with Battle Axe. Battle Axe. )

THE MEMBERS of St. PATRICK'S SOCIETY win FRENCH SQUARE.

at EIGHT o'clock, A.M., precisely; whence they will proceed in PROCESSION, on being joined by the Fourth and Fifth Companies of Volunteer Rifles. No. 1 Hose Company, and the St. Patrick's Temperance Society, through Great St. James, De Bleury, and Lagauchetiere Streets, to St. Patrick's Church where a SERMON, suitable to the occasion, will be PREACHED at High Mass, and a COLLECTION taken up for the POOR.

On arriving at the Grand entrance of the Church, the Procession will form a doubte line, facing inwards, leaving an open space of at least eight feet.

The FATHER MATHEW BANNER will tall to the right, and the BANDS to the left, one of which will (as soon as the Clergy and Presidents enter the door, followed by the other Office-Bearers, the Banner of St. Patrick, Grand Bunner, and the Grand Sunburst Banner of Ireland) Strike up the National Air-"St. Patrick's Day."

any of the above-named Societies, will Resume the same order in Radegone and Lagauchetiere Streets, and proceed by Great St. James, French Square, and Notre Dame Streets, to Jacques Cartier Square, re-turning by St. Paul, McGill and Notre Dame Streets, to St. Patrick's Hall, where the Procession will dis-

By Order, JCHN M'DONALD, Chief Marshal.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the SAINT PA-TRICK'S SOCIETY will take place on MONDAY EVENING, the 18th instant, at their NEW Hall,

> PLANTAGENET WATER DRPOT, PLACE D'ARMES,

(Entrance by Second Door on Little St. James Street.) Members in arrears, desirous of qualifying themselves to Vote at the Annual Elections, are requested to pay their dues at this Meeting.

The Chair will be taken at Eight o'clock precisely.

A large attendance is solicited.

Br Order, WM. BOOTH, Rec. Sec.

The Leader informs us that at least one Canadian newspaner, which still exists, used to contain advertisements of slaves for sale; very similar to advertisements which may now be any day rend in the journals of the Southern States. The Quebec Guzette town. For price, address Madame Perrault." And in the number of March 25, of the same year: "For sale. A negro about 25 years of age, who has had the small pox;" and who was, therefore, in future, safe from that disease. "For full particulars inquire of the printer." Negroes taken in battle, after the conquest of Canada, were not treated as prisoners of war; but were taken to Montreal and sold. There is a deposition to this effect, dated July 16, 1788 .-Quebec Chronicle.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER --- This medicine has become an article of commerce -- a thing no medicine ever became before. Pain Killer is as much an item in every bale of goods sent to country merchants, as ten, coffee or sugar. This fact speaks volumes in its favor .-- Glens Falls Messenger.

#### Births

In this city, on Sunday, the 10th instant, the wife of Mr. F. B. McNamee, of a son

Died.

At Prescott, C. W., on the 2nd March, 1861, Ellen, daughter of Mr. John Ford, aged one year and ten

In Prescott, on the 4th instant, Mr. James Crowley, formerly of the city of Cork, Ireland, in the 79th ear of his age. He had been a resident of Prescott 29 years, and always bore an irreproachable

In New York, on the 8th inst., on his return from the Bahama Islands, Daniel Murphy, Esq., merchant, of Hamilton, aged 38 years.

#### MONTREAL MARKETS.

Flour .- Market very dull. Fine \$4 to \$4 25; Superfere No. 2, \$4.75 to \$5; Do. No. 1, \$5.30, which s the price of the latest wholesale transaction we know of, but it is now considered an extreme figure. Fall Wheat Flour continues entirely nominal; Fancy, \$5.50 to \$5,60; Extra, \$6 to \$6.25; Superior Exten, S6,50 to \$7 - We hear of No. 1 Super. offered this foremoon at \$5,25, and not taken.

Bag-Flour .- Yesterday there were transactions in Fyfe Plour at \$2,75 to \$2,86, at which rate we know of 800 or 900 bags being sold; there have been sales at \$2,724.

Wheat, - Choice U. C. Spring was sold ex-cars at

Oats .- Buyers are paying 314c. (ts. 7d ) to the habilants for 38 to 40 lbs. Oatmeal - Steady at \$4,20 in store, at which there

have been transactions. Peas.—Best samples 75c, ex-cars. Ashes. -The inspections for week ending 9th inst. were: -Pots, 309 harrels; Pearls, 79 barrels, Prices a little lower; Pots, \$5,65 to \$5.70; Pearls, \$6,05. Provisions.—We bear of no transactions.

Butter .-- Very doll; store-macked, 12 to 13e good dairy, 15c: these prices are nominal. A forced sale of 5 cwt, or choice Country Butter was made this

morning at 12½c. Dressed Hogs.—Supply continues large; there are few sales to quote since Priday, there being in general a considerable difference in the views of sellers and buyers. The range of the market is still \$5,50 to \$6; there have been offers made at lower figures; one good lot to-day could be bought at \$5,75, and there was a sale of choice at \$6,25.

Poultry .- Turkeys, good and fresh, sold in quantity at an average of 64c per lb; Chickens 5c. Eggs. - The market is now better supplied; fresh

ones in lots bring readily 15c per doz-n, and are re-tailing to-day at 20c to 25c. Fish .- Split Herrings, \$4,50 to \$5 for good; White Fish, \$7 to \$7,25, in small lots. - Montrea! Witness.

#### constants of a rail of the control o NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Plans of a NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH, to be ERRCTED in BURLINGTON, Vt., may be seen at Mr. P. M'WILLIAMS' honse, St. Paul Street, near the present Cathedral, Burlington, Vt.; and Scaled Proposals for the execution of the work will be received, by addressing Box No. 299, BURLINGTON Post Office, up to the FIRST of MAY next, also Conics of the Specification of the work can be obtained by addressing as above, or by applications to the BISHOP'S PALACE, or to the Office of the TRUE WITNESS, Montreal.

March 14, 1861.

### CARD OF THANKS.

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

PROSPECTUS

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OF A LARGE AND BLABORATE MAP OF CANADA WEST.

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

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

Also, all lasses and Harborn a same orrect courses After Divine Service, the Procession, on being of all Rivers and the Sucanas of cation of Mills joined by the MALE portion of the Congregation of the location and decomposition of Courtes; the location of Caratry School-houses and Township Halls. Also, e oplete Meteoror great Tables : a Chart showing the Geological Farmation of the Province; Time Tables; Table of Distances; and the Returns of the New Census, or so much of them as relate to the Population, &c.

The Names of Subscribers, in Cities, Towns, and Villages, will be published; also, if furnished the Canvasser, the Title, Profession, Trade, &c., of each making a concise Directory for each City, Town, and Village, which will be neatly engraved upon

the Margin of the Map. It is also intended to exhibit a History of the Province, Showing the First Settlements throughout the Country, with the dates thereof; the exact place where Battles have been fought, or where other remarkable events have occurred. &c., &c., &c.

The Map will be published in the best style, with Plans upon the margin of the Cities and principal Towns, on an enlarged scale,

It will be furnished to Subscribers on Canvass handsomely Colored, Varnished, and Mounted for Six Dollars per Copy; which sum we, the Subscibers, agree to pay to the Publishers, or Bearer, on delivery of the Map above referred to, in good order and con-

> ROBERT KELLY, Agent for Montreal.

March 14th

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

#### FRANCE.

The greatest activity is being displayed at the present in equipping the French navy. The ships composing the Mediterranean squadron are being prepared for sea as quickly as possible.-Their crews are being completed by seamen from L'Orient who have been trained to the rifle practice.

The Paris correspondent of the Herald says it has been decided by the Minister of War to establish an entrenched camp of 12,000 men in the neighborhood of Toulouse.

Judgment was delivered by the tribunal of the Seme in the Bonaparte-Patterson case on Friday. The Court declared that the demands of Madame Enzabeth Paterson and her son, Jerome Bonaparte, are not admissible, and must be rejected, and orders that the present judgment shall be mentioned on the margin of the deed dated the 19th of July, 1860, containing a declaration of the acceptance by Jerome Bonaparte of the succession of Prince Jeroine. The Court further sentenced the claimant to pay the costs .- Corr. Times.

The Roman correspondent of the Dublin Telegraph says:

It is the belief of well-informed circles here that there is a perfect understanding between the Tuilleries and Turin, and that any apparent divergence is a mere feint, and not to be regarded for a moment. Their objects are simple and well understood-to transfer the " protectorate" of Rome from one to the other, our present defender receiving a substantial territorial indemnity-sooner or later-for his services and co-operation; a repetition in fact of the vice and Savoy business. The accomplishment of these objects must, of course, be a matter of time and circumstances; but those have little shrewdness or penetration who cannot see that they are what I have described.

The pamphlet La France, Rome, et l'Italie, of which I was rnabled to send you a copy on Thursday, was issued here last night. The anonymous character of the publication is this time abandoned; and the new manifesto of the Emperor Napoleon appears with a signature, that of Dictator of the Press, M. Laguerroniere. It is an elaborate defence of the Imperial policy in its relation to Italy, and at the same time a regular biti of indictment against the Pope, or officially speaking, the Papal Government. It gents and Solferino France and Italy have rivetted is criticized by the ultramontane journals, and of course, highly approved by the Government press.

I have already mentioned that an animated debate was preparing in the Senate, and perhaps in the Legislative Chambers, on this Italian policy, and that the "Catholic party" seemed disposed to put forth as much energy as is consistent with their position. Their speeches are to be given at full length-at least, it has been so promised -in the Moniteur. It is probable that the Emperor has been desirous of putting [ forth the manifesto as an answer, by anticipation to the elequence of the " Catholic party," and | with a view to neutralize any effect adverse to the Imperial policy that might be produced by senatorial eloquence. This supposition would seem to be corroborated by a passage in the introductory remarks:

"It is a matter of great interest that the country should be completely enlightened before the debate which is about to take place in the boldier. I feel on his account. Senate and Legislative Corps. This is what has decided me to undertake the present task .--from imposing teserve on my massion as a writer, arounds, a Civic Lies, corresponding to the rank of his Motiness, the Vicariat of Victor Engineers, and, of course, the renunciation of temporal authority.—
That I fill under the high responsibility of the The Civil Lies would be defrayed by Piedmont. Minister of the interior did not permit me to which has gained so much by the Italian revolution. of the Empire might again become a writer in

So thought also the expelled editor of the Courrier du Dimonche.

On the other hand, some persons are of opinion that La France, Rome, et L'halie is meant as the finishing stroke to the Pope's temporal of Spain, with bland and apparently sincere expressions of affection, used to offer to the Alieister or General whose disgrace he had just resolved upon; and that the Emperor will let had drop with the same display of sympathy shown to the fugitive King of Naples.

It is rumoured been, as well as at Turin, that the explosion at tracta which led to the capitulation was the work of some one of King Francis's defenders who had been gamed over by

COUNT PERSIGNY AND THE FRENCH PRESS. -Count Persigny has addressed the following better to a friend in this country in explanation of his extraordinary conduct to the Courrier du Dimanche. He retorts well upon his critics :-Panis, Feb 6 .- "My dear Sir, -I have received the letter which you widressed to me on the subject of the measure which I have taken against the Courrier du Dimanche. Il, as you inform me, public opinion in England has blamed this act, I greatly I tially opened, the bombardment continued with the region the circumstance, for you are well aware what | same violence; two batteries of the fortress were a high value I set on the opinion of a country for | descolished, and then the capitalation was signed .-which I have learnt to cherish such a profound it was the forcress that fired the last cannon shot, esteen. But there is something else on which I set a still higher value, and that is the real interest of

my own country.
"You are aware of the fact that in my character of Muster of the Interior I am invested by our laws great imperial decree of the 24th of November, and

ed themselves. But from the moment that a journal, not confining itself, as the English newspapers do, to the reproduction of opinions, whether Liberal or Conservative, aristocratic or democratic, Tory, Whig or Radical, attacked the very principle of our institutions, and even the dynasty itself, I felt myself hound, if I was to remain faithful to the doctrines of my Ministerial Circular, bugiton a warning to that journal. Nor did 1 stop there. I seized the opporunity furnished by the circumstance that the writer of the article was a foreigner to set with still greater severity, in order to place in the clearest possible light my resolution on this point: for I entertain the conviction, at once deeply rooted and strengthened by the example of England, that the safe mode of establishing freedom in a country where, unlike Englend, there still exist factions hostile to the existing form of Government, is to separate the liberty of discussing the affairs of the country from the liberty of assailing its fundamental institutions. Now, in precisely the same way in which you in England, with your practical common sense, have never allowed the establishment of the House of Hunover to be called in question, I, as the faithful guardian in France of dynastic interests resembling those of the House of Hanover, will not allow myself to be turned aside from what I regard as the sacred path of duty. In a word, I entertain the sincere belief that, in having dealt thus severely with the Courrier du Dimunche, I have been as truly serving the interests of freedom as when I invited all the journals freely to discuss the acts of the Administration.

" Such, my dear Sir, is the language which I may frankly and openly employ to men who, like yourself, have been led in perfect good faith to misapprehend the moral character of this measure, and I do so in the belief that il . most effectual mode of serving one', country is first faithfully to serve the diethe of one's own conscience. Accept the assurances, &c., "F. or Persiony."

By a decision of the Paris Court of Cossation, jewellers and all manufacturers of fancy articles are fully hetermed that it is unlawful in France, in virtue of a Napoleonia decree, in 1852, against factions or treasungide emblema, banner, &c., to introduce the fleur de lys on any jewe!, bracelet, cabinet work inposity, or with istery, and accordingly the tribunal at Ricco, whice, on the 28th November last year, have a more lement interpretation to the law, was wrong, and is rebuked.

#### ITALY.

The official 'panions of Turin denies the rumored negovisticus between Sardinia and Rome. The Italian Parliament was opened by the

in parson He Majesty, in his speech said :-"Italy, simust entirely free and united, confides in your wisdom, and it is on you devolves the task of her organization. You will establish the greatest administrative liberty, taking care, at the same time, that her unity be protected. Public opinion is lavorable to our national tendencies. The Emperor of the French, although assuring to us the benefits of non-intervention, has deemed it fitting to recall his Envoy. This act has excited our deep regret, without however, affecting our gratitude. At Maties of amity which will be indissoluble. England the ancient name of liberty, has recognized our right to dispose of ourselves. We shall preserve an imperishable remembrance of the support which her

"An illustrious Prince having ascended the Throne of Prussia, I sent my Ambussador in order to testify to him our sympathy for his person and for the German ustion.

good offices have afforded ns.

"You will assist my Government in completing the armaments.

" In the consciousness of its strength the Kingdom at Italy will be able to follow one counsels of pru-

"My voice was once raised with boldness, but it is an wise to wait at the right time an it is to dure at

the right time. "Devoted to italy, I have risked my crown for her sake; but no one has the right to risk the existence

and the destinies of a nation.

The taking of a formidable fortress has northily crowned the exploits of the army and navy. Thus ting, as well as the volunteers, have acquired a renown waich has given the country a just confidence in itself, and is as with pleasure that I express to the hist Parliament of Italy, the joy which as King and

. Now that the difficulty of Gauta is over, that of itome comes on, and as little time as possible It appeared to me that my official character? will be lost in solving this problem. The situation It appeared to me that my official character contemplated for the tope, at least by the French it be, is compelled to denounce the brutality of the M. Laguercontere is, as for are aware, Coun-Government, is pretty much the same as that sketch. Piedmentere. He writes: sition of State and Director of the Press], " fur of in Le Pape at to Congress - Rome, a palace with

treat on so grave a subject without his approbation. With a norm community median which will surprise not be the community of the most tion. With a norm community with the most surprise not be the community of the most surprise of the community body. Count Persigny thought the functionary open and unconceased a looting of the Palaces, Moon. The recommunary chiefs are sending bales of order to treat a great question with all his inde- articles to it more for sale; and even Ricasoli is at pendence, and that the first duty of public life is this very mesons, disposing of all his own property that of contributing to the calightenment of his as well as a his accumulation of plunder, and is converting everything into ready money; so as to be 'IS and '49 is being gone through once more. The revolutionist leaders are festbering their nests well, and making everything snug for themselves in the future. Alillions of money are being sent out of the country by these immaculate liberators, or stored up as the finishing stroke to the Pope's temporal there in anticipation of the evil day. When the authority; that with all its assurances of respect storm breaks, these ruffians will be off, leaving beand devotedness to the Holy Pather, it is like hind them a duped people and a plundered exchethe pounce Havannah eigar which Ferdinand VII | quer, with deficits and defacations to no end .-Make hay while the and shines," is a motto well understood by the excellent governors quartered in Toscasy, Fodena, and the Legations. They are civately miliering and publicly sucking every vestige of the State property under their sway, and soring up nice little "savings" against the future.

- Morning News, Raman Correspondent. Sartas. - The Monitour prolishes the following : " A private despatch has announced the arrival at Home, on the 14th Feb , of the King and Queen of Maples. They are accompanied by the King's brothers, and by General Boson, who hav been appointed Contleman of the Chamber. M. Casella has remained to settle ail matters concerning the surrender of the fortress. Their Majesties alighted at the Palace of the Quirical, where his Holiness Pape Pius IX, paid them a visit on the 15th. It appears that the bombuildment on the 11th and 12th was of extreme viotence. The explosion of the powder magazines had rendered the rifled cannon useless; but the fortress still replied with the other guns. The Neapolitan artillerymen displayed the greatest bravery; twice they silenced the guns of the Batteries des Capucins. On the 13th, although negotiations had been par-It appears that from the demand to surrender to the moment the capitulation was signed, the Piedmontese threw 50 000 shells into the fortress. On the 14th the Sardinian troops occupied one-half of the town at 8 p.m. At the same time the Queen, the with a discretionary power, analogous to that whice Princes, the Royal Household, and the Foreign Minthe judges who held office under the House of listers embarked on board La Mouette. The King However wielded against the Jacobites and the passed the Neapolitan troops in review, who went Papests. Familially achering to the spirit of the as they presented aems to him. An immense crowd was assembled, and the population shed tears. The to the principles of my own Greenbar on the Press, King was very pale with emotion. Royal honors I have favoured, to the utmost of my soility, the pacte paid to Francis II. as he embarked on board right of freely discussing the acts of the Govern- La Monette. As the versel left a suinte of 21 gans most - a right which constitutes a considerable in- was fixed and the flags were lowered from the batte-

ready in possession."

THE SARDINIAN SACRILAGES AND BUTCHERIES IN THE ABRUZZI. - We translate from the Monde the original of the following letter from the Roman Correspondent of that journal :-

"In the Abruzzi the executions continue, and blood is flowing in waves, in the name of Liberty .-This point of resemblance with our Vendee also belongs to the Neapolitan mountaineers. Their warery is 'God and the King.' As faithful subjects they defend themselves valiantly against the enemies of their sovereign; as fervent Christians they detest and reject the enemies of God and His Church. At Scurcula the Piedmontese, after having massacred lifty persons, two of whom were Priests, three women, and two infants, celebrated their triumph by reviving the most odious scenes of the French Revolution. Inchriated with blood and wine, a disgusting band assembled around the statue of the ever Blessed Virgin, erected in front of the church of the place. The sacred image was basely profaned, a pipe placed in its mouth, and a tribunal, constituted for the purpose, condemned it to be shot as an open protector of the Royalists and Papists. It is authentically stated that one of the two ecclesiastics assassinated at Scurcula having made sundry efforts to raise himself up from the ground, notwithstanding that he had received eight builets in his body, these monsters threw themselves savagely upon him and finished their murderous work, after having seized the eracifix which be held closely pressed to his lips, for they feared that this blessed symbol would save him from their fury. The niches in which the images of the saints stood served them as a mark for their musket practice. And more than once there was heard in the church, at the solemn moment of consecration, the fiendish cry of 'A basso Postia!'-Down with the Host! Protestant intrigues and devices largely contribute to give the Italian Revolution this strong feature of impiety, which ought to open the eyes of all who, in good faith, allowed themselves to be carried away by the alturements of a deceptive liberty and a chimerical unity.

OAt Avezzano twenty-eight persons were put to

death: at Tagliacazzo forty-eight-these numbers are perfectly correct. At Isernia, General Sounez, after having been at first vigorously repulsed, returned with overwhelming numbers to wreak his vengeance on the unfortunate town. All the inhabitants who had not effected their escape, were barbarously maitreated. In spite of the exasperation which was naturally excited by such atrocities, we know beyond doubt that the Sardinian soldiers who fell into the hands of the Neapolitans, were treated by them as it became soldiers and Christians to treat their prisoners. As a proof of this I may mention among other instances, the Piedmontese soldiers of the 40th Regiment of the line, who, having been made prisoners of war in the Abruzzi, were the objects of the greatest possible kindness. Besides their ration of bread they receive 85 centimes daily, and the nights being cold on the mountains, their apartments were heated. Many of these soldiers on the faith of the revolutionary agents and their journals, expected to be cut in pieces, or at all events roasted by a slow fire. When, therefore, they received such considerate treatment their wonder was not less intense than their gratitude."

The London Times publishes the following "Order of the Day" isued by the Piedmontese General Pianelli, to his troops, exhorting them to massacre the loyal Neapolitans who were in acms for their King and country :-

" Officers and soldiers, you have worked hard, but nothing is accomplished as long as anything remains to be done. A remnant of that race of robbers is still sheltered in the mountains. Hasten to dislodge them, and be as inexorable as fate! Pity towards such enemies is a crime. Abject and crawling on their knees when they see you in force, they trencherously attack you behind your back when they see you weak, and they murder the wounded. Indifferent to every political principle, greedy only of booty and plunder, they are for the present hired banditti of the Vicar, not of Christ, but of Satan, ready to sell their dagger to others when the gold extorted from the stupid credulity of the faithful will not be sufficient to satisfy their appetites. We will annihilate them. We will crash the sacerdotal vampire, which with its impure lips has sucked for ages the blood of our mother. We will parity with fire and sword the regions infected by its filthy slaver, and from its arbes liverty will spring up more vigorously for this noble province of Ascoli.

Even the Times correspondent, Protestant though

General Pianelli, intemperate in his orders of the day, may be right in his designation of the populain of the Abrazzi; but I confess I accept with diffidence the description by a commander, in the circumstances in which Pianelli was, of the partitions who harass his march by the wild warfare of the mountain. The peasants of the Bretague and La | Vendee were so characterized by the Couvention and its agents; but the moderation of Hoche dia more for the general pacification of his country than the sangainary excess of his predecessors.— When the Spanish Cortes were driven to the water's edge at Cadiz, and the wide possessions of Spain wote overrun by French hosts, the guerilla bands of Biscay, Navarre, and Castile were described by Naable to built at any moment. In fact, the practice of poleon's Marshala as robbers and murderers, pretty much in the same terms as in General Pianelli's proclamation to his soldiers. In the Abruzzi they doubtless commit crimes not tolerated in regular warfare; but, on the other side, too, we have heard

> I nelieve, been contradicted. Gieldini and Persano had left Gaeta with troops for Messina. The fortress had been summoned to surrender under the pain of immediate attack; but General Pergollo is reported to have declared it his n oution to resist till the last extremity.

of inhuman acts, and the stories of which have not,

General Ness reopa had likewise proceeded with trape towards the Neapolitan fortress of Civitella. and would commence an immediate attack unless surrendered.

It is worthy of remark that the more respectable as tion even of the English press pays a fitting tribute to the honer and bravery of the young King and Queen of Natiles, on their retirement from the fortress which the have held for so many months, under every possible disadvantage, and with such fearful oads against them. The contest was too unequal and hopeless to admit of longer continuance; but the ineffectual resistance of Francis II, will at least shed a halo round his name, and it is impossible even for those who are his political antagonists to withhold from him their tribute of admiration and respect for the courage and manly bearing which he imshown in adversity. And this well-deserved public sympathy has been manifested in a variety of ways, not with standing the popular prejudice against the maligued Royal family of Naples. The Emperors of Austrin and Russin, and several other Sovereigns (not excepting even the unprincipled trickster of the Tuilertes) forwarded to King Francis their expressions of regard, either in the form of honorable decurations or antograph letters of sympathy. On the Continent most gratifying addresses of admiration and respect are in course of preparation; amongst others, one from the ladies of Bavaria to the nable roung Queen of Naples .- London cor. of Catholic Telegraph.

The Austrian Gazette observes that the definitive war apon Austrie on the day on which the Italian parliament decreed such a war. France has promised to observe neutrality in the event of a Piedmontese most -a right winter constitutions, and of ries, while the garrison should 'Long live the declared in the Chamber of Deputies that Prassia | Samuter, the Secession is which the newspapers have readily and fately avail. 'King! though in presence of the Pindmontose, al-

tive to Venetia. Although Austria has nothing to fear from Italy alone, she has much to apprehend from the allies, that Italy would find in the Eastern provinces of the Empire.

Another journal of Vienna, the Post, betrays stil,

greater anxiety. It is reported via Hamburg, that orders have been sent to Trieste to arm at once all the sailing vessels of the Austrian navy. They are to be stationed at Zara, Cattoro, Treume, Ragusa, &c. Twelvegunboats are to be sent to the Gulf of Guarrero, to watch the coast.

#### SPAIN.

A Madrid letter says :-- "The great drama now in progress in the United States of America is the text of all conversations in the political circles of Madrid. The opinion is that two countries, England and Spain, are specially interested in the revolution in the Western Republic. In a commercial point of view. American events will affect the interests of England more than those of any other nation; but in a polical point of view, Spain is the country which a radical change in the social and political conditions of the American people, and the eventualties flowing from such a change, concern the most. The Auglo Saxon race, settled upon the soi! discocovered by Columbus and conquered by Spaniards, increases in a threatening ratio, and holds Damoclea's sword not only over the West Indies, but also over all the American countries where the language of Cervantes is spoken. The troubles now threatening the existence of the American Union are not subjects of grief to the people of Spain. Her political integrity, her interests of race, of religion, and her policy require that a stop be put to the progress of this swelling population; if it were proper to be pleased with other people's misfortunes, Spain would, perhaps, have reason to rejoice at what is happening on the other side of the ocean. Meanwhile the Spanish government intends to watch closely the Spanish provinces of America, not that they are now exposed to any risk whatever, but because a government must look to future events even when they are still far distant.'

#### RUSSIA.

SERV-EMAKCIPATION .- A solemn sitting of the Council of the Empire has been held lat St. Petersburg, which lasted seven and a-half hours. The Emperor presided, and declared his wish that the proclamation for the Emancipation of the Serfs should be issued on the 8th March, the anniversary of his accession. This was agreed to: and on that day 20,000,000 of souls will at once, and at the same hour, have ceased to be property.

#### POLAND

It is stated in a letter from Cracow, of the 10th that for some days before the local authorities had been acting in a manner which appeared to indicate that some energetic resolution was about to be taken hy the government; also, that the editors of the journals had been summoned before the censorship and warned to be extremely cautious in their manner of treating both foreign and domestic questions. The letter adds, that the censors were displaying such rigour that the Polish journals were not even allowed to translate certain articles which had been permitted to appear in Russian papers.

The Archbishop of Posen has just addressed a memorial to the President of that province, reclaiming equality of rights in favour of the Poles. The Prelate has addressed another memorial to the Minister of Worzbip, demanding the faithful execution of the Treaty of Vienna, as well as the revocation of the Decree of 1832, which destroys the principle of equality between the two nationalities It is remarkable to find the highest ecclesiastic in Prussian Poland taking so decided a course in favour of Polish rights and nationality.

After a terrible struggle the King of Naples has withdrawn from Gaeta. The blood spilled should be sufficient to slake the thirst of the worst tiger Carour employs. The bones crushed, the bodies mangled, the butchery done, should be sufficient to appease the most brutal of the military savages Emanuel commands. Nero fiddled whilst Rome was burning; and the Sardinian Dragoon danced at Turin, whilst conflagration and murder were in the fortress of the legitimate Sovereign at Gaeta. Soon may the same fate overtake those who would not lend him succour. And before his life ends he may behold the others by whom he was driven to his last refuge, expelled from the thrones which they dishonor .-Foiled as King Francis has been in the effort to uphold his right, his effort has not been altogether fruitless. For himself, it has vindicated his title to the confidence and respect of his subjects, and his claim, as a King who should have martial courage. For italy, it has exposed the Sardinian pretension to voluntary homage on the part of Naples. And for moral right, it has maintained the resistance which should be made to imposition and wrong by all races and nations. Naples is conquered by the brute Emanuel as Cromwell and bis followers subjugated Ireland; and the fearful strocities which the regicide perpetrated, are equalled or exceeded by the horrifying carnage and demoniac cruelties with have hitherto done. The rowdies and Negro owners which the Sardintans have marked their progress in the Abruzzi. After their hideous deeds in the de- though it was expected at first that they would insoluted provinces, who shall dure defend the dominion of aliens; or speak without deep shame of the Anglo Galtic sympathy shown for the Sardinian process of Italian "liberation?" - Munster News

## UNITED STATES.

NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC. - Right Rev. Pedro Losa, Bishop of Sonora and Sinaloa, sarived in San Francisco on Jan. 25, on the steamer Sonora. He was accompanied by Rev. Gabriel Perez Cerana and Mr. Eduardo Sauchez, sub-deacon. They came passengers from Acapulco, to which place they were obliged to go from Mazatlan. The Right Rev. Preate refused to comply with the demands of Governor of Vega, who required the sacraments of the Church to be administered only to those who favoured his (the Liberal) party, and that the records of the diacese should be delivered into his possession. Bishop Losa declined to comply, and was then cast nto praon. He was confined in the military barracks at Mazatlan for five days, notwithstanding the protests of the best citizens of the town. Obliged to eave Mexico, he selected California as the place of his exile. The Bishop and his companions are the guests of his Grace the Archbishop.

DEFENCES OF THE HARBOR OF NEW YORK -The supply ordnance recently fluished at Fort Pitt founlry for Fort Columbus, New York, has arrived, and will be mounted on a new site on the land side of Governor's Island. It consists of thirty tremendous Columbiads, weighing nearly 2,000lbs, and nearly 120 tone of shell, the guns being notched for a range of four miles .- Metropolitan Record.

They have a cherical excitement in Springfield, Mans, Rev. G. J. Adams, who has made quite a sensation for several months as a preacher for the new Church of the Messiah, ' has caused a still greater sensation as the subject of a curious exposure, which brings not only his clerical but his moral character into disrepute. There are stories circulating to the effect that Elder Adams has continued to live nocording to the social doctrine of the Mormon church, of which he was once a distinguished ornament. But the Springfield Republican Says that the only evidence that points to any favorable foundation for these reports was the passionate declaration of one pacification of Southern Italy puts 100,000 men at of the sisters of his flock to the effect that she had the disposal of the Piedmontese government, and rather he in hell with brother Adams than in heaven asks what is to prevent Piedmont from declaring with another brother, who had been active in exwith another brother, who had been active in exposing him.

The N V. Times correspondent says :- " I heard declared in the Chamber of Deputies that Prassia Sampter, the Secession is dead, and every leader to

IMPRICIOUS FREEDOM AND THE PROGRESS OF CRIME -Ever since the legalized recognition of the preaching and principles of the Lutheran heresy in England, public mind has, in various countries, shown itself more or less corrupted in its moral sensibility, and inclined to reject the wholesome and saving restraints of religion for the easy and captivating idolatry of the man made perfect by his individual attributes, acquirements, or worldly position. In some portions of Europe the tendency to infidelity was systematized under such terms as the "enlightenment of mind," the force of "unshackled reason," the progress of "humanity and civilization," and "freedom from Priestly rule." The Protestant governments which denied the authority of the Holy Seq were as a matter of course, unable to check the de-moralizing doctrines, even if they had the inclination, and the comprehensive and analytical mind of France, having become infected by them to some degree, permitted itself to enjoy no intermediary stage in the "Right of Private Judgment," but plunged, almost at once, into all the horrible and revolting excesses of the great revolution which followed its denial of the Church of God. At the termination of this desolating movement it was shown that society cannot exist without possession of faith and charity, and the practice of true Catholic humility by the people; but the baffled enemies of all these Christian virtues did not yield an acqui-escence to the fact. They continued—under the designations of humanitarians and optimists—to propagate the pernicious doctrines of Voltaire and his associate. Their action has been more moderate certainly, but the consequences have been scarcely less fatal; for, although slow in operation, the doubts, disbelief, and denials of the authority of the Church which have been put forth from, and in, England ever since the French revolution, bave to a certainty brought about that unfortunate state of society which is now producing so many unhappy complications on the Italian Peninsula, and threatens to, at no distant day, overturn her own social fabric. During the past thirty years the inhabitants of king. land may be said to have revelled in the light of "Private Judgment" and the "freedom of thought and reason." Few "independent" Saxons pay attention to the monitions of a Catholic Priest, and contrition of sins, confession, penance, and reconcilliation to God through exclesination advice, being repudiated by the State Church it is said to be beneath their dignity to entertain or perform either. What has been the consequence? Notwithstanding all her civil enactments against and indicial punishments of crime, it has steadily increased in England during every year of the period referred to. Mr. Redgrave's "Judicial Statistics," just published contain unerring but melancholy confirmation of this fact. What do we find? Why, of murders, mans aughters, and other violent crimes, there were committed during the thirty years-divided into six periods of five years each—the following numbers :-

1855 to 1860......4,232

Arson is a crime almost as detestable as murder: it often causes a terrible destruction of life as well as property. The thirty years divided into two periods show an increase of from 1,340 cases to 2,285; and it may be incidentally said that forgery has increased from 1,516 cases to 2,689; and coining and uttering base money from 5,603 cases to 8,701, within the same period of thirty years - If we make this into three periods of ten years each, we find the enumeration to be five thousand seven hundred and thirty one, seven thousand five hundred and fifty-six, and eight thousand three hundred and sixty-nine in the number of murders and so forth, a steady, fearful, and Protestant increase no matter how it is viewed. We think that the publication of such facts should constrain the "free reason" folks of every country to inquire if their theories are founded in truth, or if people or nations can enjoy a social or moral security or dignified independence after they have betaken themselves outside the sanctuary, and denied the teachings of the successors of the Apostles?-Metropolitan Record.

THE AMERICAN MARKET .- Cowhides were a little heavy, but in good steady demand. Holders very The exchange by no means so striking as it firm, has been known to be, and receivers to a large extent were complaining. Backers very scarce, and extremely cautious. Down South, however, cowhides were falling in all directions. Bowie knives not to be had for love or money The last one was swopped to a Negro merebent, from South Carolina, for a meerchaum pipe, a cork-screw, a silver quid case, half a pig, a pair of traces, an onnee of gold-dust, a box of paper collers, two dozen of eyeopeners and fifty-two Penasylvanian shin-plasters. Knuckle-dusters remain on hand very firmly, though a large order for the Senate at Washington has given them a somewhat forward tendency that may have the favorable effect of making them hit the fancy of the American public a little more kindly than they seem to fight rather shy of these knuckle-dusters, evitably carry everything before them. Their effect is undoubted, as all unbiassed persons are unanimous in testifying who have had an opportunity of feeling the weight of them. Revolvers go off very briskly. All the reports are in favor of Colifa. Every one of the Southern Mumbers has had a handsome brace of revolvers presented to him by his constituents. On a silver plate there is this touching inscription: "To be discharged on the smallest suspicion." The number of barrels vary from the days of the week up to nearly the days of the month. The object, as with Gry Pawkes in the cellars under parliament, seems to be to cram in as many harre's as possible. We saw a heautiful specimen in Wall street, the other day, that contained not less than twenty-four separate chumbers. It was a perfect gem in the tubular way, and the mer- look of the thing gave one quite a strong inclination for a row just to try the effect of it. With its potent sid, s child might easily kill his man a second. It is quite impossible to say where civilization will step !-- The Last Yarn of the Atlantic Telegraph by Punch.

If Mr. Lincoln be not handsome, the fault lies not with his tailor. Snip, and the harber, and the inventor of ointment for the manufacture of whiskers, and the maker of patent boots, are four members of dignified professions to whom Mr. Lincoln owes the profoundest gratitude. They have done their best n make a man of him. Ungainly he continues. Far from beautiful he must ever be But in appearance he is now passable. The stereotyped portraits of the Rail-Splitter are faithful no more. Mr. Lincoln, judged only by his looks, might claim s place in decent society. But failor and barber and shoemaker are at fau t when manners are concerned. And though externally Mr. Lincoln has been the subject of a marvellous metomorphosis, his address and conversation remain unchanged. Surrounded as he is by an array of hotel gaiety and beauty, he is evidently not at case; he moves and talks at though under restraint; and yet, despite all precautions, the Western roughness peops out continually. His first informal "reception" at Willard's horel was a rich affeir. To a lady who inquired touching his bealth, he responded, to And how d'you flourish?' To Mr. Rives, a well-known Virginia politician, he said, when introduced, " I've heem of you often, and always took you to be a tall man; but I suppose you make up is intellect what you want in size." When the Dinnit delegation paid their respects so him, he turned to his Sceretary, and The N Y. Times correspondent says: - "I heard accosting him by name said, "You must know these distinguished Secessionists confess to-night, that if fellers." And so on almost, without end, Every attack on Austria, and the Prussian Minister has Mr. Lincoln does withdraw the troops from Fort body is laughing at something Old Abo has said not because of its humor or wisdom, but a left because of its intense vulgarity. Every body - except

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—MARCH 8, 1861.

ing only the Republicans-wonders what the world | Municipal Corporation ? ing only to, when an unhown Western merriman is iffed by the people's votes into the Presidency of the United States .- Cor. Toronto Leader.

OFIUM EATING IN THE STATES .- One of the curious facts revealed by the publication of customhoue tables is, that there was imported into this country last year 300,000 pounds of opium. Of this amount last year 200,000 pounds of optum. Of this amount it is estimated from reliable data, that not more than it is estimated from redical purposes. The habit of eating opium is known to be spreading rapidly of earing opinion is done spreading rapidly among lawyers, doctors, elergymen, and linerary men, and enormous quantities are used by the manufacture of those poisonous liquids which are dealt out in drinks in the saloons and groceries that infest every city and village in the country.

ARTRMUS WARD MAKES A SPREOH.—Artemus Ward ARTHMUS WARD MARED A SPEECH.—Artemus Ward received an invitation to make a speech on the "Krysis," at Baldinsville, "Injianny." Of course he accepted the invitation, and reported the speech himself. He says :-

But we've got the Afrikan, or ruther he's got us, k now what air we going to do about it? He's a offul noosance. Praps he isn't to blame for it. Praps he was created fur sum wise purpuss, like the measles and new Englan' rum, but it's miry bard to measure and any rate he's no good here, & as I staited see it. At any rate he's no good here, & as I staited to Mistur What Is It, it's a pity he codent go or somewheres quietly by hisself, whar he coold waar red weswhere quietly by mosely, and the coold want red weskits and speckled nec ties & gratterfy his ambishun in varis interisten wase, without havin a eternal fuss kickt up about him.

Praps I'm bearin down to hard upon Cuffy .--Com to think on it, I am. He wooden't such a infernal noosance if white people wood let him alone. He mite, indeed be interestin. And now I think of it, why can't the white people let him alone? What's the good of continuerly stiring him up wi a ten foot pole? He isn't the sweetest kind of Perfoomery when in a natral stait.

refler Sitterzens, the Union's in danger. The black devil disunion is starin' us squarely in the 2nd Mexiko of ourselves? Shall we sell our birth-rite for a mess of potash? Shall one brother put the knife to the throat of another brother? Shall we mix our whisky with each others blud? Shall the Star Spangled Banner be cut up into dishcloths ?-Standin' here in this here Skoolhouse, upon my native shore, so to speek, I answer-Nury!

Oh you fellers who air raisin this row & who in the fust place startid it, I'm 'shamed on you. The Showman blushes for you, from his boots to the topmost har upon his wenerable hed.

"I say to the South, don't sesesh! I say to the galviant people of that sunny land, jus look up a few hundred of them tarin' & roarin' fellers of yourn is some strong boxes, and send 'em over to Mexiko. And we people up North here will consine an ckal our addle braned rip snorters to the same lokallerty, & thar let 'em fite it out among theirselves. No consekents, not the slitest, which licks. Why shoodent the people who got up this fite do the litin'? Git these cruary critters out of the way, & the sensible people of the North & South can fix matters up very easy. And when 'tis fixt' let both seceshuas resolve to mind their own busi-

wes. "Feller Sitterzens, I am in the Sheer & Yeller leaf. I shall peg out I of these dase. But while I do stop here I shall stay in the Union. I know not what the Supervizers of Baldinsville may conclude to do, but for I, I shall stand by the Stars & Stripes. Under no circumstances whatsomever will I sesesh. Let every Stait in Union sesesh, & let Palmettar flags flore thicker nor shirts on Squire Baxter's close line, still I will stick to the good old fing. The country may go to the devil, but I won't. And next summer when I start out on my campane with my Show, whatever I pitch my little tent, you shall see flating prowdly from the centre pole thereof the Amerikan flag, with nary a star wiped out, mary a stripe less, but the same old flag that has allers fould that I & the price of admishun will be the same that it allars was-15 cents, children half-price. " Feller Sitterzeus, I'm dun. Accordingly I squatted.

"I say, Pat, what rre you about?—sweeping out the room?" "No," answered Pat, "I am sweeping out the dirt and leaving the room."

A gentleman dining at a hotel where servants were few and far between, despatched a lad among them for a cut of beef. After a long time the lad returned, and placing it before the hungry gentleman was asked—"Are you the lad who took my plate for this beef?" "Yes sir," "Bless me," resumed the hungry wit, "how you have grown!"

Losing AN OPPORTUNITY. - Of twelve hundred roung gentlemen who have travelled on the Contisent no fewer than a dozen did not use the opportuhity to try and get up a monstache.
CROSS-QUESTIONED. - "Wore you over cross-ques-

"Yes, when questioned by my wife after spending an evening abroad -cross enough, in all the Professor.

A NEW READING. — Examiner—"Who was the strongest man?" Smart boy—"Jonsh." "Why so?"—"Cause the whale couldn't hold him after it got him down."

A NEW TITLE .- " How is it," said a gentleman to Sheridan, that your name has not an O attached to it? Your family is Irish, and no doubt illustrious." "No family had a better right to O than our fami-ly," said Sheridan, "for we owe everybody."

Gentleman from the Country .-- I beg your pardon, sir, but would you be kind enough to tell me the shortest way to the insolvent court. Man-about-Town. - Certainty, sir. Spend a year's income every month, as I am doing, and go on till you get there.

P. K.

The call for Perry Davis' Pain Killer is increasing so very rapidly that I fear I shall soon be unable to keep nace with it My object in writing now is to beg that on receipt of this you will kindly despatch another shipment, as ordered in my letter of June last J. L. CARRAU, Calcutta, E. I.

Mr. Perry Davis-Sir: I have used, in my family, jour medicine called "Pain Killer," for many parposes, and have found it a very useful and valuable article. I therefore very cheerfully recommend it to the public regards.

REV. HENRY CLARK.

Sometime in December last, my children were taken down with scarlet fever, or canker rash my niy medicine was Davis' Pain Killer and Caster Oil, the Pain Killer operating to a charm is cutting the canker, and throwing out the rash, so that in Shout five weeks my family were entirely recovered. CORNELIUS C. VANDENBURG, Saratoga Springs. Having used Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer

ic my family during the winter past, I would urge by general use for the purposes for which the inven-tor has recommended it. I think it invaluable, and would not like to be deprived of its advantages.

E. G. POMEROY, St. Louis.

Kor Sale, at Wholesale, by Lyman, Savage & Co.; Carter, Kerry & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, Wholesale agents for Montreal.

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Address to the proprietor, JOSEPH R. BEAUPRE.

of Hebertville.

COUNTY OF CHICOUTIMI.

AT a Special Session of the Municipal Council of the Municipality of Hebertville, in the County of Unicoutimi, 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 Cana-

da, 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 Lower Canada, established by Act 18 Victoria, chap. XIII.

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 Establish-ing 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.

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 Canodien, and the Tuck Witness (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 surer. 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-fourth day of December of the present year 1860, into the papers Le Journal de Quebec, Le Canadien, and the TRUE WITNESS (English paper) - that is to say, that at the usual place of meetings of the said Manicipality on Monday, the Eleventh day of next March, at Ten o'clock before noon, there shall be held a General Meeting of all the quelified Electors of the said Municipality, to consider the present Statute, and to approve or disapprove it. J. F. LANGLAIS,

President. NATHANAIL ROSSIGNOL, Secretaire-Tresorier.

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

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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.

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SIONS, 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

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has been enunged. Terms extremely mederate. For particulars, apply at the School.

W. DORAN, Principal. Mourreal, August 17, 1860. many contracts the second seco

INFORMATION WANTED, OF JAMES DUNCAN, aged about to years, a native of Dunamona, near Omagh. County Tyrone, Ireland, (and son of Andrew Duncan) who is supposed to be farming in Upper Canada. Any person knowing of his whereabouts, will confer a great favor on the undersigned, and a benefit to Mr. Duncan, by letting him know. Please address, "Richael M.

Anulty, St. John, New Brundwick,"
Hamilton Speciator, plener copy.

SELECT DAY SCHOOL.

THE SELECT DAY SCHOOL will be RE-OPENED, as usual, on the SEVENTH SEPTEMBER (Notice 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 Lessous -- Piano-Forte, per Annum, . . \$30 Drawing, Painting, 20

Classics of Thomas harms Classes of Three hours, ..... Chair and Desk, furnished by the Pupil.

The system of Education includes the English and Freach Languages, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History Use of the Globes, Astronomy; Lectures on the Practical sciences; with plain and ornamental Needle-Work. No Deduction made for occasional absence

INFORMATION WANTED.

PECTORAL

OF EDWARD MIDERMOTT, a native of L'Acadie

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

CATHARTIC

AYER'S

CATHARTIC
PECTORAL

PECTORAL

Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you cut of order, with your system decays a, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the preinde to scrious illness. Some it of sickness is every page upon the preinde to scrious illness. Some it of sickness is every page upon the preinde to scrious illness. Some it of sickness is every page upon the preinde to scrious illness. Some it of sickness is every page upon the preinde to scrious illness. Some it of sickness is every page upon the preinded to scrious illness. Some it of sickness is every page upon the body and it is the same raw of the body into vigorous the make a time of the body into vigorous the make a time of the body into vigorous the make a time of the body into vigorous the make a time of the body into vigorous the make a time of the body into vigorous the make a time of the body into vigorous them to the make a time of the body into vigorous them to the body into vigorous them to the make a time of the body into vigorous them to the make a time of the body into vigorous them to the time of the body into vigorous them to the page to the same page to understance of the body into vigorous them to the page to the same page to understance of the body into vigorous them to the page to the same page to the same page to the page to the same page to the page to the

Proce a Paragrating Merchant of St. L. Assepting, News

Home a Foresteading Merchard of St. t. original, is the Dr. Avent: Your Pills are the present a of all that is great in medicine. They have ented by little disciplinational confidences according to the three basis of the true had produced with blatches and pimples on her some in her hair. After our child was cured, she after your Pills, and they have cured had MORGRUIDED.

ASA MORGRUIDED.

As a Family Physic.

From Dr. E. W. Coverright, New Orleans. Your Fills are the prince of purges. Their execution qualities surpass any eathertie we possess. They armild but very extain and effected in their action or the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the doly treatment of disease.

Headache, Sink Headache, Foul Stomach. From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore.

Drag Ruo Aven. I cannot answer you what consplicins i have carred with your Pills better than to ray all the tractic tract with a pargative medicine. I place grow dependence on the effectual cathertic in my daily coated with discusse, and believing as I do that your Pills afford as the best we have, I of course value them highly. The J. C. Avir. Sir: I have been repeatedly cared of the worst headache any body our lave, by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arbe from a font atomich, which they desures at one.

Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE.

Clerk of Stance Clarion.

Billions Disorders - Liver Complaints. From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City. Not only any your Pills admirably adapted to their parpose as an aperbeat, but I find their b meficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of biliness completive that any one r medy I can mention. I sincerely rejoin that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confedence of the profession and the people.

thy the confedence of the profession and the people.

DEPARCHENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Westington, D. C., the R. S., Esoi.

Str.: I have a sei your Fills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and do not he-disalt to say they are the loss cathartic we coupley. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, cause questly they are an asimurable remedy for derangements of that organ. Imaged, I have redden found a case of billous dicease so obstitute that it did not readily yield to them. Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D.,

Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Diarrhosa, Relax, Worms,

From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chloago.

Your Phis have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in exteen as one of the heat aperients I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them as excellent remedy, when given in small doses for billions algorithm and distribute. Their sugar coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of vomen and children.

Dyspopsia. Impurity of the Blood.

From Rev. J. V. Wimen, Paston of Advent Church, Boston. Dr. Army: There used your Pills with extraordinary Dr. Anner's have used your fills with extraordinary success in my healty meraniong those I emcalled to risit in detress. To regalate the depasts of direction and pairify the Hood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known and I can confidently recommend than to my cleants.

We known, Wyoning Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.

Durn Stirl from using your Calmartic Pills in my practice, and had there are event at purentive to clean as the system and marrie, it is found in cortan blood.

Structure for the Confidence of the Confidence

Consequation. Continence. Suppression, Minimumsian. Gently Neurolpin. Dropsy, Panalysis, Vita vit.

Trong to. . P. Sempley. Toward, Cornells. Trust tractice the school cone Pitt for the care Ginerally mass. If other orders there are given as effections as I have dependent in the processing the for the heavily of the number of the many into the received that the proposition that completely which, there is the complete which is the proposition of the discussion of the complete which is the proposition of the complete which is the proposition of the discussion of the complete which is the complet

Trees Mrs. P. Stuart, Physician and Midself. Boston. I find one or two large dioc, of your Pills, when at the proper time, are ere do at promode, or time natural sees tion when wholic or partially suppressed, and also very to study to set the at now head copil mornin. They are commode the best players we have that I recommends no other to my patients.

From the 120 . Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis, Charch. From the Rev. Dr. Hander, of the Methodial Epis, Charch.

1916.381 Heater, Savannah, Ch., Jan. 6, 1856.
Herenstein Sant I seemal be magneted for the relief your skill has brought for it I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on exercicating neuralists patent which encled in chronic charmatism. Notwichstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew werse and warse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Islatimore, Dr. Mackende, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sum. By persevering in the use of them, I ma now entirely well.

Senate Chameir, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec., 1885.
Dr. Ayre: I have been entirely cared, by your Pills, of Rheimatic Goul—a painful disease that had afficient me for years.

Pre Most of the Pills in market contain Moreny.

Rej. Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incurtious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever. Price, 35 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for \$1. Prepared by Br. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Leman, Savage, & Co., at Wholesale and Ratall; and by all the Druggists to Montresl, and throughout Upper and Lower Canada.

The second secon DEVLIN, MURPHY, & CO.,

MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS.

Successors to the late John M'Closky, 38, Sanguinet Street,

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

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

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

DEVLIN, MURPHY & CO.

ACADEMY OF THE

CANGREGATION OF NOT. E DAME, KINGSTON, C. W.

THIS Establishment is conducted by the Sisters of the Congregation, and is well provided with competent and experienced Teachers, who pay strict atten tion to form the manners and principles of their papils 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 accommishments of female

 
 Board and Tunton.
 Control

 Use of Bed and Bedding
 7 0c

 Washing.
 10 50

 Drawing and Painting.
 7 0c
 Music Lessons - Plate. 28 06
Paymen is required Querierly in advance.

October 29.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSPON, C.W.

Under the immediate Supervision of the Right Rec E. J. Hovan, Bishop or Wing dec.

THE above Institution, situated in our of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to import a good and solid education in the fulless 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 Annion (pays le halfyearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st Septem

maka pelambat ya ki atau migaji ani si atau kuja ilah kamana ka ili si ki manggat milandi. Ilay ki ili si kalamb

ber, and ends on the First Thursday of July.

July 21st, 1958.



# MARBLE FACTORY.

BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TER-RACE.)

WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMES, and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAPTISMAI DOMMS 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 wenting anything in the above line, and at a reduction of twenty per cent from the for-

N.B.-There is no Maride Factory in Canada has so much Marble on band. June 9, 1859,

"OUR MUSICAL FRIEND."

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND," a rare Companion for the Winter Months. Every Pianist. | Should procure this weekly Publication of Vocal and Piano Forte Music, cost-Every Singer, Every Teacher,

Every Pupil, ing but in CENTS a Every American, bumber, and prenounced By the entire Press of No Country, to be . The Best and Cheapest Work of the kind in the World."

Twelve full-sized Pages of Vecal and Plano Forte Music for TEN CENTS.

Yearly, So: Half-year y. 82 for Quarterly, \$1.25. Subscribe to "Thur No on Proceed," or order it from the neorest News, aler and set will have Music enough for your online Fronty of an insignificant cost; and if you want. Music for the Flute Violin, Cornet, Clar nort, According, we., subscribe

"SOLO MELODIST,

Containing 12 pages, costing only 10 Cents a num. ber; 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

> G. 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.

Dec. 20. JOHN COX, Sec.

#### A. CARD.

DR. R., GARIEPY, Licentiate in Mc Keine of the Laval University, Quebec. OFFICE-No. 6, ST. LAMBERT STREET, Near St. Lawrence Street, MONTREAL.

St. Columban-Rev. Mr. Falvay. St. Catherines, C. E. - J. Caughlin. St. Raphael's - A. D. M'Donald.

Trenton-Rev. Mr. Bretturgh.

Thorold-John Heenan.

Templeton-J. Hagan.

West Osgoode-M. M'Evoy.

West Port -James Kehoe. Williamstown - Rev. Mr. M'Oarthy. Wallaceburg - Thomas Jarmy.

St. Romuald d' Etchemin-Rev. Mr Sex.

Thorpville—J. Greene Tingwick—T. Donogan. Toronto—Patrick Mullen, 23 Shuter Street.

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

M. P. RYAN, No. 119, COMMISSIONER STREET,

(Opposite St. Ann's Market,) WHOLESALE DEALER IN PRODUCE; PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, &c.,

TAKES this opportunity of informing his many friends in anythe West and East, that he has opened the above Stare, and will be prepared to attend to the Sale of all a als of Produce on reasonable terms.

Will have a usually on hand a supply of the following articles, of the closeest description :--Oatmeal Tobacco Outa Flour

Pork Hams Fish June 6, 1860.

Pot Barley B. Wheat Flour Split Peas Corn Meal

Cigars Soap & Candles Pails Brooms, &c.



# R. PATTON,

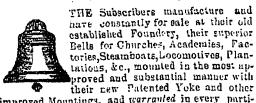
CUSTOMER BOOTMAKER, No. 229, Notre Dame Street,

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

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

WEST PROY BELL FOUNDERY.

Antablished in 1826.]



their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every parti-cular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranten, &c., send for a circulor. 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 southing a blue stamp. Also, constantly on hand a complete associment of Elastic Hose for Various Veins, Swelled and Weak Joints.

CODMAN & SHURTLEFF,

No. 13 TREMONT ST., BOSTON. Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Surgical Dental In-

struments: September 21.

PROSPECTUS

SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE, BLEURY STREET, MONTREAL.

THIS LITERARY INSTITUTION is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. It was opened on the 20th of September, 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

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. immorality, insubordination, habitual laziness, and fre-

quent 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. 

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 50 " " Libraries, .....

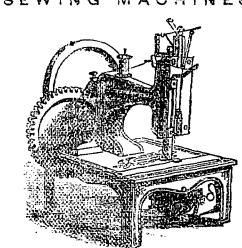
All articles belonging to Students should be marked with their name, or at least their initials August 17, 1860.

# H. BRENNAN,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

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

SEWING MACHINES



### J. NAGLE'S CELEBLATED

SEWING MACHINES

25 PER CENT.

UNDER NEW YORK PRICES!!

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

THEY HAVE NEVER FAILED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

TESTIMONIALS

have been received from different parts of Canada. The following are from the largest Firms in the Boot

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

BROWN & CHILDS. Montreal, April, 1860. We have used Eight of E. J. Nagle's Sewing Machines in our Factory for the past twelve months, and have no hesitation in saying that they are in every

respect equal to the most approved American Machines,—of which we have several in use. CHILDS, SCHOLES & AMES.

Toronto, April 21st, 1860.

E. G. NAGLE, Esq. Dear Sir,

The three Machines you sent us some short time ago we have in full opera-tion, 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 THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old be much obliged if you would have three of your catablished Foundery, their superior No. 2 Machines ready for shipment on that day as Bells for Churches, Academies, Fac- we shall require them immediately.

Yours, respectfully, GILLGATE, ROBINSON, & HALL.

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

No. 1 Machine......\$75 00 " with extra large shuttle. 95 00

EVERY MATHINE IS WARRANTED. All communications intended for me must be prepaid, as none other will be received.

Needles 80c per dozen.

E. J. NAGLE.

Canadian Sewing Machine Depot, 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 EDUCATION, in both FRENCH and ENGLISH, is imparted

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 emineatly National and Catholic. For particulars apply to the Principal at the

U. E. ÁRCHAMBEAULT, Principal,

No. 19, Cote Street, Montreal. January 4.

Advocate, 32 LITTLE ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL,

T. C. DE LORIMIER,

Will attend Circuits at Beaubarnois Huntingdon and Soulanges.

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

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

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

B. DEVLIN, ADVOCATE,

Has Removed his Office to No. 30, Little St. Junies 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 Subscriber, while returning thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal sup-port extended to him during the last ten years in the

# FURNITURE BUSINESS,

wishes to inform them that having re-leased his store for a number of years, and made extensive 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; Chara-ber Sets in Rosewood, B W, Oak, Chesnut and En-namelled, 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 Mattrusses, 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 Gradles; 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. MGAR-

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 on 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 Voncers, Varnish, Curled Hair, and other Goods suitable to the Trade, for Cash or in exchange for First Class Furniture.

Case and Wood Seat Chairs furnished to the Trade, Finished of Unfinished, as may be required.
OWEN M'GARVEY, Wholesale and Retail Furniture Warehouse No. 244 Notre Dame Street, near

the French Square, Montreal. TWO good OABINRTMAKERS 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 OASH.

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

> PRICES. WINES.

Per Per

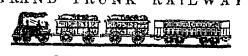
Per gal. dozen. bottle.

	PORT-Finest Old Crusted	48s -	48 (	0đ			
		30s 2	2s (	6d			
	1 10-11-11-11-1	-	39 (	-			
			2s (				
		36s :	38 9	9d			
			78 (				
		50s	5s (	0đ			
	OLARET-Chaten Lastite and						
	St. Julien, 12s 6d	245	29 (	6d			
	SPIRITS.						
				1			
	BRANDIES-Martell's & Hen-						
		80s	<b>6</b> 8 (	0d			
		36s 3	38 (	od			
i		30a :	28 (	6d			
		158	ie 3	3d			
	WHISKEY-Thin's & Ramsay's			- {			
j		20s 2	?a (	)d			
ļ	Thin's & Jameson's						
ļ		20s 2	la (	i bi			
l	Old Rye and Genu-						
ı	ine Upper Canada, 4s 0d 1	lOs l	18 (	od			
١	ALES AND PORTERS.			- 1			
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quarts: pints. ALE-Bass & Co.'s and Allsop s E. I. Pale..... 15s Od 8s 9d Montreal, Lachine, Quebec, Kingston, &c., old in bottle...... 4s 0d 2s 6d PORTER-Truman & Co.'s and Guin-

All Liquors guaranteed genuine and direct importa-tions. Depot for Genuine Upper Canada Rye and Toddy Whiskey.

May 31, 1960. GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.



ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON and after MONDAY, the 18th instant, the DAY MAIL TRAINS between MONTREAL and TORONTO, and MONTREAL and QUEBEC, will be DISCONTINUED until further notice, and Trains will leave Pointe St. Charles as follows:

EASTERN TRAINS.

Accommodation Train (Mixed) for Island ? 9.00 A.M. Pond and all Intermediate Stations at ; Mail Train for Portland and Boston (stopping over night at Island Pond) \ 4.30 P.M.

st,..... \*Mail Train for Quebec, and all Way } 4.30 P.M. Stations, at.....

\* A Sleeping Car is attached to this Train as a First Class Car, and no extra charge will be made to Quebrc Passengers occupying berths.

WESTERN TRAINS. Accommodation Train(Mixed) for King-ston and Intermediate Stations, at. \ 7.15 A.M. Mixed Train for Kingston and all Way 3 10.00 A.M. Stations, at......

†Night Express, with Sleeping Car at-tached, for Toronto, Detroit, &c., at \$ 5.15 P.M. † This Train connects at Detroit Junction with

the Trains of the Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, and Detroit and Milwaukie Railronda for all

W. SHANLY, General Manager.

Montreal, Feb. 14, 1561,

### GROCERIES, SUGAR, &C., FOR SALE,

At 43 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

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

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

SUGARS.

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

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

B. W. FLOUR.

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

in bhds, and cases. PORTER-Dublin and London Porter; Montreal

PORTER—Dublin and London Porter; Montreal Porter and Ale, in hottles.

PICKLES, &c.,—Pickles, Sauces, Raisins, Ourrants, Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Shelled Almonds, Honey Soap, B.W. Soap, Castile Soap, and English do.; Corn Brooms, Corn Dusters; Bed Cord, Cloth Lines, Shoo Thread, Garden Lines, Caudies, Lemon Peel, Orange and Citron do.; Sweet Oil, in quarts and pints.

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

BRUSHES—Scrubbers and Stove Brushes; Uloin and Shoe Brushes.

SPICES, &c.—Figs, Prunes; Spices, whole and ground; Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmege; White Pepper, Black Pepper, Alspice, Cayenne Pepper, Macaronie, Vermicilla, Indigo, Button Blue, Sego, Arrowroot, Sperm Caudies, Tallow do.; fine Tuble Self. See Salt in Rag: Course do.: Salt Patre: Sar-Salt; fine Salt in Bag; Coarse do.; Salt Petre; Sardines, in Tine; Table Cod Fish, Dry; do., do., Wet; Cream Tartar; Baking Soda; do., in Packages;—Alum, Copperas, Sulphur, Brimstone, Bat Bricks, Whiting Challe for the Whiting, Chalk, &c., &c.

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

J. PHELAN. March 3 1860.

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

THOMAS M'KENNA,

# PRACTICAL PLUMBER

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 manter. 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

required.

They will also be prepared to attend to all OUT.

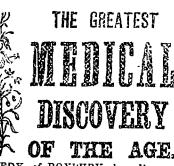
DOOR SALES entrusted to their management, and
will spare no pains to give satisfaction to all who may favour them with their patronage. J. PATTERSON & CO.

D. O'GORMON,

BOAT BUILDER

BARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, C. W. Skiffs made to Order Several Skiffs always on hand for Sale. Also an Assertment of Ours, sent to any part of the Province.

Kingston, June 3, 1858. N. B.-Letters directed to me must be post-paid No person is authorized to take orders on my ac-



MR. KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, has discovered in one of the common pasture weeds a Remedy 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 hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth. One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of

pimples on the face. Two to three bottles will clear the system of beils. Two bottles are warranted to care the worst canker in the mouth and stomach. Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the

vorst case of erysipelas. One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes. Two bottles are warranted to cure tunning of the ears and blotches among the hair.

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

vorst case of ringworm. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of theumatism.

Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum. Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of

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

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 linear ag

when going to bed.

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

to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the in-For Scabs: these commence by a thin, 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 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.

immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to.

Price, 2s od 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 taken great pleasure in presenting the readers of the TRUE WITNESS with the testimony of the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylumn, Bos-

St. Vincent's Asylum,
Eoston, May 26, 1856.

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

ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB, Superioress of St. Vincents 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 is particular suffered for a length of time, with a very sore leg; we were afraid amputation would be necessary. We feel much pleasure in informing you that he is now perfectly well.
Sigter of St. Joseph,

Hamilton, C. W