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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1861.

ELLEN; OR, THE ORCHARD-MAN'S DAUGHTER.

(From the Lamp.) CHAPTER XVII.

Some months after William's departure, May Sunday came round again, and though Ellen connued estranged from the Noonans, they resolved to make another effort to gain her company and confidence. As their Maying was to be at Han-nah's home, in the country, Sally, with her mother's consent, went to the Orchard Cottage to see Ellen, and gave her an invitation to accompany them as usual. But Ellen was not to be seen; she was really out this time. Still her friends knew not what to think, for they had so often discovered that she had been at home tho' denied to them. Sally resolved to write a little note to her, Ellen must answer that if she intended ever to be friends; and Sally wrote, and if the orthography was a little defective, and the writing unformed, still it spoke to the purpose, simply and well. She asked Ellen to come with them to spend the May Sunday, as they always did together, and asked her to let them know if they had offended her, and to come to them for a few moments to tell them all about it. Unluckily Jane Buckley came in shortly after Ellen got the note, and she showed it to her, and that unworthy girl, presuming on her work-room experience, where the lady patronesses' directions in twisted billets were handed about, played the critic on Sally's homely epistle. The clumsy folding, the smeared wasering, the straggling writing on ruling, raised shouts of, derisive laughter. Seeing that Ellen was not inclined to join in the ridicule, she thought proper to drop it soon, and inquired what Ellen intended to do .-She saw that she was irresolute, and her poisonous advice was administered with more than usual tact and eloquence. She dwelt on the effrontery, as she termed it, of Mrs. Noonan, to invite her after the way she made her son treat her. Ellen, partly influenced by the fear of her ridicule and insinuations that she wanted proper pride if she yielded, allowed herself to be completely talked out of her yearning towards her old friends, and actually permitted Jane Buckley to write for her a rude note of refusal of the Noonans' kind invitation. This pert, flippant note, full of bad spelling and bad English, she twisted into a caricature of the billets she had been in the habit of seeing, and sent it off at once, lest Ellen might repent. She contrived that she should not be left much to her own thoughts that evening; indeed, her silly, idle, sallies had of late become morbidly necessary to her. She was ill at ease with her own conscience, and she fancied they banished the care that was in heart; but the temporary vain murth had a reaction of anguish and tears. She went bitter tears that night, and her sorrow would have been deeper had she known the pain her conduct inflicted on her true friends. Mrs. Noonan and Sally shed tears when they read

"I believe I am a weak woman,' said Mrs. Noonan, trying to dry her eyes, that would fill again and again; 'but that child had a hold on my heart like one of my own; and my poor William, what a blow it will be to him to hear how Ellen is getting on."

"I'm sorry he did not marry her before he went away,' sobbed Sally.

"I'm not sorry, Sally, my dear,' said Mrs. Noonan. 'I would not blame Ellen for fretting and being troubled; it it was William's going away that disappointed her, but it is the way she is behaving, and the company she is keeping, that makes me think William had a good escape. How would it be if he married her, and if everything did not go on as she wished? What if she set herself against him, as she has done against us? What security could I feel now about her? She must have turned from her God completely, and to act as she is. There are excuses to be made, to be sure, for her, but she had good example, too.

In such strain did Mrs. Noonan talk of Ellen, for she could not but talk of her for the evening. CHAPTER XVIII.

Again it is May Sunday, bright and joyous ;but the cottage of the Noonans looks lonesome, as all closed-up houses do. On this occasion Mrs. Noonan was to stay for some time with her daughter in the country. And now vainly the had been civil to her the night on the road .gay morning sunbeams danced for admittance at | She had felt grateful to her on that occasion; the blinded windows. Not even Pussy was there | but she now felt all the anger and mortification, to push within the screen and court their pre- and insult, which a virtuous girl in her rank sence. She had been sent on a visit to Norry lought to feel, on receiving such a letter from one Cahill-we beg pardon, we must not now call in a position so far above her own. Ellen said her by her maiden name, for she has been for several years the worthy helpmate of her old admirer, James Cremin.

Norry had resolutely entered on the correction of those faults which made a sensible man fear to commit his domestic comfort to her keeping. Having made a good trial of her perseverance, he was now blessed with an excellent wife; and the prudent habits she had acquired she was in the habit often of walking with her at she left she entreated the servant to tell her that irritating party tunes; proceed out of their way men of moderation and refinement as endorsing

But how is Ellen Mannix to spend her May Sunday? Instead of her plain and simple, but studiously neat, holiday dress, she is attired in a flounced chintz, and a gaily-trimmed bonnet, and she wears long ear-rings, by Jane Buckley's persuasion. They were a pair her foolish mother had bought for her some years before. William Noonan had seen them, and disapproved very much of her wearing them; and she had promised him she would never do so. However, her scruples were over-ruled by the raillery and reasoning of Jane Buckley; and, thus equipped, she joins their party for the Maying. But ah! how different from the innocent pleasures of her | She declared she was sure that he would marry former May parties. On this occasion two or her, and what a triumph it would be over Mrs. three young men of a somewhat better rank Noonan, who did not think her good enough for than their own were associated with the Buck- her poor gardener of a son. At all events, leys. Of course they were dissipated and worthless, or they would not have made such companionship; and, as may be expected, they conducted themselves in a way which showed the evil counsel; she did not give up her walks with little respect they had for them. Oaths, and Jame Buckley, but blindly rushed to ruin. curses, and immoral conversation, met Ellen's ear. Her natural gentleness and timidity, and still modest bearing, might have checked even the profligate had she not been in such questionable society. It is not good taste to quote old adages, yet in their triteness they often convey impressible truth-

"Tell me with whom you go, and I'll tell you what you are," is not the least among proverbs. Ellen's modesty was looked upon as no better than affectation or shy hypocrisy in such company, and in the course of the day her monitress. Jane Buckley, gave her a hint of what was thought; and Ellen, not to be considered stupid or a hypocrite, forced herself to laugh at what

really disgusted her, and actually used the name

of God lightly herself. The green fields, and the pleasant streams, and the merry birds' songs, were nothing that day to Ellen; indeed, the latter were scared from the path of the noisy revellers. She was kept in a whirl of excitement and dissipation :she had scarcely a minute to reflect and compare that May Sunday with all the others she had spent. Once or twice, indeed, their calm and hallowed memory came back, and an unconscious sigh escaped, to be re-echoed by the mocking laugh of her companions. It was dusk when this graceless party returned from their excursion, Ellen the somberest amongst them, for no persuasion could induce her to take any intoxicating beverage. Yet, in her flurry of spirits and unusual excitement, she was scarcely less under the control of her reason than any of her companions. When they reached the suburbs it was proposed to walk; and, as the other girls of the party removed their bonnets and suspended them from their arms, Ellen, not to be singular, followed their example. Thus they proceeded, laughing and talking aloud, and some of them waving green boughs, until they were met by a party of officers returning to barracks. It was no wonder the young women were insulted by them. Ellen, really alarmed—for she had never been in such a situation before-became deadly pale; and unfortunately being, as we have seen, very pretty and interesting looking, her appearance attracted the notice of one of the officers. Less rude to her than his companions, he made way for her to pass unmolested, and then inquired of Jane Buckley who that very pretty girl was, and where she lived. Jane Buckley gave him the desired information; and when she rejoined Ellen, related what he said, and quizzed her on the conquest she had made. When Ellen went to bed that night she wept bitteriy with shame and lost sense of self-respect, as she rehearsed over the events of the day and compared them with the after-thoughts of those happy May Sundays she had spent in the society of the virtuous. It would have been bappy for Ellen if at this stage of her error remorse had ripened into repentance and amendment; but any good resolutions formed were quickly dissipated by the scoffing and sonhistry of Jane Buckley.

CHAPTER XIX.

Shortly atter this memorable May Sunday that vicious girl came in laughing to Ellen, and handed her a letter. Ellen, with sincere indignation and surprise, found it was from the officer who she would show it to her father; Jane Buckley her. The servant still denied that she was in. said what nonsense to make such a fuss, what and was impertinent. Mrs. Noonan little heedharm did it do her? Sure she could burn it if ed her rudeness, but inquired if Richard Manshe liked, and write him a line to tell him she nix would be soon home. The servant said he did so. Ellen did burn it, but Jane Buckley was not expected that night, that he was in the end of the 12th of July the whole case has not proof to clear their learned body from such vulcould not argue her into writing to him herself, country. It was growing late, the road was one ingredient of palliation. An illegal assembly gar intolerance, rabid sectarianism, and gross vior allowing her to do so.

in no wise altered her disposition, but gave her twilight about the orchard, but latterly she had she wanted to speak a few words to her, if she to the chapel, the retreat of the Catholics, car- a low forensic style of which indeed there are

letter, Captain ---- made his appearance, acci-Ellen, addressing her more respectfully than she at his speaking to her at all, but it did not prevent him from continuing the conversation, while Ellen foolishly continued to listen. When he went away, she was vexed with herself, and bursting into tears, accused Jane of being the cause of her annoyance; but her bad companion was not long in talking away her sense of the impropriety of which she had been guilty .what harm could there be in amusing herself with him. Ellen heard, and her weakened sense of right-doing opposed a feeble barrier to the

It was mid-autumn when Mrs. Noonan and Sally returned from the country. They had spent the summer there at Hannah's home .-There was a great deal of home manufacturing going on there, and Mrs. Noonan and Sally were clever hands: Hannah's husband was as glad of their company as herself, finding them useful and pleasant guests. In their long absence from home, all they heard of Ellen was, that her intimacy with the Buckleys still went on. Of course, they augured no good to her from the circumstance; yet they were little prepared for the evil consequences which followed. Mrs. Noonan, as we have seen, had no time or taste for the tittle-tattle of the village. She was nearly a fortnight at home before any hint of Ellen's acquaintance with Captain -, reached her, and then from a source on which she did not much rely; however, her uneasiness was excited, and she resolved to pay a visit to Norry Cremin, for she could depend on what she would tell her .-Accordingly, when everything was set to rights after supper, she left home with this purpose .-Norry's account was not satisfactory. She heard the report, but she did not believe a word of it; she could not believe that the creature, always so correct and innocent, would bring such discredit on herself; it all came of her keeping the Orange culprit. company with them Buckleys, they had such a bad name. Mrs. Noonan was not at all satisfied, her confidence in Ellen had reason to be shaken; and as she returned home, her worst fears were aroused almost to conviction. As she came to the turn of the road, leading to ber Little cottage, she happened to look towards the road which was one of the communications between the city and the barracks, and also led to the orchard of Richard Mannix. She was attracted by two persons on the pathway walking under the shade of the trees; their backs were to her, and instinctively she followed them. One of the persons she easily discovered was an officer, from his cloak and cap; the other was a slight female figure, which, though closely muffled, she almost felt sure was Ellen Mannix; ber limbs trembled, and she felt as if she was sinking to the earth, to think it could be Ellen Mannix. She pursued them, though scarcely able to walk; and in her agitation, unconscious of the singular way she was acting, she called "Ellen." The sound she would have thought had died in her her throat, as it will sometimes, as in a-dream, only that both persons turned quickly round .-The night, though fine, was unsteady moonlight; clouds passed rapidly over the sky, and at this moment one passing over the moon, completely darkened the pathway; and when it again shone out, the figures were gone. Mrs. Noonan stood rooted to the spot from whence she had called, she thought she might have been mistaken; but she still felt impelled to hurry on towards the orchard gate. When she came there, she saw an officer walking rapidly on at some distance. He was alone. Suspicion now became certainty, and her impulse was, to follow Ellen into the cottage. She did so. The first person she encountered, was Mrs. Mannix, in a state of stupid intoxication. She could not tell anything about her unfortunate child, whether she was out or this juncture, without further notice (there was no within.

Mrs. Noonan proceeded to Ellen's bed-room door; it was locked, and, when she knocked, there was no answer. The servant told ber Ellen was out; Mrs. Noonan said she was afraid she was not speaking the truth, that she thought she saw her coming towards the cottage before

the opportunity of exercising her good nature been induced by her to extend her walk up and would come to her or send for her the following rying loaded muskets. One of this illegal day; that she was as anxious about her as she assemblage kneels down, removes his cap to give him all.

"Ob, dear mother, let us be sure it was Ellen and it would be so dreadful to have Ellen exposed.

"I won't expose her, my child,' said Mrs. Noonan; 'but when the village is talking, and when my own suspicion is so strong, it is my duty to speak to her father; it may not be too late to save her from disgrace. Oh, I would rather do anything than tell it to him, Sally .-Oh, Mrs. Mannix, God help you, what an accountable woman you are this night." (To be concluded in our next.)

LETTER OF THE REV. DANIEL WILLIAM CAHILL, D. D.,

TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

Manhattenville, Tuesday, April 9, 1861. FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN, - The blood of the poor defenceless Irish still continues to be shed on your soil. Derrymacash is crimsoned with the historic slaughter of each current year: and our faithful mother, Ireland, after centuries of bleeding torture, has not as yet found one just hand to check her oppressors, or to staunch her national wounds. The murder of poor Murphy -poor Catholic Murphy-at the chapel of Derrymacash, is a clear exponent, and a perfect definition of Orange murderous outrage. The whole case where one Catnolic was shot and sixteen Catholics wounded presents in a nutshell the past licence to the assassination of the children of Ireland. And the coolness of the culprit in going on his knees, taking off his cap, taking dead aim at his victim, and shooting him in the back, furnishes a faithful epitome of the unbridled, unprovoked ferocity of Orangeism against the unoffending Irish Catholics. Not the least remarkable character in the performance and finale of this Orange tragedy at the chapel of Derrymacash, is the learned Orange barrister, Counsellor Joy, who defended

Orange eloquence of Counsellor Joy, this historic piece would be deprived of its most characteristic feature-namely, its graphic vituperation its emment sectarian animosity. All the others who have appeared on the Derrymacash stage are the Robespierres and the Diderots of the tragic piece; but the Counsellor, is the risen Voltaire of the performance; he adds a tinselled learning to the outrage, paints the devil like an angel, and appeals to his own Orange heart in glowing schoolboy elocution for the proof of the corporate sincerity of his defence. Yes; if Counsellor Joy had not appeared for the prisoner in the Derrymacash trial, it would be exhibiting the floggings, the pitch-caps, and the triangles of '98, without the presence of Lord Beresford and Major Sirr.

In the whole penal history of Ireland there has not been presented to public horror a more flagrant case of Orange ferocity against Catholics than the Derrymacash murder. On the Twelfth of July a party of infuriate Orangemen, with fifes and drums, playing party tunes, "armed with guns and pistols, dressed in Orange sashes, shouting, yelling," parade the country in open defiance of the law in an illegal assembly. Some Catholics, attracted by this procession, and maddened by their galling insults, come to the roadside at their own houses to see and hear on the occasion was created by the Orangemen, and was an integral part of their own act. At provocation), the Catholics were fired on; one man was killed and sixteen persons wounded. Seven witnesses proved they saw Tate deliberately go on his knees, carefully take off his cap, quietly take dead aim at Murphy, shoot him through the back; and that Murphy, so far not even see the culprit till he tell on the road. If ever there was a case of deliberate murder, without palliation, poor Murphy's death, is its

evening, some short time after the receipt of the was about her own children, and that it was certitude to his levelled piece, takes dead aim at something very particular she had to say to her. his living mark; and at 4 o'clock in the evening of dentally, as he would have it seen. He spoke to When Mrs. Noonan reached home she was a July day, shoots a man whose back is turned scarcely able to relate to Sally what she had to the murderer!! This whole case, this act, could expect; however, she showed displeasure seen and heard; she declared her intention of deliberate in its commencement and in its congoing to Richard Mannix next day and telling tinued performance, deliberate in its final completion, is a case so clear, so palpable, of deliberately taking away human life from you saw; I can scarce believe it,' said Sally, an innocent victim, wholly innocent, as to and it would be so dreadful to have Ellen ex- make the death of Murphy stand before the tribunal of English criminal law, as the very constitutional definition of murder, unpalliated murder. This reasoning too, induced the Grand Jury of the County to return true bills of wilful murder.

> It must be presumed that the Jury at the trial on their solemn oaths discharged their duty in returning a verdict of manslaughter; and no doubt the learned Judge fulfilled the dictates of his conscience and of his high position by awarding the punishment of fifteen months. But if a sober man or a set of men, light a match in the morning, carry it all day in their hands, go out of their way in the evening to a neighboring hated village and deliberately burn the town, I cannot conceive, how the deliberation of ten hours can be deemed a precipitious act; or a careful application of the match to the houses can present any palliation of involuntary excitement in the crime. It is hard to see, how the murder of poor Murphy is deemed fully atoned for by fifteen months' imprisonment. Murphy can never again come to life; and Murphy's wife and children are deprived of his protection and services; while Tate will soon appear in Lurgan, dress himself again in his orange sash, load his musket, parade the read by the chapel of Derrymacash; and march to the fife and drum, near the grave of poor Muphy as if he had never spilled his innocent blood.

The part which Counsellor Joy played in this thrilling trial, is not distinct from the case; it is a part of the case. He was not so much the forensic advocate of the prisoner as the organ and mouth-piece of Orangeism. And his speech was not half so powerful in the defence of his client, as in the vehement magnitude of his sectarian rancour against Catholicity. His speech has all the marks of having been delivered by a large schoolboy, a loud declaimer, with a light Neither the Orange festival of the 12 July; head. His logic is not quite creditable to the nor the Orange procession from Lurgan; nor honorable society of the Benchers; and no one the Orange music of "croppies lie down;" nor can mistake the stamp of the old University the Orange muskets and pistols, would have pre- Orange Lodge, where he received the impress cisely finished the picture of this Orange display of his political ethics. When the black vomit, at the Catholic chapel, this trial at Armagh, if or the yellow fever visits a town or city in the the Orange advocate were not prominently South of the Republic, a black or a yellow flag brought forward in the case. Without the is hung out from the spires or steeples, to warn the public of the fatal plague within the walls. What a pity the Irish Government, under the accomplished patronage of the Earl of Carliste, does not make a law to compel the Irish Orange lawyers, like Mr. Joy, to wear a black or yellow wig, to warn the nuwary passing clients of the latal Orange cancer that devours the vitals and blasts the intellect of the diseased creatures with the colored quarantine wigs.

Only think of the Counsellor introducing a Protestant he of three centuries ago, as evidence against the murder of last July, 1860; and again appealing to this lie, said to be enacted in France in the sixteenth century, as a proof that seven Catholics had conspired against Tate's life, at Derrymacash, on the 12th of last July, 1860! The Society of Jesuits, too, of all others, dead and alive, were introduced by Counsellor Joy as abettors of this Derrymacash conspiracy; and all Catholics over the world, and, of course, the eight Catholic Judges on the Irish Bench, were adduced as part of the conspiracy against the life of Tate at Derrymacash; all thirsting for the blood of all Protestants in general, but particularly for the blood of the Orangemen of the North of Ireland! What a shame, what an miustice in the present accomplished Viceroy not to place on the Irish Bench judges of the nure Orange stamp of Counsellor Joy! What their enemies and to mark them. The noise a loss that so much Orange legal knowledge, so much judicial acumen, so much impartial decision, so much generous cool judgment, should not be selected, to add ornament to the Irish Bench, to give charming unsuspected purity to the Court of Equity, and to render the Irish ermine at once the model and the envy of the surrounding nations! Alas, this Mr. Joy has put an argument into the mouth of the just Earl of Carlisle never again for his very life to place an Orangeman from offering any offence to the murderer, did or a sectarian Protestant, to hold any judicial place, even on the Mendicity Committe of Dublin, or the Pipe-Water Commission of Belfast!

In sober sadness, if the gentlemen of the Irish practical definition. From the beginning to the Bar do not adopt some measure of protest or re-Ionesome, and Mrs. Noonan had no alternative deliberately formed in the morning, paraded in ille- tuperlative irrevelancy as Counsellor Jury exhi-On Ellen's first intimacy with Jane Buckley, but but to return without seeing Ellen. Before gal emblems, marching in insulting tumult, playing bited at Armagh, they will be considered by all

few parallels at any bar since the death of Jefferies and Saunders.

But let me not be misunderstood. I have no intention of uniting in my just condemnation of Mr. Joy's style and feeling all the Protestant ants. "When Lord Derby enunciated the dogma that in members of the Irish Bar. Such a display on my part of ignorance, intolerance, and vulgar spleen, would place this letter upon a par with Mr. Joy's defence at Armagh: and would brand trine, and I have no hesitation in declaring it to be me as the copyist of Mr. Joy's Hudibras. No: my belief that if he had attempted to carry out his me as the copyist of Mr. Joy's Hudibras. No; I am too well acquainted with the honour, the integrity, the legal erudition, the high family connexions, and the good breeding of the Protestant members of the Irish Bar to breathe one word against the professional learning, the enlightened liberality and Christian benevolence of those gentlemen, whose professional ancestors have defended Catholic rights in the worst of times: and have shed a lustre on Irish legal eminence which can never be effaced or obscured by the Donnybrook slapdash, fierce rancour of the Orange Advocate of Derrymacash.

But the abuse of the liberty of the bar, as in the case of Mr. Joy, is only one instance in a long chain of similar grievances. The source of this bitter rancour, this insatiable sectarianism, is to be found in the hostile genius of a certain class of the Dublin University: in the chartered persecution of the Protestant Church: and in the hitherto licensed domination given to Orange ascendancy. It is in these old halls of Elizabethan institution and privileges, that the young Irish Protestant mind is inoculated with hatred to Catholicity. This feeling grows with their growth, is encouraged and enlarged in the Anglican pulpit, is strengthened in the current literature of the day: and therefore in the mature years of a large class of the Irish Protestant aristocracy, it becomes the leading passion, the ingrained feeling, the irradicable essence of the character of many of the leading men of the nation. It is the training of the Protestant Church in Ireland.

This is the incurable feeling which makes the poor-house a place of torture to the children of misfortune and poverty. It is this feeling which attempts to poison the national education. This is the mania which diseases the press, and converts the advocates of liberty into falsifiers of disastrous feeling which sometimes degrades the Bench, revels often in the Grand Jury box, throws down houses, uproots villages, banishes the rising generation to a foreign country, and sends the broken-hearted aged to premature graves. This feeling is the ruin of Catholic industry, of Catholic progress, of Catholic liberty, of Catholic existence in Ireland. The speech English reformer as a text to prove the Orange spleen in Ireland; and to demonstrate that till the Protestant Church be reduced to the voluntary contribution of its votaries (as it is in America); and again till Orangeism be made justly amenable to the laws, Irish policy will continue its persecuting career. That is to say, its national industry will be crippled, by reducing labour; commerce will be always transferred to England to a better market; religion will always appear abroad armed with a sword; the Gospel will be a watchword of mutual hatred; and men will live in mutual hostility as foreign enemies; and will die with maledictions on their lips towards each other. This is a sad condition. But whoever will take the trouble to visit the pooremigrant-ships, listen to the scalding malevo- once again come in aid of violated justice. lence of the Auglican pulpit, and study the speech of Counsellor Joy, will agree with me in every word I have uttered.

Protestantism would assume the character of maligner and persecutor, here too, if it dared. But it is kept underground here. It can't raise its head here. It must stoop below the national will here. The national institutions here are raised above it; and all religions are commanded to keep their heads just on a level; barely on the surface. Protestantism sometimes becomes discontented at this equality; occasionally opens mines below the surface; works underground; tries to make a volcano; and often produces an eruption on a small scale. But the laws soon extinguish this conflagration, and Protestantism learns that these artificial Etnas only injure itself; only burn its own premises; and that any imitation of the Irish Establishment, is the jolly boat, putting up the sail of a man-o'war: producing public contempt; and ending in being swamped and buried in the overwhelming

Your attached fellow-countryman, D. W. CAHILL.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

WM. SMITH O'BRIEN - In the Sligo Champion we find the following letter from Mr. O'Brien :-"Cahermoyle, Newcastle West,

April 16, 1861. "Sir-About four months ago I received a printed circular from a committee of Irish gentlemen, by which I was invited to subscribe for the relief of the Maronites of Syria who had been driven from their homes by the Druses. Thinking that my own countrymen have a claim upon my sympathy prior to that of the Christian population of Syria, I answered this appeal by sending a subscription to the Archbishop of Tuam, in aid of the tenantry ejected by Lord Plunket from his estate at Partry. I little thought that our sympathies would be so soon again evoked in a case of heart-rending desolation caused by the caprice of an Irish landlord (Mr. Adair) in another part of the kingdom; but since it has oc-curred, I cannot remain an indifferent spectator of such a scene; and perceiving that you have undertaken to collect a fund in aid of the sufferers, I send you a subscription of five pounds, in support of your laudable purpose. Cases of this kind are not embarrassing, because every person who, like myself, wishes to uphold the rights of property feels great reluctance to interfere with the operation of laws which give effect to those rights. But, on the other hand, it surely cannot be consistent with social duty to look on at such proceedings without remonstrance -without at least making an effort to prevent their recurrence. In respect of the recent ejectment of tenants from the estate of Mr. Adair in the county of Donegal, I know nothing except what I learn from the newspapers. I take the facts as I find them of fuel, the wet weather preventing the saving of stated in the Conservative journals of Ireland, which the turf for fuel. The increase of paupers over the ordinarily uphold with extravagant—not to say previous year was about 20,000, and of expenditure of many are embittered by a continuous yearning but we no more believe that Mr. Adair's merciless of everybody; and, in a list headed by stout Oracle.

these newspapers I learn that upwards of two hundred and forty-of our fellow-countrymen have been turned out of their homes by Mr. Adair, because a murder and an agrarian outrage were committed on the estate which was lately inhabited by these ten-

Ireland the innocent ought to be held responsible for the acts of the guilty, public feeling was greatly excited by the promulgation of such a wicked docthreat-that he would eject a venerable clergyman and several tenants from his estate at Poon, under the stigma of having encouraged murder-this part of Ireland would have been thrown into a state of agrarian disturbance, and perhaps, also, of insurrection or convulsion. If the statements which have appeared in the newspapers, be well founded, it appears that Mr. Adair is acting in accordance with the instructions given to him by one of the great politi-cal chiefs of the British people; for it is not alleged that the tenantry of Glenvengh have been ejected for the non-payment of rent, or on account of any of the considerations which might appear to justify a landlord in resorting to this ultimate remedy for the enforcement of this right of property.

"Under these circumstances it has become a most important question-a question vital not only to the tenantry, but also to the landfords of Irelandwhether this new code shall or shall not be sanctioned by the public opinion of all classes of society in Ireland. Let each of us apply this principle to our

own case: "If a murder be committed within a mile of my house, or even within a hundred yards of my house -nay, even in the house itself-by what perversion of reason can it be assumed that I am necessarily acquainted with the murderer, that I could bring him to justice if I were so inclined, that I harbor and protect him, and that, therefore, I ought to be made amenable to punishment? If parliament were to enact such a law, all mankind would exclaim that the enactments of the legislature were, not to say cruel; but diabolical. By what moral right, then, is a landlord, justified in applying such a principle to the relation which subsists between him and his tenants, or in proclaiming that the innocent resident of the vicinage shall be punished for an imputed conspiracy by the loss of his means of livelihood, and his home? The law of the land holds that each individual shall be deemed responsible for his own acts, not for those of another person. It presumes that even those who lie under suspicion shall be held to be innocent until it shall be proved that they are guilty. Shall the people of Ireland consent to a practical abrogation of the law of the land, and acquiesce to the new code promulgated by Lord Derby, and put in force by Mr. Adair?

"If they are not prepared to accept such a dochistory, and corrupters of truth. This is the trine as applicable to the relations of society in Ireland it is their duty, in some way or other, to pronounce an emphatic condemnation of it. What may be the best mode of eliciting an expression of public opinion on the subject is a question upon which I am not disposed to dictate; but I submit for public consideration my idea that the Boards of Guardians of Ireland ought to take up this question, and pronounce an unequivocal condemnation of the theory the practice by which this theory has been enforced. of Mr. Joy at Armagh should be taken by the I enclose herewith a copy of resolutions which appear to me to be applicable to the case, and which, subject to such modifications as may appear desirable, I intend to submit to the Newcastle Board of Guardians, over which I have the honor to preside. member of the constabulary, Sub-Constable Thomas With regard to the Glenveagh sufferers, your journal has, I believe, been the first to propose a public subscription. In the hope that public opinion will in future restrain and prevent landlords from abusing their proprietary rights, let us consider their subscription as a sort of rate-in-aid, applicable to the special circumstances of this case. Let us not withhold succor from our oppressed countrymen whilst we bestow it liberally upon the homeless Christians of Syria, or upon the perishing natives of Hindostan. Let it not be said that the eloquence of a French of the same nation, children of the same soil, Bishop can evoke from a French audience at Paris a more generous sympathy for Irishmen to their own fellow-countrymen! Habit tends to render us indifferent to the exhibition of human sorrows, and class interests prejudice the minds of many honorable men; but a love of justice will never cease to be a house, mark the deserted country, look at the characteristic of the Irish race; and charity must

> "Alas! how often has the same sad appeal been made in this afflicted land !- I have the honor to be your obedient servant, "WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN."

THE CHARACTER OF THE PEOPLE OF DONEGAL .- A respected correspondent informs us that, at the Glenties Sessions, on Friday week, Dr. Andrews, the Chairman of Donegal, made the following remark: "I have great pleasure in saying that, during my sustained by Ireland, in thus rearing and educating experience, I have not met with a more straightfor-

Lord John Russell has given Ireland her share of the nominations for candidates to compete before the Civil Service Commissioners for appointments as student interpreters in China and Japan. Three have been given to Trinity College and three to the Queen's University. There was a good deal of jealousy felt at the supposed exclusion of those institu-tions when the Foreign Secretary announced to the Prince Consort his intention of placing three at his-Royal Highness's disposal for Cambridge. This feeling will be now appeased, and we shall have many of our youth diligently studying the Chinese and Japanese languages. Of three similar appointments obtained by young men in this country on a former occasion, two proved unsatisfactory. One gentleman was obliged to return from ill-health, but the third—an Ulster man—now holds an important position in China, with a salary of £1,500 a-year.

The evidence given by Mr. Power, senior Poor Law Commissioner, before the Select Committee calls forth a good deal of comment in the press here and in the provinces. There is a general concurrence of opinion that the system needs reform, especially with regard to the treatment of children. All parties agree that it would be much better to have them nursed in the country. The Commissioners, however, in their report for last year, just issued, deny that education in the workhouse has a tendency to pauperise and degrade the youth that are brought up in it. On the contrary, they affirm that, owing to the goodness of the training, boys and girls are rapidly taken into service by the farmers; and they turn out so well, that of the total number of persons between the ages of 12 and 18 who left the workhouses of 153 unions in Ireland from 1849 to 1854 -that is, 204,253-only 1,247 returned; and of these only 367 became destitute by their own fault, and, besides, only 60 of the number received the main part of their education in the workhouse. It appears from these figures that the children so educated, who have gone forth into the world to do for themselves, furnish no larger proportion of paupers than the population generally. This, it must be confessed, is a very satisfactory result, and, though the Commissioners do not mention the fact, it ought to be known that the education which produced the result is given by the National Board. With reference to the decline of pauperism during the last ten years, the report states that whereas in 1851 there were 216,902 parpers in the workhouses, in 1860 there were only 41,271. The total number of deaths | civilised nations of the earth. in that time was 180,172, the proportion of the number of deaths to the persons relieved being 5 per cent. There was an increase of paupers last year, try, have filled the workhouses with inmates, and owing to the high prices of provisions and the want

THE Exopus:—We (Dublin Irishman) regret much to have to record the re-commencement of emigration; the following extracts from provincial papers show the extent at which it proceeds. We grieve to state that Dublin can tell the same tale; crowds of emigrants are leaving our shores :-

Emigration from Sligo.—The town of Sligo has been thronged during the week with emigrants en route for the United States. Mr. O'Donovan, the active and painstaking local shipping agent, has booked this week, for New York, upwards of 220 emigrants, 40 of them being from off Lord Palmerston's property at Cliffoney, in the county of

Emigration from Mayo. - The good folk of Castlebar have been almost alarmed by the crowds of visitors that honoured their town during the last ten days. They saw the flower of the peasantry of their district and neighbourhood passing from among them, and they heard the cries of aged parents and helpless little ones left behind; and, as business, shrewd, intelligent men, they, no doubt, said to themselves, "while this work is permitted to go on without opposition, this town must of necessity, remain the miscrable, impoverished thing that it is."— Castlebar Telegraph.

Emigration from Tipperary.-The tide of emigration continues to flow, and at the several stations along the Waterford and Limerick and Great Southern and Western Railways, crowds may be seen every day assembled to witness the departure of some friends for America or Australia. It is really surprising to learn that our country people still continue to emigrate to the United States, notwithstanding the unsettled position of affairs; yet the fact is so, and we chronicle it as an illustration of the insecurity felt by the small farmers and labouring classes in Ireland, and of the hope they entertain that beyond the Atlantic they will find the means of winning that independence which is denied to them at home .- Clonnel Advertiser.

Emigration from Waterford .- This evening a large number of our agricultural population, from this and neighbouring counties-particularly Tipperary and Kilkenny-left their own shores, by the Gipsy, the Liverpool steamer, for the "far West" of America, in the hope-a vain hope, we fear, to many-of bettering their worldly condition in life. The mania of emigration is again rife among our countrymen, aye, and women too, as for the last few weeks we have seen the tide of self-expatriation flow in swelling currents every Friday-"emigration day," as it is called-from our port. There is, we learn from authentic sources, a great dearth of employment in the United States just now, in New York, and all the large towns particularly, as well as in the agri-cultural districts of that vast continent. We would strongly and sincerely advise intending emigrants to pause, and take counsel from those who understand the state of affairs in America better than they can, which could not be expected from them — Waterford Mail.

Emigration from Kerry .- On Wednesday some two hundred emigrants—principally farm servants of both sexes, and all exhibiting an appearance of comfort-left Tralee by rail for Queenstown, bound for America, per the Inman steamer, whose complement, as announced by telegraphic despatches to Mr. Shea in Killarney, and Mr. Hannifin in Tralee, was filled by which such ejectments are justified, as well as of up on Tuesday morning. Among this hardy "band of hope" were no less than one hundred young women. This large body of emigrants were principally from Dingle, Tarbert, Listowel, and the neighborhood of Tralee. Among those booked from Killarney we regretted to see a very respectable Fitzgerald, driven away in disgust, as too many others of that valuable force, to whom the country owes so much, have already been. This respectable and efficient young man, who has been stationed for five years in Killarney, was one of those employed on the late census. Twenty townlands fell to his share, extending to the foot of Mangerton. This duty, those acquainted with the county, and the occupation of the police in the various districts of it, on this important task, will understand, rendered it necessary to enter cabins innumerable. For this laborious task he received a "Splendid Shilling !!" This is the shabby way in which the finest force in Europe are treated .- Tralee Chronicle.

Emigration from Dundalk .- The young and the healthy of our population are leaving the country in thousands, and embarking at every port for the purpose of casting their lot in happier lands. There is not one of them who has not cost Ireland £100, to rear, clothe, and educate him. And just when they are prepared to earich the world by their labour, they leave the land of their birth, and in the land of their adoption commence to increase its wealth by their industry. They are of the greatest possible service to the countries to which they emigrate. A negro in America cannot be had for less than several hundred dollars; an Irishman, worth half a dozen negroes, is obtained for nothing. See, then, the loss young men and women to enrich the English, the ward and truth-telling people than came before me Scotch, the Americans, and the Australians by their in the Glenties district." toil. They build up their cities, construct their canals, till their fields, gather their crops, and execute their domestic requirements. The wealth of every country is its working and industrious population. Without them these countries would be deserts; the land untilled, and producing little or nothing for human sustenance. And the way Ireland deals with her hardy and spirited population is, to expel as many as possible of them from her shores. No wonder she is poor, for those who could enrich her are driven off to enrich foreign nations. And why do they go? There is food and room enough in Ireland for fifteen millions of people; and why are the young leaving us, as soon as they can gather as much money as will pay their passage? Why, in a word, do they go? The answer is plain and simple—the curse of English rule is on the country. These emigrants are willing to work, but there is no one to employ them. The sovereign remedy for this evil lies in having our Parliament restored, which would resuscitate our manufactures, and restore our commerce, by which there would be employment provided for our people. - Dundalk Ex-

THE DERRYVEIGH EVICTIONS .- The following resoutions were submitted to the Newcastle Board of Guardians for consideration by William S. O'Brien, Esq., Chairman of the Board, on Thursday the 18th April, 1861, and were adopted unanimously. There were present on the occasion more than twenty-five guardians, amongst whom were the following maguardians, amongst whom were the following magistrates, acting as ex-officio guardians:—Edward Curling, Esq., J. P., Vice Chairman; Sir Vere de Vere, Bart, D L; Daniel Clanchy, Esq., D L; T D'Arcy Evans, J P; Daniel Mannsell, Esq, J P; J C Delmege, Esq, J P; Bryan Sheery, Esq, J P; Richard Maunsell, Esq, J P; Robert Fetherstone, Esq, J P; J J Sullivan Esq, J P; T W Wilkinson, Esq, J P:—

"I. Resolved-That the Boards of Guardians of Ireland, as bodies organised by the State for the purpose of providing for the wants of the destitute, are not only entitled, but even bound in duty, to watch with anxious attention every preceeding which tends to augment destitution, or to impose taxation upon the ratepayers of this kingdom.
"II. That we have witnessed with deep regret

the cleurances of estates which have taken place in Ireland during our own time, to an extent which has shocked every humane mind, and to which we believe, no parallel can be discovered amongst the

"III. That such extensive ejectments have caused an appalling desolation in many parts of this counhave compelled many valuable tenants, who would

for the beloved homes which they have lost for ever. deportations would help to effect this object than many of our members have felt the difficulty attending any interference with the laws which give control to the possessors of landed property over their estates, and because we desire to uphold in their in-

tegrity all the legitimate rights of property.

"V. That of late we have been compelled to take into consideration a doctrine promulgated by the Earl of Derby, and put in force by Mr. Adair, to the effect that a landlord is justified in depopulating his estates in case outrages occur upon them which are not followed by the discovery, prosecution and conviction of the offenders.

"VI. That we hold the inforcement of such a principle in management of estates to be barbarous in the extreme, because it imputes a conspiracy to encourage and shelter perpetrators of crime to whole families, every member of which may be entirely guiltless of such a crime, and thus punishes the innocent for the acts of the guity.

"VII. That we have learnt with horror, from the public journals, that during the present month not less than 240 persons have been rendered outcasts from their homes by ejectment on the estate of Mr. John Adair, in the county of Donegal, and we understand that the principal, if not the only justification, alleged in defence of this cruel proceeding is, that a murder and an agrarian outrage occurred on the estate from which these our fellow-countrymen have been ejected.

"VIII. That we leave to the legislative and executive authorities of this country the duty of determining what means ought to be adopted to check the enforcement of this barbarous principle-a principle repudiated by British law, which holds that even suspected members of society shall be deemed to be innocent until it shall have been proven that they are guilty; but, as guardians of the destitute, we feel it to be our duty to pronounce, in the strongest terms, our emphatic condemnation of this principle of penal retribution, and we hold every individual, however high may be his station, who acts upon such a principle, to be an enemy of the peace and welfare of society."

Mr. Adair's Venacity. - In our summary, last week, we pointed out that, whilst Mr. Adair stated that he evicted the tenantry of Derryveagh, to punish them because some murderer had not been found to account for his herd's death, he had served them all with notices of ejectment before that event -Here is this gentleman's confession of that fact, in response to an article of the same nature, in a morning contemporary. We leave him to make his excuses, about "disputes," confident that (after his former statements, and their formal contradiction), they will be duly received at their worth :-

Bellegrove, 20th April, 1861. Sir-You have put me on my trial. You state the case against me strongly, though in most points not unfairly. You demand an explanation on some —I give it :—The district of Derryvengh was held from me under a lease, by a middleman. When it came into my hands I found farm boundaries, mountain commonage, and the tenements, generally, in a hopeless state of confusion, from long neglect .-There were disputes amongst the people about almost every field. With the unanimous wish of the tenants, I served all with notices to quit, and sent a gentleman to survey and re-arrange in the most equitable and convenient way the various holdings. Without this, improvement was impossible. The tenants knew my intentions, and all gave up possession, with one or two exceptions, before Murray's murder. These facts I stated on oath at the inquest; they were distinctly acknowledged then, and a general approval of my management of the property expressed (vide report of inquest.)-I am, sir, your obedient servant, JOHN G. ADAIR.

MORE EVICTIONS IN THE COUNTY KILKENNY. - A correspondent assures us that Evictions, most heartreading cases, are taking place every week. A scene occurred at Gathebawn, in the Freshford district, lately, that excited great indignation. A widow was ejected, though not owing a single shilling rent, and in her anxiety to have a home, offering to pay five shillings an acre more for the land! It was of no use. Intercession was then made to give this respectable poor woman a few months to dispose of her stock. It was given at first; but, two days after, the respite was revoked, and the Crowbar Brigade were marched in from Tipperary, and levelled a fine slated house to the ground! We com-mend this case to the notice of Mr. Vincent Scully, as the landlord is a Tipperary Cawtholic, and bearing a name very like that of "de mimber for Cork!"-We do not wish to report here the language which even disinterested spectators used on the occasion. It would not be agreeable to the Clan Scully .- Kilkenny Journal.

THE DERRYVEACH EVICTIONS. - To invoke the aid of the Sheriff and the presence of the resident magistrate to turn out some 50 families, numbering 244 souls, many of them children, who did not know their right hand from their left, and none of them so far as it appears, legally or morally convicted of guilty complicity, by way of checking Ribandism, is equally repugnant to English feelings and to English common sense. It can only be justified, if justified at all, by something like proof that all or most of these persons had acted under the dictation of that society, but this Mr. Adair seems to take for granted. The opinion of Mr. Cardwell on the whole transaction may be collected not only from the tenor of his speech, but from the fact that he consulted the Lord Chancellor of Ireland on the propriety of removing Mr. Adair from the commission of the peace. Of course the answer was in the negative; nor would it be just to inflict this penalty for the exercise, however extreme, of legal rights in a private capacity. The proper tribunal for acts of this. Mr. Adair's father shortly afterwards told me this kind is public opinion. It was this that condemned Lord Plunket and acquitted Lord Derby in cases more or less similar to the present, and the reasons which were then assigned have not lost their pertinence. The charge against Lord Plunket as against Mr. Adair was that he visited the crimes of individuals on whole families, or rather on an entire district. The excuse for this is, that all the parties turned adrift must have been concerned, either personally or through their relations with a conspiracy, and that conspiracies can only be put down by "desperate remedies,"—that is by indiscriminate punishment. In other words, cruelly, as ever, is produced and justified by fear. The history of revolutions and the history of persecutions are full of such precedents. Men who have just suffered injustice, and apprehended further injustice, if not personal violence, are not in a mood to distinguish carefully between the innocent and the guilty. Mr. Adair confesses as much. He appeals, probably with truth, to the sincerity of his own desire to improve his estate, and treat all his tenants with consideration. He states, moreover, that he excepted from his proscriptive edict certain individuals of reputed good character; but he does not venture to defend himsetf on any higher principle than that of the irritable schoolmaster, who, on failing to dis- declined to believe them; and a kind of compromi cover a culprit, inflicts a general punishment. Nor does it much mend the matter to profess a sense of public duty superior to all calculations of " personal risk, pecuniary loss, and popular odium." As much might have been said for the Greek and Roman masters, who freely tendered their slaves to be tortured in the hope of detecting a crime. We strongly suspect—indeed, Lord C. Hamilton admits it—that Mr. Adair experienced a grim satisfaction in sacrificing his pecuniary interest to the cruel triumph of his will. Doubtless it is a monstrous thing that murder and incendiarism should be tolerated if not abetted, by a certain section of the Irish pensantry. Any-

for the beloved homes which they have lost for ever.

"IV That we have forborne to offer a remonstrance against such proceedings, not because we would have pacified Syria. The fierce and defaut resolution of the Anglo-Saxon not to brook oppositions. tion is met by a Celtic spirit of dogged resistance. The innocent majority feel something of the glow of martyrdom, and even the guilty acquire a false encouragement from a vague belief that the old has been half obliterated by the new wrong .- Times.

THE DONEGAL EVICTIONS .- The Rev. Mr. Maturin, rector of Gartan, in the county of Donegal has published a letter in the Daily Express, complaining of misrepresentations about his letter to Mr. Adair, which he signed jointly with the parish priest. He says that intense excitement was produced in the country by the known determination of Mr. Adair to clear a district six miles long of "the tenantry and live stock, his own and our flesh and blood," and it was well known that what was about to be done "was founded solely on the supposition of a fallible mortal." The priest, to whom this was the rector's almost first introduction, had consulted him about the impending calamity. It was agreed to send their opinion and wishes jointly to the landlord. The priest, as arranged, wrote the appeal, and brought it shortly before post hour. The rector read it "as well as he could," objecting to some portions, which the writer promised to alter, but agreeing with it in the main. It was done in a private, quiet way, and not meant for publication. The rector says: "And now, I ask, was it fair in any of the three

concerned to have published those letters, thus obtained, without the consent of the other two? think not. Who, then, published them? Though having only a very slight acquaintance with priest, I feel pursuaded that he would not act so uncivilly. It must then be Mr. Adair who has acted so uncivilly to both priest and parson, and outraged the feelings of two gentlemen and clergymen, by taking such an unwarrantable liberty in order to serve a purpose, by obtaining a seeming superiority for himself and a justification of his acts with the public. This he has, no doubt, obtained for the present, but I do not envy him for it, considering the way in which he obtained it; and the tenure appears to me to be a very precarious one, as those who are able are unwilling to show themselves to be needlessly trifled with and aspersed. And what would his feelings be if it were found out hereafter that this murder was committed by persons in no way connected with the Derryvengh tenantry, now exterminated on account of it, and whose wailings might then, without avail, for ever ring in his ears?" He proceeds to give his reasons against the existence

of any combination. From his intimate knowledge of the people during a residence of 30 years in the parish "the great majority of them would not have entered into or lent themselves to any such conspiracy, involving death as its result and as its penalty if discovered." But he qualifies his statement thus: -"Not meaning to say that there are not a few hot-headed youths among them, as is generally the case in most communities—one or two, say, in the 100." He believes that a conspiracy was "impracticable," as the people would not trust one another. With the exception of "about three families and a very occasional day labourer," none of them had any dealings whatever with Murray, the murdered man. Then the pastor supplies fresh information of importance, which it is better to give in his own words

" Fourthly-The three families excepted had, it is true, occasional contentions with Murray about the mountain grazing and trespass of cattle, yet other persons, 10 or 12 miles distant from Derryveagh, and unconnected with it, had similar contentions, and had to pay heavy fines and poundage—one man £3 at one time for cattle : and others had to allow some of their stock (being unable to pay the trespass) to remain in pledge, or be sold by auction for the amount, and some of these, being retained, were, when fat, shot and eaten-namely, three goats, and that on a Sunday; and Murray was murdered on the Tuesday after. If these contentions, then, are to be considered as a ground of suspicion about the murder (as they were during the inquiry after it took place) the presumption is as strong that the persons wh committed it were not connected with the district as that they were connected with it-and is therefore equally strong against a general conspiracy of this tenantry.

"Fifthly-Some families had been deprived of their holdings on the Gartan (Mr. Adam's) property, two of these being in very comfortable circumstances through their own industry and exertions, having put up good houses, and made good fields around them, where there was nothing but heather before. They received, it is true, £100 in each, on reluctant moving, minus law costs, about £14. Each had paid as tenant-right, when they got the holdings £100, about 20 years before, the rent being £6 each and one of them had been offered for his holding £300 some years ago by a former proprietor of the property. Without going further into particular, suffice it to say that, in consequence of this, Murray still lived in fear and dread of his life. The presump tion, then, is as strong as above, and therefore a strong against the conspiracy of the Derryveagh tenantry.

"Once more. Murray gave Mr. Adair's boat (with out leave) to the police, to go to one of the islands in Glen Vengh Lake, where a Still was at work; it consequence of which they seized a quantity of vessels, grain, and potale, the Still and apparatus having been thrown into the lake by the parties, who escaped in their own boat.

"Their indignation at Murray for giving the boat was very great, and one of them coming in contact with him shortly afterwards in my presence, before several others, he expressed his wrath so strongly that I thought it necessary to say all I could think of (taking him apart) to try and prevent mischie from ensuing. Murray himself told me the same day that he feared he should get his skull broken for that, had he been in Murray's place, he would not have given the boat; and I myself, under similar circumstances, have refused to give my bont; and any one who is acquainted with human nature, and more particularly the Irish character, must know that in Ireland at least one could not do so with impunity; and as these persons had nothing to say to Derryvengh the presumption is the same as before, and therefore against the conspiracy. I could mention other reasons, certainly suspicious and somewhat mysterious, but what has been said may suffice, i think, as respects the principal statement."

A HUNDRED POUNDS A HEAD -There is a very edifying controversy going on in the Belfast newspapers at present—edifying as illustrative of the state of things which the British system of govern ing the mere Irish has produced in Ulster. A number of Orangenen (that excellent secret association which an English Viceroy subsidised a dozen Jest years ago, or more, to keep native discontent it check) amused themselves last year, near Lurgso, by shooting their Catholic neighbors. One Cathol was murdered; and a man named Tate was charged with the deed. He was tried : his relatives swor hard that he was not the murderer. But the july was made, by bringing in a verdict of "manslaugh ter." The judge sentenced the prisoner to a fe months' tenancy of the neighboring jail; and a ps ternal government completed the merciful busines by letting him out in a few days. Tate was a lies fellow. A "Papist" in similar circumstances would not have fared so well. But the Orangemen we not content, for all that They have been so have tuated to the amusement of barrying their Gatholic neighbors, and so accustomed to impunity in criminate that they were indignant at the thought of worthy nember of their Order being prosecuted it so small a thing as shooting a "Papist." Did of And the traderia on the place

bankers and magistrates, raised a bundred pounds banaca for Tale, as a small mark of their fraternal sympa-for Tale, as a small mark of their fraternal sympa-thy. As century or two ago, paternal government sid the predecessors of the Orangemen five pounds head for every Irish priest or recusant Papist they prought down: it shows a very considerable improvement in the times (and, we suppose, in the vane of Popish heads), when the Orangemen themselves estimate Tate's merits—and the injury done to his feelings for being imprisoned on so small a charge as shooting a Catholic—at one hundred pounds sterling, and pay the money down. A few of the Orangemen, however, not content with objecting to their sportive amusements being interfered with, exhibit some deference to modern prejudices against murder so far as to deny that Tate ever fired the shot which slew the poor [unarmed Catholic. Indeed, a person who writes to the Orange newspaper in Belfast, under the nom de plume of Freeholder"-and who is vouched for in that paper as a gentleman of respectability, &c.—coolly asserts that he knows the man who murdered the Catholic, and that the editor of the paper knows him too! This is about the most instructive and significant part of the whole business. An Orange "gentleman" and and an Orange editor boast in print that they know who committed a certain murder—the thing passes lightly over—and the murderer walks at large! Such is law and justice under British paternal sway in happy Ulster. But "murder" is a strong and rather uncourteous, word, to apply to the killing of a more Irish Papist by an enterprising young Orange-man. "Freeholder" evidently thinks so: for he indulges in milder phraseology. When the English were slaughtering the unhappy natives, in India, they facetiously described the pastime as the niggars:" the gentlemanly correspondent of the Orange print seems to have graduated in some such school as that of India, for when a Catholic peasant is murdered he sportively calls it "knocking him over." This is pleasant and suggestive. The whole business wil, doubtless, bear its fruits. We should not wonder if "knocking over" Papists became a still more popular amusement with Orangemen of lively habits. What more natural, if they are sure of pocketting a hundred pounds, if ever the public prosecutor dare to charge them with the offence of potting" their Catholic neighbors ?- Dublin Irish-

and only a reconstructed and reconstruction was selected. In was

TRACTS FOR TRAVELLERS .- Our attention has been directed to the following article, which we take from the Galway Vindicator. If the officials of the Royal Atlantic Company will not take steps to protect the religious feelings of the passengrs who leave the port of Galway for America from bigotry and insult, we think it is high time the Chairman and Directors of the Company should turn their attention to the matter, and thereby prevent a recurrence of proceedings which are so much calculated to give offence to the Catholic passengers and which, we are informed, have been tacitly approved of by the Company's officials at Galway, all of whom are strangers, and differing in religion from the majority of the Irish who embark at Galway for America: -One of the curious results of the rise of the Galway Packet Station is not noticed by financiers, harbour boards, or directors. Whilst worldly minded people are counting costs, or speculating on docks, dues, and dividends, a crowd of creeping and sleek apostles, who come from some mysterious region of Ireland, are gathered together and busy in their sanctimonious avocation. Their article for exportation is a home-made religion of their own. They are bulky in Bibles and tremendous in tracts. This sort of theological cargo they dispose of for mere kindness, and so freight the company's ships with this holy argosy free, gratis for nothing. It was a great God-send—this sailing of ships and congregating of hundreds of benighted Papist peasants to the-West of Ireland. This crew of hired swaddlers found their trade of infamy evaporating in Connaught. The funds that kept a vitality of corruption in their veins had faded away. The "buyers and sellers in the temple" had to shut them up-their schools-for the "little ones" were not suffered any longer to imbibe the doctrines of lying prophets. Their stock of sanctimenious rub-bish and literary hypocrisy lay on hands; but here was a vent for the mouldy and moth eaten lot of bad English, pious vulgarity, and familiar blasphemy, in dealing with sacred things, which, form the characteristic points of those intellectual productions. Sleek, silent, sly, and solemnly pretentious, with the stealthy step of a feline animal green optics on some delicious mouthful, these mean missionaries steal into holes and corners, and drop their credentials. A Tipperary boy finds under his pillow a lot of small books—but he cannot read. A young woman of respectable appearance who was taught to read and write by the Sisters of Mercy lays her pious hands on the unsuspecting missive, and is horror-struck at finding that pious sisterhood, as well as all priests and nuns-abused in such terms as Mrs. Radcliffe might have used in one of her obsolete romances. They are told that confession is only a prurient abomination, and that She, whom all nations was to call "blessed" was unworthy of reverence! And this is the sort of consolation bestowed on the poor emigrants who are quitting, with tearful eyes and sobbing hearts, the green land of their Catholic fathers for ever! Nor is this un holy nuisance confined to the interior of the ships. Among the crowds awaiting for embarkation the tract distributors move about with a hypocritical cant on their lips, and place their wares in the hands of the simple people. On the railway platforms they congregate again. They fling their tracts into the carriages. They insinuate them into the bedding of the emigrants, or the packages of travel-lers. Their zeal would be beyond all praise, if exercised in a good cause; as it is, it forms only part of the system of proselytising which, for some three hundred years, has disfigured the history of the English government of Ireland. Can that be effected by tracts, and trumpery charlatans, which penal laws written in blood, and persecutions which surpassed those of Pagan Rome, were impotent to achieve? The whole system is as vile as it is valueless. It is not within the scope of human possibility to effect the Protestantism of Ireland. All that the most powerful governments could do, that legislators could compass, that exterminations and famines could drive men to in great and awful crises-have been tried for such a purpose, and all have signally failed. Would it not be time, then, to change our tactics, and take Paley's advice when he said "It is better to teach men the principles of their own, than try to convert them to another faith?" We are quite sure that we need only call the attention of the board of directors to this evil in order to have it remedied. It will be seen from our report in auother column that the Rev: Mr. Rush has already taken the matter in hand, and successfully. He waited on Captain Leitch, of Columbia, on the day in question, and called his attention to the number of tracts, lying chiefly in the bed-rooms, and to the party who was stealthily engaged in his unsanctified calling. We believe they were all gathered up again, and the distributor ordered on shore.

A PROTESTANT POOR HOUSE .- In the Celbridge Union workhouse a Celtic pauper woman, Mary Fennell, classed in number two company of the pauper forces in that Irish region, lives her melancholy life. Locked into that prison for poverty—guarded from her by many doors—and sentinelled from her care by many watchful officials, was her own child, numbered of class five in the same ranks of misfortune. Once in an evening the pauper mother gets leave to look upon her boy—once in the twenty-four hours her mother's heart beats close in its love beside that pauper child-heart, near and very dear to her. By this indulgence there came the sorrow of a cruel insult on Mary Fennell, classed pauper number two. Mary Fennell, class number two, gets a certain diet-sry which is for breakfast—seven ounces of meal, ary which is for breakfast—seven ounces of meal, have so astounded the Anglican Establishment, but made for lim sufficient to maintain not only the pears of age, and he stated in the census paper that better dead than living. Perhaps bedoes. By for lim sufficient to maintain not only the pears of age, and he stated in the census paper that better dead than living. Perhaps bedoes. By for lim sufficient to maintain not only the pears of age, and he stated in the census paper that better dead than living. Perhaps bedoes. By for lim sufficient to maintain not only the pears of age, and he stated in the census paper that better dead than living. Perhaps bedoes. By for lim sufficient to maintain not only the precion of age, and he stated in the census paper that better dead than living. Perhaps bedoes. By for limiting the perhaps bedoes at limiting the perhaps b

which is for breakfast-eight ounces of meal, and ! other difference of the milk. For supper the convicted female pauper gets none, whilst the convict femule felon enjoys eight ounces of bread, and half five, in the pauper ranks, and allow them a morsel; of bread-four ounces-for supper, which they may moisten with their tears if they like, or anything else which costs the Union nothing but pity. The rest of the dietary of this class is the adult diet of class number two, reduced one half Providentially. The convict felon has the advantage still. Mary Fennell, out of her own miserable dole of food, was in the habit of laying aside a portion, to add to the nightly meal of her pauper child. She was accustomed to bring it to the famished soul at her evening visit, until she was detected by the Master of the Workhouse, who took the remnant of food which she had pinched from her own life for the life of her child; and breaking it up before her, gave it to the well fed pigs of the Union. This salutary act duly impressed Mary Fennell, no doubt, with feelings which elevated her notions of the British system of charity by act of Parliament. Mr. Charles Langdale, who is a guardian of that union wrote to the Commissisners of Poor-Law, praying of them to take some steps to prevent the recurrence of acts like this "irritating in the last degree to the unfortunate inmates, and repugnant to the feelings of society." The Commissioners answered Mr. Langdale. Mr. C. Langdale wrote several times, and the Commissioners answered him just as often. The recurring acts are not provided against by any answer of the Commissioners, and the system-British system—is perfectly intact for so far. The British system is triumphant over that pauper mother's love-triumphant, too, in showing its abomination of poverty by feeding crime a great deal better. Convict felon is a deal better cared for by all British system than convict pauper. Poverty is a great British crime, and is classed accordingly, is fed accordingly, and is legislated for accordingly .- Dublin Trishmun

The Freeman's Journal and Morning News contain e very long petition against the Poor-Law system, which is to be signed on Sunday next in all the Catholic places of worship in this diocess. It complains of the general management of the system, as demoralizing to the young, from their mixing with improper characters; and of the injustice done to the Ostholics in not having a greater number of them employed in the administration of relief, and in the refusal by the Commissioners of the necessary facilities for Catholic worship in the workhouse and other places of a similar kind, and it prays especially for a greater extension of outdoor relief.

TRAGIC TERMINATION TO A MARRIAGE FEAST -On Thursday night a party was assembled at the house of Patrick Quirk, of Drinagh, in the vicinity of this town, celebrating the marriage of Quirk's daughter to a labouring boy named Murphy, of the same lo-cality. At about eleven o'clock, a crowd of the youth of the neighborhood, of both sexes, assembled to act what is technically termed "fools" on such occasions, and as usual, were dressed fantastically their faces masked; and making hideous noises— blowing horns by way of "serenade." This barbarous and immoral custom on occasions of country weddings cannot be too strongly denounced. We trust the serious results from it in the present instance will arouse the attention of those whose duty it is to entirely suppress it. Quirk's son, who was labouring under the influence of drink, became excited by this indecnt display outside his father's house, rashly took up a loaded gun, and discharged it from the door of the house indiscriminately into the crowd, wounding in the side, elbow, and back, a girl named Edwards, and knocking the bonnet off another girl, who had a most fortunate escape. Messengers were at once sent into town for Mr. Furlong, and also with notice of the affair to the police.
Dr. Furlong dressed the wounds of the girl Edwards who still lies in a dangerous state. Quirk was taken into custody by the police, and has been committed for trial .- Wexford People.

CAN A CLERGYMAN MARRY HIMSELF ?- An appeal from the Court of Exchequer, Ireland, was heard on Monday in the House of Lords, involving the question whether a clergyman may marry himself. These are the leading facts in this singular case:— In the year 1831 the Rev. Samuel Swayne Beamish went through the ceremony of marriage privately with a lady in Cork, reading the service himself, there being no witnesses present. On his death a younger brother—the appellant—entered into possession of certain lands as beir at law, whereupon the son of the deceased clergyman, the defendant, brought an action of ejectment. After a sufficient amount of litigation it was decided that the marriage was valid, and the son consequently legitimate and entitled to his father's estates. Against this decision it was that appeal was made, and the Lord Chancellor new reversed the judgment of the Court below, declaring the marriageto be illegal.

NOVEL MODE OF SELLING A COW .- An industrious cattle dealer, living near Dundalk, went to Olones fair some days since, and whilst looking through the fair, was requested by a countryman to do him a small service. "I offered to you woman," said he, £5 10s for her cow. I have no doubt if you offer £5 15s for her you will get her, and here is half a crown to give her as earnest. He of Dundalk took the 2s 6d,made the bargain, and lodged the half-crown in the woman's hand. On turning round to look for his principal, that worthy was not to be seen. Two strong fellows then approached, armed with 'wattles,' and asked had he purchased the cow. He replied that he had, but for another person. They then threatened him with severe punishment if he did not at once 'pay for the beast,' and dreading that the threat might be carried into effect, he thought the cheapest course was to pay the £5 15s. He took the cow home, and offered her for sale at Dundalk fair on Wednesday, but could not get more than £3 for her. He has since heard that the man who told him to purchase the animal was the owner, and the woman his wife.

GREAT BRITAIN.

What Catholic writers in the beginning of the Reformation foretold, is coming to pass; the last phase of Protestantism is dying away into open in-fidelity. The weapons which John Sergeant, two centuries ago, wielded so powerfully against the Anglican establishment, are now wielded against her by her own children. Sergeant disdained the more ordinary mode of controversy. compelled his adversaries to renounce all claim to authority; and then, at once, showed them that they had renounced the only ground on which they could be certain of the inspiration of Scripture. As if, accepting this conclusion as one of their very axioms, the writers of the Essays and Reviews take the Scripture as a mere collection of histories and legends, and then, applying to it the theories which Wolfe applied, and sometimes so fallaciously, to Homer, as well as the most ultra rules of the Neibuhr school, and adding some of the often-refuted tenets of Voltaire, and a goodly display of the scientific talk of the present age, they have arrived at the conclusions which have so astounded the Anglican Establishment, but

COLONIAL MILITARY EXPENDITURE. If ever there office (hear, hear.) He may have the guarantee of three quarters of a plut of new milk. Convict fe- was a case for Parliamentary inquiry it is this. We male felou, is better fed for breakfast than convict are met at the outset by the fact that this charge female pauper, by the difference of one ounce of amounts to £4,000,000 a-year, and that of this the meal, and the other difference of new milk. For tax-payers of Great Britain find more than nine-dinner, Mary Fennell, class number two, gets twelve: tenths. It is not that we grudge this sum as ounces of brown bread, and one pint of buttermilk. the price of so magnificent an ornament of our Convict female felon, for same meal, gets sixteen Empire, but we have surely a right to ask when ounces of bread, three quarters of a pint of new ther those at least, of our Colonies which have milk. Four onnces of bread in favour of convict; attained the age of political majority might not be felon life, and against pauper honesty, with the willing as well as able to bear a larger share, and whether the existing quota is equally distributed. As a specimen of the anomalies which Mr. Mills showed to prevail under the present system, we may a pint of new milk. In the Celbridge Union, they mention the case of the Cape. There, a year, or are merciful to the little children classed number two ago, in "a period of exceptional tranquality," the Imperial Government maintained an army of more than 10,000 men, at a cost of more than £800,-000, besides an item of £68,000 " for the civilisation of the Caffres," and this while eleven other Colonies were assessed in proportions varying from zero up to two-fifths of their aggregate military expenses. No wonder that we are involved in "little wars" with frontier tribes when they cost their authors nothing, and, like a contested election, raise prices and make business brisk. Equally startling irregularities may be exhibited in the practice of the Colonial-office in respect of military buildings, fortifications, arming and clothing, and "Colonial Allowances." Nor are such contrasts to be accounted for by the distinction between those Colonies that have and those that have not representative governments. New Zealand and Jamaica, for instance, which belong to the former category, contribute, the one nothing, and the other a mere trifle, while Ceylon and Mauritius, which belong to the latter category cheerfully pay from 5s to 12s in the pound. If we express no decided opinion on the rule which should govern the future dealings of the War and Colonial Departments with our numerous dependencies, it is because neither we nor any individual are in possession of all the material facts. The experience and data which can alone support a sound judgment are locked up in the archives of the two Offices and in the memories of a few veteran public servants. One of the objects of Mr. Mills's Committee is to extract from these official repositories. We know quite enough to make us anxious to know more, and we have failed too signally hitherto not to dissent from Mr. Fortescue's orthodox doctrine that "the question must be treated through the Colonial Governments." Moreover, there are a good many points upon which all are agreed, and which will thus serve as a nucleus for unanimity. It is admitted that we are responsible for the security of our Colonies so far as they are liable to be endangered by Imperial foreign policy, and that, as a rule, the cost of police should be defraved from local resources so that the question is practically narrowed to the military establishment in time of peace. It is admitted, too, that our navy is the real bulwark of our Colonial ports and coasts, though it may be doubtful whether they are not as efficiently guarded by a blockade of the enemy's ports as by the presence of a protecting squadron. It is admitted that a Colony owes so much in the earlier stage of its existence to the care of the mother country that on principles borrowed from the filial relation it may fairly be expected to undertake the ordinary expenses of its own maintenance on arriving at maturity. It is admitted, or rather it cannot be denied, that the duty of self-defence is closely connected with the sense of self-reliance which we proudly attribute to all Anglo-Saxon communities, especially when they possess the privilege of self-government. It would be very difficult to show, upon any theory of taxation why London and Portsmouth should not be fortified at the joint expense of England and Canada if Quebec and Montreal are to be fortified at the sole expense of England. We forbear to dwell further on this aspect of the subject, or to insist upon the parallels of the Dutch and Spanish Colonial administration. We contend that reason and our own experience furnish ample materials for a satisfactory determination of this question. Common sense forbids us to force a Procrustean standard upon each unit of so multiform a system. On the other hand, it is true to our interests no less than to our dignity that military expenditure should not be made the subject of a separate bargain, on no recognized principle, between each colony and an office in Downing-street or Pall-mall .- Times.

> FRANCE'S NAVY SUPERIOR TO ENGLAND'S .- The London Critic says: - Commander Forbes is of opinion that the error which those writers have made who have attacked our present system is, that they have descended too much to details, and have not paid sufficient attention to the entire system. After some "study of the French system," he has been induced to publish his own opinions on that matter, and they are decidedly to the effect that "they manage these things much better in France." He says:—"I maintain that France is incontestibly our superior in military maritime power at the present moment, because she is our equal in materiel, and possesses the organized and trained personnel required to make it available in a much shorter space than we could hope to accomplish under the most favourable circumstances." Here is a passage not likely to be very palatable to Liverpool readers:-" In a few months steam and audacity will be able to destroy Liverpool within forty-eight hours of the iron-plated hulls quitting Brest or Cherbourg; for it may be relied upon, that in the event of a war with our great rival, no maudlin humanity will stand between the destruction of the sinews of war as represented by wealth, though it be private property and undefended. Indeed, it is not quite clear that Portsmouth would be wholly exempt from an attack by these formidable additions to maritime warfare, even were all its sea defences completed. Such then are the comparative results of the naval administrations of the two countries after the lapse of thirty years. We have not only kept peace with our rival, but he is as superior in relative strength at the end of that period, as were at its commencement."

THE LONDON "TIMES" ON DIVORCE AND POLYCAMY. -There are many reasons, other than those known to the Divorce Court, which create both in the married and the single a dissatisfaction with the present law of the irrevocable tie. Very good and wise men have sanctioned bigamy under certain circumstances. State necessities have been held sufficient to annul an inconvenient or humble marriage. Indeed, if the rule is once broken by a departure from ancient and almost universal usage, each person may naturally feel that, since others have the law altered to suit their convenience, he is himself entitled to his share in the general accommodation.

Lord Derby, on the Italian Question, says :-- " I believe that although it sounds very well to speak of the unity of Italy, the difficulty of accomplishing that object would have been infinitely less, and the prospect of ultimate success infinitely greater, if the mode adopted had been the formation of a Northern and Southern kingdom, in which case the Roman question would have been easy of solution, because Rome would have lain between the two, and not been, as at present, the centre of the united king-dom. I cannot look to the state of Naples at the present moment with satisfaction. I do not believe that if the people of Naples and Sicily had been left to themselves they would have desired to be associated and subjugated. Nothing can be more natural, if there is to be an united Italy, than that the Italians should desire to have Rome for their capital. There are a thousand considerations which lead to that. But the very fact of that necessity enhances to an infinite degree the difficulty of coming to any solution with regard to the independence of the Pope, because, diminish his territory as you will, if he is to be independent at all, he must exercise ab-

the Catholic Powers of Europe—and that is an arrangement which I should prafer—but he must obviously within his own limits be uncontrolled master of his own movements, he must be able to act without being subject even to the suspicion of being con-

trolled and overborne by any foreign power." In times like these there are always people who prefer peace to justice, and who are ready to make great sacrifices of principle in order to insure a quiet life. There are men so eminently impartial that they take the side of their enemies, so disinterested as to give up what is not their own, so unprejudiced as to sit in judgment upon the acts of the Vicar of Christ, and repeat with the Jews that he is causing a sedition among the people. These are the men of the day, and they are always found in the hour of trial, and always on the wrong side. Even if the Sovereign Pontiff had not spoken, it none of his predecessors had left on record one word relating to the temporal dominions of the Holy See, if the whole matter was really doubtful, and had never been discussed before, we cannot see how good men who wish to save their souls could he sitate for one instant what they ought to say and do in this great trial of our day. The men who oppose the Pope, the men who refuse their belp to him, are most assuredly not the men with whom good people would like to be found at the last day. The history of these men, the lives they lead, the deeds they have done, the words they have uttered, are all signs that they are to be avoided. The instincts of bad men are as correct as the instincts of Saints. They know, without reflection, what they have to do, and their present aim is to blot out the name of Christ from the heart and memories of men. It is quite enough for a good Catholic who may be in doubt, to learn who they are who are parties to the dispute. -It is inconceivable that the enemies of the Pope can be right, and therefore impossible for good men to league themselves with them. It is true that men, hitherto of good repute, may fall, but that is no reason why we should fall with them. If Judas sold our Lord, it is no reason why we should join the archers in order to seize His person. The men who attack the temporal dominion of the Pope are men to attack and resist his spiritual authority also; we know what they mean when they tell us that the Pope's authority will grow with his temporal abasements, and we know also why they are so anxious to rob him. It is not for his sake, or for the sake of the Church, or for the love of God, that they are plotting, but for the utter extirpation of the Catholic Faith, for the ruin of souls, and for universal chaos. These are the men we ought to avoid, for they cannot possibly be in the right, and their propositions may be always questioned, because it is not in them to love justice. The side they advocate is sure to be the wrong one, and we may be certain of this, that it is always a duty to be in opposition to them and to their plans, however plausible they may be .-London Tablet.

A MAN DEVOURED BY RATS .- On Monday evening Mr. John Humphreys, the coroner, held an inquest at the Black Horse publichouse, High-street, Poplar, on view of the remains of a male person unknown, found in the well of the ship Result, at present lying in the dry dock of Green's ship building yard, Blackwall, under most painful circumstances. Frederick George Good, a scaman, said that he was employed on board the vessel on Thursday last, and had to take down the board over the pump-well. He descended and discovered the skeleton of a human being. There were likewise portions of a man's dress, a pair of boots, and other articles. He searched the pockets and found 12s in silver and threehalfpence in ceppers. George Evans, boatman on board the Result, said that the vessel had left Port Phillip, Melbourne, with a general cargo and passengers. There had been no one missing during the voyage. He fully believed that the deceased must have stowed himself away for five months, and had secreted himself in the pump-well to obtain a free passage to England. He believed that the deceased had been devoured by the rats, as upwards of 1.000 large animals were in the well-hole. The chief portion of the animals were dead. Dr. Bain, of Poplar, said that he was called on Friday morning last to see the remains, which were those of a male person, apparently between the age of 25 and 30 years, and about five feet nine inches in height. The deceased might have died from starvation or probably he had been suffocated, and then the flesh had been eaten and gnawed by the vermin in the well-hole. The jury returned an open verdict.

ANOTHER SPECIMEN OF OUR LIBERALS AS LAW-MA-KERS.—The affairs of Mr. Edwin James, late M.P., for Marylebone, Recorder of Brighton, and a prominent actor in the Garibaldian movements of last year, still continue to attract considerable attention. Many rumours are in circulation with respect to the true cause of his disappearance from his accustomed haunts. It is stated that his flight (for such it practically is) is to be traced to certain bill transactions with two young noblemen-namely, Lord Worsley, second son of the Earl of Yarborough, and member for Great Grimsby; and Viscount Grey de Wilton, eldest son of Earl Wilton. Mr. James has placed his affairs in the hands of Messrs. Lewis & Lewis, the well-known Old Baily solicitors, who are endeavouring, as it is said, to pull him through. His debts amount to about £75,000, although, they appear in the schedule at £100,000, owing to several bills of exchange having to be entered two or three times. It is not as yet decided in what court the schedule is to be filed, and it is most probable that the Insolvent Court in Dublin may have the honor of inve :tigating the transactions, as Mr. Bethell, the son of the Attorney General, was got through the Insolvent

Court in the Irish metropolis. WHAT IS SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE IS NOT ALWAYS SAUCE FOR THE GANDER .- A Parliamentary paper has just been distributed with the correspondence relatng to the late prorogation of the Legislative Assembly of the Ionian Islands. The first letter, on the firts page, contains a singular practical criticism on Lord John Russell's famous Revolutionary Despatch to Sir J. Hudson, of the 27th of last October. This attempt of the noble lord to make his peace with the Revolutionary party, which had begun to doubt his complicity with them, in consequence of a previous despatch written in another sense, suggested to Sir Henry Storks, in anticipation of any attempt on the part of the ionians to reduce Lord John Russell's avowed principles to practice, and to apply them to the Septinsular State, the following very pertinent question:—"If the principles laid down (the italics are our own) in the despatch of Her Majesty's Sec-retary of State for Foreign Affairs to Her Majesty's Minister at Turin, dated the 27th October, 1860, are brought under the consideration of the Legislative Assembly, am Int liberty to stop the discussion, and, if necessary, prorogue the Parliament?" Here is a specimen, very complete, though on a small scale, of the difficulty of reconciling the part of the Revolutionary demagogue with that of Minister to the British Crown.

RAILWAY CAPITAL AND DIVIDENDS .- An analysis in the Times of the position of the twenty principal railways in the United Kingdom on the 31st of December last, shows that of the total capital raised 49.80 per cent. is ordinary capital, 22.65 preference and guaranteed, and 27.55 loans, debentures, and debenture stocks. It also appears that the gross traffic receipts realise only 8.69 per cen. (under 8‡) upon the total capital raised, and that the nett receipts give an average interest on the total capital of 4.75 per cen. (41) but that the preferential charges and guarantees reduce the average interest on the ordinary capital to 41 per cent.

HOAXING THE CENSUS COLLECTORS.—An elderly gentleman, named Evans, has been fined twenty. solute authority, and he must have uncontrolled do-shillings by the Southempton magistrates for filling minion over that territory; he must have a provision in his census paper inaccurately. He is about 70

The Union publishes the following :- " It is confidentially stated that the Duchess of Kent died a Catholic. She was attended the day before her death by a Catholic priest from Claremont, and the Duke d'Aumaie called upon the Queen and announced the fact at the same time."

MORMONITE EMIGRATION.—Another body of Protestant Mormonites, 37 in number, of whom no less than 25 were women, left London on Monday, 22nd ult., for Utah, on the Salt Lake, via Liverpool, to join the "brethern" who preceded them a few days since. They were collected chiefly from Hertfordshire, in which county converts to the doctrines of the Latter Day Saints are said to have been very numerous of late.

A PROTESTANT PROPHET .- The Leeds Mercury has some particulars with regard to the still-existent sect of the followers of Johanna Southcote:-At Wrenthorpe, near Wakefield, is the residence of a man named Wroe, who is commonly called "Prophet" Wroe. It is said in a part of their creed that this mansion is to be the abode of Christ during the Millennial period. For some weeks past, however, a person who pretends to be a new claimant has made his appearance. His name is Daniel Milton, and he announces himself as the Shiloh spoken of in the writings and the "prophecies" acknowledged by the sect. He has been living in America, and there he alleges he has suffered various persecutions. He has come direct to head-quarters, however, and being refused acceptance on his own terms, for several Sundays past he has attended outside the boundary walls of Wroe's garden, addressing crowds of people on his own claims. His "preachings," however obstruct the highway, and the magistrates have inflicted a fine of £1 and 17s 6d expenses, on

UNITED STATES.

The New York Herald says that the public are satisfied that the bulk of the great mercantile houses which have grown rich by trade with the South must fail in consequence of the wholesale repudiation by the Southern merchan's of the debts they owe to the North. It is also believed that the derangement in the Western currency, brought about by the border Slave State stocks, on which much of that currency is based, must lend to grave embarassment in the Western trade.

THE OBJECT OF THE WAR .- Amidst the generally correct notions which prevail concerning the necessity and purposes of the existing war, it cannot be denied that some very erroneous views as to its object are entertained, and in some quarters, rather covertly than openly, advocated. There are those whose sympathies are with the present military movement, because they hope it is to be converted into a crusade against African slavery—that our troops are to become a liberating army, to set all the negroes free, and, indeed, to mark its march southward, by promoting and sustaining servile in-surrections. Those who seek to give the present movement such a direction, at least give color and plausibility to the charges heretofore made against them—of purposes and acts hostile to the Constitutional rights of the Slave States. The only lawful design of the present war is to sustain the Constitutional authority of the Federal Government-and that certainly does not comprehend the power to interfere with the relation of master and slave. Those who seek to appropriate the present feeling of loyalty to the Government, to a negro crusade do not less mistake the popular impulse than their own duties as good citizens. We are not to be betrayed, under the patriotic excitement of the present time, into propagandists, seeking by fire and sword insurrection and murder, to impose unacceptable institutions upon independent States. While preparing military armaments to sustain the Constitution, it is hypocritical and treasonable to avow the design of using them, for a purpose entirely in defiance of that instrument. We trust that the unity and enthusiasm of our people in upholding the legitimate power of the Federal Government are not to be marred by the preaching of a negro crusade .--

The New York Herald says :- " There never was time in our history when it was more necessary to practice economy than now. War enormously enhances the price of provisions and other necessaries, while it diminishes the means of purchasing them. cinds of business, fortune O HOTH ed. But such is the general prostration of business that the failures in New York since the 22d of April number over two hundred; and such is the quantity of protested paper thrown on the banks that they now refuse to accommodate. One of these, the day before yesterday, had \$30,000 worth of paper pro-tested. Real estate is unsaleable, and rents are gone down, because people have not money to pay. The holders of breadstuffs will keep them up because they know that the war and the demand in England will enable them to command high prices. It is necessary, therefore, for all classes of citizens to practice economy; even for some who used to purchase three or four coats in twelve months to wear one now for a whole year.

THE SWITCH TENDER, OR THE IRISH EMIGRANT IN THE

U. STATES. - What a monotonous life must this use-

ful man lead! You see him wherever street rail-

ways intersect each other, and he is ever undoing

what he has just done a moment before. He may

sit in his small box on the corner, but he can never sit longer than a very brief spell. No he shifts the track for the eighth avenue car; behind it crawls the inevitable sixth, with its mules, its dissonant bells its growling driver, its absent-minded conductor, its forty three passengers, its loads of provisions, dry goods and tin ware, and its abolition odor. Back goes the important little strip of iron-if it don't, the population of the carriage will find themselves going homeward via " the longest way round." Another pause, and ditto-then ditto number two-and pause again, and repeat da capo. Truly, the switchman eads a jolly life, as jolly as the life of a "poker" can be. He can think, if he be that kind of a man, to a large extent and perhaps do a heavy amount of aircastle building. But what a bleak prospect really lies before him -switchman to-day, switchman tomorrow, switchman may be until he dies. He will die one of these day; who will bury him? Who will miss bim? A wife and children, perhaps. The company? the passengers? the surley driver? the careless conductor? Not much. After all there is a touch of sadness about the business. Years ago the poor fellow had hopes, boyish hopes. He had heard of America, in his humble Irish hut; he was told that work was plenty here; that wages were high; that he could soon climb the ladder of respectability and rank, and make a man of himself, all of which he knew well he could not do in the old country. So he bid farewell to his friends, kissed his blue-eyed Kathleen, and bade her dry her tears, for he would write as soon as he reached New York, and after a little while send passage money to bring her over too. Poor fellow! And she plucked a shamrock and begged him to keep it as a token of her love. So over the sea he came, with high expectations, full confidence in the future, and a pound note in his pocket. He found that there was hard work to do here, if he could only get it. There were railroads to build, streets to lay out, warehouses to put up. But the pay was small, very small. Still he managed to keep his promise, and in a year or so Kathleen was landed at Castle Garden. Poor fellow! What life he has led ever since? A battle with poverty, a race with death. And don't you think that he feels it all. as with downcast eyes and sullen mien he performs his irksome task on thewack? Don't you think that this proud Irish heart beats madly under his well worn coat when he feels that his old hopes are deshed to the ground, that his darling Kathleen's

The True Witness.

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

MONTRRAL, FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1861.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

GARIBALDI'S quarrel with Cavour, and the caustic letter of General Cialdini to the "red shirted" hero, which must delight all friends of justice, bas caused no small amusement in the political world. A reconciliation has subsequently taken place; but after what has passed, no one can believe in its sincerity or durability. The Cavourists are jealous, evidently, of Garibaldi's influence; the high military officers of the Sardinian army are jealous of his military reputation, and disgusted with his arrogance; and all, having used him for their own dirty ends, are anxious to get rid of him. The most important fact however, connected with this imbroglio is the assertion by General Cialdini that, but for the intervention of Sardinia and its invasion of the Kingdom of Naples, Francis II. would have easily disposed of Garibaldi and his hordes of filibusters. This conclusively confirms the assertions of the reactionary party, that the triumph of the revolution in Italy was due, not to adherence to the principle of non-intervention, but to the active, armed intervention of Sardinia. Had the former principle been adhered to, Francis II. would still be in possession of his throne, and in all probability the gallows would have been the appropriate recompense of Garibaldi and his band of filibusters.

The South of Italy is fast becoming a second La Vendee, in which, though as yet on a smaller scale, are re-enacted all the horrors of the French Revolution. The peasantry, attached to their ancient government, the noblesse or landed proprietors, irritated at the loss of their national independence, and at the sight of their country trampled upon by the foreign mercenaries of Victor 1 immanuel, are everywhere rising in arms to assert their liberties, and to reconquer their freedom; whilst the clergy consecrate their banners, and invoke the blessing of the God of Armies upon their patriotic efforts. The Piedmontese are however, strong in their discipline; and affecting to treat the people whom they have conquered, as rebels, commit every kind of atrocity upon those whom the fortune of war delivers into their hands. Following the example of the Generals of the Convention towards the brave Vendeans, they style the Neapolitan patriots, brigands; and baving thus eased their consciences, and justified themselves in the eyes of the world, they shoot down their prisoners in cold blood, and give Europe another edition of the hideous fusilailes and wholesale butcheries, which have rendered the names of Carriere and the other revolutionary leaders in La Vendee for ever insamous. Victor Emmanuel deals with the conquered Neapolitans as the Emperor of Russia deals with the discontented Poles.

The situation of the Pope has not materially changed. Rumors are constantly rife, but are as constantly contradicted, that the French troops are to be withdrawn from Rome. The Independence Belge publishes, and the Protestant press copies, a strange story, apparently what the French call "un canard," to the effect that the Pope is about to retire, after having named His Eminence the Cardina! Archbishop of Westminster as his Vicar-General pending the election of a new Pope. All the old women, from Mr. Spooner down to the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, are in a state of intense excitement.

The recall of the French army of occupation from Syria disposes for the moment of the casus belli betwixt France and England; perhaps" the pear is not ripe," or perhaps the Emperor anticipates obstacles to his projected Russian alliance, springing out of the insurrection of the Poles, with whom the people of France generally sympathise warmly. The Parisians still continue to chuckle over the Duc D'Aumale's pamphlet, which, in spite of the Police, circulates extensively, and sis universally read; a subscription has it seems been set on foot to present the writer with a gold-headed horsewhip, emblematic and commemorative of the chastisement he has inflicted upon the valorous Plon-Plon.

" The Guards die but do not surrender," is an apochrypal saying attributed to the brave soldiers of the first Empire at Waterloo; with as much of truth it may be said that " the Yankees nalist, daily, weekly, or tri-weekly, to record the economist tells us, and it is not our business to Irish landlords, scorning to be reminded of the Respectfully would we invite the Montreal

heroic feats of tongue which the world has been called upon to admire since the commencement of hostilities in the United States. We have in English literature a " Comic History," a " Comic Grammar," a "Comic Blackstone"-we have heard that a "Comic Treatise on Justification by Faith alone" was in contemplationbut it was reserved for the Model Republic to furnish us with a " Comic Civil War," and for the people of the United States to burlesque the most serious of tragedies. Much has been written of late upon "American Humor," its origin, character and capabilities; but not Sam Slick himself could do justice to the "humor" of the Secessionists and Northern Volunteers.

It would be well however, if this could last, but we fear that the strife will soon have its tragic as well as its comic side. Blood has already been shed; not in fair fight, and in an open field, but the blood of unarmed men, of women, and children in a street row at St. Louis. On Friday, the 10th, a large body of Unionists compelled a handful of Secessionists to surrender, and proceeded to march them as prisoners towards the City. Stones were thrown, and it is said that one or two pistols were discharged by the populace upon the Volunteers; when the latter opened fire upon the crowd, killing some twenty-two persons, and wounding many more. This was bad enough, but on the succeeding day worse occurred. A number of raw Volunteers, in defeace of the Union, mostly Germans, had been enrolled during the course of the day, and furnished with arms. Towards evening they were marched through the streets, when a hissing and hooting at them was commenced by the spectators; but it does not appear that any violence was actually offered, though it is said by some that a little boy discharged a little pistol at, into, or towards their ranks. Immediately, and without waiting for orders, the undisciplined volunteers commenced a regular discharge upon the people; and in their confusion, and disorganised state fired upon one another, killing four of their own number. Of the citizens many were also killed and wounded, but the numbers are not specified. This is one of the consequences of putting arms into the hands of men without discipline, and therefore incapable of that steadiness which is the first, and indeed indispensable qualification of the soldier. A strange superstition seems to obtain amongst our neighbors in this respect. They think that it is enough to put a particular dress upon a man's back, and a musket in his hand to make a soldier of him; before the end of the present troubles, they are destined to be painfully undeceived, and

dissipated. What that end will be no one can pretend to foresee. The South is to be thoroughly subdued, we are told by some; but we are not told how the South is to be dealt with when subdued, or how it is to be kept in a state of subjection. Victory or defeat must be alike fatal to the are to-day discontented, and perhaps in many Union, for even victory will impose upon the successful North the task of governing the subdued South as a conquered Province, and this is incompatible with the theory of a Federal Union of sovereign States. Victory, and the subjugation of the Secessionists, would place the victors somewhat in the predicament in which the unhappy gentleman who won the elephant in the lottery found himself placed; they would have to govern the subjugated Provinces by means of Pro-Consuls appointed at Washington; they would be obliged in consequence to keep on foot a large permanent military force; and all experience, all history, from the days of Cæsar to those of Louis Napoleon, show that standing armies and republican institutions are incompatible. Monarchy, either in the form of an hereditary monarchy, as in England, or of Cæsarismthat is, an elective monarchy of which the legions are the electors-as in France at the present day, as in England in the days of Cromwell-is the inevitable concomitant of a standing army. The latter form of monarchy must ultimately be the destiny of that community amongst whom the hereditary principle is not firmly established, or by whom it has been discarded, and which keeps on foot for home service a large military.

to see this extraordinary superstition effectually

The Great Eastern has arrived at New York, having made the trip across the Atlantic in nine days and thirteen hours.

The Europa brings dates to the 4th instant. Continental news unimportant. The British Government contemplates recognising the Southern States as belligerents.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT. - A Bill for establishing a maximum rate of interest has been lost by a majority of two. This of course does not affect the morality of interest, or make it lawful for the Christian to enter into usurious contracts. The legislator may declare his incompetence to regulate the rate of interest, but he cannot make that right which God has declared wrong, or exonerate his subjects from their allegiance to the higher law. Impurity of thought and act are offences beyond the reach of ta'k but do not fight." It is not given to jour- the arm of the civil magistrate; the political Britain ringing in their ears, these infatuated our heads?

argue with him, that it is equally impossible to truism "that if property has its rights, so also it the civil magistrate to repress the sin of usury; but still, in spite of the incompetency of human law, usury will remain a sin, and impurity an offence against the Holy One. Catholics therefore would err most grievously were they to think, and to act upon the supposition, that, because the State has put no limits to the rate of interest, therefore it is morally, as well as legally, lawful to exact any amount of interest that they can extort from the necessities of their debtors.

ARE CATHOLICS NECESSARILY DISLOYAL? -Every petty libeller must needs have his fling at Ireland and Irish Catholics. Ireland is discontented with British rule, her people murmur, and the press of Ireland breathes anything but a spirit of affection towards the English Government. So much we may concede; but that this disaffection proceeds from the teachings of the Catholic Clergy, or from the doctrines of the Catholic Church, we deny. Its cause is to be found in the injustice of Protestant legislation of the last century; in the violent confiscations of property which have transferred the ownership of the soil from the hands of its original possessors, to those of aliens in blood, in language, and in religion; and to the consequent harsh and tyrannical demeanor of these alien landlords towards the children and cultivators of the soil. These are truisms it may be said; but they are trueisms which the libellers of Ireland, and of the religion of Ireland, make it a point to ignore.

How would it be with Scotland to-day, what

would be the political and social condition of Scotland in the reign of Queen Victoria, if Scotland had been treated as Ireland was treated during the eighteenth century?-if her Church had been systematically plundered and persecuted; her religion proscribed by Act of Parliament, and an abhorred Episcopacy had been forced upon the people at the point of the bayonet?-Were the Covenanters then such loyal subjects in the days of the last Stuarts, so patient under the regime of a Claverbouse and a Lauderdale, as to justify the taunts of nineteenth century Protestants against the loyalty of Irish Catholics? Do the insurrections of the Western Whigs warrant the assertion that Presbyterianism is essentially disloyal, and that the Westminster Confession of Faith is the standard of rebellion.? No! assuredly not. Scotland and England are one, because, as Macaulay says, their Churches are two; and had England but dealt with Ireland as it has dealt with Scotland, Dublin would be as loval as Edinburgh, and the Catholics of Ireland would be as well affected towards the rule of Queen Victoria as are the Presbyterians of the Lothians. It is because of long years of misgovernment, because of the violent transfer of the soil to the hands of aliens, and because of the social evils thence accruing-and not because of their Catholicity, that the people of Ireland instances, ready to avail themselves of the first favourable opportunity to proclaim their national independence. If hot Irish heads and warm Irish hearts look forward greedily for the hour of " England's difficulty," it is because they have long ceased to believe in "England's justice;" whilst it must also be admitted that it is no easy task for any Government to redress the wrongs

which English Protestant rule has generated. At the present day the evils of Ireland are social rather than political; and though the result in great measure of long continued iniquitous legislation, are not at once to be redressed by Acts of Parliament. The Established Church is theoretically a monster evil, without a parallel in the history of civilised communities; but the actual injury thereby inflicted upon the Catholic people of Ireland is not the immediate cause of their disaffection. It may take money from their pockets; it is an insult and an outrage; but thank God! it has not had the designed effect of robbing the Irish of their faith, or of subduing their respect for, and attachment to, the religion founded amongst their fathers by the preaching of St. Patrick. Indeed we may almost say that in one sense the Establishment has been a blessing. It has rendered the Protestant Reformathe very objects of its Parliamentary fathers.

The great evil of Ireland is a social evil. It surings from the unhealthy relations subsisting betwixt the Irish tenant, and the alien landlord. from the chronic hostility betwixt the cultivator and the legal owner of the soil; and this evil is every day assuming more gigantic and more menacing proportions, until it threatens the land with the borrors of a social revolution. As if smtiten with madness, as if doomed to destruction by the irreversible decrees of Nemesis, the power to precipitate the catastrophe, and to provoke vengeance, sure, even if long delayed, upon their heads. Instead of endeavouring to conciliate, they seem anxious to irritate, to distion not only from foreigners, but from their own.

has its duties," seem intent upon giving the world such another spectacle as that which France presented at the end of the last century, often, and truly asserted of the unchangeable. when the chateaux of the Seigneurs sent nightly ness of Popery, and that it is the same to-day forth their columns of smoke and fire to the that it was yesterday, the same in Canada as in skies, and the stately palaces of Europe's proud- Ireland. Is it then a fact that the Catholic est aristocracy became the prey of an infuriate populace thirsting for the blood of their oppressors. Evictions follow evictions with ever increasing velocity. One landlord evicts a family; another forthwith betters the example by clearing a village; and a third, invoking the aid of the "crowbar brigade," sets to work, and purges an entire district of its superfluous Celtic population. These are the rights of property, it will be said; but who can tell the wrongs of the poor peasantry thus driven from house and home, or predict to what acts of mad retaliation the victims of the exercise of these rights may not at last be aroused! How can a people thus treated be loyal? How can they, in their hunger, in their nakedness, and in their desolation, be expected to discriminate with the logical precision of the political economist, betwixt the Government under whose rule and in whose name such things are done, and the harsh acts of the individual whose rights of property the law enforces? With the cry of wife and child - a cry which reaches even to the ears of the Lord God of Sabaoth-piercing his very heart, how tenant shall settle down into the loyal and contented British subject? Here then is the secret of Irish disaffection with British rule. That rule has transferred the ownership of the soil to alien hands; betwixt these alien owners and the Celtic tenants, the cultivators of the soil, there subsist none of these feelings of mutual respect and good-will which bind together the landlords and tenants of England and Scotland - but rather suspicion and distrust on the one hand. batred and defiance on the other. The one asserts to its utmost limits his legal right to do what he will with his own; and the other often scruples not to violate, not only the law of the land which to him is no protection, but the law of the eternal Legislator Himself. Thence violence and bloodshed; thence more evictions, and yet more wholesale clearances. Wrong begets wrong; and goaded to madnes, the evicted, and those who live in hourly dread of eviction, are predisposed to listen to the voice of the political agitator, and to put trust in the words of those who assure them of redress for all their grievances, in revolution, and rebellion against the British Government. But what has Catholicity to do with this? -

How is the Catholic Church, how are the Catholic Clergy of Ireland, responsible for the disaffection of Ireland? Is it just, is it reasonable to attribute to the dogmas of Popery, that which is the immediate and inevitable result of physical suffering, of the pangs of hunger, and the importunities of famine? Not inflammatory sermons rom the pulpit, nor insidious counsels in the confessional, but the clamors of a starving wife and babe, but the sight of the blasted hearth made desolate, and the blackened gable-these are what incite the revolutionary passions of an evicted peasantry, and inspire their hearts with hostility towards their rulers. But for the Romish priest, but for the influence which Catholicity still exercises over the Irish mind, Ireland would have been in a blaze of rebellion long ago; and the Clergy whom a Spooner, and a Whalley, in the British Parliament revile as the until the present time the interior decorations of instigators and fomenters of rebellion, and whom the Montreal Witness-(every beast after its own kind) - stigmatises as ungrateful traitors, are by John Mitchell reproached as the chief obstacle in the way of an Irish rebellion. John Mitchell knows, if any man knows, why his tentatives to rouse the people to insurrection have failed; he tells the world in querulous tones, that they have failed because of the opposition of the Romish Clergy; and yet the Montreal Witness has the sublime impertinence to cite with approbation a speech lately delivered by the notorious Whalley in the House of Commons against the Maynooth Grant, wherein that Clergy are calumniously denounced as preachers tion in Ireland impossible, and has thus defeated of sedition, who by their reachings "make the people disloyal to their so vereign, unfaithful to their fellow-citizens, and degrade them to the lowest depths of human misery." Has not this Mr. Whalley, has not then our evangelical cotemporary, heard of Lord Plunket and of Partry, of Mr. Adair and the evictions of Glenyeagh? Was it a Romish priest who in one decorated with golden ornamentation; the statues day drove hundreds of men, women and children out from their father's homes to perish by the hillside, amidst the bogs and swamps, or to drag out a dreary existence in the fetid atlandlords of Ireland seem to be doing all in their mosphere of the Protestant Poor-House? Was it then the dogmas of Popery that degraded these poor peasants of Donegal to suck "lowest depth of human misery" that they might well exclaim with Him Who for our sakes sounded gust and to repel. With the voice of indigna- all the depths and shallows of human sorrow, companied by a double range of arcades similar "the foxes have holes, and the birds have nests," kith and kin, from the gentlemen of Great but we your fellow men have not where to lay

Witness to reconsider his hypothesis as to the cause of Irish suffering, and of Irish disaffection. We would remind him of what he has himself Bishops and Clergy of Canada are disaffected preachers of sedition, and instigators to rebellion against Queen Victoria? Do they make the people of Lower Canada "disloyal to their sovereign," and "unfaithful to their fellow-citizens?" have they degraded the Catholic lasty " to the lowest depths of human misery?" And yet all these things would they have done were Popery the foul thing the Montreal Witness asserts it to be, and were fidelity to the teachings of Catholicity incompatible with allegrance to a Protestant Sovereign. But what is the actual state of the case? This - That no where throughout her extensive dominions has Queen Victoria more truly loyal and loving subjects than amongst the Catholic Hierarchy, Clergy and laity of Lower Canada; none who more sincerely and fervently pray for her long and happy reign; none who would more cheerfully shed their heart's blood in defence of her crown. honor, and dignity. And so it would be in Ireland, had the Catholics of Ireland been dealt with justly. In loyalty, in chivalry, in every natural virtue, the Irish are, to say the least, the can it be expected that that the existed Irish equals of any people upon earth. Their religion inculcates submission to the legally constituted authorities, as a duty in the supernatural order. as a duty which for God's sake the Christian is bound to render to the Sovereign; and if in spite of their natural loyal and chivalrous proclivities, if in spite of the supernatural teachings of their Church, and the exhortations of their spiritual pastors, the Irish are prone to disaffection, and are restless beneath the scentre of Victoria, it is because of the violence of the onpression wherewith they have been oppressed; because, in their case, all the laws of justice. human and divine, have been trampled under foot; and because their Protestant rulers have themselves taught them the doctrine of the incompatibility of Catholicity and loyalty to a Protestant Sovereign, and have done their best to leave their Popish subjects no alternative betwixt apostacy and rebellion.

At all events here is a problem which we submit to the Montreal Witness for solution. If the tendency of Popery be-as be contends it is -to make Papists disloyal subjects, and to degrade them to the lowest depths of human misery, why is it that the French Canadians. and those amongst them especially who are the most sincere in their religion, are not in a state of permanent insurrection, and are not notorious for their physical and moral degradation? and if they are not, why does Popery, which is unchangeable in its teachings, produce different effects in Canada, from those which it produces in Ireland?

We find in the Echo du Cabinet de Lecture. of our French cotemporaries of this city, the following description of the magnificent new altar, lately erected at the St. Patrick's Church, which we translate for the benefit of our readers:

"In a Catholic country like Lower Canada, and such important cities as Montreal and Quebec, the decoration of our churches, built in the Gothic style of architecture, had not yet been completed. It is true we possessed a number of beautiful churches in imitation of the Gothic style of the XIII. century-in particular, St. Patrick's, St. James's, and St. Peter's; but these buildings had not been completed according to traditional requirements.

"The Rev. Mr. Dowd, one of the gentlemen of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, and Director of St. Patrick's congregation, understood the imnortance of such an undertaking; and, after appealing to the generosity of the Irish Catholics of this city, confided the decoration of his church to Messrs. Perrault, Pare, and Quillett-three young Canadian gentlemen, who, during the past three years, have been engaged at work of the same kind under the able and experienced direction of the Abbe Philbert at the Cathedral of

"These young men have just finished the grand altar of the St. Patrick's Church; and the following will convey some idea of that beautiful piece of workmanship.

"The altar is placed at the end of the sanctuary, which is modelled on the apris of the XIII. century—that is to say, a semi-octagon, the sides of which are each 14 feet wide.

"The altar itself is sixty feet high and fortyone feet wide. The first part consists of the tomb, which is formed by a succession of eight niches, in each of which is a statue; the whole of this part is painted in imitation of stone, and are decorated in a similar manner.

" Immediately above is the second part, composed of two steps, in which niches and areades are neatly worked; these steps support a double tabernacle, above which is a beautiful riche for the exposition of the Blessed Sacrament.

"The principal tabernacle is formed by a double range of columns and chaplets; and on the door is the Infant Jesus with extended arms, and appearing to say—" Venite ad me omnes" (come ye all to me). This second part is acto those of the altar tomb, all of which have their respective statues, counterforts, copes, and crosses; and immediately above is a beautiful range of steeples, pinnacles, and crosses.

"The third part consists of five large niches;

and in the centre niche, which is fifteen feet instruments, in the usual form, and with the usual high, we behold St. Patrick, clothed in his Pontifical robes, wearing his mitre and holding his crosser in his hand; his eyes are raised towards heaven, and he appears as if blessing his children. This part of the altar is crowned by canopies of octagonal form, each surmounted by a steeple, beautifully decorated. Three large towers, set off with niches and statues, galleries,

counter-galleries, and steeples, support three transparent spires, the sides of which are carved

and decorated with very good taste.

"This splendid altar piece is between two other grand accessory constructions each of which are 55 feet high and 14 feet wide. These consist of two immense arcades which afford a view of two magnificent stained glass windows. Two large counterforts, formed by the projection of three cornices, frame this part of the construction.

"In all, there are 82 statues, and there are hundreds of steeples, and other similar decorations. The whole construction is of wood, except the structure and the statues, which are made of an unalterable composition. The ceiling of the sanctuary is gorgeously painted to correspond with the artar below, and presents a spectacle which the archæologist will love to ad-

mire and contemplate.

"In terminating, we are pleased to be able to state that the splendid stained glass which decorates the St. Patrick's altar, as well as the six round windows of the sanctuary, are the work of our Sisters of Charity of Montreal. His Lordship Mgr. Bourget, whose zeal is so ardent in every good undertaking, has been pleased to honor these labors with his approbation. God has blessed the efforts of our good Sisters; and since their first attempt has been crowned with such remarkable success, what may they not accomplish when more experienced.

"The clergy can now procure suitable ornamentation for their churches, and by doing so will encourage a work which is artistic as well as religious, since it will develop the resources of a community which is so extensively charitable in its objects.

"We must also mention Messrs. Ouillet, Pare and Perrault, who have displayed so much skill and ability in the accomplishment of this great piece of workmanship."

ISLE AUX NOIX REFORMATORY PRISON.

We have received the Report of the Board of Inspectors into Prisons in connection with certain charges made against F. X. Prieur Esq. Worden of the Reformatory prison at Isle aux Noix. The questions the Board were called Newspaper of the intended meeting of the Board at upon to decide were these:-

1. " Had the Warden been guilty of undue severity towards the prisoners?"

2. "Did the Warden show partiality to the French Canadians, and the Catholic prisoners, as distinguished from the British and Protestant | preferred against the Warden. prisoners?"

To both these questions the answers are full and satisfactory, acquitting M. Prieur of all should exert their influence to suppress Ribbonblame. The following is the concluding portion ism"-argues an Orange organ-This our coof the Report :-

"With reference to the second branch of their enquiry, the manner in which the present Warden has performed his duties since his appointment, and more particulary as to whether he has been guilty of the severity and partiality with which he is charged in the article of the Commercial Advertiser, the Board are of opinion:

"1. That the mutiny which broke out in the Institution on the 3rd of January, within less than a week after Mr. Prieur had entered upon his duties. is attributable entirely to circumstances beyond his control, arising out of the state of the Institution before he was Warden.

"2. That the same spirit which led to that mutiny, was the cause also of the many acts of insubordination on the part of the prisoners, and some of the Officers, which subsequently took place, and which ended in the second revolt on the 2nd Febru-

ary.
"3. That there does not appear to be the slightest foundation for the assertion that the Warden evinced undue partiality towards the French Canadian or Roman Catholic boys; that on the contrary the testimony of the Officers of the Institution shows that he dealt out with strict impartiality to all the prisoners (without reference to their national origin or religious creed,) the treatment to which their conduct in the Institution entitled them. 4. That the only specific instances of partiality

on the part of the Warden, of which the Board could learn any thing, arose out of the dissatisfaction of two of the boys, one of whom, McNally, was not pro-moted, it was said, as he ought to have been, according to the practice of the Prison, and the other of whom, Barselo, was promoted, out of rule beyond his

deserts.
"5. That these charges, which the Board considered almost frivolous, were however answered by the Warden to the entire satisfaction of the Board. Moreover, the prisoner McNally, whom the Warden was supposed to have treated unfairly, was a Catholic.

6. That the subsequent conduct of the two boys above named, seems to show the correctness of the Warden's decision in both cases. The former having ly objectionable; and yet Protestant Ministers proved himself utterly unworthy of promotion by taking a prominent part in the revelt of 2nd February, and the latter having ever since his promotion behaved in the most exemplary manner.

" 7. That with reference to the alleged charge of undue severity being exercised by the Warden to- sufficiently active in discountenancing the other. wards certain prisoners, the Board are of opinion that from the evidence of the Officers of the Institution, it appears plain that the general conduct and demeaner expect from our Clergy conduct so different missioned by the Government, proceeded to St. Autoo far his system of lenity and kindness.

" 8. That until the outbreak of the revolt of the 2nd February, the Warden continued (notwithstanding even the preceding revolt of the 3rd January) to test the merits of their clergy? Is it not upon the showed that deceased and wife between whose age of moral suasion and kindness upon the prisoners.

" 9. That after the occurrence of the second revolt, the Warden was convinced that it was absolutely necessary for him to have recourse to extraordinary and severe measures to check the spread of the revolt, and to restore the discipline of the Institution. among the laymen of their several congrega-The Warden accordingly ordered that each of the principals in that revolt should receive 6 dozen strokes of the birch rod: a punishment which was accordingly indicted upon them on the 4th February.

" 10. That this punishment was not, considering the very grave nature of the offence, and the age of the prisoners (from 18 to 21) a more severe punishment than is usually awarded in similar Institutions

elsawbere. "11. That the punishment was, moreover, administered in the presence of the Warden, with the usual as a public holiday.

precautions.

"12. That' the evidence of the officers generally, but more particularly of the Medical officer of the Institution show clearly that none of the young men so punished sustained any injury whatever in consequence. That the punishment of the prisoner Mac-Nally was probably more severe, and appeared to affect him more, than that of any of the other three prisoners, partly from the accident of the man who whipped him, standing too close to him, and partly because MacNally made great efforts (in which he was successful) to prevent himself from crying .-That even in the case of MacNally, no medical treatment was necessary after the punishment. That none of the prisoners were punished while in a state of insensibility, and that in fact none of them were at any time insensible from the effects of the punishment.

"13. That the Warden did notiat any time, as was asserted in the letter of 'Justice,' order the guard, whipping the boys to 'strike hard;' that while one of the boys was being whipped, the Warden observing that the lower part of his back was marked, ordered the guard to 'strike higher;' that this was done by the Warden, plainly with the view to diminish, not to increase the severity of the whipping.

"That the Board while bearing testimony as they feel bound to do to the general spirit of kindness and humanity which have characterized the administration of Mr. Prieur, and while they are further of opinion, that the amount of punishment inflicted on the 4th February was not cruel or under the circumstances excessive, wish to be understood that they think that 6 dozen cuts of the rod is an extreme punishment, which nothing but extraordin-

ary circumstances could justify.

"That the Board are further of opinion, that the exercise of the well timed severity on the part of the Warden, was absolutely necessary, and that it has had, moreover, a most admirable effect upon the discipline of the Institution,-and that the Institution is at present in a more hopeful state and pervaded by a better spirit than at any time since the first organisation.

"That the Board in fine are unanimously of opinion that there is no foundation whatever for the charges of severity and partiality which have been preferred against the Warden; that, on the contrary, that gentleman appears to them to have discharged his duties as Warden under peculiarly trying circumstances, faithfully diligently, impartially and hu-manely, and that he is by his intelligence, humanity and firmness admiratory according to the office.
"WFD. NELSON, Chairman, and firmness admirably fitted for the important and

" J. C. TACHE,

"D. Æ. MACDONELL, "JOHN LANGTON, "E. A. MEREDITH."

The following paragraph at p. 2 of the Report does not place the Commercial Advertiser in a very enviable position as before the pub-

Montreal Commercial Advertiser the 27th ultimo, signed "Justice", calling for an investigation into the affairs of the Reformatory, the Chairman of the Board thought it right to notify the Editor of that the Reformatory, and stated at the same time that the Board would be ready to receive, with all due consideration, any information in connection with the Institution which he might think proper to communicate to them. (Copy of letter is annexed to this Report.) To this letter no answer was received, nor did any one appear on behalf of the paper in question, to substantiate the very grave charges therein

A HIGH STANDARD .- " The Catholic clergy temporary intends as a reproach against the Catholic clergy, in that they do not thus use their influence. The reproach is false, because every influence that the Church, through ber Ministers, i can bring to bear upon her children is constantly and universally exercised against all secret societies, without distinction.

As a reproach, the complaint of our Orange cotemporary is naught; as a compliment to our Clergy we esteem it greatly, for it shows how high is the moral standard which our enemies apply to our Priesthood-it shows how much greater and better things they demand from the Minister of the Catholic Church, than they can hope to find in their own. They have an intuitive apprehension that the Catholic Priest should be morally superior to the Protestant minister; and they feel that conduct which without censure they tolerate in the latter, would be altogether unbecoming the dignified position, and the holy of killing or wounding each other. It turned out, calling of the other.

How otherwise can we account for the fact that, whilst Protestants falsely urge as a crime against the Catholic Priest that he does not exert himself against Ribbonism, they see nothing to blame in the active encouragement given by cret society, fully as detestable in the eyes of bonism. Morally, and politically, both are equalthe utmost that Protestant prejudice can urge tions to prevent disorder, but their services were against the Catholic clergy is, that they are not not at any time required. were even of opinion that the Warden was carrying they recognise the claims of the Catholic Church, ceased died from natural causes alone, not the least and apply to her Priesthood a moral standard trace of poison being observable in his system. A higher than that by which they are content to number of witnesses were examined, whose testimony abstain from severe measures, and to try the efficacy same principle as that which, in ordinary life there was a difference of 30 years, lived in the most prompts Protestants to exact from their ministers or clergymen a certain gravity of demeanor, butcher, had lately returned to a course of intempe-

Designing a reproach to the Catholic Clergy, our Orange cotemporary has unwittingly paid them the highest compliment.

THE QUERN'S BIRTHDAY.-The Mayor, by well timed proclamation, calls upon the citizens to ob-

THE SPIRIT-SISTER. (Written for the True Witness.) My Spirit-Sister ! ob how sweetly, Thy name falls on my ear : My Spirit-Sister! softly, softly, Thy voice I seem to hear, Floating gently on the West Wind, 'Mid Angels' song of prayer.

'Tis a song of mystic gladness, Mingling, weaving with the air: It hath chased away all sadness, And wiped away each tear, The tones of silvery aweetness,
Whispering-"Sister! God is near."

They tell me I was but a child, When thy spirit passed away And never knew that face so mild, Beloved by sad and gay; Nor felt the deep heart gladness, Of thy fond affections' sway.

I knew thee not? Then what can be The deep and bely love-My inmost soul has felt for thee, Now bright in Realms above. When picturing thee, so happy there, My spotless, peerless dove!

They saw not, that when to thy heart, My infant form was pressed; A loving bond thou didst impart, My Spirit-Sister blessed! Then, 'midst chants of Heavenly song, Flew to thy endless rest.

Thou'lt come again, when for my soul, Barth's joys are passing by; And pointing to bright Heaven's gaol, Will teach me how to die; Fre bursting in thy mystic song, Of "Sister, God is nigh."

Montreal, May 7th, 1861.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIBERS TO THE FUND FOR THE INUNDATION. O McGarvey..... \$5 00 T B Anderson..... 10 00 James Logan...... 25 00 J W, St Andrews, C E 20 00 G W Simpson..... 10 00 Taylor Bros..... 10 00 DAPoe. 5 00
J M Young 10 00

 R L Mills
 2 00

 Lymans, Clare & Co
 20 00

 Gilmour & Thomson..... 10 00 Morland & Co...... 25 00 - Benson..... 1 00 Cash..... 2 00 Evans Brothers..... 4 00 John Fraser..... 10 00 Robert Sima..... 5 00 Hon John Rose..... 20 00

J Crathern.... 2 00

T C Panton, 1 brl. oatmea'.

BURNING OF THE SAGUERAY. - This stenmer left Quebec on Friday afternoon for Toronto, arriving here at 8 o'clock P.M., on Saturday evening. The fire is supposed to have originated in what is technically known as the "fire hole" of the boiler, and the smoke was first seen by the watchman a little before I o'clock on Sunday morning. The flames spead rapidly in every direction, and the passenger, 20 in number, with the crew, all of whom were in bed at lirst, barely escaped with their lives, and many were almost naked on reaching the wharf. During the time the Fire Brigade were getting ready to play on the fire the bow mooring rope gave way, when the steamer swung across the Cunal with her stern turned this side.— Considerable delay ensued before she could be brought parallel with the wharf, during which the devouring element made terrible progress, ensuring the destruction of the vessel. At last her broadside was accessible to the bydrants, eight of which played on her effectually till 5 o'clock, when the fire was completely extinguished. We hear the Saguenay belongs to a company in Quebec, and is insured for £2000 in the "British America." The cargo consisted of rice, notash, tobacco, soda, oil, &c, and was valued at between £4000 and £5000, and partly insured. The hull of the vessel is a total wreck, but the engines were not much damaged .- Commercial Advertiser.

NEARLY A DUEL .- Recent ungentlementy and bitter personalities in the Quebec correspondence of two French papers in this city, we regret to learn, (and we hope there may be some loop-hole of some misunderstanding in the statement which comes to us in a form which we believe to be authentic,) have led Mr. Solicitor General Morin and Mr. Dessaulles, M. L. C., to cross the Province line at Island Pond, with the intent to violate the law and good sense, in an attempt to fight a duel. Fortunately they only succeeded in making jackasses of themselves, if that feat were superfluous, instead we learn, that there was some serious default in the arms or ammunition : that in fine caps or bullets were wanting; the seconds not being able to procure them for the hot and valorous gentlemen, when "they came to the scratch" Thus it seems they were in the position of the fierce gentlemen with "leadless pistols," in Byron's Bards end Reviewers-"When Bow Street myrmidons stood grinning by." But seriously, it must be said, that however their own ministers to Orangeism?—another se- foolish and ridiculous this affair may be on one side, it is greatly disgraceful and humiliating on the other, that men who occupy the position of Cathe good Christian and loyal citizen, as is Rib- nadian legislators should be the actors .- Montreal Gazetle.

STRIKE .- On Monday last nearly all the coopers employed in Griffintown struck for an increase of publicly and actively encourage the one, whilst wages to the extent of about 25 per cent. Small bodies of Police were disputched in different direc-

> THE ST. AUGUSTIN SUPPOSED POISONING CASE. -- On Friday last, A. M. Delisle, Esq., Clerk of the Crown, perfect harmony, which continued till the last hour of his life. It appeared the deceased, who was a from a terrible attack of apoplexy," and the doctors stated the verdict was well founded."-Commercial Advertiser.

Mr. Charles Bruneau, Mr. Thomas Coffin, and Mr. Boudresu, went out in a canoe at Lachine, on Sunday, when the cance unfortunately upset, percipitating the occupants into the water. Mr. Bruneau immediately disappeared, and was drowned; the other two swam to the shore, which was only ten serve Her Majesty's birthday, Friday the 24th inst., yards distant from where the accident happened, and saved themselves.

THE NECESSITY FOR UNION .- "Union is strength." The experience of every day demonstrates it; in the most simple as in the most important concerns of life we feel it. In division is found its opposite. Its results are invariably confusion, weakness, impotency, inability to master any object—to attain any end. We have been led to these remarks by a sentence which lately appeared in the columns of our respected contemporary, the True Witness - "If these (the Catholics of Canada) were all united, they might laugh to scorn the hostility of their foes."
This truism we have always echoed—this we now repeat. By union, the Catholics of Canada have everything to gain; by disunion, everything to lose. They form more than one half of the population of the country; and all that is required of them is har-mony of action, an united effort on all occasions, to make themselves felt and respected, to place them in a position to "laugh to scorn the hostility of their foes." In the face of such union, what party in power would dare to tamper with their grievances, ignore their claims, or leave their just demands unheeded? What party would dare to tell them boldly, as the leaders and organs of the Grits have repeatedly done, that their conscientious objections to the present educational system of Upper Canada should not be respected; aye, more—that the Se-parate School Law, even as it at present exists, with almost insuperable difficulties clogging its operation, was a concession which should never have been granted; and which should, and would, were they (the Grits) to come into power, be effaced from the Statute Book? We repeat it, if the Catholics of Canada were all united, no party in or out of power would dare to treat their rights with indifference, or thrust insult and contempt in their face. Are they, at the present moment, so united ? They are not. The fact cannot be disguised. They are split up into divisions, each contending against the other; each-must we say it?--to all appearance endeavoring to crush the other, and all prostrate at the feet of a common enemy. Is this as it should be? No Catholic, who is worthy of the name, will say so: all must lament the divisions—must deprecate the causes, whatever they may be, which have led to them. It is time such a state of things should cease. We have the numbers to make ourselves respected: why, in common sense, do we not make use of them? We do not wish to be understood, in making this appeal, that we do so with any view to engendering a spirit of hostility to Protestants or any class of the community. No, we desire to see all live and work together, as far as is compatible, in a spirit of friendship or at least, forbearance; but we desire, at the same time, and we insist on it, that the groundwork of this friendship or forbeatance be laid in a footing of equality : amity, whose existence costs the sacrifice of honor, principle or position, enters not into our category of views. Catholics do not at present enjoy this position of equality; the fact is patent to even the most superficial observer. It is the consequence, we regret to say, of divisions among themselves. Dissensions have deprived them as a body of the power and influence which they could and should have in the country, and their enemies triumph over them in consequence. Shall we continue any longer to be the play-toys of our foes-of those whose motto as regards Catholics, has ever been divide et impera divide and rule? Shall we not, on the contrary, make an effort for the Union ? What circumstances have arisen to render this Union impracticable? Is there any person who will say it is unsttainable? We believe not. Circumstances may have arisen which render it more difficult of attainment; but no one will deny that they can be met and overcome. "Where there is a will, there is a way." Prejudices of race and nationalities have undoubtedly to be encountered, but, in our opinion, they offer no insuperable obstacles. If the leading public men of the different nationalities of which the Catholic body is composed will only exert a good will and a reasonable share of forbearance, the task of Union will be comparatively easy of accomplishment. This, unquestionably, they should do, if they refuse to do i:, there is only one remedy left, the unprejudi-ced people of all nationalities should unite and endeavor, at the next elections, to return men who are willing to labor to bring about a Union. The time is not far distant when the opportunity will be afforded them, they should be prepared to take advantage

ANOTHER PROBABLE MURDER AT THE DON .- About three o'clock on Saturday evening Serjeant-major McDowell and detective Arnold, while engaged in dragging Toronto bay for the missing man Allister, found the body of a man floating on the water, south of the City Hall. It had apparently been in the water for some time, the head being swollen and the other parts somewhat decomposed. There was a contusion on the forehead as if a blow had been inflicted, but whether there are other marks of violence upon the body remains to be seen by the medical gentlemen who will no doubt examine it. It was removed to the city dead-house and Coroner Hollowell notified. The clothing found upon it consisted of a dark suit of tweed, but no papers were discovered which would lead to his identification. It is suspected that the man was murdered in the neighborhood of the Don, as the body was

floating in an easterly direction when discovered. THE POST OFFICE FRAUDR,-In consequence of the fraude in the Money Order Department of the Post Office, the Postmaster General has suspended Mr. Lesueur, who was at the head of it.

A discussion on prophesy was recently held in Gueiph, and continued over two evenings, exciting great interest, and attracting large audiences. The arrangements for conducting it were made by s few influential gentlemen, and the chair was taken by the Mayor. The main questions debated were 1. Will Christ return to this earth about the period 1863-67, and will there be in connection with that return a great tribulation? 2. Will Christ return to this earth before the coming Millenium? Will the reign of Christ be personal? Affirmative, Rev. M. Baxter, Minister of the Church of England, Onnondaga, C. W. Negative, Rev. W. E. Clark, Minister of the Congregational Church, Guelph.-Leader.

The New York Tribune says the Canadian steamer Peerless has been sold to the United States Government for war purposes, and is now being put in running order. She is to be delivered in New York, and will leave next week under British colors via Quebec and Halifax. She is an iron steamer, of light draft built after the best British models, price \$40,000.

wards certain processes, the Institution, it appears plain that the general conduct and demeanor of the Warden, alike to the officers of the Institution of the Warden, alike to the officers of the I RAFTSHEN DROWNED .- Ottawa, May 11 .- About 5 three saved themselves by clinging to logs. It is snpposed that, owing to high water, the boom placed for their guidance had broken away. Names of lost not yet ascertained.

> The Carleton Herald says:-" There has never been a union in any shape, except on parchment, between the two Provinces. There is only one way of effecting a union, and that is by assimilating the a certain starchedness of countenance, language, rance after being long a total abstainer, and had laws of Bastern Canada to our own, wiping away and of choker, which they do not expect to find saten some home made cake shortly before his death. the French language from our statutes, dpartment-the jury gave it as their verdict—"Deceased died al offices and courts of law, as the American government did when they purchased the State of Louisiana from France.

WANTED,

A SCHOOLMISTRESS, who can Teach French and English. Salary moderate.
For particulars, apply at the Office of the True WITHES, 223, Notre Dame Street, Montreal. May 2, 1861.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKET.

There were sales of flour yesterday at \$4.95, and two or three large lots sold at \$4.90. Sales have been made to-day at five dollars, which some holders have refused. There are now a number of vessels loading, and several British Commission houses ready to make advances, so that relief may be experienced soon from the pressure of the produce on this market.

Clover Seed is very scarce.

Good Butter is in active demand. New at 13 c to 15c, and old at 11c to 13c. The greater part of the old that remain on hand is, however, too poor for any use but grease.

Pot Ashes continue, to-day, at \$6 60, and Pearls at about \$7. The Stocks in Liverpool had been withdrawn on account of the news from Montreal.

Births.

In Montreal, on the 15th inst., Mrs. John Gillies, of a daughter.

At No. 260 St. Catherine street, on the 7th inst., Mrs. William Wallace O'Brien, of a daughter.
At Alma Terrace, Point St. Charles, on the 13th inst., Mrs. John B. Rogers, of a daughter.

Married,

In this city, on the 13th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Dowd, at St. Patrick's Church, Mr. James Toner, to Mary Ann Mulligan, eldest daughter of Mr. R.

Died,

In Caledonia, C.W., on the 22nd ult., at the residence of her son, Rev. Father M'Nulty, Mrs. Mary M'Nulty, in the 82nd year of her age.

At Cotenn du Lac, on Wednesday, 15th inst., the Reverend Patrick Burke, in the 56th year of his age.-R.I.P.

In this city, on the 11th inst., Mrs. John M'Keon, aged 43 years, relict of the late Mr. John M'Keon. Commissariat Department, Montreal.

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

BERGIN AND CLARKE,

(Late of Donnelly & O'Brien's)

Tailors, Clothiers and Outfitters,

No. 48, M'GILL STREET,

(Nearly Opposite Saint Ann's Market,) MONTREAL,

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

READY-MADE CLOTHING

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

THE MONTH OF MARY.

SERIES of MEDITATIONS on the Life and Virtues of the Holy Mother of God; adapted for the Month of MAY. For Sale, at

No. 19, Great St. James Street,

J. A. GRAHAM.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION

GLASGOW.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAM PAOKET SHIPS.

PARTIES wishing to bring out their friends, can procore TICKETS at the following Rates :--INTERMEDIATE.....\$30

STEERAGE,..... 25 available for any Steamer of the Line during the

G. & D. SHAW,

16 Common Street. Montreal, 30th April, 1861.

PLUMBING,

GASAND STEAM-FITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

THOMAS M'KENNA

WOULD beg to intimate to his Customers and the

REMOVED

his Plumbing, Gas and Steam-fitting Establishment Premises, 36 and 38 Henry Street,

BETWEEN ST. JOSEPH AND ST. MAURICE STREETS, (Formerly occupied by Mitchell & Co.,)

where he is now prepared to execute all Orders in his line with promptness and despatch, and at most reasonable prices. Baths, Hydrants, Water Closets, Beer Pumps, Force

and Lift Pumps, Mallable Iron Tubing for Gas and Steam-fitting purposes, Galvanised Iron Pipe, &c., &c., constantly on hand, and fitted up in a workmanlike manner. The trade supplied with all kinds of Iron Tubing

on most reasonable terms. Thomas M'Kenna is also prepared to heat churches, hospitals, and all kinds of public and private buildings with a new "Steam Heater," which he has al-

ready fitted up in some buildings in the City, and which has given complete satisfaction. Montreal, May 2, 1861.

CARD OF THANKS.

H. BRENNAN would respectfully return thanks to A CRIB OF TIMBER OVER CHAUDIERE FALLS-SIX 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, corner of Notre Dame and St. François Xavier streets, where he will manufacture Boots and Shoes of the best material and to order as heretofore.

SITUATION WANTED.

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

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

WANTED,

A SITUATION as FEMALE TEACHER, by a person qualified to give instruction in the FRENCH and ENGLISH LANGUAGES, in MUSIC, DRAWING, and NEEDLHWORK of every description. The highest Testimonials can be produced.

For particulars, apply at this Office. May 16, 1861.

volgendet i grank og halve skallendet kallendet i skallendet. Som endet volge volgendet i skallendet i skallendet i skallendet.

FRANCE.

from Rome. The Presse and Pays assert that a Russian army, numbering 50,000 men, has been concentrated on the Pruth, and placed on a war footing, and say-

"The reason for this concentration of troops is said to be the fermentation prevailing in European Turkey.

"Austria has taken similar measures, but will not in any case order her troops to cross the frontiers."

It is now stated as certain that the occupation of Syria will cease on the 5th of June, as already agreed upon, and additional transports proceed to the coast to bring back the troops.

The Pays says: - "Orders have been transmitted to Toulon to complete the fitting out of great sensation; but it is of no use to deay that the the transport vessels destined to bring back to people who devour it will throw themselves with France the troops now in Syria."

The Pays also announces that the movement in Poland is extending to Volhynia, Lithuania, has produced a sad effect; for in spite of its point it

A committee for the assistance of the Bulgarians is being organised in Paris, where the movement excites the more interest as being not only Catholic but French in its significance .-The Bulgarians in becoming Catholics place plied Baroche, "but the time is coming when people thereelyes under French protection, and become must choose whether they will be good Catholics or themselves under French protection, and become the pioneers of French interests on the Danube.

In presence of such an idea we quite underhis troops from Syria. The conversion of the Bulgarians gives him a position in Turkey, such as no occupation of Syria could secure; and the desire to renew the friendships and alliances as well as the enmities of the Crimean war, would probably lead to an attempted revival of the cordiality of 1855. Shall we be fools enough to be again blinded by the author of the coup d'etat of the 2nd of December? or shall we enter with our eyes open in his company upon a European war, simply to redress the iniquity of 1773. and to make Russia do more for Poland than we will even now do for Ireland ?- Weekly Register.

The Montteur contains the following article: "The late events at Warsaw have been unanimously commented upon by the French press, with the sentiments of traditional sympathy which the cause of Poland has always excited in the West of Europe. But these expressions of interest would ill serve the Polish cause if they had the effect of misleading public opinion by allowing it to be supposed that the Emperor of the French encourages hopes which he could not satisfy. The generous ideas displayed by the Emperor Alexander since his accession to the throne, especially in the great measure of the emancipation of the peasants, are a certain token immense, and one of the most illustrious Generals of his desire to likewise effect the improvements in the King's service, indignant at Garibaldi's tone towards the King, his "friend," protested in a loud admitted by the state of things in Poland. It is only wished that he may not be prevented from so doing by manifestations of such a nature as to civil war, that, "if what they aimed at, was place the dignity of the political interests of the prepared for it." Russian empire in antagonism with the tendencies of its Sovereign."

person well acquainted with all parties, and not is the letter :belonging to any, gives the following interesting

account of the situation :-"You know what is passing in Warsaw, so I don't speak ahout it, although I look upon a Polish movement at this moment as a very serious thing, and calculated to injure the cause of nationalities by uniting the Courts of St. Petersburg, Vienna, and Berlin in the apprehension of a common danger. On our part the situation is extremely lender. We concentrate troops towards Lyons and Savoy; moreover, under the pretext of sending ammunition to our army in Rome, we have collected a vast quantity of materiel from Ancona. So much for Austria. As for Prussia, we have 122 flying batteries to take in Turin, and believed you had come for that purto the Rhine. Our frontier garrisons are full of pose and for that alone. soldiers, and on this side, too, all is ready. Saturday and Sanday last the inauguration of the was only after a discussion of two hours that the health of the Emperor Napoleon was drunk .-All this is serious enough, but disturbs us very little, for a campaign of six weeks would place

Prussia at our disposal. "As for Italy, people look on with curiosity and every one believes here that it is Garibaldi the Government by calling the Ministers traitors alone who has the question of peace and war in because they are not subservient to you. You place his hands. He has again attacked Cavour, a yourself above Parliament, and overwhelm with thing highly disapproved here where Cavour is very popular, because he represents the bour- and must needs drive it precisely as it suits you. geoise gouvernante. That is the idea of France, hand (tres mediocre.) Englishmen believe that to all tyranny, whether it be clad in black or in red, France is less liberal than the Emperor. That other respects more so. I should astonish you Abruzzi with bullets. I know the words spoken by probably by telling you that there are no Bonapartist in France. Here people are Legitimists I tread upon these footmarks step by step, and come and Republicans by conviction, Orleanists by in- lobtain the mastery over the country and the army terest, religious by fashion. They are Bona- and if you fail to obtain it you threaten us with civil partists through circumstances, love of order, war. fear of emeutes, and hatred of 1815."

The Paris correspondent of the London Ta-

"I am glad to observe also that the exceptional measures recently taken against the French Clergy have been reprobated by every independent paper in the country. It is really shameful Civitella, Messina did not fall into your hands, nor that are British papers should have shown them- by your efforts; 56,000 Bourbon troops were beaten, that our British papers should have shown themselves less liberal in this respect than the most scattered, taken prisoners by us, not by you. It is, important organs of the French provinces. At Lyons and at Bordeaux, even infidel publications your well-grounded pride do not forget, General, have taken the lead against the Government, on that our army and navy had some share in the work, the ground of liberty and common law-whilst as they destroyed more than one-half of the Neapolithe Paris Debats has ventured to do the same."

Letters received from Cherbourg speak of a that roadstead early in June. They also state well not to be sure that it will share the feeling of that is understood by the authorities there that the French Emperor has expressed his wish that by the same time France should have 12 ironcased vessels affoat and ready for service. The

Juco (iron-cased) was launched about three weeks

"The Manuarta for Brigger Victory and The

since at Brest. PARIS, April 22 — Will be go? Is he gone?— Everybody has been asking these questions in Paris The Pays gives a denial to the report that it for the last week. I was quite sure he would not was intended to withdraw the French troops go; and the bets against it at our "jockey-club" have been 600 to 10 against Pron-Plon venturing to confront the Duke d'Aumale. Yet it is confidently declared that all parties in Paris have been urging him-possibly feeling that they incur slight responsibility, as there is no danger of their advice being taken-that a council of ministers decided last Thursday that he ought to challenge-that Madame Demidoff has been very extruest in persuading her brother—and that the Empress said to him the other day at dinner-" Well, Napoleon, so you are not gone?"-"But, cousin, the Emperor was more attacked than I was in the Duke's letter."-"I beg your pardon," she replied, "no one has ever dared to call him a coward." I heard this from one of the company then present. At the Railway Club there is a subscription being got up to present a goldmounted horsewhip to the Duke; he has certainly given Plon-Plon a good whipping, but after all in demolishing the Prince he has only strengthened the Emperor. The excellent letter still produces equal voracity upon the show-up of the Duke d'Aumale, which is being prepared by About and Taschereau; in the highest circles the Duke's letter has no political significance whatever. Baroche lately advised M. Anatole de Segur to write no more books of devotion; Segur pointed out to him that at the Council of State he was a very docile person, but that in his own study he had only his own con-science to guide him. "All that is very fine," regood citizens." At such a time all honest men, whatever their antecedents, should unite to save their houses from the thieves; the Duke d'Aumale stand why Napoleon is at length willing to con-ciliate the English Government by withdrawing to the virtues of the French character. I am in despair at the spectacle presented by Frenchmen; all agree in contempt for the present Government. No one assails it with courage or cleverness-because no one can perceive anything but the abyss behind Bonaparte. The Legitimists rake up old grievances; the Orleanists, who indeed have many memories which they would wish forgotten, only pour oil on the fire - the two together created Napoleon III., and they still sustain him, and will, on the present tack, insure the crown of Napoleon IV. Yet Queen Amelie said to General Bedeau —"I pray

> ITALY. TURIN, April 22 .- All ranks of society here are are still convulsed with the results of the debate of last week. The breach between the Cavour and Garibaldi parties which that discussion was expected to heal has become incurable. The Garibaldian officers, Bixio, Sirtori, Cozenz, Medici, and others, held a meeting yesterday, in which, after long deliberation, they resolved upon declaring themselves satisfied with the Minister Fanti's explanations of his unlucky words "fabulous"-i. e., outrageous promotions of the Southern Army, and they have with-drawn their resignation. The exasperation between the regular army and the volunteers, is, however, tone, before a crowd of red-shirted officers of the highest rank, that, "if what they aimed at, was

every day that my nephew (Francis II. of Naples)

may regain the throne of his ancestors; for my own

children I only ask the dignity of an historical

name." It is time to have done with all these bick-

erings A journey of the Dake d'Aumale in Ger-

many would disquiet Napoleon more than a hundred

' Letters on the History of France.'

The Turin Gazette publishes a letter from General Cialdini to Garibaldi, recalling the friendship and admiration he had always possessed for him, but de-A private letter from Paris, coming from a claring that his last acts painfully affected him. Here

> Turin, April 21. "General,-Ever since I knew you I was your sincere and open friend, and I was so when to be and to declare oneself your friend exposed one to

"I sincerely applauded your triumphs, admired your powerful military initiative, and with my friends and yours, before men and privately, always few days ago. The affair is still wrapped in mystery, and everywhere gave evidence of a high esteem for you, General, and professed myself incapable of attempting what you had so skilfully accomplished at Marsala. And so great was my confidence in you that when General Sirtori uttered those unfortunate words in Parliament I felt sure that you would feel bound, and would look for an opportunity to contradict them. I heard that you had left Caprera that you had landed at Genoa, that you had arrived

Your answer to the address of the Milan working men, your words in the Chamber caused me a most painful, but a complete disenchantment. You bridge of Kehl took place; the French were are not the man I thought; you are not the Gari-very badly received in Germany; in Baden it baldi I loved. The charm is broken, and with it the affection that bound me to you vanishes. I am no his comrades and other soldiers of the Pope, but longer your friend, and freely, openly go over to the ranks of your adversaries.

"You dare put yourself on a level with the King, and speak of him with the affected familiarity of a comrade You presume to place yourself above our usages by presenting yourself at the Chamber in a strange fantastic costume. You place yourself above outrages the deputies who are not of your own way of thinking You place yourself above the country,

"Well, General, there are men ill-prepared to which in political intelligence is very far behind- brook all that, and I am one of them. I am a foe and I will fight yours a l'outrance like any other. France is less liberal than the Emperor. That I am aware of the orders given by you and yours to is said that his father sent 500,000 france to the Pope is true, but it is just as true that France is in Colonel Tripoli, that we might be received in the last year! This sad termination to his career, and Sirtori in Parliament, those that you yourself uttered

"I am not in a position to know what the country

thinks about it, but I can assure you the army fear not your menaces, and only dread your government. "General, with your volunteers you achieved a great and wonderful enterprise, and you have a right to boast of it; but you are wrong when you exaggerate its results. You were on the Volturno in the worst condition when we arrived. Capua, Gaeta, therefore, incorrect to say that the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies was wholly liberated by your army. In tan army and took the four fortresses of the State. "I shall conclude by telling you that I have

Letters received from Cherbourg speak of a neither the pretention nor the mission to address you strong Russian fleet being expected to arrive in the name of the army. But I think I know it too disgust and sorrow which have been awakened in my heart by your intemperate language and by that of your party.

"Your most obedient servant, "ENRICO CIALDINI."

The desire to have Rome as the capital of the new kingdom of Italy is every day growing stronger at. Turin, if the official accounts from that city are to be relied upon. M. Cavour has again informed this Government that the only way to restrain the impatience of the more ardent and adventurous patriots is to at once withdraw the French army from the Papal States, and to leave the Piedmontese and the Holy Father to settle the affair between themselves. This is what is said here by official people, who speak pathetically of the hard position of the Emperor, assailed on one side by Unitarians and on the other by Ultramontanes. The possession of Rome, M. Cavour says, is the only thing that will induce the Italians to allow a reasonable time to Austria to ahandon Venetia. The Emperor Napoleon would probably not object to a little gentle pressure, so as to have a fair pretext for yielding.— Times' Corres-

A WARNING TO VICTOR EMMANUEL II .- From the time the Danish King Sweyne chased Ethered II. From his dominions, to the expulsion of Francis II. from Gaeta, thirty-nine kings and emperors, the second of their name, have been either deposed, as-sassinated, uniformly unfortunate in their political and domestic affairs, or died suddenly. Amongst the Popes, Sextus II, Felix II, Anastatius II, John II, Pelagius II, Benedict II, Clement II, Celestin II, Luke II, and Marcel II, were cut off in the commencement of their reigns, and Eugenius II, Pascal II, and Alexander II saw their authority contested by the Anti-Pones.

ROME, April 17, 1861.-What I mentioned in a recent letter as to the progress of the negociations between the governments of Paris and Turin with a view to the occupation of Rome by the troops of the latter, seems to be confirmed; and it is asserted that "ample guarantees" will be given with respect to the preservation of the dignity and independence of the Pope. We cannot believe, however, that His Holiness will be a party to any such compromise, or will ever consent to a recognition of the Piedmontese in the States of the Church. And it is a confirmation of this opinion, that the rumours of a temporary retirement of the Holy Father are again rife, and somewhat more definite than usual. Indeed there is a report on this subject which is variously estimated here, but to which I am myself inclined to attach some weight. It will at all events be read with interest in England and Ireland. We have have been told, on apparently good authority, that in the event of the death or retirement of His Holiness, your Anglo-Irish Cardinal Archbishop would supply his place (in the latter case, of course, merely as his representative), and that the great majority of the Cardinals are decidedly in favor of this arrangement, both on account of the wisdom and prudence of the English Cardinal, and of his European, not to say world-wide reputation. I give you the report for what it may be worth, but I can assure you that several persons who are capable of forming an opinion upon it (some of whom have means of information) consider it highly probable to say the least. The chief ground of hesitation appears to have been the weak state of the Archbishop of Westminster's health, but the latest accounts have been so much more favourable that all objections on this head were overruled. (The report to which our respected correspondent alludes is also mentioned in the London papers, one of which quotes a passage from the Independance Belge to the effect that upwards of twenty Cardinals were in favour of this arrangement, while " not more than five or six" dissented.) The appointment of Cardinal Wiseman as his provisional successor, should the rumour I have mentioned prove to be correct, certainly confirms the opinion which I have repeatedly expressed in your columns that the Holy Father will under no circumstances consent to remain in Rome after the arrival of the Piedmontese troops. - Corr. Dublin

The Holy Father, through Cardinal Antonelli, has energetically protested against the assumption of the title of "King of Italy" by Victor Emmanuel, as it is only assumed to legitimise the invasion and annexation of those Provinces which belong to the Holy See by a right "incontestably recognised at all times and by all governments." It is said that Austria will prevent the German Diet from recognising the new title .- Weekly Register.

sination as their natural weapon. The Correspondent of the London Tablet writes :-

Before this reaches you you will have heard of the shocking murder of a young Franco-Belgian noble in the streets of Rome, by some unknown assassin, a and the following is all that I have been able to ascertain about it:- His name was Count Alfred de Limminge, son of a wealthy noble in Belgium, and only 19 years of age. He entered Lamoriciere's army as a volunteer, and was wounded at Castlefidardo. At the time of his death he was a private Zouave in the Franco-Belgian legion. On Tuesday evening, the 16th inst., returning by the Via St. Marco to the Hotel de Minerva, where he lived, he was shot in the back by some person who came upon him unperceived, and when he was quite alone. He managed to reach the hotel, but all efforts were in vain to save him, and he died the following night, having received the rites of the Church. His funeral took place in the Church of the Minerva yesterday, and the attendance was very considerable, not only most of the Monsignori attended, as well as a considerable number of civilians and clergy. His friends attribute his assassination to some political motives, as he is said to have never made a personal enemy Lately a club, the "Casino of St. Peter," has been formed, and as the name implies, it is of the black party; the young Count was at the head of it, and it is suppuosed that he was marked for slaughter by the secret societies, who regard with great hatred any association of the friends of the Pope. I think it likely enough, more especially as the Red party are industriously circulating a report of its being a private rendetta, arising out of some love affair, but this is denied by his comrades; and I believe he was on the point of returning to Belgium to be married to a lady to whom he is engaged there, which is prima facie proof of the falsehood of the rumours. It last year! This sad termination to his career, and to his hopes of aiding the cause of the Holy Father, has created a feeling of horror and disgust among all but those who did that deed of darkness, and whose "iron is at the command of any man's gold" on future occasions of the like kind. The Zouaves are furious, as you may suppose, at the murder of their young comrade, and regard it as part of a system of terrorism to deter volunteers from entering the Pope's service; in this, however, the assassins

will find themselves greatly mistaken. A letter from Rome of the 16th April says: - "Knowing that the Pope was yesterday to go to the church of the Madonna del Monte, the French Ambassador, with several of the members of his legation, went there in uniform and attended vespers. The Pope arrived after the service, and the Ambassador waited for him. The health of the Sovereign Pontiff is not quite re-established, and His Holiness was yesterday observed to be pale, but he was gay and seemed much pleased with the manner in which the church was decorated. His Holiness knelt be-fore the Holy Sacrament, and afterwards prostrated himself and prayed before the altar in which are the relics of St. Labre. The Pope then proceeded to the vestry, and was accompanied by the French Ambassador and his suite. The Ambassador took part in the ceremony of kissing feet, and subsequently conversed familiarly with Pius IX. The day before yesterday the ceremony of the consecration of the Archimandrite of Bulgaria took place in the Sixtine chapel. The name of this personage is Socolski and he has been appointed Archbishop and Vicar Apostolic of the Bulgarians. He was accompanied

by a deacon of his nation and by two lay deputies of Bulgaria, also by the Rev. Father Bore, Apostolic. Prefect of the Lazarists at Constantinople, as interpreter. The Pope, in order to give splendour to the ceremony, summoned all the cardinals and pupils of the Propaganda and the members of several religious orders specially connected with the East. The ceremony commenced at half-past 7 in the morning and was not over until 11. At one part of it the Archimandrite, who wore the sacerdotal robes of his nation, advanced to the foot of the estrade on which the Pope was seated, and read in the Bulgarian language (the only one except Turkish which he knows) a declaration of adhesion to the Roman Church, already made at Constantinople, and afterwards, in touching and solemn terms, made a profession of faith. The Pope replied in Latin. The Archimandrite, who is a venerable old man, then kneit before the Holy Father and kissed his feet. As many as 2,000,000 Bulgarians have with this Prelate gone over to the Roman Church. The King and Queen of Naples, together with the Queen Dowager and all the Royal family, were present at the consecration and they took part in a collation which the Pone offered in his apartments to the Archimandrite. When the repast was concluded, the Pope made valuable presents to the new prelate and the deacon, and conferred the Cross of his Order on the two laymen who accompanied him."

The reaction amongst the people of Naples against the foreign yoke of Victor Emmanuel is on the increase. The London Times unwillingly alludes to it, represents the loyal patriots as brigands and cutthroats, and hints at the expediency of establishing a "Reign of Terror":-

"The lower classes, who in Naples are always hungry and who desire ever to be idle, are being tempted to rise and plunder in the name of the King; acts of violence are constantly being committed against the officials of the present Government by those who avow themselves partisans of Francis II.; and all these people are acting, com-bining, and conspiring under the eye of the Revolutionary Government by which they are pro-tected. Nothing is wanted but that Austria should issue from her fortresses, and the parallel between France just before the Reign of Terror and Naples at the present moment would be almost complete.

For the sake of all classes and all parties in that beautiful land we would ask a hearing for a word of warning. This state of things cannot endure. So-If the reactionist nociety cannot exist under it. bility and clergy elect to reside in Naples under the present Government, they do so under the tacit condition of engaging in no act of hostility to that Government. If they make themselves the accomplices of the criminal population of the city they will terrify the inhabitants for their safety and their property. Irritation and fear will work out their common results. The weak Government of Victor Emmanuel-for hitherto the Government of Victor Emmanuel is weak in the southern extremities of his new kingdom-will not be able to restrain the frenzy of a population trembling for its own safety and having in its power the enemies of whose incessant machinations it is the victim. If there is anything to be learnt from history there is danger lest the Italian Revolution pass into a bloody phase. Is this the desire of Francis II.? Perhaps it may be; for there might be some small chance of his picking up his crown during the confusion. But is it the desire of Napoleon III., who protects that workshop of conspiracies whence all these evils emanate? Again, is it the desire of "the Father of Christendom," who at least is so far burdened with the responsibility of these tentatives to massacre that he has the power to prevent them? We hope the people of Italy will be still courageous. and longsuffering-not weak against these evildoers, but still steadfast against panic impulses to shed blood in terror. But surely the friends of order have some duty in this crisis? Surely it is not to be allowed to them to aid in tempting a people beyond the power of endurance, and then to exclaim in indignation if violence should follow?

Nappes, April 20. - The Times' correspondent I have now before me a list containing the names of 40 of the 166 persons imprisoned in Naples, against whom indictments have been drawn up, and sent into the Grand Criminal Court. Whether that Court, which in its first action resembles our grand jury, will accept or reject them, it is impossible to say. Against some, I believe, no bill will be found it having been admitted to me that several but slightly compromised were arrested in the prima furia of

On my list appear the names of the Duca di Cajanello, Monsignor della Trotta, five other priests, one of whom was the parish priest of Cisterna, Michele Perez, ex Intendente, several officers of the army and Custom-house, and many of the old Bourbon soldiers. The evidence against them is drawn up under five heads :- 1, General evidence being testimonial; 2, Letters, and especially copy of a letter from Francis II. to the Duke of Cajanello, found in his house; 3, Letters, and especially one from General Bosco to Monsignore Trotta, found in the rev. gentleman's house; 4, A great mass of other correspondence, and so on. All this verbal or documentary evidence is under examination, and if a trial is the consequence, as will no doubt be the case the whole question will be shortly brought before the public. These processes, do not, of course, include those which are being drawn up in the chief towns of the several districts which have been afflicted by the reaction, and where the arrests have been more numerous than in Naples. In some places military executions have anticipated the tardy course of justice, and lamentable as it may be, vigorous and long-continued action will be the only mode by which tranquillity can be restored, and unification brought about. On an analysis of the names of those under arrest, and of the reports which are brought in from all directions, it would appear that the movement has been altogether Bourbon in its character: that the centre of action had been Rome. and the principle agents employed the clergy and the disbanded soldiers. With regard to the former gentry no compromise should or can be made with them, and the more energetically and promptly the ecclesiastical reforms are carried out the better will it be for the peace and prosperity of Italy. There are many men who are of opinion that there should have been a little more temporising, and that the laws in question were premature. differ in toto from such persons—first, because the clerical influence, as it exist, is altogether incompa-tible with, and hostile to, liberal institutions; and, secondly, because delay, instead of conciliating the clergy, will only give greater opportunity for conspiring. I repeat that the principal agents in promoting the recent reactionary movements have been priests, and they are wise in their day and generation. They well know that the fiat of the central Government has gone out against them, and that, however conciliatory smiles and words may cover their ulterior designs, such designs will and must, in the interests of the country, be carried into execution. While Mancini is hard at work in effecting reforms in the constitution and administration of the Church, Padre Gavazzi is labouring to remove that moss of ages with which ignorance and superstition and personal interest have smothered the simple doctrines of Christianity. This work, too, he has been wielding his political truncheon, and with good effect, for his audiences increase daily, and he is a proof in his own person of what one man of steady resolution may effect. I look upon his labors which have not received that support from the au-

thorities which might have been expected, as full of promise .- Times Cor. RUSSIA AND POLAND.

WARSAW, April 16 .- Stories of all kinds, with and without foundation, were so current during the two before that. Thus on the Duke of Richmond's"

or three days which succeeded the terrible tragedy of Monday, April 8, that it was very difficult to arrive at the truth of any particular occurrence. Now, after the interval of a week, by the comparison of various evidence, the details of the awful scenes of that evening are beginning to be ascertained with tolerable accuracy. I have had, however, no reason to doubt the truth of anything I mentioned in my last letter, in which I was very careful not to give mere hearsay stories, except the account of the student who killed the soldier that had shot his friend. This wants confirmation. It appears that the two soldiers killed were two Cossacks, one by the blow of a stone, and the other by a gunshot wound received in the volley, he being at the time among the crowd. The original official farce, that ten only were killed, has been carried out by another official announcement, that the ten corpses have been buried. A list, compiled from careful private investigation, has since been formed, and the number of dead, inclusive of those killed on the spot and those who are known to have died of their wounds, cannot be less than thirty-nine! It is probably even greater, and many are still lying in a very precarious state. The wounded are very numerous, many having received bayonet wounds from soldiers in their individual attempts to disperse the crowd after the firing was over; many also having been cut down by the sabres of the gendarmes in the first charge. It appears, too, that many poor creatures have concealed their wounds, afraid even to apply to a medical man for professional advice lest they should be taken to the citadel with the other wounded. Eye witnesses have described the scene inside the court of the Castle-when after the firing the dead and wounded were ruthlessly drag. ged in there, men and women, dead and dying together—as something appalling. All subsequent testimony, too, goes to show that the massacre was pre-arranged. It has since transpired that on the Sunday night there was a kind of council of war held in the Castle. The matter was then and there debated and settled. I rejoice, however, to be able to say, for the sake of humanity, that some voices were raised against such a fell deed of blood. It is said that General Liprandi, General-in-Chief of the corps d'armee at present stationed in Poland, was strongly opposed to it, as also the Military Governor of the town, General Paniutin, who by his justice and humanity in the discharge of the duties of the Viceroy's office on several occasions during the ab. sence of Prince Gortschakoff has gained universal respect and goodwill. All honor to men who can dare to be in the minority on such occasions! The colonel of a regiment stationed in the Castle, when informed by the Prince on the Monday morning what would be required of him in the evening, refused to obey, and on retiring to his own quarters within the precincts of the Castle shot himself.—

Since Monday week the Government has been endeavoring to restore some kind of order. During the first few nights numerous arrests were made, the prisoners being first conveyed to the citadel, and thence carried to the fortress at Modlin. A law was promulgated, with retrospective force, regulating the manner of trial and the punishment of such as were arrested for taking part in tumultuous assemblies. An order was published forbidding all unusual dresses in the streets, all mourning, all walking sticks with lesd or iron about them. All persons are required to furnish themselves with lanteres in case they are in the streets after 10 o'clock at night. The effect of these in a town lighted with gas is somewhat ludicrous. But why was not all this done sooner? Why were not steps taken to prevent crowds in the streets? Why were they allowed to collect and then barbarously fired into? The town post has been abolished, and the merchant's club, called the Resource, closed; the town is still occupied by troops, tents having been pitched for them in several of the principal squares, and their camp fires light up every evening the circles of swarthy faces grouped around them. been some of the repressive measures adopted.

The Russians have completely changed their first tactics with regard to the Poles; all the concession are explained away, and rendered ridiculous, and the repressive measures of to-day are much the same as those of 1831. The concessions of 1861 were by no means an advance on those of 1832, though, as those of 1832 were never realised, a little honestly intended would have been better than great promises never intended to be kept. But the "loyalty" and " sincerity" of the Russians in 1861, are no greater than they were in 1832.

THE WIT OF RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN.

In the administration of the Marquis of Rockingham, the dramatist enjoyed the pleasures of office fo less than a year as one of the Under Secretaries of State in 1782. In the next year we find him making a happy retort on Pitt who had somewhat vulgarly alluded to his being a dramatic author. It was or the American question, perhaps the bitterest that ever called forth the acrimony of parties in the House. Sheridan, from boyhood, had been called the 'player-boy' at school, and his election at Brookes's had been opposed on the same grounds .-It was evidently his bitterest point, and Pitt probably knew this when, in replying to a speech of the ex-dramatist's he said that 'no man admired more than he did the abilities of that right honorable gentleman, the elegant sallies of his thought, the gay point; and if they were reserved for the proper stage, they would, no doubt, receive what the hon gentleman's abilities always did receive, the plaudits of the audience; and it would be his fortune sui plaus gaudere theatri. But this was not the proper scene for the exhibition of those elegancies.' vulgar in Pitt, and probably every one felt so. But Sheridan rose, cool and collected, and quietly re-

"On the particular sort of personality which the right honorable gentleman thought proper to make use of, I need not make any comment. The propriety, the taste, the gentlemanly point of it, must have been obvious to the House. But let me assure the right honorable gentleman that I do now, and will at any time he chooses to repeat this sort of a lusion, meet it with the most sincere good-humor. Nay, I will say more: flattered and encouraged b the right honorable gentleman's panegyric on my talents, if ever I again engage in the composition he alludes to, I may be tempted to an act of pr sumption-to attempt an improvement on one Ben Johnson's best characters, the character of the Angry Boy, in the "Alchemist."

The fury of Pitt, contrasted with the coolness the man he had so shamefully attacked, made this sally irresistible, and from that time neither "th angry boy" himself, nor any of his colleagues, were anxious to twit Sheridan on his dramatic pursuits Pitt wanted to lay a tax on every horse that slar

ed in a race. Lord Surrey, a turfish individual the day, proposed one of five pounds on the winger Sheridan, rising, told his lordship that the next time he visited Newmarket he would probably he greeted with the line-

"Jockey of Norfolk, be not so bold."

Lord Rolle, the butt of the Opposition, who attacked him in the famous satire "The Rollish so popular that it went through twenty-two edillas in twenty-seven years, accused Sheridan of inflamm tory speeches among the operatives of the norther counties on the cotton question. Sheridan retord by saying that he believed Lord Rolle must refer "Compositions less prosaic, but more populationing the "Rolliad"), and thus successful turned the laugh against him.

"It was Grattan, I think, who said 'When I call talk sense, I talk metaphor.' Sheridan often talk metaphor, though he sometimes mingled it sense. His famous speech about the Begumi Oude is full of it, but we have one or two instant

port about fortifications, he said, turning to the of the globe, come to this island. We have long hodge that bolding in his hand the report made by noured you here, and sacrifice to you at every generative. the Board of Officers, he complimented the noble president on his talents, as engineer, which were stongly evinced in planning and constructing that very paper. He has made it a contest of nosts, and conducted his reasoning not less on principles of trigomometry than of logic. There are certain assumptions thrown up, like advanced works, to keep the enemy at a distance from the principal object of debate; strong provisos protect and cover the flanks of his assertions; his very queries are his casements," and so on.

"When Lord Mulgrave said, on another occasion, that any man using his influence to obtain a vote for the crown ought to lose his bead, Sheridan quietly remarked, that he was glad his lordship said "ought to lose his head," not would have lost it, for in that case the learned gentleman would not have had that evening 'a face to have shown among us.'

"Such are a few of his well remembered replies in the House; but his fame as an orator rested on the splendid speeches which he made at the impeachment of Warren Hastings. The first of these was made in the House on the 27th of February 1787. The whole story of the corruption, extortions, and cruelty of the worst of many bad rulers who have been imposed upon that unhappy nation of Hindostan, and who, ignorant of how to parcere subjectis, have gone on in their unjust oppression, only rendering it the more dangerous by weak concessions, is too well known to need a recapitulation here. The worst feature in the whole of Hastings' misconduct was, perhaps, his treatment of those unfortunate ladies whose money he coveted, the Begums of Oude. The Opposition was determined to make the Governor general's conduct a state question, but their charges had been received with little attention till on this day Sheridan rose to denounce the cruel extortioner. He spoke for five hours and a half, and surpassed all he had ever said in eloquence. The subject was one to find sympathy in the hearts of Englishmen, who, though they beat their own wives, are always indignant at a man who dares to lay a finger on anybody else's.—Then, too, the subject was Oriental; it might even be invested with something of romance and poetry; the zenanah, sacred in the eyes of the oppressed natives had been ruthlessly violated; under a glaring Indian sun, amid the luxuriance of Indian foliage, these acts had been committed, etc. etc. It was a fertile theme for a poet. and however, little Sheridan cared for the Begums and their wrongs—and that he did care little appears from what he afterwards said of Hastings himself-he could evidently make a telling speech out of the theme, and he did so .- Walpole says that he turned everybody's head. "One heard everbody in the street raving on the wonders of that speech; for my part, I cannot believe it was so supernatural as they say. He affirms that there must be a witchery in Mr. Sheridan, who had no diamonds-as Hastings had-to win favour with, and says that the Opposition may be fairly charged with sorcery. Burke de-clared the speech to be "the most astonishing effort of eloquence, argument, and wit united, of which there was any record or tradition." Fox affirmed that "all he had ever heard, or all he had ever read, when compared with it, dwindled into nothing, and vanished like vapour before the sun.' But these were partisans. Even Pitt acknowledged "that it surpassed all the eloquence of ancient and modern times and possessed everything that genius or art could furnish to agitate and control the human mind.' One member confessed himself so unhinged by it, that he moved an adjournment, because he could not, in his then state of mind, give an unbi-essed vote. But the highest testimony was that of Logan, the defender of Hastings. At the end of the first hour of the speech, he said to a friend, "All this is declamatory assertion without proof," Another hour's speaking, and he muttered, "This is a most wonderful oration!" A third and he confessed "Mr. Hastings has acted very unjustifiably." the end of the tourth, he exclaimed, "Mr, Hastings is a most atrocious criminal." And before the speaker had sat down, he vehemently protested that "Of all monsters of iniquity, the most enormous is War-

Such in those days was the effect of eloquence; an art which has been eschewed in the present House of Commons, and which our newspapers affect to think is much out of place in an assembly met for calm deliberation. Perhaps they are right but oh! for the golden words of a Sheridan, a Fox, -even a Pitt aud Burke.

ren Hastings.

It is said, though not proved, night of Sheridan's glorq in the House of Commons, his "School for Scandal" was acted with "rapturous applause" at Convent Garden, and his "Duenna" no less successfully at Drury Lane. What a pitch of glory for the dunce who had been shamed into learning Greek verbs at Harrow! Surely Dr. Parr must have confessed that a man can be great without the classics-nay, without even a decent English education, for Sheridan knew comparatively little of history and literature, certainly less than the men against whom he was pitted or whose powers emulated. He has been known to say to his friends, when asked to take part with them on some important question, "You know I am an ignoramus—in-struct me, and I'll do my best." He had even to rub up his arithmetic when he thought he had some chance of being made Chancellor of the Exchequer; but, perhaps, many a statesman before and after him has done as much as that.

No wonder that after such a speech in the House the celebrated trial which commenced in the beginning of the following year should have roused the attention of the whole nation. The proceedings opened in Westminster Hall, the noblest room in England on the 13th of February, 1788. The Queen and four of her daughters were seated in the Duke of New castle's box; the Prince of Wales walked in at the head of a hundred and fifty peers of the realm .-The spectacle was imposing enough. But the trial proceeded slowly for some months, and it was not till the third of June that Sheridan rose to make his second great speech or the subject.

The excitement was then at its highest. Two thirds of the peers with the peeresses and their daughters were present, and the whole of the vast hall was crowded to excess. The sun shone in brightly to light up the gloomy building, and the whole scene was splendid. Such was the enthusiasm that the people paid fifty guineas for a ticket to hear the first orator of his day, for such he then was. The actor's son felt the enlivening influence to feel audience. We had been local enfluence of a full audience.-He had been long preparing for this moment, and he threw into his speech all the theatrical effect of which he had studied much and inherited more. He spoke for many hours on the 3d, 5th, and 6th, and concluded with these

words:
"They (the House of Commons) exhort you by everything that calls sublimely upon the heart of man, by the majesty of that justice which this bold man has libelled, by the wide fame of your own tribunal, by the sacred pledges by which you swear in the solemn hour of decision, knowing that that decision will then bring you the highest reward that ever blessed the heart of man, the conscious-ness of having done the great act of mercy for the world that the earth has ever yet received from any hand but Heaven! My Lords, I have done."

Sheridan's valet was very proud of his master's success, and as he had been to hear the speech, was asked what part he considered finest. Plush replied by putting himself into Sherry's attitude, and imitating his voice admirably solemnly uttering, "My Lords I have done! He should have added the word "nething." Sheridan's eloquence had no more ef fect than the clear proofs of Hasting's guilt, and the impeachment, as usual; was but a troublesome sham to satisfy the Opposition and dust the eye-balls of the country. Oh! Sham, Sham i if you are which will be ultimately borne by the general goever deposed and wante kingdom in a quiet corner vernment.

noured you here, and sacrifice to you at every general election and in every parliamentary Commission. Sham, you will be always welcome to the land of Johannes Bull. S. WARANT SALEON

WONDERFUL OIL SPRINGS OF PENNSYLVANIA .- Oil springs have for a long time been known to exist in the western part of Pennsylvania; but when, a few months since, the fact was announced that a well had been opened from which good burning oil could be pumped in apparently inexhaustible quantities, many smiled incredulously, while others gave the item a turn or two in their mind, and then passed it as of little consequence. Having recently visited a portion of the oil regions, we drop a few observa-tions. Titusville, where the first well was opened, is in Crawford county, Pa., situated in Oil Creek about 40 miles south-east of Erie, and within about twenty-four hours ride of New York. The pioneer well was opened by Mr. E. L. Drake in the fall of 1859. He sunk a shaft four and a half inches in diameter through 29 feet of earth, and thirty feet of rock. The result was, that instead of a daily yield of from 12 to 15 gallons as obtained from the spring he struck a vein or crevice from which he readily pumped from 25 to 30 barrels per day. From the date of this discovery the excitement commenced. It was at once concluded that Drake's success was an indication that under all that region was one vast lake of oil, and that all a man had to do was to bore his hole, and he would have a source of wealth more sure and valuable than a gold mine. The more can-guine owners of land resolved not to sell at any price, although they could readily have taken for their farms, five times the amount at which they previously held them; while a few, dazzled by the tempting offers which so much exceeded all former hopes, exchanged their lands for gold. Those who were the owners of the bottom lands leased out small portions of them on condition that the tenant should bore for oil, and, if successful, shouly pay as rent from one-third to one-half of all he might obtain.— Many took leases of this kind, and were more or less successful; while others, after spending their money and their efforts in vain, were compelled to give up for the want of means, yet fully believing that if they could have gone a little deeper, their fortune would have turned. Indeed, there is no limit to the poor driller's hopes but his pocket, as oil has been found at all depths, from 70 to 500. Sometimes, however, courage and perseverance would carry a man through when money was very hard to get. As an instance, a man named Williams, having failed in business at Warren, Pa., leased a well-site among the first after Drake's discovery. He got a little money from friends, and, with a trifle of his own, purchased the tools and commenced boring. After going down over 100 feet with no success, and having exhausted all his resources he concluded that he had best take up his tools and try again in a new With some difficulty he effected another place. lease within some thirty rods of the celebrated Birnsdale well, which was then producing 15 barrels per day, and so promising and eligible was the situation, that, by pledging five-sixths of the oil he might find, he secured money enough to sink his shaft. At a depth of a little over 100 feet he obtained a flow of oil which ran over the top of the tube, and for several days discharged the pure oil di-rectly into barrels filing one every two hours. This being the first manifestation of this kind, Titusville was in a blaze of excitement, and the news spreading over the country, thousands came to see the wonderful curiosity of the fountain well. We had an interview with Williams at this time. He sat on a log near the well whitting, and a happier man we have seldom met. He said, however, that he was not yet satisfied, but as soon as he had replenished his purse he should go deeper, as he meant to have a thirty barrel well. In the course of ten or fifteen days he did so, and, after sinking his drill some four or five feet deeper, the gas blew out, and the oil poured out over the top at the rate of ten barrels per hour, and continued so to run for some twenty four hours. When it subsided he rigged up a pump as soon as possible, and for a long time the yield from 50 to 70 barrels per day. These fountain wells are no longer a novelty At Tidionite, on the Alleghauy, as well as on Oil Creek there have been several astonishing manifestations. In some instances the oil would shoot in a solid column from twenty-five to thirty feet into the air, and run over hundreds of barrels before it could be controlled. But these wells seldom flow so freely for more than one or two days. In the last Titusville Gazette, however, are the following items: "Dobbs. Knapps & Co.'s oil wells have flowed about \$4,000 worth of oil in four weeks; Curtis & Hickock's well has flowed nearly or quite \$7,000 worth in two weeks." Oil at the wells now sells readily at twenty-five cents the gallon cash, by which any one can find the quantity these two fountain wells yield. Most of the oil is obtained by pumping, and a steam engine is required for every pump. Large quantities of salt water are usually raised with the oil and discharged into a large vat; the water runs out at a hole in the bottom, the oil runs off into a smaller vat through another orifice at the top, and from thence is drawn directly into barrels. A recent number of the London Times speaks of this oil as a new article of American commerce that has found its way to England, and met with much favor. We know of no new article in the history of recent discoveries that has so readily found an unlimited market. Some of the land owners around Titusville have already achieved incomes of \$100,000 per annum. As to the origin of this oil there are many theories and conjectures. Its geological position is beneath the bituminous coal-beds, and above the anthracite. The petrolium is probably derived from the natural separation of the bituminous from the carbonaceous portion of the coal, which cozing upward from faults and fissures in the coal seam, drains off between the strata, and follows the inclination of the latter, until it reaches the surface in some denuded portion of the coal bed. This gradual cozing, over extensive surfaces, yields a large supply of liquid, and it is supposed that any one sinking a well deep enough to reach a thick

stratum of petrolium, will obtain an abundant and Similar oils have been obtained in Canada, in Kentucky, and in Ohio. In the Burmese Empire, similar wells exist, from which the oil is drawn in buckets. There are about four hundred wells over a space of some twenty square miles, which are the property of the Government. They have been steadily worked for a very long time. The oil is thicker and much heavier than the Pennsylvania oil, and since it has found its way to Europe is has quadrupled in price. A cotemporary remarks :-Hades Coming. - The sudden appearance of oil in such immense quantities in regions where it could not have existed but a short time, has given rise to a very alarming theory, alarming to some people as to its cause. The latest and most feasible is, that the internal fires of the earth known to exist are a very alarming theory, alarming to some people as to its cause. The latest and most feasible is, that making their was to the surface, where, in accordance with the prophecy, "the elements are to melt with fervent heat." The caloric from these sutterranean fires has just reach the coal strata, and the oil which forms the igneous portion of that carbonatic compound is driven from it, and forced by surperincumbent pressure to occupy fissures and the softer formations of the earth below, until relieved apertures from the surface. Those living in the coal regions and nearest Hades, of course, find oil first.-Watch and pray.

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PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, &c., TAKES this opportunity of informing his many friends in Canada West and East, that he has opened the above Store, and will be prepared to attend to the Sale of all kinds of Produce on reasonable terms. Will have constantly on hand a supply of the follow-

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Butter Oatmeal Teas Tobacco Oats Pot Barley B. Wheat Flour Cigara Pork Soap & Candles Hams Pails Split Peas Fish Brooms, &c. Salt Corn Meal June 6, 1860.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY.

[Established in 1826.] THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other

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

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

NEW TRUSS! NEW TRUSS!!

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

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

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

atroments. 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 the Fine Arts.

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

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

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

TERMS OF ADMISSION: For Day Scholars, \$3.00 per month. For Half Boarders, 6.00 For Boarders,..... 11.50 "

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

Washing, \$1.20 per month
Music, 2.20 " "

Use of the Piano 50 " "

Drawing, 1.50 " "

Bed and Bedding 60 " "

Libraries 10 " " Libraries, 10 " " All articles belonging to Students should be mark-

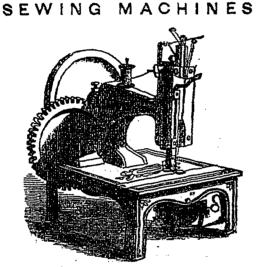
ed with their name, or at least their initials.

August 17, 1860.

H. BRENNAN,

4ms

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



E. J. NAGLE'S

CELEBLATED

SEWING MACHINES.

25 PER CENT.

UNDER NEW YORK PRICES!!

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

THEY HAVE NEVER FAILED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

TESTIMONIALS

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

Montreal, April, 1860.

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

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

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

Toronto, April 21st, 1860.

E. G. NAGLE, Esq. Dear Sir,

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

Yours, respectfully, GILLGATE, 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 PRICES:

" with extra large sbuttle. 95 00 Needles 80c per dozen.

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

E. J. NAGLE,

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

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

T. C. DE LORIMIER, Advocate,

31 LITTLE ST. JAMES STREET,

MONTREAL, Will attend Circuits at Beaubarnois Huntingdon and Sonlanges.

W. F. MONAGAN, M.D., Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur, OFFICE AND RESIDENCE: No. 71, WELLINGTON STREET.

Being No. 8 Raglan Terrace, MONTBRAL, C.S. THOMAS J. WALSH, B.C.L.,

ADVOCATE,

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

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

> WM. PRICE, ADVOCATE,

No. 28 Little St. James Street, Montreal.

M. DOHERTY, ADVOCATE.

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

DEVLIN, MURPHY & Co.,

MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS, Successors to the late John M'Closky.

38, Sanguinet Street,

North corner of the Champ de Mars, and a little off Craig Street. THE above Estatlishment will be continued, in all

its branches, as formerly by the undersigned. As this establishment is one of the oldest in blontreal, 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 Renovated in the best style. All kinds of Stains, such as Tar Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c., carefully extracted.

DEVLIN, MURPHY & CO.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT, CONDUCTED BY THE

SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME,

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

CONTRICTOR

CONDITIONS:				
	Pupils of 12 years and up- wards.	Pupils under 12 yrs.		
				
Board and Tuition, embracing all				
the branches in the French &		i 1		
English languages, with Writ-	\$	\$ · }		
ing and Arithmetic	89.00	70.00		
Half Boarders	36,00	30.00		
Classes of Three hours a-day	25.00	20.00		
Music Lessons-Piano-Forte, per	i 1	1		
Anaum	30.00	30.00		
Music Lessons, Do., by a Profess.	44 00	44.00		
Drawing, Painting, Embroidery,	20.00	20.00		
Laundress	12.00	12.00		
Bed and Bedding,	12.00	12.00		
Gymnastics, (Course of 20 L	essons) Ch	arge of		

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

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

before the expiration of the Quarter.

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

ACADEMY

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

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

> SCHOLASTIC YEAR. TERMS:

Board and Tuition......\$70 00 Drawing and Painting..... 7 00

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS. KINGSTON, C.W.

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

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

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

TERMS:

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

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

MAY 17, 1861 of harvand of atom logas all later of my with land THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. THOMAS WALKER & CO., .Wholesale and Retail WINE, SPIRIT, ALE, PORTER AND CIDER

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

of expense. TERMS CASH. All Casks, Jars and Bottles, to be paid for or ex-

changed on delivery.

PRICES. WINES.

17111201			
	Per	Per	
Per gal.	dozen.	bottle	
PURT-Finest Old Crusted		48 Od	
Very Fine	308	2s 6d	
SHERRY-Finest Pale or Golden 17s 6d	428	38 6d	
Good 12s 6d	. 30s	2s 6d	
MADEIRA-Fine Old 158 0d	36s	3a 9d	
CHAMPAGNE—Moet's Imperial.	. 90s	78 6d	
Other Brands,	50s	5s 0d	
CLARET-Chaten Lasitte and		- 2	
St. Julien,12s 6d	24s	2s. 6d	
CDIDITO			

SPIRITS.

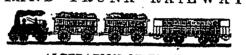
BRANDIES-Martell's & Hennessy's, 1848..... 60s 5s 0d Otard's, Planats, &c. &c. 158 0d 368 38 0d GIN-Best London Old Tom....12s 6d 30s 2s 6d DeKuyper's Hollands..... 6s 3d 15s 1s 3d WHISKEY—Thin's & Ramsay's Scotch.......... 8s 4d 20s 2s 0d Thin's & Jameson's Irish..... 8s 4d 20s 2s 0d Old Rye and Genu-

ine Upper Canada, 4s 0d 10s 1s 0d ALES AND PORTERS. ALE-Bass & Co.'s and Allsops E. I.

PORTER-Truman & Co.'s and Guin-Montreal and Lachine,..... 5s 0d 3s 0d CIDER-Penner's and Devonshire,... 12s 6d 7s 6d

All Liquors guaranteed genuine and direct importa-Depot for Genuine Upper Canada Rye and Toddy Whiskey. May 31, 1860.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY



ALTERATION OF TRAINS. ON and after MONDAY, the 29th of April, Trains

will leave Pointe St. Charles Station 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. at,..... *Mail Train for Quebec, and all Way } 4.30 P.M.

Stations, at...... · A Sleeping Car is attached to this Train.

WESTERN TRAINS. Accommodation Train (Mixed) for King-ston and Intermediate Stations, at... 7.15 A.M. Accommodation Train for (Mixed) }
Brockville and Way Stations, at....

Night Express, with Sleeping Car at- tached, for Toronto, Detroit, &c., at 8.45 P.M. † This Train connects at Detroit Junction with the Trains of the Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, and Detroit and Milwaukie Railroads for all

points West.

W. SHANLY,

General Manager. Montreal, April 25, 1861.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE North-west half of Lot No. 13, 6th Concession of Litchfield, Co. Pontiac, containing 100 Acres.— The land is of the very best quality; not one rood waste on the whole. This is situated within three quarters of a mile of the Catholic Church, and one of the Ottawa River. It has a small clearance, on which are erected the walls of a house, 27 by 22, on the clear. The Government Road passes through its front, and a small stream, which never fails, enters it a few rods from where the walls are put up. An unexceptionable deed can be given. Address (if by letter, post-paid) John O'Donovan, Calumet Island, Ottawa, C. E.

JOHN O'DONOVAN.

ANGUS & LOGAN. PAPER & STATIONERY IMPORTERS, No. 206, Saint Paul Street,

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

Oct. 19. 6msWILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S



MARBLE FACTORY;

BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TERRACE.)

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

so much Marble on hand. June 9, 1859.

Ayer's Ague Cure.

GOOD SAMARITAN COOKING

STOVES. THE most economical Stove known. We have a

large variety of other patterns; also a good assort-MANTLE PIECES AND GRATES.

IRON BEDSTEADS. IRON RAILING, &c. RODDEN & MEILLEUR

71 Great Saint James Street. Montreal, March 28.

PIERRE R. FAUTEUX, IMPORTER OF

DRY GOODS No. 112, St. Paul Street.

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

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

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' Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes-Wholesale and Retail.

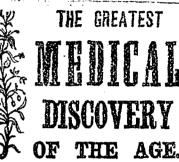
Apr 6, 1860.

D. O'GORMON,

BOAT BUILDER.

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

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



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 bu mor.) He has now in his possession over two han dred 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 cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach. Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the

worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes. Two bottles are warranted to cure running of th ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly erruption of the skin. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the

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

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of 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 linen rag

when going to bed.

For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the improvement in a few days. For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as 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 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 beir to

Price, 2s 6d per Box. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Warren Street, Roxbury Mass. For Sale by every Druggist in the United States

and British Provinces. Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the readers of the TRUE WITNESS with the testimony of the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylumn, Boston:--

ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM. Boston, May 26, 1856. Mr. Kennedy-Dear Sir-Permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors so prevalent among children, of that class so ne-glected before entering the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your dis-

covery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by scrofula and other humors. ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB. Superioress of St. 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 in particular suffered for a length of time, with a very N.B.—There is no Marble Factory in Canada has sore leg; we were afraid amputation would be ne-cessary. We feel much pleasure in informing you that he is now perfectly well.

SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPE.

Hamilton, C. W