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#### GRACE AYTON:

OR, THE YOUNG WIFE'S TRIALS.

Herbert was out one day when two men called. They were rough-looking men, familiar and uncouth in their manners, and asked insolently for the misses. One of them pulled out a paper that had an ominous look in it, even to the servantmaid, and began reading the heading. Grace came down stairs. 'What is it?' she said wonderingly.

Sorry, misses-must do our duty little matter left unsettled-master promised to pay, and hasn't-very sorry, missis; but must put an execution in.'

An execution! Grace started at the word. It was so sudden ; could they not wait until Mr. Ayton came home ?

They laughed—the grim bailiff laugh. 'Why, bless ye, Mr. Ayton made no difference. They wanted his sticks, not himself.'

Grace, whose only ideas of an execution were inextricably involved with prisons and dungeoncells, had much ado to keep up her courage.-At least you will wait, she said, until I can send for Mr. Ayton? I do not understand these things, and it has taken me by surprise.'

They pulled out their watches, and consulted together; and finally agreed to give her two hours' delay, that she might send for her husband. Grace thanked them courteously, and gave them an extravagant sum for beer; they spent it in gin instead. She then called the servant, and sent her to the office; and if Mr. Ayton was not there, to Mr. Smith's, and Mr. Lawson's, and Miss Merriman's; to Mr. This, the actor, and That, the musician; and to all his favorite haunts, so far as she knew them. She wrote the names and addresses on one of her own cards, and hurried

the girl off in a cab. The minutes flew like wild fire. One hour passed in the apparent space of a quarter; the half of the second chimed, when the servant came found traces of him at several places, but had finally lost sight of him at Miss Merriman's. He had been there in the morning, and had gone out with a large party in carriages, but no one knew where. They were a large party, and had gone out in three carriages, she said, down somewhere into the country for the day.

lyzed, stricken, heart-wrung. She felt deserted bailiffs, and took away the dining-room furni-The servants were more ignorant than herself, easily.' and with even more superstition about the matter. They could not therefore help her; unless indeed the sight of their ungoverned terror, by calling up her pride and self-command from the force of contrast, might be called an indirect aid.

'Missis, time's up,' said one of the men, bawling down the kitchen stairs. She had gone down I do? as the girl came through the area.

' Can you not wait until to-morrow ?' she asked, coming up.

'Impossible, missis; we're stayed too long altalk with each other in an under tone.

'It must be done,' at last said the one who seemed to have the management of the affair .-'I'm very sorry, mussis; but duty's duty, and must be done by them as is paid for it. Here, Jem, call a cab, and let's be done with the job. What will you do?' said Grace. She was virtue and love.

now trembling much. only a matter of fifteen pound, and we needn't take a vast deal. You'd better go up stairs, ma'am, out of the way of the door; you look

cold, and maybe the draught will make you worse.7 There was a rough kindliness in the man's manner that destroyed all Grace's stoicism. She thought nothing of the men - nothing of the knot of idlers gathering round the door, as the diningroom turniture was being carried out to a cabshe cared nothing for her dignity or ladylike composure; but, covering her face in her hands, with all its chestnut curls drooping over her fingers,

she burst into such tears of speechless desolation and childish terror, that even the bailiffs were moved, and did their best, in their uncouth way, to comfort her.

Telling her between whiles to be of good heart, and not to take on so badly, the men went on removing the furniture; joking with the mob outside; thrusting into and upon the cab, chairs, and in receiving, virtuous counsel. He kissed her lamp, and clock, and sofa, and the dear old furniture brought from the country home; consoling Grace as they passed, and carrying on the work of demolition with business speed and alacrity .-At last all was done; the dining-room was completely stripped; the hall lamp was taken as well; and the ball chairs of carved oak, which Grace had hunted up in Wardour street, were first han- say with truth that she was happy. dled, then consulted over, and finally heaved into the second cab chartered for this melancholy work. And then the men, with fresh demands for drink, took their departure, leaving Grace in the deserted dining-room the most miserable creature under that beaming summer sun. .

This would not do; this prostration was not they lasted only for a moment. The old spells sounded like a funeral knell from the thousands leading her simply to greater tenderness, and a trial of life; this weakness was not the appointed old way of life, which had been abandoned, was control herself—get patience, nerve, and trust, quantances were renewed, the former habits re- lack of aid. and go up to her God for consolation and support. adopted; and Grace had once more to mourn in The bedro She went into her own room, and flung herself on her knees by her baby's cot; and long prayers of but the one of constancy to duty, and of truth to passionate pleading for comfort went up through his nobler self. the stillness of her rifled home, as symphonies of holy music in the service of the dead. And anbent over her lovingly, receiving her as their

Herbert returned late. He came in the most delightful spirits. He had passed a most delightful day down at Chiselhurst, with a party of at meals. friends all life and spirit, and had never felt on such good terms with himself, or so charmed with his lot in life. The blank look of the hall struck him, but he did not stop to consider what it was that was so unfamiliar. Always glad to return home to his beautiful wife, though too easily lured away from her, he bounded joyously up stairs, calling her name in that quick, clear accent, and coupling it with precious words of fondest love, which always showed that he was happy.

Grace came out to meet him. Though she smiled, and held out her arms as of old, a strange atmosphere was round her, which Herbert could not choose but see.

'In the name of Heaven! my Grace, what has happened ?- what have you heard ?- where is the

'Don't tremble so, Herbert dear. Baby is

quite well. Not much has gone wrong. 'Not much, Grace ?-what !- how! Quick, my darling! my brain is on fire?

' Herbert, how wild you look! Come into the drawing-room, and sit down. Indeed, it is not back, bringing no tidings of Herbert. She had much, dear! That bill you owe the livery-stables' man-don't you know? It is for fifteen pounds, and the man sent for it to-day. At least, he sent two men, who ---- ' She hesitated.

'Who were insolent to you, Grace?' cried Herbert, passionately clenching his fist.

' No, dear, quite the contrary; they were very For a moment, Grace was overwhelmed, para- civil, and only did their duty. But they were by all the world, and insufficient for her trial .- | ture, which they said was letting you off very

> 'Grace, an execution in my house!' cried Herbert, in a tone of agony.

> 'Yes, dear. I could not prevent it. I sent to several places for you, but you were not to be found; and as I had no money in the house, I was obliged to let the things go; for what could

Herbert felt something rise in his throat that choked him. The picture of his patient, girlish Grace left all alone to encounter such horrible degradation and sorrow, while he had been away ready, grumbled the men; and they began to in the midst of the most intoxicating gaiety, rose up vividly before him. He saw her terror and her shame; he counted the agonized tears in her downcast eyes, and heard her melancholy voice pleading for inercy and delay; while he who ought to have been her protector had deserted his post, and given to pleasure what belonged to

' And it was for this I brought my Grace away 'Take a few sticks away, missis; the bill's from her quiet home!' he cried, in a tone of despair, straining her to his breast, 'O Grace, what a villain thoughtlessness has made me ! how folly has deepened into vice, and vice gone near to blacken into crime!'

Something overcame him; it might be the sudden transition from the day's excitement to such blank desolation. He could not bold up his head, but, kissing his wife's chestnut curl, she felt the hot tears stream down her throat like rain. All her love welled up afresh at the sound of those stifled sobs; all her woman's tenderness, and mercy, and sweet forgiveness of wrong; all her new-born strength and maternal courage. With arms pressing him to her, with a sad fondness that went to Herbert's very heart, she spoke high words that sank like gentle rain on the dry sand. There was a power in them he could not withstand: for with all his faults he was as impressionable for good as for evil. His error was his want of constancy in keeping, not his obtuseness hands with a reverential love that seemed to honor the worshipper as well as the worshipped, and made many and solemn promises for the futurewhich he kept for a time--living the quiet, orderly, sober lite fitting to his profession and estate, and giving Grace a blessed shelter from dead of the night, thick as swarming bees. They the waste of her melancholy, wherein she might

Those quiet evenings, how peaceful and holy they were! Grace looked forward to them with an ardor of expectation more intense than any happiness which she had yet known in her married life; and under their influence she grew more beautiful-Herbert more noble-every day. But

the way by which to gather strength for the great | were woven round that fickle heart again; the mode of bearing up against disaster. She must entered on with fresh vigor; the dropped acsolitude a husband who possessed every charm

Baby had been fretful all day, and Grace was tired. She went to bed early, leaving the door gels came down from the Mercy-seat above, and on the latch as usual, and lights and supper prepared for Herbert. He never came home, be sister, and carrying up her prayers, like the light the hour what it might, without finding all sorts of the morning sun borne upward by the white of little luxuries for him, which Grace always took care of herself, decking the table with flowers, and placing a favorite book by the side of the plate, as it was one of his pleasures to read

It was a clear, still autumn night; the young moon was in her first quarter, and the stars were out in myriads. It was such a night as calls us back to the religion of our childhood, and seems to lift the soul nearer to Heaven. It was such a night as softens down the asperities of the world, and calms the spirit troubled with much serving in the courts of men. Even in the crowded city it spoke of good things to come, and of peace beyond the feverish temple of humanity; seeming to call men, with angels' voices, from the ranks of Mammon to the service of God.

Grace stood by the window, and sighed as she prayed for such influence as this on her husband; but sighs break no spells, and Herbert still sat in the room of tipsy mirth, and talked loud bosterous talk, and drank glass after glass of the rare old wines, all the same as if no starry sky preached eternal sermons to mankind, and sifted good from evil in their measures.

At last Herbert found himself at his own home, but in a state of intoxication so helpless and painful that Grace felt debased to be obliged to see him thus. She did her best for him though, attending to him and helping him; and at last he reeled into bed, where he was soon in the sound bestial sleep of a drunken man. Grace drew her child's cot from the side of the bed with a shudder. Her baby should not breathe the same air which her husband's fiery breath polluted .-She placed herself between the cradle and the bed, and sat-in nothing but her night-dress-till the clock struck two; and then she fell asleep, sitting where she was.

Something woke her; a cry sensation, an oppressive smell. She started up, bewildered at first, and unable to define anything that surrounded her; and then a loud knocking was heard at the door, and the terrible cry of-Fire!' was raised through that sleeping street. She rushed to the window, and threw it up to look out. A broad glare of light was immediately below her, streaming from their house and reddening the deep sky.

The policeman, who had been trying to rouse the sleeping household for some time, shouted to her as she looked out, telling her to lose no time, that the house was all alight, the lower rooms blazing, and that they must escape while they

The mother's first thought was for her child. She snatched it from its cot, and then opened the door to call for help for Herbert, as he was incapable of action himself; but the flames burst inward from the staircase, and filled the whole place with smoke and sparks. She closed it, half suffocated, and endeavored to rouse her husband .-In vain; the sleeping man only grouned. Once he opened his eyes, and swore a sullen oath; but his senses were closed for all rational understanding.

'Fire!' cried Grace, her voice ringing through

That terrible word startled even the drunkard. IIe made a clumsy attempt to rise, and at last succeeded.

'Fire?-fire?' he said. 'I see no firewhere is it?'

'Here-upon us!' said Grace, with frightful calmness, pointing to the door.

Part of the panel had caught, and small flames pierced through the openings by the hinges and the floor, while the loud crackling outside told of a worse enemy lurking behind. The sight so-bered Herbert to knowledge, if not to power.— The floor was getting hot; the boards immediately by the bed were beginning to give way. Death, hopeless and agonizing, awaited them if they impered here much longer, and yet there seemed to be no way of escape. Grace went again to the window, and looked out. The street was alive with people gathered, though in the crowded in dense masses as far as the eye could reach; and pale faces looked out from the windows of the houses opposite, the light of the burning falling clear and sharp on every feature.

'Make haste, or you are lost,' came up the cry from the street.

'Is there a fire-escape?' asked Grace.

sight and sound of so many fellow-creatures-to be but a few feet parted—and yet to perish for

The bedroom door was now one mass of flame,

the fire reaching its long tongues for some dis-tance into the room. Herbert had sunk on the floor in drunken dismay, and his groans mingled painfully with the roaring of the flames. 'You must come with me,' said Grace, going

to him, and speaking very calmly and distinctly. 'With you, Grace ?- to death?' sobbed the unhappy man, shrinking from her.

'No, Herbert, to safety. Come, we must lose no time.'

He rose at her bidding, though mechanically, and followed her to the window. She had tied the child round her, slung at her back in a large woollen shawl; but, excepting this, neither she nor her husband wore any other clothing but the ordinary night-dress. She stepped on the window sill, then dropped down about two feet. She was holding Herbert's band. 'Come,' she said, 'come with me.'

'Grace, you are mad!' he shrieked, seeing where she stood. It was a parrow wall-ornament about a foot wide, slanting outwards, and running across the house, as is often seen in London houses below the second floor windows.

'We can do it, Herbert, dear!' she said .-Come-come! have faith in me, and courage.

But he struggled with her, and endeavored to force her back; and only by wonderful courage and strength was the girl enabled to resist him, and hold her perilous footing. The crowded street was bushed, as if the hand of death had passed over it. Not a breath, not a murmur, not the faintest whisper. The mass of upturned faces looked ghastly in the flaming light, as if a crowd of watching spectres had gathered there.

The flames were flashing nearer; the floor was hot to the foot. Should he stay where he was, death could not be fought off longer; the perilous way chosen by his wife at least held a chance of escape. Like one in a dream-safer because of his olunted senses-Herbert got out on to the wall-band, bolding his wife's hand as she slowly led the way.

The crowd below swayed and moved, but still all was silent. Only one voice said, in a low whisper, heard through that awed stillness as distinctly as a trumpet would have been heard, God be with them!' That small low whisper shot the strength of a blessing in the heart of the young wife; it was like the voice of an angel sounding.

Slowly, painfully, their bare feet clasping the slanting band, and their hands against the wall steadying their frightful foothold, the two went on until they came to the window of the next house. It was shut, and the house deserted; the people had left it at the beginning of the fire. Grace was foremost, and must open that window. It was fastened within by a hasp, and she could not stir it. She dashed her hand through the glass, and undid the hasp. She threw it open, and entered with her husband. Oh, then the shout that burst from the swarming crowd !-Never, to their dying day, would Herbert or Grace forget it. It was as one large sob from an oppressed heart-a sudden relief from maddened anxiety. It claimed all who watched and they who strove in one band of brotherhood by sympathy, and greeted that escape from death as brothers only could greet. Grace felt her heart swell with gratitude for their sympathy, which seemed to remind her that they had not lost their

love or pity its kind. And yet they had lost very nearly their all .-The house was uninsured. Herbert had been going to insure ever since they married, but it had never been done yet; and now the fire had settled the question for all parties. Their furniture, books, treasures, wardrobes-all were now their precious youngling left. Herbert gave way to despair. He had a terrible recollection brought back on him with all the definiteness of a daguerreotype, of having left the candle, which he had lighted at the lamp, among a mass of papers and linen on the drawing room table. He had made a fire in the grate in his drunken, clumsy way; he remembered the merry blaze as it roared up the chimney, and he remembered seeing some sparks dancing like stars before him as he staggered out of the room. But he never confessed this to Grace, but bore about in silence the consciousness that he himself had been the sole cause of all this ruin. He had no need to wives dream of and expectant mothers pray for, confess it; Grace knew all, keeping her knowgrieve her husband.

sides, that a truth was known, yet uncommunicating breath fluttering round its lips as the spring air ed. With Grace, as the motive of her conceal- about a dead bird-scarce able to raise its tiny A moment's pause, and then a deep 'No! ment was most worthy, so was the effect noblest, band or open its glassing eyes, the baby at last

standing there. Alas! alas! to be within the grave, sweet melancholy, that did not sadden so much as it sanctified. With Herbert it was far otherwise. Ashamed, sorrowed, disgusted at their dingy apartments and with the poverty of their arrangements - unable to front jall the misery he had called up, he flung himself into the vortex of vice, with despair now added to weakness, and gave himself up to every species of dissipation he could gather round him. And of a lower character than anything he had before indulged in; losing gradually the acquaintance of his better friends, while retaining that of men unworthy in every way to be classed among his associates; exchanging the sparkling poetry of the champagne-feast for the course debauchery of the gin-palace; falling lower, learning baser lessons than ever, and losing all that be had of good and beautiful.

In the midst of all this the old partner died. He had long been failing and unable to attend actively to the office; and Herbert's idleness and indolence completed the ruin of a first-rate connection-to avert which ruin he had been expressly taken into partnership. However, all that had been lost as yet might easily be regained, for Herbert was a good man of business in all that regarded promptuess of action, and a keen perception of weak points; and was personally beloved also - a great thing even in a legal office. And at first, as so many times before, Herbert applied himself to work manfully, meaning honestly though acting foolishly, and failing before he had well begun the initial chapter of his unwritten work of reformation. Failing utterly-sinking lower-more reckless as he was more poorat last he was obliged to abandon even the dingy rooms he had hired, for cheaper lodgings in a worse neighborhood. Two small dirty rooms, for all purposes of household living, were the latest transition. How rapid, yet how mexorable had been that transition. First, the clean, fresh country cottage, embowered in roses and ivy, for her bright girlhood; next, the pretty Loudon house, with its handsome stone facade and elegant furniture, in the beautiful dawning of her married life; then the dull rooms, still in a decent neighborhod; and now these small, stifling, unwholesome dens, with vile associations all about, vile sights and sounds and smells, in a horrid neighborhood crowded with all impurity, and haunted by the lowest of the outcast population—such as these witnessed the ending of that bright marriage-day, the closing promise of the past.

Yet not a word of murmuring or impatience ever crossed Grace's lips. She bore all these painful conditions bravely like the heroine she was-received him with her old smile whenever he chose to catch it from her eyes, and her tender kiss whenever he cared to gather it from her lip; which was but seldom now. Only once Herbert saw her falter, when he abruptly remarked that the child looked ill, and asked what was the matter with him.

'He has been drooping for some time,' said Grace quietly.

' And you never told me, Grace?' he asked, with much bitterness.

'No, love. You could do no good; besides, he may recover. Then why should I give you needless sorrow?

Herbert said no more, and did not again notice the pining looks of the little one, scarcely ever caressing it, and staying at home as little as possible; though Grace tried hard, by every woman's art and wifely tenderness, to make his squalid home pleasant to him. She had even hired a piano out of the proceeds of certain all while earth held a human heart that could needlework done in the long day-light, and she would sing to him all his favorite songs -- the songs he loved so much when they were only lovers; and she never failed in her supply of fresh flowers, and never suffered the worst side of their misery to be uppermost. But gentle lures failed, like rosy baits thrown out to a wandering kite; and high-souled words fell dead on the a heap of charred rubbish; only each other and dulled heart that heard them; her manful endeavors passed unnoticed; her angel's prayers died away unanswered; Herbert flung off all the sweet ties that love and virtue wove for them, and bound himself helplessly within the giant net of degradation and of evil. From morning to night he was away from his wife - deserting business as well as affection-leaving Grace entirely alone and in utter ignorance of his life, excepting what his haggard face and bloodshot eyes revealed; and these told sad tales of sufficient misery.

The baby began to pine more and more.-From a fine beautiful boy, such as all young it dwindled into a pale weaking, emaciated and ledge also in silence, lest its participation should fretlul, with nothing but its big blue eyes left of all its former beauty. Day by day, slowly sink-This was the first secret that had sprung up ing like a flower at whose root a worm is busy-between them. It was a strange feeling on both lying now helpless on her arm, with its feeble to her breast, a waxen corpse upon her knee.

The blow was struck, and all was over. Henceforth Grace was alone in the world ; no consolation left her, save such as religion could such domestic destitution.

With such evidence of wide-spread distress, which afford; a desolate, weary woman, whose counsel must be taken in solitude, and brought forth in courage; for happiness she had none; comfort flowers, on that dead baby's bier, perhaps to carry on, the plain conclusion is, that the destrucbring forth future fruits of greater good, but never to bloom again in their former shapes .-Long did the desolate mother hold that fragile corpse to her breast; long did she fight with the conviction that it was indeed a body of death which she kept there close to that living sanctuary; 'twas only by degrees that her soul could receive that truth - only by slow and painful steps that she descended into the darkness of the grave. At last she loosened her grasp of the false hope flattering her, and nerved herself to bear the agony she could not escape. Yet most terrible as it was of all her truls, she bore it in her own way, evidencing feeling by calmness, and larly for the comfort of the English and Scotch conanguish by resignation. Without passionate exclainations, but with a depth of misery that seemed to leave no room for speech, Grace laid the little one quietly in its cot, covered its fair lumbs with the pure white of a coffin robe, and strewed pillow and sheet with flowers. She then sat down to finish her work, which had to be returned by a given time, and which, originally destined to buy her baby food, must now provide it with a grave.

Her fingers were busy for a time, but her heart was away; and blinding tears obscured her hand, and blurred her work, so that often she had to do over again what she had already finished. This kept her up long past her usual hour, and to the time when Herbert returned .-Returned from whence, and what?

(To be Continued.)

LETTER OF HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD VISCOUNT PALMER-STON.

St. Jatlath's, Tuam, May 31, 1862 My Lord-If the slow tortures of hunger which the mass of the people throughout the famishing districts are so patiently enduring, move not your compassion with a view towards their relief, it is high time, at least, that you should take precentions against the total disruption of society in Ireland. If you have no sympathy for one class of the population to which it has been hitherto an habitual stranger, do not refuse to extend it to another cherished portion of the community, to which such sympathy has been seldom denied. And, to use a very familiar illustration, you will not fail to reflect on the rent which must take place in the social edifice, when the class that forms its lowest stratum nay, its very foundation—is loosened and displaced. Of this terrific crash of the higher stories, on the substraction of the strong one at the base, we have had such a memorable instance but some twelve or thirteen years ago as would never be lost, it was hoped, on landlords, legislators, ministers, or any others who have influence in directing the common weal. And yet so little heeded now is that instructive lesson of the mutual dependence of all classes of society on each other for their common safety, that it would seem to rank among the chronicles beyond the flood. It is hard to expect wisdom where such recent and disastrous experience makes so slight an impression.

Nay, more, so far from profiting by that bitter lesson, it would seem as if there was a desire to repeat the infatuated policy of that period. The clearence of Ireland of what was assumed its superfluous population was then deemed the panacea for the entire tribe of its chronic distempers. And how eager was the desire to effect that political cure, and how keenly it was followed up to its supposed consummation is attested by the written record, 'the Celts are gone with a rengeance' - the ominous epitaph with which the accredited organ of English policy bailed what he hoped to be the extinction of the Irish Cathelic nation. But though that unnatural hope has been cheated by the resiliency of this vigorous race, the same destructive policy has not yet been abandoned. It assumes new names; it is disguised under plausible projects; it enters into fresh combinations, hitherto untried, but still it is at work, the same persevering and untiring foe-ever ready to check the growth of a native, numerous, and prosperous Catho-

lic population.

Why is it I may be permitted to inquire, has the existence of Irish destitution hitherto, and now of an Itish famine within certain districts, been so stubburnly denied? Why have the verdicts of coroners in all other instances of inquests on the deaths of individuals so generally unimpeached, been so flippantly arraigned when recording deaths from starvation? And why, if Government was unwilling to give food to the famishing, check or diminish the supplies which the benevolence of the distant nations of America was ready to pour into Ireland to save the lives of thousands of their kindred? And as it is confessed that numbers of the people have now neither food nor money to purchase it, nor employment to procure the most scanty wages, why not undertake, without half a week's delay, some public works of obvious local and national benefit, which would enable the destitute to procure wages, to live by their honest labour, and save themselves and the country from the reproach of mendicancy? Is it that no such works are yet wanted for the improvement of Ireland? It will hardly be asserted that its lands are sufficiently cleared, or its swamps sufficiently drained, or its long line of rocky coasts sufficiently supplied with the rudest harbours or jetties of any kind, to give the poor fisherman protection amidst the frequent storms, in one of which, within the last few days, some boatmen of Boffin Island have perished, and they perished, too, in endeavouring to bring from Westport some food for their starving families. Not only are the great bulk of the small landholders without food, or money, or credit; they have parted, besides, with their most precious articles of raiment and of furniture, to ward off the dreadfal approach of famine. The facts of this simple recital are beyond the reach of contradiction. The occupation of the village usurer has disappeared, in the apprehension of insolvency to which the poor are reduced, and hateful as was his calling, and exorbitant as were his exactions, they are now remembered with a kind of regret in comparison to the total want of accommodation which is now their lot. Then their wearing apparel and furniture were generally safe, but now those lending offices are absorbed by monstrous establishments, multiplying in every town, in which the night and day covering of the country people are deposited, and generally without redemption. Few have had, especially of late, more frequent of the two? The real fact is, that in England the or melancholy occasions than I have had, of ascertaining the ruinous condition of the people from the else is the Factory Act, which limits the hours in most trustworthy sources. It is all the same tale of which it is lawful for women and children to work? unmitigated distress, whether conveyed in conversation or by letters, expressed in the four significant words-no food, no money, no employment, and no credit, except by pawn-an office once but little known - and now, alas! the most frequented by the be an engine of oppression, interfered and prohibited fural population. No more striking evidence could the practice. It did not pretend to raise the rate of be jurnished of the intensity of Irish distress, nor wages, any more than in Ireland it could lower the fuel, and a gas, that the "new compressed pent" can more incontestible witnesses could be brought to rebut the denial of its extent, than to transport an en-

satisfies a significant in second of

feebly drooped its little head, and turned inward | Exhibition, with its variegated assortments, to enable | the mouths of its supporters an unreasonable aspect, the impartial judges from foreign nations to contrast the value of British and Irish manufacture, and to feel how craving must be the hunger that would ob-lidge respectable families to reveal in a public office

no longer can be controverted or concealed, and with equal evidence of the necessity of works of improvement to afford the means of subsistence to the workand joy were gone for ever - laid, like pale men, which only the resources of Government can tive policy is still paramount, and that there is no

wish to save the people from starvation. Hence, instead of loud and clamorous appeals for relief, which would have been sent forth from distress beyond the water, and which, as in the recent case of Lancashire, would have received, even from the peers of the realm, a ready and suitable response, it is now the sullen silence of a people resigning all hope but in Heaven alone, and brooding over the despair to which they have been consigned.

The question of famine has lately assumed a new and an alarming phase. The issue is not now the existence of famine, and the consequent necessity of saving the lives of the people; but the issue raised by political economists is, whether it be not better for the interests of the British empire, and particusumers, that the people of Ireland should be left to starve, and their places supplied with flocks of sheep and herds of oxen.

With such cruel theories propounded from high places, the denial of the famine, or rather the indifference to its effect, can no longer excite surprise .-The effects may be hurtful to the Irish people, it is true, but they should be reconciled to the consoling consequence, that from the extinction of their race the English and Scotch people would derive a more plentiful supply of beef and mutton. The only question with those political economists seems to be, to which of the two foreign markets the Irish prefer being sacrificed. But as England is for the English, and Scotland is for the Scotch, our people as naturully think that Ireland should be for the Irish; and, therefore, leaving the large Scotch and English markets to provide for themselves out of the Cheviot flocks and herds of Durham, they prefer not being sacrificed or banished for the interests of the one or the other. We have already too much of those desolating

doctrines. Their propounders should pause ere exciting to phrenzy a high-minded and excitable people by assuming that so many of them have no business in a land which Providence, in its wise decrees, has destined rather for the habitation of quadrupeds. If so, it is obvious that the people are not to expect relief from their rulers. Nay, more, they should rather expect to be abandoned in accordance with an expression to which some are said to have given utterance, that in letting the people starve they are only co-operating with the designs of Providence! With such heartless maxims swaying the conduct of public men, whose whole code of moral duties consists of a vague notion of the interests of the British empire, it would, no doubt, appear to them excessively wrong to accuse them of cruelty. They may be mistaken in their calculation of the measures that will ultimately prove most beneficial in extending its sway. But with anything like cruelty to the poor and helpless Irish race, it would be most cruel to upbraid them. They are only doing them a service in ridding them of a vexatious train of misfortunes - the natural consequences of their mbecility-and as well might the kind-hearted Indian savage be charged with cruelty when he lets his aged parents die before their time, to relieve them from the infirmities of old age, as to accuse the benevolent baronet of cruelty, whose only ambition is to diminish the amount of the Irish people's sufferings

the British people - I have the honor to be, † John, Archbishop of Tuam.

LANDLURD AND TENANT IN IRELAND.

by the diminution of their numbers, and to give a

corresponding increase of numbers and enjoyment to

(From the London Spectator.) The real obstacle to the fair consideration of this question is to be found in the inveterate application of English ideas to Irish facts -of rules deduced from the social condition of the one country and applied to the very different social condition of the other. Land, the most secure species of property, and deof interest, and has, therefore, in this country long been the investment only of the very rich. Landlords are, as a rule, able, and, in order to keep complete power over their estates, are always willing to erect the requisite farm buildings and effect the necessary permanent improvements at their own ex-The cultivators, again, are men of capital pease and intelligence. Farming is to them only one of many means of subsistence—that, probably, which they prefer, but would, nevertheless, abandon if it would not yield them the ordinary rate of interest on their capital. Between men of this kind, who meet on equal terms, and interference of the law is always unnecessary and mostly mischievous. Their bargains are sufficiently regulated by their private interests and by the operation of the laws of supply and demand. The social condition of Ireland is altogether different. The cultivation of the soil is not one pursuit among many, but the only pursuit of the population. There are no manufactures. Capital has never accumulated in the hands of the middle classes.— What little there is, is required to carry on the retail trade of the country. There are practically no farmers in any sense in which Englishmen use the term -no middlemen between landlord and laborer, hiring land on the one hand and labor on the other, in order to make a profit by agriculture. The land is cuitivated by the peasantry, who take a few acres directly from the landowner. In such a country the persons who want farms are necessarily very numerous; the laudowners, of course, are comparatively few. The tenant must get a larm or starve; the landowner can wait and make his own terms.. Landlord and tenant, therefore, do not in Ireland meet on equal terms.-Tenants must take such terms as they can get. They can peither enforce, nor, indeed, afford a lease. The landowners, on the other hand, are usually poor, and fling on the tenants those duties which are in England always discharged by the former. 'It is admitted on all hands, said the report of the Devon Commission in 1845, 'that according to the general practice, the landlord builds neither dwelling house nor farm offices, nor puts fences, gates, &c., into good order before he lets land to a tenant.' Now, land cannot be cultivated without buildings, and the tenant, therefore, must erect them in the best way he can. Yet he may be ejected at a moment's notice, and lose the whole result of his labor; or what is more usual, the landowner may get into debt, and the mortgagee raise the tenant's rent in exact proportion to the improvements which he has effected in the property at his own expense It is idle to tell the tenant he should make a bargain; he is in no position to do so. And the question is, whether under these circumstances there is anything unjust, anything contrary to principle, in the demand of the Irish people that the State should superintend the dealings of landlord and tenant and ensure justice to the weaker State has constantly interfered in similar cases. What What else, indeed, is the Truck Act? Laborers were numerous; they were compelled to take any terms from their employers, who began to pay them in goods instead of money. The State, seeing this to be an engine of oppression, interfered and prohibited rent of land, but it can and ought to see that justice be made available; it is only necessary to subject it

that it has been involved for the most part in odium or ridicule. Yet the position constantly assumed by the Times, for instance, that the tenant can obtain for himself, if he pleases, all that he asks from the law, is opposed to the plainest facts of the case. This was recognized seventeen years ago by the Devon Commission. At the head of it sat the late Lord Devon, a man by nature little inclined, even if his habits of thought as a successful lawyer and a position as a great peer had not forbidden him, to sympathise with extravagant ideas of any kind. colleagues were selected from the upper classes -They took an incredible mass of evidence in every life. Yet while they expressed a preference for leaving the remuneration for improvements to private agreement wherever it was practicable, they declared that in Ireland a legislative measure was necessary to provide for cases in which the parties were unable to agree. They recommended that the tenant should have power 'to serve notice on his landlord of any proposed improvement in farm-buildings, offices, or exterior fences, the suitableness thereof to be reported on by mutually chosen arbitrators, with power to the assistant-barrister on such report, and after examination to decide and certify, the maximum cost not exceeding three years' rent. If the tenant was ejected or his rent raised within thirty years the landlord to pay such sum, not exceeding the fixed maximum, as the work should then be valued at.' Is it uncharitable to ask whether in a House of Commons, which was less essentially a house of landowners, this recommendation would have been so long a dead letter? The necessity for such a measure is probably by no means as argent now as it was then. The Incumbered Estates Court has transferred the land to a wealthier class of men, and emigration has somewhat diminished the numbers pressing on it for existence. But though diminished in severity, the old pressure still exists; and where injustice can be done with impunity, it would be a sentimental weakness to imagine that it will not be done. Nor could the landlord be really injured by such a bill. The moment the assistant-barrister has reported in favor of the improvement he can step in and carry it out himself. The effect of the bill in compelling the iandowner to carry out desirable improvements would be the most valuable form of its operation And where he cannot or will not, he ought not to be per mitted to stand in the way of the public interest -For the public is deeply interested in the efficient cultivation of the soil, and the possession of land has always been held to be subject to restraints such as it would be unjust to enforce on other kinds of property. The State has always exercised the right of resuming land which is required for public purposes on giving compensation to the owner, and it has equally the right to lay down the rules under which it must be held. The landowner's property is really rather in the value of his land than in the land itself Besides, throughout the province of Ulster the system of tenant-right already prevails. The outgoing tenant sells the good will of his farm to the incoming tenant, even where he is a mere tenant-at-will. In Ulster, therefore, the law only would be altered, not the practice, and landlords would only do on compulsion of law what they now do voluntarily under the pressure of opinion. Nor is it reasonable to expect that the tenantry of the three other provinces will ever cease to demand-what their countrymen practically enjoy-the becefits of a system which exists by their side, and which landlords and tenants alike are ready to uphold.

#### PROPERTY IN PEAT. (From the Nation.)

What can you make out of your peat? asks the Englishman, travelling past the three million acres of "uselss bog" with which nature has dotted this island, reflecting the while on the fact that Ireland has little or no coal, and that it is the possession of coal which has made England a manufacturing power. Science enables us to answer in a composed manner, that not only a great number of things have, and a still greater number can be made out of peat; but that under a process lately originated, the substance is likely to become a much more valuable manufacturing agent, and article of export, than coal itself. Already several of our towns are illuminated with gas made from peat, which has two advantages over that of coal-firstly, from its being cheaper; and, secondly, from its purity from sulphur, renders it less deleterious; its light is, indeed fainter, but this proceeds from the rudimentary and imperiect method sive discourses of the learned conductor, the pr hitherto applied in making pressed peat, which con- found theological knowledge of all, so eloquently sisted simply in compressing and drying the substance, so as to deprive it of water. It was found, however, that with the latter it lost several valuable elements held in solution, and that as the fibre with which it is integrated, from its cellular texture, retained a large proportion of moisture, it was necessary to get rid of the latter, in order to increase those qualities of density and dryness upon which its capabilities and value as a fuel, an illuminating element, and a char-coal—the most valuable that can be produced for smelting iron-depended. For some months past experiments have been in progress at the Ballymens station of the Northern Counties Railway, the object of which is to produce a superior description of Condensed Peat for household, manufacturing and general purposes; and those have already resulted in such complete success, that a Company has been formed for carrying on the process, which is as follows:-The machine which has been invented for the surpose consists of a conical receiver, in the centre of which works an Archimedian screw, which dessicates the fibrous matter of the peat, whose larger undecomposed roots and fibres are rejected from a waste pipe, while the minutely triturated substance through a conical strainer, enclosed in a bented chamber, at the bottom of the machine—the substance falling on a moving band, by which it is transferred to a brick machine, where it is evaporated and formed into blocks, which—being then placed in a drying shed, through which a current of air, produced by a fan like apparatus, passes-are soon found, without any farther compression, to become as hard as oak, and far denser than any peat produced by hydraulic pressure. This machine makes some ten ton of peat per hour; four or five tons of wet bog peat are required for one of the manufactured article, and this is produced at a cost of about 3s 6d per ton. Very little power is necessary for the operation, which is carried on continuously, and with extreme rapidity. The substance, thus solidified, burns strongly, evolves great heat, and diffuses it more widely than coal, is impervious to water, smokeless, produces less ash than coal, wood or coke; it is incapable, also of self ignition, improves by keeping, and while the charcoal -a ton of which can be prepared from two and a half of the prepared substance, and which is, beyond comparison, the best that can be applied for smelting purposes, and for locomotive fuel - can be sold for 14s, per ton, the value of the oily extract, which can be applied to many uses, covers the entire cost of producing the charcoal, There is reason to believe that this peat is the purest fuel yet discovered for general purposes, in virtue of which property, its heating power lasts longer than any other. Experiment has shown its superior adaptability to every process of iron manufacture; and when we consider the small cost at which its charcoal is produced, and the fact, that the iron made by its application is treble the value of that formed by means of coal or coke, we may fairly conclude that its unrivalled properties will in a short time cause it to be largely used is all the departments of from and steel manufacture-and no less as a generator of steam and gas, especially, as, in connexion with its

But it is not as a superior smelting substance, as a is observed by the stronger party in his relation with to a second straining, refining, and solidifying protire Irish pawnbroker's establishment to the London the weaker. The demand has so often assumed in cess to render it a material capable of being applied

superior value, in many ways, a considerable saving

can be thus obtained by its use.

to very many of the purposes of art and manufacture, now subserved by clay, plaster of Paris, gutta percha wood, ivory and bone, even -so great is its specific gravity, strength and density - to some of those of stone and iron. Implements and ornaments of the most delicate forms can be shaped and carved from this substance, which bears a close resemblance to ebony, and which, when polished, exhibits a fine lustre. But the objects to which a material possessing so many and valuable qualities can be turned are too obvious to need allusion; suffice it to say, that it may serve to originate what Ireland specially wants, new branches of industry; at the same time that, in its simple manufactured state, this substance procounty of Ireland from witnesses in every class of mises, in no little time, to constitute no inconsiderable export trade, uniting, as it does cheapness of production with qualities which, as regards its manufacturing application, do not attach to either wood, coal or coke. At present, however, we can but call attention to this new and improved process; and, while wishing the Company whose project tends to render available one of Ireland's greatest Resources, a deserved success, trust that the public mind will be generally directed to a subject which has so many and important aspects, commercial and industrial, as that of utilising for both objects the vast and exhaustless mine of wealth which it is now ascertained is lying fallow in the three million acres of Irish Peat, which; as we now find, is a substance not only superior to, and cheaper than coal, regarded as a fuel or gas producing element, but capable, in the general uses to which it can be turned, of attaining a value compared with which that of England's coal fields sink into insignificance.

#### IRISH INTELLIGENCE:

CONSECRATION OF A NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH AT KILMURRY. - On yesterday one of the most important and most magnificent ceremonies of the Church took place in the consecration of the newly constructed Catholic Church of Kilmurry, a parish situated about nineteen miles to the west of this city. The Church is built on the side of a hill commanding a prospect of a fertile valley, bounded in the far distance by a range of mountains, which possessed yesterday in the bright sunlight a richness of purple beauty, that combined with the variegated hues of the nearer portion of the landscape, made a scene of the most delightful character. In the immediate neighborhood is the demesne of Warren's court, than which none is more beautiful in this country, and the massive woods and thickets of which added a variety to the view to be had from the Church that was alone necessary to complete the perfection of the peaceful scene. It is built in the Romanesque style of architecture, and possesses the merit of being so admirably arranged in its various parts that from any seat in it a good view of the altar can be obtained, and every word delivered therefrom is distinctly audible in any portion of the building. The clear length-of the Church is 108 feet; the breadth of the nave is 32 feet; and the two transepts, one at each side, are 28 feet in length, making with the breadth of the nave, a length of 88 feet from the end of one transent to the end of the other. It will thus be seen the building is large, and the arrangements as to seats, &c, are most commodious. A pretty stained glass window ornaments the altar end of the building. The altar is of veined marble polished most beautiful, and is surmounted by a tabernacle in pure white marble, of very handsome design and testeful execution. The lish legislators? I do not say one word about the roof is of pine, and is supported by iron girders which, while giving strength, add grace to the build. ing. Altogether the church is a model of neatness and good arrangement. The entire cost of the building was, we believe, about £4,000, exclusive of the gratuitous labor furnished by the parishioners. The site of the building was granted for a lease of 900

years .- Cork Examiner. Mission of Carrigallen - Diocese of Kilmore. -On the 4th instant four of the Dominican Fathers, the Very Rev. Father Meadth, Drogheda, who conducted the mission; Father Lynch, Tralee; Prendergast Dundalk; and Fitzgibbon, Cork; opened a mission, assisted by the local clergy, in the abovenamed parish, which they continued until Sunday, the 25th ult., when it closed with the solemn Papal Benediction. Never, for centuries past, was there anything in this part of the country to equal this grand religious demonstration. The labours of those good men were incessant. From half-past five in the morning unil nine at night (excepting a very short time for refreshments) their time was continually devoted to the pulpit and confessional. The impresand zeniously poured forth, have made deep, and, it is to be hoped, lasting impressions, on the minds of all who had the happiness to be in attendance The crowds on the occasion were immense, It was computed that there could not be less than from four to five thousand people present daily during the last week. The confessionals were crowded, and although on few days during this week were there present less than from twenty-six to thirty confessors, many of the applicants for sacraments were disappointed. The venerable and venerated Prelate of the diocese the Most Rev. Dr. Browne, attended on Wednesday of the last week; the Right Rev. Dr. Brady, Lord Bishop of Perth, during the whole week, adding by their presence grandeur and dignity to the sacred duties of the mission. Nor were the benefits conferred by this great mission, inferior to none held in Ireland for years past, the clergy, Rev C O'Rielly, P P; Dominick M'Breen, C C; and people of the parsh, are under everlasting obligations to the Fathers. God bless the Dominican Fathers, who so zealously worked this mission. They are a blessing to the people, an honor to their country, and a credit to their Order. - Correspondent.

NEW CHURCH AT KILLESHANDRA. - On Thursday. the 29th ult., the parishioners of Killeshandra were favored with the spectacle of a cherished work fairly launched. The first stone of the new church which is designed to supply the place of the present tottering and incommodious edifice, was laid with all possible solemnity To this end the worthy Pastor, Rev. J. O'Reilly, has labored with zeal, the operation of which no obstacle has or will impede. It was only in September last he made an appeal to this people, to which they responded with a noble and generous heart He has, within the short period of a few months, collected a sum of money approximating to £1,000. This amount will fail far short of meeting the anticipated expenses, but, he expects, with the assistance of God, to get additional aid from the other good Catholic people of Ireland - Meath Prople.

We are rejoiced to be able to state that the Most Rev. Dr. Cantwell, Bishop of Meath, is, and has been for some time just, greatly improving in health. The illness which attacked this estimable and revered Prelate, at Navan, and which caused considerable anxiety in the diocese over which he presides, has now entirely passed away. Enjoying a tour through France at present, the change of air and scene has had a most invigorating effect upon his Lordship, and his constitution already shows the benefit of it in throwing off any lingering signs of debility that remained after his illness. This announcement we make, knowing the high regard and affection in which the Bishop of Meath is held from end to end of the large and populous diocese committed to his pastoral charge, and which we trust be may long be spared to adorn with his virtues and patriotism .-Morning News.

Miss Ellen Casey, of Kilmacthomas, in religion Sister Mary Catherine, died in Lismore Convent, on the 15th ult, in the 30th year of her age. The death of this pious child of the Lord was deeply deplored by her holy Sisterhood, and by a large circle of affectionate friends, but by none more than the poor, to whose wants she was a ministering angel in sympathe as well as advice. After the High Mass and Office for her soul, her remains were interred in the neat little grave-yard adjoining .- R.I P .- Waterford FRESH PLUNKET EVICTIONS IN PARTRY. TO THE EDITOR OF THE CATHOLIC TELEGRAPH.

Mount Partry, May 31, 1862. Dear Sir-Some time ago I apprised you and your readers of the 'ejectment,' at suit of the Hon, Miss Plunkett against Stephen Quinn and Pat Darmody, of Cappaduff. The decree was obtained at Claremorris last month; this day has witnessed its heart. rending execution. The sheriff and his nosse stole a march upon us all, and before Stephen could think twice he was flung out of the house, his wife in a swoon dragged out after him, his children taken out of their bed of measles, even in relapse, and all pitched on the very dungheap which the poor man was actually engaged in removing. I witnessed the former, the grand three days' evic-

tions by the meek and merciful 'bishop.' I saw John Prendergast and his wife and eight children by

the ditch, but I must confess no scene ever wrung. my heart like that presented to me two hours ago, at two o'clock this day, when I saw men, women and dying children, chairs, boxes, beds, pots, &c., all flung pellmell outside what was up to that the house of an honest, industrious, and solvent man. I could not stand it - my heart sickened - my blood boiled, The tears of the women and the woe-begone looks of the sick children flung thus on the straw, with no roof but the canopy of heaven, went to the inmost core of my heart, and I turned off, not in sorrow, but in rage, I avow, that the Irish people would, even for a day, tolerate such infamies. This unfortunate man \*owed not one penny rent. His only crime was that he sold me the stones of some old walls for a school I was engaged in erecting, in opposition to her ladyship's proselytising establishment, and now for this enormous guilt is he, this last night of the blessed month of May, an outcast on the world, and an outcast at the hands of a lady—the daughter of William Cunningham Plunket. I confess, Sir, I do no: wish to trust myself to reflection or commentary on this proceeding. My feelings are so harrowed at the sight—my notions of right and justice are so outraged, that I could hardly write with due deliberation. It was scenes such as those of this day, with their causes and consequences, that first drove me into print. Godless Colleges, Church Establish. ments, ruined industry, national contempt-these are bad enough; but, Sir, extermination, according to law, whether in Kerry or Erris -- whether in Gweedore or Partry - is what my soul of souls rises up in red rebellion against. Special commissions are issued to convict, without loss of time, the murderer of a landlord in Tipperary. Will there be a word for ever about the wrong committed yesterday in Cappa-dust? Is the life of poor Stephen Quinn and Pat Darmody, with their helpless families, of no account before the Maker of us all. It was a crime to take the life of Mr. Thiebault - is there nothing wrong in desolating and slowly destroying entire peasant families? The Recording Angel was there when the officer of the law' entered the house. Think you, did he note down that swoon of the delicate mother, when her wild and agonising cries, her streaming tears, feebly echoed to the plaint of the sick and bedridden children? Did he record that despairing struggle between the husband and the sheriff's men Did he draw a picture of the scene outside, where men, women, and dying children were flung among heds, boxes, and furniture? Or did the Almight from above view the revolting scene with the same solemn approval as did English law and as do Engimmediate cause of all this misery. She is only as serting her 'rights,' as her brother and herself have done often already. The English Government, the English garrison, I look upon as the real culprit in legally sanctioning such deeds; and the people themselves next in guilt, for allowing their perpetuation. -I remain yours, &c., PATRICK LAVELLE.

THE RECENT PLUNKET EVICTIONS IN PARTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CATHOLIC TELEGRAPH.

Dear Sir, -- I hope my letter to you on the late harowing extermination of poor Quinn and Darmody arrived safe. I have now merely to add that up to this moment the unfortunate creatures have been out under the wide vault of Heaven, day and night, in sun and cold, rain and storm. Last night and this morning, and at this moment, twelve o'clock, the very flood-gates above seemed, and seem still, open. Yet there are the unfortunate people crouched under a garden wall, beside a few coals, and guarded by her Majesty's constabulary !! One of the sick chiliren was taken in last night by a humane neigh but the terror of the Hon. Catherine would not allow any one to take in the poor wife or husband, who awoke this morning literally steeped in wet beside the wall. It is awful, sir, I am after seeing Mrs. Quinn a few minutes ago, and I fear very much for her mind. For God's sake make the case known as widely as you can. Let the world be made aware of the doings of our Irish landlords of the Plunker type under the sanction of English law. Nover blame me, my friend, for my hatred of English rule. The sight of Mrs. Quinn and her dying child, flung out there under rain and storm would of itself give me 

Mount Partry, 4th June, 1862.

DESTITUTION AND STARVATION. - The Rev. A. O. Dwyer, P P., Killeen, county Galway, writing to the Dublin Mausion House Relief Committee, says :-"Will you believe it, when I state it as a fact, that I don't think there are 20 families out of 800, in this district, who at this moment are not suffering hanger Some of them, and I believe the greater part, are subsisting on one meal of Indian meal stirabout in the day, and some more that have not meal at all. It would, indeed, grieve you to see all the poor creatures are suffering. They are without food, they are without clothes, they are without any earthly comforts whatever, and this they are bearing with the most extraordinary patience and resignation to the Divice will."

Mr. Wm V. F. Hickman, speaking of the distress existing in the parish of Athenry, says :- " There is to my own knnowledge, deep and dire distress exist ing among the people for want of employment; this is a fact-the poorest living on half-boiled Indian meal-bad substitute for food, only able to keep life and body together, and, constantly used, producing dysentery and death. Such have I seen, and more, which is known to the people's own clergymen and God alone. What is the remedy applicable? Follow Lord George Bentinck's plan-advance money to the Athenry and Erris line make it in sectionsget rid of tape, and save the people to reap the prospective, plentiful harvest, I hope of God.

The Rev. Thomas O'Connor, writing to the Mansion House Committee of the distress prevailing in Loughglinn, county Roscommon, says :- "It is growing too great for the efforts of our local committie, although very hardworking and painstaking. They are giving weekly relief to about five hundred persons, and we are obliged to refuse relief to applicants whose distress we know to be very great, but we can give only a little to those in extreme want. If we put all who apply on our relief list, our little funds would disappear immediately. It is painful to have nothing for pour creatures whose countenances indicate hunger and want. It is painful to hear the accounts of the misery in the houses of small farmers. Many of them have nothing whatever but the few eggs which they convert as soon as laid into India meal; many of them have now nothing to pawn, and as distress progresses the pawn offices are no resource. Notices from pawn offices in the neighboring towns are posted up, stating that they will receive no more pledges; they are already full of the clothes and other effects of the paor. A heggar now calls at many a cabin door, and calls in vain—the best proof of the distress that prevails."

Since the famine years of 1846-47, there has not been so much deep distress and misery felt as at present in Shrule, in the county Mayo

resolution that our efforts are at a stand still for the We memorialled the Lord Lieutenant for present. remunerative employment, and received a blunt refosal. Many of the landed proprietors have refused any aid whatseever. I fear the reasons are too obrious; itis not for me to say. The announcement of our funds being run out on yesterday caused the most heartrending scenes among the poor."

A correspondent writing from Crossmolina, under date of May 16, says -" With regret I have to state to you, that in this town, on this day, a man named Bryan Connor, a farm laborer, died from starvation. He leaves two children, about the age of six and nine, after him. A few days previous to his death they sent for the doctor, but he declared deceased's recovery hopeless. He was fifteen days lingering on a sheaf of straw, with an old rug over him. He had no person to stretch a hand to him but the two children mentioned. He has also a son, about fourteen years of age, in England, in a factory, getting work two days in the week. Connor's wife died about two months ago of starvation and want of care. She left a male child, six months old; it died in a few days after her from want of care and starvation."

At the meeting of the Mansion House Relief Committee, on the 39th uit., a letter was read from the Rev. Abbe Perraud, enclosing a cheque for £418 10s. 8d, the proceeds of a sermon preached in the church of St. Olotilda, Paris, by the Rev. Abbe Mermillod, for the relief of distress in Ireland. A unanimous vote of thanks was passed to Rev. Abbe Perraud, Rev. Abbe Mermillod, J. P. Leonard, Esq., and to the noble and charitable ladies who generously acted as collectors on the occasion.

The local journals state that emigration from the county Roscommon is proceeding at a most rapid One, indeed, says that at present it is fast approaching that of the most " prosperous times."

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS. - Our reports from various parts of this extensive country, as to the appearance and progress of the crops generally, are of a gratifying character. The late rains have proved highly beneficial, not only to the cereals, but to flax, turnip, and grass lands. Wheat, with the exception of a field here and there, promises to be an abundant crop. Oats, generally, look well, but there are unmistakable evidences of injury caused by the wireworm; this, however, is confined to those situations which are more or less exposed to the east wind. -Barley, of which there is but a limited breadth sown, is favorably reported. The potato, where early planted, presents a healthy, forward, and vigorous appearance. Flax is coming up very even, and, with a moderately moist season, is likely to turn out a first rate crop. The brairds of mangels, turnips, and carrots could not look better. The late rains have told well for them, as also for the hay crop, of which there is the prospect of a heavy yield .- Down Recorder.

On the whole we have seldom seen the crops look better than they do now. At this moment the weather is very favorable to growth. The anticipa-tions of a good flux crop are sanguine. The even moisture will prevent second growths .- Monughan Standard.

MAYO - The weather has been during this month, and is continuing, most favorable to the growth and advancement of every description of tillage. There has been sufficient moisture to give the grass of meadow land a start that must insure heavy yield, as well as abundance for grazing purposes. The potato is looking most promising. The cereals in general are healthy and luxuriant, but in some parts of the country the oats sown early, and in stiff upland, are not showing that degree of vegetation which should be expected, considering the past genial month.-Connaught Watchman.

Sugo .- During the past week we have had a considerable quantity of rain, accompanied by a mild atmosphere, the effect of which has been that crops of all kinds exhibit a great increase of growth. The country never presented a more promising appearance than it does at the present time, and unless the state of things be marred by some unforeseen occurrence, we have no doubt that there will be a heavy yield in all kinds of crops. The potato fields present a very fine appearance, and for turnips and other root crops more favorable weather could not be desired. - Sligo Independent.

On the 20th ult., Mr. P. O'Brien, in the House of more, on the body of Alice Devlin, 78 years of age, whose death had been accelerated by being committed to jail for begging. Sir Robert Peel stated that Mr. Trench, the magistrate who committed her, had to meddle with the Established Church, but in my been severely consured by the Lord Chanceller of opinion, if this question is not looked to, the whole Ireland. The papers were ordered.

EMIGRATION TO NEW ZEALAND.—The departure of 1,000 emigrants for New Zealand, at high water yesterday afternoon, by two of the large ships chartered for the first batch of settlers (1,000), for the new colony of Albert Land, New Zealand, under the auspices of Non-conformists Emigration Society, took from the East India dock, Blackwall. An immense concourse assembled to witness their departure greater than ever before seen in these docks. -Both ships were gaily dressed, had the bands on board playing "You'll remember me" and similar airs. It was altogether a most thrilling scene.

ATTEMPTED AT MURDER. -We regret to have to chronicle an attempt at another landlord assassination. The accounts that have reached us state that an Englishman, named Moreland, who resides within a few miles of Tulla, near Feackle, county Clare, was fired at as he was driving in his gig, and wounded in the arm. The wound, it is said, will not prove dangerous. The perpetrator of this outrage had his face blackened, and was not recognised by Mr. Moreland. He has not yet been arrested.

THE SPECIAL COMMISSION. - The Special Commission opens at Limerick on Monday, the 16th, at three o'clock, for the trial of the persons charged with the murder of Mr. Fitzgerald, and of certain persons charged as accessories before the fact to that homicide. In Tipperary, at Clonnel, on Friday, 20th, at ten o'clock, for trial of the parties charged with the murders of Mr. Thiebault and of Maguire. In addito these cases it is intended to try Thomas and James Bohane [brothers], charged with shooting at Col. Knox; Richard Burke, charged with poisoning his wife Johanna, with strychnine; and some lesser but serious cases of an agrarian character, such as sending threatening notices. The Commission will occupy about ten days altogether.

THE ARREST OF HALLORAN. —A correspondent sends us the following account of the manner in which the person accused of M. Thiebault's murder was atested :- When the tidings of the murder having been committed, reached the constabulary station at New inn, the constable, with three sub-constables, immeliately proceeded to the scene of the outrage. The constable then sent one of his men to Cabir, with the eport to the sub-inspector, and the other two-viz. Sub-constables Michael Farrell and Daniel Sullivan, ie dispatched to the house of the suspected murderer, Inlloran, to arrest him. They were accompanied by man named Connors, servant to M. Thiebault, who vas armed with a gun. On arriving at the house, inb-constable Farrell desired the other sub-constable o load his rifle, and just as they had each done so, Thes Halloran came singing up to thedoor. Conners aised his gun to fire at him, losing his presence of aind from the indignation which he felt at the coniction that this was the murderer who was taking natters so lightly, and he would no doubt, have shot he man dead but that Sub-constable Farrell caught im and told him to act with prudence, and under is directions, but, at the same time, to be firm and t this time in the house questioning the other brother has also given meal to those to where he had been all day, and Farrell got the seed to those who needed it.

Mr. M. R. Hart, Secretary and Treasurer of the second Halloran between the door and himself, and Clifden Relief Committee, writes:—"You will, I marched him into the house. Farrell then called have no doubt, be sorry to see by the accompanying loudly to Sullivan to order in the six men in the rear of the house, and the three that were at each side of it, at the same time taking out his handcuffs put them on the two brothers, who made no resistance, as they thought they were surrounded by a large force; but when they discovered that the order given by the constable was but a ruse, and that only two men were there, they became outrageous, and used every artifice to get the hand-cuffs off again. However, they did not succeed, and they were then marched nearly three miles to the New Inn station by only the two constables. No doubt such presence of mind and courageous conduct, on the part of Subconstable Farrell, ought to be rewarded in the proper quarter, as beyond question he prevented one murder more and arrested the perpetrator of that which had already taken place. - Kilkenny Moderator.

It has been determined to issue a Special Commission to Tipperary and Limerick, for the trial of the persons charged with the perpetration of the harrible murders which have recently disgraced those counties. We understand that the Judge named in the Commission are Chief Justice Monaghan and Judge J. P. Fitzgerald. We can have no objection to the issue of such a commission, as all friends of social order must approve of the adoption of energetic measures by the Executive for the suppression of such foul deeds of the murder of Mr. Thiebault and Mr. Fitzgerald; but we sincerely hope that the law will be administered with prudence as well as vigour, and that in the natural anxiety to punish the guilty, the lives of innocent persons may not be sworn away, as has occured in Ireland, and under special Commissions, by perjured and tutored witnesses. That the Judges will discharge their part of the duty well, no one has impressed us with a very strong fear of the zeal of Policemen hungering for a conviction, as in-dispensable to the establishment of their own reputation for activity and intelligence .- Weekly Register.

On the 25th ult, during the absence of Edward Lynch, of Ballinwray, at Mass, this day, two men armed, and their faces blackened, went to his house, the only inmate at the time being a little girl, took therefrom a gun, and on their departure fired a shot.

LANDLORD AND TENANY .-- We publish this evening the address of the tenantry on his Tipperary estate to John Latouche, Esq , in which they most properly and with truth, disclaim any knowledge of a threat-ening letter addressed to his agent, and denounce the anonymous scoundrel by whom the document was concocted. We have always heard Mr. Latouche was an excellent landlord, and the terms in which he is addressed by his tenantry and the admirably reply he returns, demonstrate that the best understanding prevails between them; that the confidence they repose in him is repaid by kindness and a sense of justice on his part, which if imitated by other proprietors would be of advantage indeed for the welfare of the country. - Tipperary Free Press.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CORK EXAMINER

Sir, - If there is one subject more than another that demands the attention of the press and through it, of Parliament, it is that of tithe rent charge in the

It is admitted that the season past and present has ; been most trying, and yet what do we find? That the Protestant clergymen have seized it as the fitting time to make application at Quarter Sessions to have the tithe rent charge increased, and in the majority of cases have been successful, as well for themselves, as for the various corporations owners thereof. What have the majority of these country rectors to do? Simply to attend at the parish church and read prayers for some half dozen or dozen, whilst many others under various pleas obtain leave to keep a curate to do that duty for them, whilst they are either in Eugland or on the Continent, enjoying the fruits of their hard work. Can any one dispute that the majority of country churches in the South of Ireland have congregations varying from 5 to 20. The fact is, the Protestant gentry are disgusted with the present state of things, and these applications having been made at a most inopportune time, have roused the feelings of many, who previously were indifferent in the matter. I can see no sense in keeping a multitude of churches open in the country. I would shut up some, and would much prefer to see the Protestant clergymen paid by Government or voluntarily. I know one church in which the average congregation consists of 5; that congregation is generally met Commons, moved for copies of papers connected with on Sunday by the congregation of the Roman Cathodeath. Let her arm by all means, but let her not arm the inquest, held on the 3rd of January last, at Tullalic chapel, and yet I doubt not but the Protestant our sake, but for her own. The question is not one of clergyman officiating in it, receives far more than the three clergymen who have some thousands in the Roman Catholic chanel. It is said to be dangerous to meddle with the Established Church, but in my will fall ere long from the present unjust state of the tithe rent charge. It is not an absurdity that a clergyman should receive a large sum annually,and we who pay, know that it is as punctually applied for, as the income-tax--from a property on which not a single Protestant exists? Where is the quid pro quo here? and yet he is not satisfied with but must apply for more. Even now attempts are being made to relieve their rent charge from their proportion of poor rates. An application is to be made to Parliament, which I trust will be scouted as it deserves. Here is a subject worthy the attention of Parliament, and one that will not be brought before it by petition, because no single individual will take the trouble to get one up and go round for signatures to the various payers, but which if discussed by the Press may be brought under notice—a subject of importance as compared with many, such as that for increasing the pay of secretaries of Grand Juries, providing superannuation for parties amply provided for at present, &c.
I have ventured to address these remarks to you,

as I feel certain that they would not be inserted in the Constitution, that paper being prejudiced the other way.

I am, Sir, your's obediently, A PROTESTANT LANDOWNER.

May 27th, 1862.

Whilst a man named John M'Fetridge was engaged lately in digging a trench on the farm of David Muirhead, of Ballynacaird, near Slemish, he found, only a few inches below the surface of the soil, seventeen silver coins, nearly all in excellent preservation. The greater number were of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and bore dates from 1564 to 1602.- Ballymena Óbserver.

A LUCKY WINDFALL .- Great demonstrations of joy were evinced in Newton, Cardiff, last week, consequent upon the receipt by a poor widow, named Morse, of an official letter announcing that she had suddenly become the owner of no less a sum than £10,000. It appears that her father emigrated to Australia some years ago in search of his fortune. His hopes were fortunately realised, for at his death a short time ago he was enabled to leave the above enviable sum to his daughter, who, with her only ness. Mr. Maguire's lectures are always interesting, child will be enabled to live in luxury, instead of, as but, for some time past, we have had a vague suspihitherto, in the midst of poverty.

THE CATTLE TRADE OF WATERFORD. - There has been a very great increase in the exports of cattle from this port as compared with last year. The exports from the 1st July to the 29th May, 1862, were 539 cattle, against 4,373 in the corresponding portion of 1861. That very fine vessel, the Gipsy, which sailed yesterday, had \$45 cattle on board, and the entire since last Friday were 1,359 cattle, and for a similar period in 1861 they were only 276. These exports are almost exclusively young stock.— Waterford Mail.

Charles Peyton, Esq., Carrick-on-Shannon, Co. Leitrim, has remitted the last half year's rent to all etermined if necessary. Sub-constable Sullivan was the tenants on his extensive estates in Leitrim. He has also given meal to those who were in want, and

A JUST AND BENEVOLENT LANDLORD. - We (Galway American) have much pleasure in transferring the following paragraph from the Clure Journal to our columns. It reflects much credit on Captain Blake Foster, but, from his antecedents, it is only what we would expect from him : - A few days ago Captain Blake Foster, of Galway, visited his property at Ballykeale, County Clare, which had fallen into his possession some time ago by the demise of his father-in-law, Henry Comerford, Esq. Having spent a few days amongst his tenantry, he encouraged them with the bright hopes of a paternal solicitude, and bid them hope for a better future. He has given money to his steward to drain portions of his immense bog, and this, principally, in order to give employment to the poor of Kilfenora and neighborhood, many of whom, though not on his own property, are now applicants to the Kilfenora Relief Committee. He has also ordered other improvements on his property for the same laudable purpose. A tenant, Mr. Martin Culliny, whom he is allowing for walling of a craggy portion of his farm, has eight or ten men employed daily, who are earning from six to eight pence per day. To provide against a future want of fuel, he has thrown open his extensive bog to the people, and particularly to the poor, and to his credit be it recorded, that he has given unlimited leave, all the winter and spring, to the entire neighborhood to cut down his beautiful wood for firing, which has hushed in that locality that cold and dismal cry of fuel famine. I have great reason to think that that portion of Clare has had much reason to congratulate itself on the advent of such a landlord amongst them. It is well known to many of our readers, that the gallant Captain's father and ancestors possessed considerable property in this county, as well as in Galway.

James Thomas Foster, Esq., of Moryeisk Quinn, has been appointed to the commission of the peace for the county of Clare.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

MEETING OF THE BIRMINGHAM CLERGY .- On Thesday last, the annual meeting of the clergy attached to the Diocese of Birmingham was held at Sedgley Park. An address expressive of their deep sympathy with the Holy Father in his present trials, and congratulating him on the approaching solemnity of the canonisation, was unanimously adopted amidst great enthusiasm. It was despatched at once, in the form of a telegram, to the Bishop of Birmingham, who is now in Rome, with a request that he would present it to the Holy Father on the day itself of Pentecost.

The Hon. Mrs. Stapleton of Ditton, Lancashire, presented the Holy Father when in Rome during Lent with an offering of one thousand pounds sterling.

In summarising the events of the week, it would be like leaving out the part of Hamlet if we were to omit all reference to the 'Derby.' The crowd on Epsom Downs was large almost beyond precedent and again the favorite was beaten by an outsider, which was ridden, too, by a youth who is not a trained jockey. It is curious that in two successive years the winner of the Turf Blue Ribbon, as it is called, should be a Catholic. Mr. Snewing has, we understand, realised largely by the success of Caractacus. - Weekly Register.

THE EXHIBITION-COMMENCEMENT OF ONE SHILLING DAYS - The Times has a leader of twice the usual length on the Exhibition. The artizan who pays his shilling this morning, places himself, as it were in the front rank of the world's material progress and out-ward constructions A comparison of the two periods explains why the present Exhibition is in all respects vostly larger and more beautiful than that of 1851. The wealth of the world has increased, and all the nations of the earth are interchanging their productions much more freely than eleven years ago. Exhibitors have also better hopes of turning their pains to good account. The people ought to be very much obliged to the aristocracy and gentry for airing the building for them. The one shilling visitor will have a vastly more beautiful sight than the purchasers of five guinea tickets a month ago.

A WARNING TO CANADA. - The Times, adverting to the rejection of the militia bill by the Canadian Parliament and the consequent ministerial crisis. says :- " If Canada will not fight to protect its independence from invasion neither will England. To dissolving or maintaining its connection with Great Britain - that it may dissolve almost at pleasure. The question is of destroying or maintaining its own liberty and independence, of being a self-governed commonwealth, or a member, or, perhaps, as is talked of for the South a subjugated territory of the United States.'

The Shipping Guzette says :-" The seizure of the Circassion, pursuing, as we are informed, a lawful commerce in neutral waters, following so closely on the capture of the Bermuda, discovers a disposition to deal harshly with British shipping, which must be checked with a strong hand; otherwise maritime commerce will be unsafe for British shipping throughout the length and breadth of the Atlantic.

THE GREAT INUNDATION .- Unless some unforeseen catastrophe should occur, the inundations in the Fen district of Norfolk have reached their utmost limits. The high tides have passed without the eastern bank of the drain giving way; and the speedy completion entirely destroyed. of the coffer-dam will it is believed, effectually stop FERETL COLLIES the progress of the flood. The accident has occasioned an enormous destruction of property, and has involved many families in penury.

There were two interesting conversations on Thursday night in the House of Commons, which ranged over the field of Irish politics, so that scarcely a single important topic escaped without being at least alluded to. The first conversation was on the existing distress, and was introduced by Mr. Maguire; the second was on the Queen's Colleges, and was commenced by Mr. Hennessy .- Tablet.

PROTESTANT ALLIANCE ASSOCIATION .- A lecture was delivered at the Assembly Rooms, Harmer street. on Wednesday evening last, in connection with this society, by the Rev. Robert Maguire, M.A., Incumbent of Clerkenwell. The subject of the lecture was "The Temporal Power of the Papacy; how it was got, how it was used, how it will cease; with details of the operations of the Protestant Alliance." R. Oakes, Esq., took the chair, and there was also present on the platform Mr. Bird, secretary to the Alliance. The body of the room was occupied by about 100 persons, principally ladies, but, somewhat to our surprise, we did not observe any of the local clergy present. The rev. lecturer reviewed at some length the past and present condition of the Papacy, and eventually, in a manner apparently most satisfactory to himself, succeeded in completely demolishing the poor Pope and all things appertaining to His Holicion floating in our mind that, although invariably railing against the Roman Oatholics and predicting their extinguishment, these lectures are productive of the increase of that faith rather than its diminution. Referring to the extension of the Roman Catholic Church in this neighborhood, we recollect that when the Protestant Alliance Association first commenced their lectures, some ten or twelve years ago, the Roman Catholics had a small room for a chapel, one now the finest church in the town, a presbytery, a convent, a large school, and we are informed four resident Priests, and a congregation numbering over 1,000 persons. Mr. Maguire conjures up a fearful picture of Jesuitry. We do hope he is not himself a Jesuit in disguise, and that his lectures have been so framed as to lead his listeners in the direction of the opposition establishment."—Gravesend Free Press.

the crimes committed in civilised England compared to the unfrequent and isolated ones in Ireland :-To a person who looks over the English papers the catalogue of crimes of the most atrocious character that daily meets his eye is truly appalling. Parricide infantcide, wife killing, husband killing, stabbing, and desperate deliberate murders through revenge for slight causes - causes that would not give occasion for a summons to a petty sessions court in Ireland, are matter of every day occurrence. Reckless abuse of misgoverned and outraged Ireland in the English press helps not only to draw attention from this fearful state of things, but serves as a pretext for the injustice so pertinaciously inflicted. The maddened victims of landlord cruelty and oppression who avenge themselves for wrongs, the extent of which no mortal but themselves can ever fully estimatefor the long-exercised abuse of proprietorial privilegesf and the state of feling arising out of it, has brought landlords in general to regard their tenantry not only with indifference, but with hatred - would be honest and industrious tenants under a just land system, and ready to risk their lives in defence of their andlords, instead of slaying them. But the characters of the murders in England indicate not only a cruelty of disposition, but the absence of all moral or religious restraint. The deaths from starvation in Ireland have recently been frequent, two landlords have been shot, and a tenant who took land over another killed. The government looks on with perfect indifference on the former, while tenants are accused of not having sufficient sympathy for the latter victims; human beings are persecuted, cast out, and starved, while beasts are petted, pampered, and installed in their places, but nowhere in Ireland do we bear of such crimes as are almost of daily occurrence in rich and prosperous England. Let us take for instance, the case of Taylor and his wife at Manchester. They had, it appears, been harshly treated by a house agent. Now, a house is a very different thing from land. In Ireland especially a bit of land is the only means of existence which a poor man has for himself and family, as England has deliberately and maliciously destroyed nearly all our trade and manufactures. The possession of a house in a city is a very different thing; man can easily change it, or find lodgings. Well, William Robert Taylor and his wife having been harshly treated by the house agent, and being otherwise unprosperous, first, it is supposed poisoned their three children; they then, on the 16th instant, armed themselves, Taylor with a butter knife, and his wife with a revolver, and coolly proceeded to the office of the agent, Mr. Evan Meller, situate about three hundred yards from the exchange and quietly waited on the landing for his arrival, between nine and ten o'clock in the morning. When knife inflicting several deadly wounds on him. The is entirely inexcusable, and is an imposition upon the unfortunate victim of these English tenants rushed down stairs, and a porter named Hooley-an Irishman we suppose from his name-was supporting him in his arms when Taylor having got the revolver from his wife, fired one of the six barrels at his head, missing him, but wounding poor Hooley severely in the arm and knee. Throughout the whole of these fearful scene Mrs. Martha Anne Taylor aided and abetted her husband to the utmost of her power. Taylor was not taken into castody, though he made no attempt to escape, until the arrival of the police, when both himself and his wife surrendered with the most perobserved to exchange glances of exultation at the success of their revenge. Were the Taylors, Rushes Palmers, et hoc genus omnes to be rackrenter tenants in Ireland, ground down until the most incessant toil would be incapable of procuring even such food for themselves and families as would not be given to pigs in England, and finally east adrift, when all that possible be extorted from them had been secured by a landlord who probably spent the rents he received from them in riot in a foreign land, would the state of this country be what it has been for many years back? True there has been a sudden reaction. But it must be remembered it did not occur until after Sir Robert Peel showed that the starvation of the people wold be placidly regarded by the government and the Lord Lieutenant had proclaimed that according to the views of our rulers, the destiny of freland was to become 'the mother of flocks and herds.' Men against whom such a sentence of extermination was publicly passed, could not be expected to act like us the exposure of Canada to foreign invasion is a men whom the law would protect. Seeing the land- sat by him all the night through, taking as tender secondary matter. To Canada herself it is life and lords were resolved to adopt the programme of the care of him as though he were a brother. I am esdeath. Let her arm by all means, but let her not arm Viceroy, it is to be wondered at that the proscribed pecially pleased to have learned the truth in this our sake, but for her own. The question is not one of victims should become desperate, and that a sort of case from the lips of the wounded soldiers themselves, nature as it would be to that of the inhabitants of England to bear without breaking all laws, human them all night long, taking away their canteens and and divine, a tithe of the provocation. Oh, no. Ireland notwithstanding her agrarian bloodspilling, is, sides; manufactured by knaves, they are told to fools, as a whole, an Angel of light compared to her pros-perous and plethoric 'sister'—gorged with the fat of the earth, loaded with its plunder, and stained with th blood of every people whom she could rob, or who stool in the way of her robberies. - Wexford People. An extraordinary affair is reported from Sheffield. The sexton of the Wardsend Cemetery has been

> broke the windows and then set it on fire. It was FEARFUL COLLIERY ACCIDENT AT BILSTON, - On Friday there occurred another colliery accident near Bilston, by which seven lives were lost. It appears that four men and three boys were engaged at the Bradley Colliery, of Messrs G. B. Thorneycroft and Co., making a water level to draw off into the engine int a large accumulation of water in the thich coal, and which was at a higher level than the engine pit. The men had proceeded in their work to within about fifteen feet of the water, when it burst in upon them with great force. They were driven before it to the shaft, by which they descended a distance of about seventy yards, and shouted for the tackle to be sent down. The butty of the pit, who had just ascended, made instant preparations to comply with their request, but before the skip could be got down to the point at which they raised the alarm, the weight and force of the rushing water had destroyed the scaffolding which here spanned the shaft, and forced the poor follows into the water beneath, where they were all drowned.

charged with the exhumation and mutilation of

the discovery of some remains in a state which gave

countenance to the charge, and an excited mob as-

CHILDREN IN WORKHOUSES. - At the commencement of the present year there were at least 52,125 children in the workhouses of England and Wales; probably the real number was about 53,000 as returns have not been sent in by several parishes. Of the 52,125, 4,393 were capable of entering upon service. 13,753 were illlegitimate. Of the others 7,313 had lost one parent, and 11,385 had lost both parents. 6,344 had been deserted by the father. 2,102 by the mother, 1,880 by both parents. The fathers of 1,031 were either transported or in prison for some crime. — Times.

NATIONAL DEFENCES .- A return has just been presented to Parliament from which it appears that the 2,000,000l. loan authorised in 1860 to be raised by terminable aunuities for the national defence works will have been expended by the end of August next, if the legal investigation of the title to lands purchased shall then have been completed. It is stated also that the estimated cost of the works contem-Priest, and some 20 in congregation. They have plated, for most of which contracts have been entered into, is 5,680,0001., exclusive of artillery armament, but including 1,200,000% for completing works which were in progress before the Act of 1860. With regard to Spithead, contract have been entered into for works estimated to cost 840,000l. at Horse Sand Fort, No Man's Land, and Sturbridge Shoal. A site | gular expenses must be greatly increased hereafter. for a central arsenal has not yet been purchased,— as we must have a larger standing army and a lar-

CRIME IN ENGLAND.—The following from the Wex-The Viceroy of Egypt, Said Pacha, landed at ford People shows the enormity and beinousness of Dover on his arrival in this country on Tuesday of ternoon, and was received with every possible demonstration of respect. The distinguished visitor was attended by a hipmerous suite, and crossed the Channel in the French Government war steamer Le Corse, which had been placed at his disposal by the Emperor of the French. It is expected that the visit of the Viceroy to England will extend over a period of two munths.

#### UNITED STATES.

ORDINATIONS.—On Wednesday, June 11th, Messrs. John A. Shell, John C. Bingham, Walter L. Burke, Charles V. Necson, James F. Holland, Edward A. Bush, Francis L. Tobin, and P. McMorgan, all students of St. Michael's Seminary, were ordained subdeacons by Rt. Rev. Bishop Rosecrans, of Cincinnati, in St. Paul's Cathedral, Pittsburg, Pa .- Catholic.

AID FOR IRELAND .- Patrick Considine Esq , of this city, sent on the 4th of April, \$168 to Father Vaughan of Clare, the amount of a private collection among his personal acquaintances. The contributions in this city to relieve distress in Ireland not having been simultaneous, look small, yet we know of several local collections similar to the above; for instance, that of the Archbishop, that of the Basement Chapel of the Cathedral, that of St. Patrick's Church, and that of St. Xavier's yet to come. - Cincurnati Catholic Telegraph, June 14.

ADDITIONAL AID FOR LIBELAND. - The sum of \$532 has been forwarded from St. Patrick's, Columbus, O., to the Archbishop of Tuam for the relief of the great distress in the West of Ireland. For the young congregation of St. Patrick's this is a creditable response to the 'appeal' of Father Coppinger, which we noticed in our inst. And we learn that 'considerably more will be collected' in the same quarter for the same charitable purpose. - Ibia.

In view of the many stories respecting the starvation and raggedness of the Confederate Army, to which the Northern papers have so liberally treated us recently, it may be as well to pay heed to the following statement which we find in a letter written by a correspondent of the Boston Courier, from McClellan's army, after the battle of Fair Oaks :-

"Our men, as they strotted among the wounded and dead, found the rebel haversacks well filled with better pork and far better bread than we got. I found many of our men glad to take the bread from the haversacks of the dead. I trust I may be excused for saving that a more detestable, undigestible article of hard bread was never placed anywhere except in the hag pen, until it was served out to this army. I, for one, should be glad to see the men who make it for Government compelled to run the gruntlet of he ascended the stairs, Taylor attacked him with the cour lines as they fired the trash at them. This fault soldier, at the expense of the Government, which should be visited with death to the contractor, be he who he may. Rebel soldiers, so far as my observation goes could laugh at our soldiers' bread with justice. The Government is not at fault - who then is? Do commissaries notify the proper parties of the abuse, that it may be righted? The soldiers' lot is a hard one at best. In the article of bread he should have no cause for complaint. That now distributed is the worst I have seen in all the campaign. Newspaper correspondents who write that the rebels are ill-fed and badly clothed, haven't seen the Confedefeet nonchalance, after which both, it it is said, were rate army. I believe that Jeff Davis, bad as he is, would bang such inspectors and contractors as impose upon us-and he would do right."

A correspondent of one of the New York pane; t. who was present at the battle of Cross Keys, Port Republic, effectually disposes of the stories repeatedry published in Northern papers, abelition ones generally respecting alleged barbarons treatment of Northern wounded. He says, describing the ground after the

" Many of our wounded have lain upon ground all night. I am glad to learn from their lips that they have been kindly treated by the Southern soldiers. Two German s have just told me how the latter came during the n ght, covered them with blankets, brought them water, and in some cases washed their wounds. What I have here witnessed, entirely dispels any faint faith i ever had in what is commonly termed 'rebel barbarity.' When the news came of Ashby's death, one of our officers cried like a child -he was wounded on some field, and Ashby, he said, came and phrenzy should seize them, during the paroxysms of for one of the scouts came into camp a while ago which they might be guilty of acts as foreign to their saying that he had been over the field, and the wounded told him the rebels come down and teesed with the intention of engendering a mutual linte."

The President has approved of the bill securing freedom in all the present, as well as the future, territories of the United States.

A negro was arrested on the 17th inst, at Winches ter, as a spy and guide to Gen. Jackson.

MEETING OF THE CHICAGO PRESENTERY-THE CASE OF FATHER CHINIQUY.—A meeting of the Chicago Prosbytery was held last evening at the North Church bodies. An examination of the cemetery resulted in to take into consideration the case of Father Chiciquy, who, as is alleged, has been guilty of certain sembling round his house on Tuesday night, first misdemeanors which require investigation by the Presbytery. About the middle of last month, certain charges and specifications of a grave nature were preferred against Father Chinquy, and he was cited to appear before the Presbytery on the 10th of June to answer to these charges. Accordingly the Presbytery met last evening to proceed to the trial, but the defendant did not make his appearance. A communication was presented, however, from the Rev. C. Chiniquy and a few members of his congregation, stating that, at a meeting of the session of that church, they had resolved to disconnect themselves from the Chicago Presbytery, and no longer recognize its jurisdiction. Rev. Mr. Ferris thought that the action of the church, even if it were valid, would not release Rev. Chiniquy from his allegiance to the Chicago Presbytery. His relation to the Presbytery was entirely separate from that of his church, and no action of the church could affect this relation. He was, therefore, still subject to the action of the Presbytery. He then moved that a second citation be issued, according to the rules, and, if he still refused to appear for trial, the Presbytery should proceed to take testimony, and, if found guilty of the charges, he should be deposed from the ministry. Rev. Dr. Hamilton thought the best way to dispose of it would be to merely place upon record the facts of the case, and let it drop. It would be folly, after he had de-clared himself no longer under the jurisdiction of the Presbytery, to follow him up and send thunderbolts after him. Let him go and get rid of him. It would neither do him or the Presbytery any good to prosecute the trial. He then read a letter from Rev. Chiniquy, in which he stated that his church had passed these resolutions, deeming it best for all parties that their connection with the Chicago Presbytery should cease. He thought they would be glad to get rid o' him and his church, as there had been a good deal of trouble between them, and he was about to start for Canada, to place his church under the jurisdiction of the Canada Presbytery. After some discussion the Presbytery adjourned until this morning at 81 o'clock, to take further action in the matter. -Chicago Times.

Mr. Fessenden, in a speech in the Senate on Friday week, estimated the Government debt at the end of the present fiscal year (July 1st) at \$700,000,000. He said, in referring to the necessity of a tax bill, he estimated the debt of the Government at \$700,000,000 at the end of the fiscal year, and that the yearly re-

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### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1862

#### " NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE Etna and Arabia have both arrived, but their budget of news is very meagre. The affairs of this Continent have been the subject of warm discussion in both Houses of the British Parliament; and whilst the brutal proclamation of the Yankee General Butler, inciting to violence against any ladies of New Orleans who by look, word, or gesture should betray their hatred of the invaders of their soil, had been universally condemned as an outrage to decency - the report that Great Britain in conjunction with France was about to interfere betwixt the contending parties, had been officially contradicted by Earl Russell in the House of Lords, and by Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons .-On the other hand, the Paris correspondents of several of the London papers give renewed circulation to the rumor of a joint mediation; and pretend that the Imperial Government is assured of the adhesion of Great Britain to a scheme of interference, of which the following is given as the substance. Propositions for a cessation of hostilities are to be made by England and France, at Richmond and Washington simultaneously; and in case of their rejection, by either North or South, the two Powers engage to impose them upon the belligerents by force of arms. That some such idea may be entertained by Louis Mapoleon is possible; that it will be favorably received by the British Government is in the highest degree improbable. Paus papers pretend however that the approaching visit of Count Persigny to London has a purely political object, and that he is charged to lay the views of the Emperor on mediation before the British Cabinet, and to solicit its cooperation therein.

According to the Constitutionnel, the French army in Mexico is to be reinforced, and the honor of its flag is engaged in obtaining from the Mexican Government full satisfaction for past offences, and guarantees for future good be-

We have as yet but a bare announcement that the great Fete at Rome upon the occasion of the canonisation of the Japanese martyrs was most magnificent, and successful in all its details. The assembled Bishops of Christendom had preseated addresses to the Sovereign Pontiff, in which they deplored the oppression of the Church in the person of her head, and approved of the noble stand made by Pius IX in defence of her rights and dignity. The temporal power they recognised as necessary to assure her perfect independence of all secular authority, and they engaged him to remain firm in resistance to his enemies.

In an Allocution delivered by the Pope His Holiness laments the spread of the revolutionary spirit, the oppression of the Church, and the attacks upon the temporal power of the Holy See; he also exhorts his Brethren in the Episconacy to redouble their efforts against the prevalent errors of the day. It is reported also that the Papal Government had replied officially to the propositions of Louis Napoleon; giving as its ultimatum the assurance that it would not condescend to entertain even any propositions tending to modify the condition of its temporal power. From the Kingdom of Naples there is nothing new to report.

The war still rages but with no decided results to either side. Before Richmond the hostile forces are ranged ready for the fray; but as yet the Northerners have obtained no successess to boast of, and even in the mendactous telegram which they daily issue, they have not the impudence to claim a victory.

"PROTESTANT MISSIONS"-DO THEY PAY? -If not the most reliable, still very good accounts of Protestant Missions and their results are to be obtained from Protestant Missionaries themselves. For this reason, we shall confine ourselves to the statements of the well known Dr. Livingstone, with respect to the workings of those Missions in Southern Africa, a large part of which he himself travelled over. Having started the doubt whether converts made amongst the heathen by modern Protestant Missionaries can retain the faith when left to themselves, our

Age to Marylands (Proceedings)

methods which they employ. He tells us:--

"In South Africa such an experiment could not be made, for such a variety of Christian sects have followed the footsteps of the London Missionary Socie ty's successful career, that converts of one denomination, if left to their own resources, are eagerly adopted by another; and are thus more likely to become spoiled, than trained to the manly Christian virtues. Livingstone's Missionory Travels in South Africa, p. 116.

That is to say, the agents of the differen sects, each eager to raise the reputation of their several Mother Societies - just as Commission Merchants puff the inerits of their respective employers' goods-are naturally jealous of one another, and outbid one another in the purchase of converts. This of course raises the price of the article, and spoils the market. Where, some twenty or thirty years ago, very respectable candidates for Baptism might be had by the London Missionary Society at rates varying from two to three dollars per month per catechumen, converts cannot now be had for less than eighteen or nineteen dollars, owing to the competion created by the agents of the other intrusive sects. Nor is this all, for Dr. Livingstone goes on to say: -

" Another element of weakness in this part of the Missionary field is the fact of the Missionary Societies considering the Cape Colony itself as a proper sphere for their peculiar operations. In addition to a well organised and efficient Dutch Reformed Established Church, and schools for secular instruction, maintained by Government, in every village of any extent in the Colony, we have a number of other sects, as the Wesleyans, Episcopalians, Moravians, all piously laboring at the same good work. Now it is deeply to be regretted that so much honest zent should be so lavishly expended in a district where there is so little scope for success. When we bear of an agent of one sect urging his friends at home to aid him quickly to occupy some unimportant nook, because, if it is not speedily laid hold of, he 'will not have room for the sole of his foot,' one cannot telp longing that both he and his friends would direct their noble aspirations to the millions of untaught heathen in the regions beyond, and no longer continue to convert the extremity of the Continent into, as it were, a dam of benevolence."-- Ib.

And again Dr. Livingstone asks :-" Can our wise men tell us why the former Mission Stations(primitive monasteries) were self-supporting, rich and floorishing as pioneers of civilization and griculture from which we even now reap benefits ; nd modern mission stations are mere pauper estab lishments without that permanence or ability to be self-supporting which they possessed?"

The answer is very simple. The "former mission stations" the "primitive monasteries" were peopled by Catholics, who had no objects in view except the glory of God. The "modern mission stations" are peopled by men to whom the preaching of the Gospel is a mere commercial transaction-who care nothing for the souls of the heathen, but who care a good deal for their own bellies; and who are more intent upon occupying some comfortable "nook," lest others should be before them-than upon extending the Redeemer's Kingdom. This is the reason why Protestant Missions have failed, and have become the laughing stock of the rational portion of the community, and the opprobrium of the civilised world. And yet they leave no means untried to win souls to Protestantism; and so far from being at all exacting on the score of morality, or even common decency, they deliberately, as we learn from a late number of the Edinburgh Review, allow their converts to live in a state of open concubinage. Chastity is not a virtue which Protestant Missionaries dream even of enforcing upon their converts.

We will conclude this portion of our subject with one more extract from Dr. Livingstone, illustrative of the effects of Protestant teaching, and of the spiritual condition of the taught :-"It is, however, difficult to give an idea to an European of the little effect teaching produces, because no one can realize the degradation to which their minds have been sunk by centuries of barbariam and hard struggling for the necessaries of life; like most others, they listen with respect and attention, but, when we kneel down and address an unseen Being, the position and the act often appear to them so ridiculous that they cannot refrain from bursting

After this confession of the "little effect," or failure, of Protestant Missionary teaching to the heathen of Southern Africa, we part company with Dr. Livingstone, and turn to Australia and Dr. Laing-a well-known Presbyterian Minister and political agitator in that quarter of the globe. Speaking of Australia, Dr. Laing then himself in 1852 confessed that:-

into uncontrolable laughter."- Ib., p. 157.

"There is no well authenticated case of the conversion of a black native to Christianity."

And this evidence is confirmed by Mr. Minturn, who, in 1858, sorrowfully admitted that :--"All Missionary efforts among them"-the native blacks-" have failed."

In New Zealand which has been a great and most lucrative " field," matters are still worse. In 1851, Mr. Fox testified that :-

"With most of the natives Christianity is a mere name entirely inoperative in practice."

Writing in 1859, Dr. Thomson told us that the Christianity of the New Zealand converts was but,---

" A rude mixture of paganism and the cross." And finally, Mr. Wakefield sums up by assur-

ing us that the converted natives,-" Are distinctly inferior in point of morel charac-

ter to the unconverted heathen." So much for the effects of Protestant Missions upon the natives; but barren of good as in this terms, denounces the sectarian villains who sense they have been, most lucrative have they neither in fustian nor yet in corduroy small been to the Missionaries themselves. Here we clothes but in good black coats, and with unhave the Report of the Commission appointed by impeachable white chokers, have presumed to the British Government to enquire into the pefarious and fraudulent dealings of the said reverend sionary Society's soul cover:-

these apostolic men were an unprincipled set of calland sharks? intent only upon enriching them- Canadian Missions by a Mr. Papin, of Detroit, for- sarily brief, we trust may not prove altogether inselves at the expense of the natives. By a selves at the expense of the natives. By a obtained subscriptions without question, was at one series of rascally transactions they the Mis- place required to show his credentials, and exhibited sionaries, have become nominally masters of the an authorization from the American & Foreign Chrisgreater part of the soil. Thus it turned out that a burden to them. So far as is known, Mr. P. spends the very founder of the Mission, the Rev. Mr. about seven months in the year collecting apparently Marsden, had purchased Two Hundred choice acres of land for twelve axes. Sometimes a few Foreign Christian Union, in issuing such credentials, beads, or an old musker, was the price paid by the Missionaries for tracts of land as large as many German Principalities; and one reverend gentleman, a Mr. Shepherd, made himself owner of a large tract of eligible land, having a frontage of about four miles upon one of the navigable rivers in the Bay of Islands for the consideration

" Two check shirts and an iron pot !"

Among the claims brought to light by the Commission were the following:-

Rev J Matthews..... 2,503 acres. Rev R Matthews..... 3,000 do Rev T Aitken..... 7,670 do Rev Mr Clarke...... 19,000 do Rev H Williams..... 22,000 do

These claims were all prior to 1841, and were surpassed by another, put forward by the Rev. Richard Taylor for Fifty thousand acres! and yet this " man of God" only reached the Colony in 1858-so well did he know how to make use of his time, and the blessed privileges of his holy office. We need not continue, or do more than tell how, by Dr. Laing's own showing, some of these Missionaries were drunkards, others adulterers, and others more filthy still :--

"The first head of the New Zealand Mission was dismissed for adultery; the second for drunkenness; all events, we remember that there was a fellow session of all the Creator is able to manifest of and the third, so late as the year 1836, for a crime still more enormous than either."-New Zealand in 1839. By J D Laing, D D .-- p. 30.

writing officially to Lord Stanley :-

"The Missionaries are not in a state to encounter public discussion of their past proceedings, and would entertain any terms offered to them in a very mit igated spirit.'

Such then, and by Protestant testimony, are Protestant Foreign Missions, such their results, indeed to what we have already adduced, the evidence of recent Protestant travellers in Oceanica, who all agree with the opinion express-

"The presence of the Missionaries has been productive of more mischief than good;" and that their converts are the most degraded and abandoned of the human race-the male converts without exception being hars, thieves, and drunkards; the female converts, hars, thieves, drunkards and prostitutes. But we have said enough to establish the truth of our thesis-

Viewed as agencies for civilising and Christtanising the heathen, Protestant Foreign Missions do giot pay.

But that :-

paid abundantly.

POACHING EXTRAORDINARY .- If there be one crime more atrocious than another, and one which all men agree in denouncing and in holding up to execuation, it is that of poaching. All men, we say, hold the poacher in abomination; but above all does this hatred of poaching display itself most strongly against the intruders upon "spiritual covers," and those who bunt for souls in other men's preserves. The evangelical poacher is the very worst of his tribe, and is regarded with as much aversion by his brother sectaries upon whose covers he encroaches, as in England is the wretch who is suspected of having shot a fox. And yet, alas for the depravity of buman ren speculations of a sceptical philosophy which nature, and the hardness of the unregenerate man's heart! spiritual poaching is a crime which -if the indignant remonstrances of the Montreal Witness may be accepted as evidence-would seem to be spreading to an alarming extent in this section of the Province.

Lower Canada has long been looked upon by the French Canadian Missionary Society as its own particular ground; as a " preserve" upon which no other evangelical Missionaries have the right to fire a shot, or draw a trigger. The Society aforesaid has long watched over it as carefully and as jealously as does any English squire over his pheasant covers, or the keen angler over his favorite cast for a salmon. What then must be the disgust and indignation of our evangelical friends at discovering that their manor has been trespassed upon, that their pet cover has been disturbed, and that sectorian hands are even now busily engaged in bagging the game which they fondly hoped to have reserved for their exclusive sport! We hate a poscher ourof the Montreal Witness, who, in the following

visiting a number of places in Western Canada, that subscriptions had already been taken up for French tian Union to collect in Unnada so long as he is not for himself, and in some places he obtained considerable amounts. The fairness of the conduct of the we understand, become the subject of corresstitution objected to the French Canadian Missionary Society's sending agents to the States on the ground sions should come; but notwithstanding the acquiescence of the French Canadian Missionary Society in this arrangement, the expected aid did not come, object and its catholicity to American sympathies has come from the United States; and now the American and Foreign Christian Union appears to be actually invading Canada as a collecting-field, not for the behoof of missions here, but for its own missions in Detroit, which cannot be very efficient, if the missionary spends so much of his time collecting. Mr. Papin has no connection whatever with the French Canadian Missionary Society .- Montreal Witness.

Really this is most atrocious, and invokes the action of the Legislature to put a stop to such dian Missionary Society against poaching rascals like this M. Papin; who, to make matters worse, the hands of those upon whose preserves he is now sacrilegiously intruding, and whose game he is heartlessly appropriating to his own use. At "loaf" about Quebec, giving himself out as a And in short, in the words of Mr. Chas. Bullers convert to the holy Protestant fuith, and boasthighly for his soul as he expected to be paid, and ada as a collecting field." The Papin to whom the reasons which have led to the rupture of his who handle them. Are we right in our conjecture, good master Witness?

The Lenten Conferences of Notre Dame de Paris-already rendered famous by the eloquence mance, but the sober history of philosophy; let of a Lacordaire and a De Ravignan-have been us suppose for a moment that human reason is percontinued, as our readers are aware, for several fect on every side, and let us consider this inna-Viewed as agencies for putting money into the years back by the Rev. Father Felix of the So- ginary pinacle of these fantastic heights not to be pockets of the Missionaries, they have paid, and ciety of Jesus. A translation of those of 1861 has a flight of the fancy, but a sober reality; and been made by Mr. Henry D. Langton; and the same writer has promised to place before the should not come within the sphere thus embraced ! English public, by November next, the Con- After all, what would you know of God, of mar. ferences of 1862.

> In the meantime, we think it will not be witha sketch, however imperfect, of the last series which have not yet appeared it. English, but which were listened to by a Parisian auditory, it is said, even yet more numerous than that of any former year.

> The immense affluence drawn together by the Conferences of Notre Dame does not merely consist of the faithful, but includes vast numbers of the intelligent curious, who, weary of the barcan neither satisfy the intellect nor the heart, come at last to drink of the pure stream of Chrisof God, gone away cured of the moral leprosy.

> The Conferences are specially intended to meet the objections of modern philosophy against that divine revelation which was to the Greeks as

folly, and to the Jews a stumbling block. In the former Conferences of the Rev. Father, he shows that Christianity, far from being opposed to progress, the great idea of our age, as reform was of the 16th, and liberty of the 18th century, is the true cause of that moral, social, and domestic advancement for which the Christian nations are pre-eminent. So moderate are now the philosophical schools that this assertion which, half a century ago, would have encountered a whole host of objectors, has, strange to say, met with but little contradiction. Other ground is preferred; and the philosophical world, joining prudence to their former courage, abandon the outworks of their anti-Christian fortress, and reselves, and would show one no mercy, should be tire into the citadel. All this being admitted, say fall into our hands; we can therefore cordially they, still it must be allowed there is another kind tholic Church, is the natural and undying enemy. Its dogmas are opposed to the march of all intellectual progress-its theology to all philosophical advancement. Such is the proud defiance thrown down by the philosophers of the present day;violate the sanctity of the French Canadian Mis- and it is in consequence to show the perfect har-

by which the Missionaries are actuated, and the amusing are its revelations. It appears that of the French Canadian Missionary Society found, in votes his last Conferences, of which we shall endeavor to give a sketch which, though necessacomplete.

"Between reason and faith there is no ne-

cessary contradiction, any more than in the

physical order there is between that universe with which we are acquainted, and those worlds which lie beyond the range of our material vision. If in the physical order it is admitted there can exist suns, stars, and systems which the eye of man pondence between the two societies named; but it cannot discover, why should there not also in the may be stated as a matter of history, that that inintellectual order be truths inaccessible order. intellectual order be truths inaccessible, except to the eye of God. What is there in this that it was the proper channel through which the hypothesis so lowering or degrading to the reason aid of American Christians to French Canadian mis- of man? How much, gentlemen, do you ask that I shall accord to proud reason, for I am ready to accede to it everything it can possibly - so that the merest fraction of the whole income of attain? Do you demand of me to admit that a Society which peculiarly commends itself by its reason built on experience, can go on increasing still further the already vast field of scientific discovery; that it can discern in man a spiritual soul, free will, and that moral law which the finger of God has written on the tablets of conscience, and obedience to whose decrees is called duty; do you ask me to admit that in social order it can discover certain comparative principles of justice and order; that it can arrive at a certain knowledge of the first cause, that is, of God-of His unity, personality, liberty and infinity in all His depredations, and to protect the French Cana- perfections; that this God has, as his Creator, an absolute dominion over bim, and that man has essential obligations towards God? All this I most readily grant. L do not indeed say that huis, if we mistake not, a babe of grace of the man reason will intallibly conduct every man to French Canadian Missionary Society's own be- those truths, but I hold nevertheless that they are getting—a brand snatched from the burning by within the reach of human reason; I do not behere that in saying so I oppose any teaching of the Church. But I shall go further than this: 1 shall grant you even more than you ask. I shall go the length of supposing your reason in full posof the name of Papin or Pepin, who used to nature, of man, and of Himself. I shall suppose the creation before you as an open book, and that you have read on its columned pages the secret of every enigma. Your genius has miraing of the many things which he had suffered in velled not only the mysteries of exterior nature, its behalf. We suspect that the French Cana- but has penetrated man himself, that greatest dian Missionary Society, did not pay him so wonder of the creation. The soul has discovered to you all its faculties, the body all its organs; you have seized the mysterious relation subsistthat in consequence he has sold himself to the ing between mind and matter, and even the vital other swaddling Society, which under the name principle, vainly sought during so many ages, has their methods and their agents. We might add of the American and Foreign Christian not escaped you. The Deity, interrogated by Union "appears to be actually invading Can- you, has manifested His perfections and His rights as Creator; He has shown you in the resplendent depth of reason, which is His Own we allude was a bright and shining light but a image in man, the ensemble of your duties toed in 1832 by a writer in the Asiatic Journal few years ago, in the eyes of the French Cana- wards Him, towards others, and lowards yourself. dian Missionary Society; and we should be well In a word, I shall suppose you to have consucred pleased were the Montreal Witness to publish by its aid alone a system of natural science, of philosophical, of natural morality, and of natural reliligion, all as complete as possible. Well, gentleconnexion with that body. We much fear that inen, is this enough; have I accorded to reason the "brands snatched from the burning" are sufficient to satisfy you? You will say it is too very apt to burn the fingers of the simpletons much, and that I flatter that human intellect already too proud of its conquests. You will perhaps reply with Bossuet: 'Human wisdom is always short on one side; and with Fenelon-'That that system of philosophy is a romance, which should seek to attain the limits of purely human reason.' But let us suppose it not a rowould ask, arrived at this point, should justified in denying beforehand every truth which and of their mutual relations? You would know that God is; but what He is you would entirely ignore. You would indeed know God such as out interest for our readers should we offer them He reveals Himself in the grandeur of His works; but that which He is in Hunself, as he contemplates the splendors of His Own essence, is what you can never know or behold. Man also, with his faculties, his desires, his duties, corresponding to his natural end you know, but man, with his duties and exigencies, corresponding to his supernatural end, you entirely ignore. The hypothesis I have just made in favor of reason surpasses, you admit, the reality; the hypothesis I am about to give you in favor of the faith is no more than the reality. Suppose God, after regarding all He has accomplished for man in the creation, should judge He had not yet done enough, and that He should say to you, who tian truth, and many of whom have, by the Grace are in possession of an end reason than truth, and many of whom have, by the Grace of I shall make thee yet a more splendid gift; are in possession of all that reason can atlant; thou hast beheld My image as displayed in My works, and by it thou hast known who I am: I will now reveal My essence, and thou shalt know what I am. Thou hast seen Me as reflected in these and in the universe; thou shalt now behold Me in the light of My Own glory .-Heretofore I have only asked you to know Me as the Creator of the universe; I now impose on thee as a duty to know Me as thy end, and as the Author of grace on the earth, and of glory in the beavens; I offer to thee the unrivalled honor, the ineffable joy, of beholding Me one day, and possessing Me, such as I behold and possess Myself in that sanctuary inaccessible to every created faculty and to all human reason: nor shall I omit to give barmony to this My work of predeliction; in placing before thee a supernatural term, I have also predestined that thou shouldest be guided by a light superior to reason, and sustained by a force far above that of nature. While on the earth, I shall make to descend on thee a commencement of My divine light which is called faith; and its rays shall reveal to thee darkly in thy exile the substance of those things which thou shall see plainly whon sympathise with the outraged and afflicted editor of progress of which Christianity, especially the Ca- thou beholdest them in the clear noonday of My glory; and that thou mayest pursue and allam that goal which thou shalt have seen from afar by the light of faith, I shall also bestow on thee a commencement of My life which is called grace, to be completed by the entire possession and the full enjoyment of My glory; and because nothing that exists either in nature or in reason can teach thee this mystery, I have mony which exists between true reason and our Myself spoken to thee by the 'Word'-the witness unconsciously betrays the selfish motives gentlemen withithe natives, to guide us and most We are requested to state that the travelling agent divinely revealed faith, that the Rev. Father de- Word consubstantial to Me, Who alone can

teach thee who I am, and how I can be known and possessed in My essence." I would ask thee, if God has really held such language to man, who can assert, that beyond what reason discovers, there is nothing further to be known? Who can fail to perceive that to that order of knowledge resulting from the creation there must be added a supernatural order of knowledge resulting from that intercourse between God and man called revelation? And if these two spheres of truth have an identical principle and centre, who would sustain that between these harmony is impossible?" The learned Father goes on to show that the point at which these two orders of truth touch and embrace one another is in the bosom of the infallible Word alone-God and man, Who is Father of philosophy and of theology; for by the Creation He brought forth reason, and by His Incarnation He engendered faith. "Allow me to say," the Rev. Father, "with that pious enthusiasm continues which the thought inspires me, that this luminous centre in which the intelligence of man and the intelligence of God touch and embrace one another, exists in the bosom of the infallible Word-Jesus Christ Our Lord, at once God and Man, source of all truth, author of reason and author faith,-He Who has Himself said: Ego sum lumen mundi-I am the light of the world."

Did our space permit it, we should gladly enter on the sublime and pious considerations which close this very masterly conference; but we fear we have already extended our article beyond the limits marked out for us. If however we succeed in inducing some of our readers to nursue for themselves the valuable addition made during last Lent by Father Felix to sound philosophy, we shall have accomplished the object in view, in offering to the public this imperfect synopsis of the first of the Conferences of 1862-which may be considered not only as the introduction to the five which follow it and complete the series; but also in some degree as the base of which the others are the superstructure, and at the same time the completion.

#### (Continued.)

We have said that we would endeavour to show from historical testimony that, after all, the Catholics of the " Middle Ages " had at least a certain love and reverence for the Bible, or as they more reverently called it "the Sacred Scriptures;" and that perhaps they were not in this respect as lethargic and enslaved as some well pampered officials would have us believe.

Before doing so however, and in order to clear our subject, it were well to go back a little and consider some few of the difficulties under which " the printers and publishers" of these dark ages had to labour in the production of their books. It is all very good for chief superintendents who have all their printing done at the public expense, to turn up their eyes, and with sanctimonious twang to "thank God that they are not as other men-lethargic enslaved and lazy monks"—as is also this (dark ages) amanuensis. We would ask this self sufficient educational Pharisee, whether if our books had now-a-days each to be copied by hand instead of printed, how many primers for our schools, he, with his abundant salary, could get through in the year. This is an important question, because. if he with his ample remuneration would find it irksome to devote some ten or twelve hours a day to such work, he should at least not expect any more from the poor ill-fed, ill-paid monk; unless indeed the monk was working for a motive, which the well paid salary of the official would forbid us attributing to him-that is the holy motive of the love of God. It is too bad to blame these poor monks for baving so tew bibles when every "manufacture" as Warton calls it. These poor (lazy?) monks, let it be remembered had many duties to perform. They had to meet in choir to sing the holy offices at least seven times a day -they had the provisions to procure,-the land to till and crop-the meat to cook-the ale to brew - the faggots to collect—their cells to clean their garments to make and mend-their sandals to sew; and if we are to believe Warton, they had to ride a horse-back and hunt the deer before they could get binding for their books or girdles to their roaist !- and all this before they could find a moment to devote to the copying with a pen word for word, and letter for letter, (and such letters!) the whole of the books of the Old and New Testament. Now let those that prate so flippantly about "lethargy and enslavement" ... and those who blame the poor monks for having produced so few bibles, just compare all this work with what they themselves perform, and let them learn to distrust themselves and their performances. somewhat, and to grant to the humble Publican standing afar off behind them some little credit for the goodness of his intentions and endeavours at least, if not for the greatness of his performancces. And there is another consideration, and one which with poor men like the monks must have been an important one-namely that of expense. We do not pretend to speak accurately, but we are inclined to suppose that at this day a copy of our English Bible, paid for at the rate at which law stationers pay their writers for common fair copy on paper, would cost between sixty or seventy pounds for the writing alone; and further that the scribe must be both expert and industrious to perform the task in much less than ten months. But this, let it be remembered is

black letter, each letter of which would require as

much time in its formation as would be required in writing an ordinary word in our modern penmanship. But in order to make as close an approximation to the real value of these dark-age-Bibles, it were well perhaps to consider the state of things at present existing in those countries somewhat similarly circumstanced, that is to say, in countries where the art of printing is at present unknown or little practised. Speaking of Persia, Morier says: - The art of printing is unknown in Persia, and beautiful writing therefore is considered a high accomplishment. It is carefully taught in the schools, and those who excel in it are almost classed with literary men. They are employed to copy books, and some have attained to such eminence in this art, that a few lines written by some of these celebrated penmen are and as such was duly celebrated by our fellowoften sold for a considerable sum. I have known seven pounds given for four lines written by Dervish Muljeed, a celebrated penman who has been dead some time, and whose specimens of numerously attended. writing are now scarce. [Hist. of Persia, Vol. ii. p. 582.7

Now really if the state of affairs in the Ryersonian dark ages was anything to be compared to those as here stated to exist in Persia, we shall item of penmanship.

the celebrated case of the Countess of Anjou, prove interesting, and we expect to see great who paid so high a price for a single volume of great two transfers. The Society has enwho paid so high a price for a single volume of gaged two splendid Quadrille Bands, and the pro-Homilies, which Robertson quotes with his usual prietor of the Gardon has creeted a mamoth knowing the case in our own days must deem a most fallacious argument; as well were it to argue! that in the numeteenth century books were scarce pions have been requested to act as judges; and certain English nobleman with more money than treat of the season. Go one-go all. wit gave £2050 for a single volume. This Countess, it appears, bought a copy of Bishop Haimon's Homilies, and gave therefor 200 sheep 5 quarters of wheat, and the same quantity of rie and millet. Now this Robertson thinks is a convincing proof of the scarcity of books, and with Dr. Ryerson would wish us to infer thence the bility of redemption. lethargy and enslavement of those dark ages. Now really for our own part, we can admire: men struggling against fearful odds, and we ever deem that knowledge the most praiseworthy that difficulty by a resort to the voluntary principle. The is obtained under the greatest difficulties; and to our mind if books were really as scarce as some people would have us believe, this enormous price paid by this good Countess, if it proves adapted to the circumstances of the country. The anything, proves her great and almost insatiable standing argument against the voluntary system in thirst for knowledge. Really it is too bad to call those people ignorant, who were willing and ac- and larger villages--objectors have said---voluntarytually did give 200 sheep, horns, fleeces and all, together with wheat rye and millet by the bushel, but in the rural districts it would bal. Dr. Rverson for one book of Homilies. This good lady at least did her shopping at the Book store rather that he favors Separate Schools, which are a phase than amongst the silks and laces of the Mercers of the voluntary system, only in localities where vo-Company. As the letter of a certain good friar lunturyism, pure and simple, must be expected to to his abbot relating to this affair is somewhat succeed. And we apprehend that when the question unique, and as it proves that after all there were reached its crisis--when Upper Canada as a whole some idle and ignorant! monks in those days the praise of charlatans, is really and truly a failure, who were not too fat or too ignorant to write the voluntary side of the controversy will not suffer letters, and those letters beautiful from their for any lack of ch impionship -- Quebec Chronicle. touching simplicity—it were perhaps as well to The above is from the Quebec Chronicle, quote it. It runs thus, and we would wish our which is now, as it was in the days when Cartier, unless averted, entail the destruction of the greater readers to note it particularly for its delightful instead of Sicotte, reigned, a Government back, part of the stock next winter, I therefore crave a small freshness.

his prayers in Christ. Most dear Father, I would gratulate ourselves upon the new phase upon which It may be sown till the 10th July; it requires only have you to know that the Countess bought the the School question seems about to enter, and the three pecks to the acre for seed; it is fit to cut in book of which you have heard [how anxious these | prominence which is now given to the Voluntary two months, for although the seed is in the milk, it ignorant Abbots and monks were about books] principle in education as well as in religion. If one of those few hibles took years on years to for a great price of Martin, who is now a bi- it be good for the one, it must be good for the shop. On one occasion she gave him a hundred other; and though we do not advocate it for sheep on account of that book; at another time either, we would gladly accept it, as a far less evil on account of that book a modius of wheat, ano- than the system of " State-Schoolism" which the the 25th July, and in six weeks it may be cut for ther of rye and a third of millet, again on the "Reformers" of Upper Canada have hitherto same account a bundred sheep; at another time endeavored to impose upon us. some martin skins. And when she separated herself (?) from the Count, he received from her! A QUEER COMPLIMENT.—The British Whig four pound to buy sheep. But afterwards, when of Kingston pays the following singular complishe asked him for change he began to complain ment to Mr. Sandfield Macdonald, the new Preabout the book. She immediately gave up to mer:him, what he owed her." So far the good brother; and it is worthy of note, en passant that mier, Mr Sandfiel. Macdonald, of whom few men haggling for prices" is evidently not a modern know whether he be Protestant or Catholic."

But this case of the Countess is not the only one going to prove the value of some of the books of the Middle Ages. There is another case extant where even a higher price was given or rather offered for a single volume; where the Elector of Bavaria offered a town with its dependencies for a single copy of the Gospels. In a letter dated 3rd Oct., 1717 a writer bays— "The Book of the Gospels which I saw at the antique, and is the gift of the Emperor Henry 4th. They say that Maximilien grand father of the present Duke of Bavaria could not sufficientgood monks (knowing fellows!) being persuaded that the Duke would take it, the city, back again when he wanted it, thought it best to refuse the

splendid offer. Now let no one run away with the false impression that we are foolishly like Robertson arguing from these isolated cases, that all the books as these; we merely mention them as extreme his money. The affair having got wind in Ottawa, cases of their class, to shew that after all there some benevolent persons there took up the Irishman's must be something in the way of beauty of pen- cause, and sent to Kingston for an able counsel, a for fair round hand-not the slow process of bestowed on their publication.

SACERDOS.

PROCESSION OF THE FETE DIEU.—Sunday last being the Sunday within the octave of the Festival of Corpus Christi was celebrated with the customary Procession of the B. Sacrament. Everything, we are happy to say, passed off in admirable order.

RECEPTION .- On Thursday, the 26th instant, Miss Margaret Mulvena, of Richmond, C.E., daughter of John Mulvena, Esq., and sister-inlaw of A. Donnelly, Esq., J.P., Richmond, took the final rows as one of the Sisters of the Congregation, assuming the name of Sister St. Wol-

THE ST. JEAN BAPTISTE. - Tuesday last was the Anniversary of Canada's Patron Saint, citizens of French origin with a magnificent Procession, and a solemn High Mass at the Parish Church. In the evening there was a Promenade Concert at the City Hall, which was well and

#### THE GRAND PIO-NIC.

We again call the attention of our readers to the Pic-Nic of the St. Patrick's Society to be held on Wednesday, the 2nd of July next, at the Victoria Gardens (formerly Guilbault's). Albe inclined to believe that even the enlightened ready on a former occasion we mentioned the and non-lethargic Educational office of Upper object of the Pic-Nic-the building of a Samt Canada is sadly behind the age even in the sole | Patrick's Hall-and no doubt its importance is perfectly understood by all. The Pic-Nic itself cannot fail to afford satisfaction, as no pains have Whilst speaking however of the expense of have been spared to render it an attractive afthese manuscripts, it would be well to recall to fair. To all those who admire manly sports and memory as throwing some light upon the subject, athletic games, the programme will certainly bias as a convincing proof of the great scarcity shed to accommodate all who may desire to parof books in those ages, but which any same man ticipate in the exercises of the day; but the most interesting item in the programme is the prize-dancing. Three gentlemen thoroughly competent to decide on the merits of the chainin England, because in the year of grace 1854 a we are sure the whole affair will be the greatest

> THE WEATHER .- Some slight showers of rain have fallen since our last, which have a little , Such are the welcomes that we bring from field and revived the pastures, and give hopes that the grain crops, though necessarily very light, may not be altogether a failure. As for the hay crop And as we lay them at thy feet, we too our homage it is to be feared that it is lost beyond the possi-

Should the present state of things continue, it is not improbable that escape may be sought from the contest which has been going on in England for years, between the advocates of State education and the friends of volunturyism, may be transplanted to Canada, and a compromise may then be acrived at Upper Canada has been its alleged unfitness for the imperfectly settled districts. In the cities, towns. ism may be relied upon to meet educational wants : seems to have kept the distraction in view; for we comprehend the fact that its school system, despite

Without attaching too high importance to the au-"To his Lord the abbot O brother R. offers thority of the Chronicle, we thus that we may con- largely, as it presents the following advantages :--

"The twelfth member of the Cabinet is the Pre-

Remittances in our next.

AN ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD AN EMIGRANT IN OT-TAWA - Tohan vs. Maguire - This case excited considerable interest, as the facts disclosed a base conspiracy to defeaud the plaintiff, an Irish emigrant, of forty-nine sovereigns, heing the whole amount of the poor Irishman's capital, whiche brought to this country to purchase a piece of land to be a home for himself and little family. The plaintiff came to Ottawa last fall, with the intention of settling in the country. Abbey of St Emeram is indeed a rare and rich He stopped at the defendant's house, who quickly found out he had some money. Toban having told him that he was desirous of purchasing land, the defendant said that he had a good piece of land across the present Duke of Bavaria could not sufficient the Ottawa in Lower Ganada, which he would sell by admire it, and offered for it (obtulit) his city him cheap, and that the land was well situated. Toof Straubingen and its dependencies; but the was at length induced to go and see the place, which mould manks (knowing fellows!) hence persuaded proved in every way what defendant had described it. He also showed him the patent from the crown for a lot of land which he alleged was the land shown to him. Toban thereupon purchased it and went to Aylmer and had the deed drawn and the money paid; but, in a few days afterwards, the unfortunate Toban found that he was cheated, and that the land for. which he had got the deed was worthless, being but rocks on the top of a rugged mountain, and not the of the (Ryersoman dark) ages were as costly land shown to him and for which the poor dupe paid countryman of his, to plead on his behalf. After a manship and ornamentation, that made them so full and patient investigation of the facts, the valuable. And we would further deduce by way jury found a verdict for the plaintif, with of corollary to the above, that at least these full costs of suit. Never did a vordict give Scriptures were held in somewhat of reverence, greater satisfaction, for the people of Ottawa felt, when so much expense and so great pains were deced in this way by sharpers, and the guilty ones escape punishment, the worst consequences might ensue. - Kingston Whig. 17th.

ADDRESS TO THE 'MAY QUEEN!

OF THE CONGREGATION CONVENT, MARIA VILLA. (Written for the Young Ladies of the 1st class.) Midst the gladsome sound of music, oh youthful Queen of May,
We come, with merry words of song our homage deep

to pas;
We come, the chosen messengers of Spring's sweet

buds and flow'rs,
To bring their perfumed greeting, from the dells and

As hitherwords we bent our steps through grounds of

cultured care, We saw a rose of beauteous form, of colors rich and rare : And as we passed, it hailed us, and the proud young

And its vivid blush was deepened, as love to thee it**l**sent.

Near by the little Crocus with a bright and sunny smile, That cheers full many a passer by cottage door and

Gave us a friendly nod for thee, and with the blue bell sweet Asked that we tendered for them both, rejoicings,

Onward we passed ; -a tulip raised aloft its haughty

glad and meet.

And bowed, in loyalty we knew, but not a word it said; Geraniums in their gorgeous robes, those friends so staunch and true.

Have sent thee royal greetings, and welcomes not

a few. Meanwhile, as time was fleeting soon we left those gardens gar.

And hurried o'er the grassy fields while longing there to stuy; Swift through a wooded scene we sped, a scene for

fairies meet While flowers wild around us played and e'en to our fest.

Each had a word, a look for thee, and we had nigh passed by. When lo! a leafy bed we speed where violets didlie:

With the sweet shrinking modesty that makes them loved I ween,

They seat this humble message, to their young and loved May Queen.

That she must ever shun the light, and seek to dwell in shade, For sheltered from the noon day's sun, her virtues

will not fade; Then the dear drooping snow-drop, that little trem-

bling flower, Soft pleaded that thy heart be kept, free from the world's cold now'r.

gles and dell, From leafy bower and mossy root, and from the woodland well,

Singing with merry voices lond-Long let the May

Queen lire! MARYE.

Montreal, May 17th, 1862.

Donarios -- The Rev. Mr. McGauran, President of ! with many thanks the receipt of seventy-five dollars from the Directors of the Caisse d'Economie Notre Done towards the above named institution --- Quehec

Mr. Tessier has been re-elected by acclamation. The Bank of Olifton and the Western Bank of Canada are reported to be insolvent. Our readers should be careful not to receive the nones of these banks .- Ottawa Union.

WANT OF FODDER .-- The Montreal Gazette save :--The late rains will probably, in some parts of the country, give the grass a start; but in the West it came, we understand, quite too late. The question of providing fodder is unquestionably of the greatest importance. It has occurred to us there hints in the sing latter which we find copal Gazette, which may be serviceable :--

Ottawa City, June 18, 1862. Mr. Korron,--- The impending dearth of fodder must, snace in your journal to point out some remedies. First, I recommend that Hangurian grass be planted will ripen in the barn. Horses fed on it require no oats, except those that are driven fast on the road, and they only need a fourth of the quantity. The yield is from three to five tons per acre. Next I advise the planting of spring tares; this may be done till soft feed or dried hay. Again, it is of great importance that a plentiful crop of turnips should be sown. Aberdeens will do well if sown before the 15th July and in most years white globe up to the first August. A light dressing of unleached wood ashes increases the size of the turnips very much. Turnips, will be required next winter to replace the potatoes, which threaten to be a total failure. Wheaten, barley, oaten, and Pease straw, all make good fodder, if cut and steamed, and cattle will fatten on any of them if a little bran or molasses be added. The nutritive power, of oats, beans, &c , are augmented one-lifth by being cracked or bruised; by attending to this a considerable economy of food may be effected. Lastly, animals that are housed in warm stables keen fat on very much less food than those that are not. Hoping that these suggestions may be useful, I remain your obedient servant, S. O. SEWELL.

> MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Montreal, June 25th, 1862.

Flour-Pollards, \$3 to \$3 40: Middlings, \$3 50 to \$3 75; Vinc, \$3 90 to \$4 15; Super, No 2, \$4 10 to \$4 25; Super \$4 45 to \$4 55, from American Wheat, \$4 55 to \$4 65; Fancy, \$4 75 to \$4 85; Extra, \$5 10 to \$5 20 : Superior Extra, \$5 25 to \$5 80. Bag Flour, per 112 lbs., \$2 50 to \$2 60. A slight rise in Britain and New York has stiffened prices here, and we advance our quotations of No 1 about 5 cents. Ostmeal per bri of 200 lbs, \$4 to \$4 25.

Wheat per 60 lbs - U.C. Spring, ex-car, 88c to 94c float, 93c to 98c; Western Spring, \$1 to \$1 04; White Winter, \$1 05 to \$1 121. A good deal of the U O Spring Wheat is damp and heating; but sound parcels are in demand at our outside figures. Corn per 56 lbs, 47c to 48c.

Onts per 40 lbs 44c to 45c. Peas per 66 lbs, 75c to 771c.

Ashes, per 112 lbs, Pots \$6,871 to \$6,921; (Inferiors 20c more, subject to the legal scale of deduc-

tion); Pearls, \$7,10. Pork Dull; Mess, \$11 to \$11,50; Thin Mess, \$9,50 to \$10; Prime Mess, \$9.50; Prime, \$3.37; to \$8.50.

Hams Smoked, 5c to 61c; Sugar-Uured, canvased do 7c to 8c; Shoulders, 21c to 31c. All very dull. Butter in fair supply; prices about the same; the finer grades of Butter are in demand; we quote old Butter, 9c to 10c; medium, 11c to 12c; Fine Dairy, 12c to 14c.

Eggs 91c to 10c. Lard duli, 7c to 8c.

Tallow dull, 71c to 84c.

More DEATES By DROWNING .- On Sunday an Indian woman, wife of Francis White, who lives on a form on the York Branch, while passing into the hend of Long Rapids in a park cance with her son, a lad of twenty years, and three young daughters, the cance upset. The mother caught one of the girls and held on to the canoe as far as she could be seen. Seymour, the son, caught the other two, and got near the shore when they all disappeared. The mother was found near the mouth of the river, having floated over twenty miles. The unfortunate woman was going to visit a son, who is at school at Aylmer, having had the misiortune to lose his arm last summer by a gunshot. A raftsman named Brown, in the employment of Daniel McLachlin, Esq., got drowned on Wenesday, in the Long Rapids, by his cance upsetting at the Ice Chute. - Oftawa Citizen.

A party of Englishmen, thirty in number, have reached Quebec en route for British Columbia, under the auspices of a swindling company in London, which advertised to carry them across the continent in comfortable carriages. They paid forty guiness. each for their passage .-- Commercial Advertiser.

THE BRIGHTEST JEWEL IN THE SPANISH CHOWN.-No one will fail to acknowledge the beautiful island of Ouba is the brightest jewel of Spain. Its climate is the most healthy in the world, and thousands are restored by its genial influences. Yet greater, far greater is the healing power and restoring influence of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers on the health of our citizens. They will, if taken early, cure your cold and prevent consumption, and Cuba may be left unvisited, and leng life enjoyed. 25 cents a box. Sold in Montreal by J. M. Henry & Sons;

symans, Clare & Co., Carter, Kerry & Co., S. J. yman & Co., Lamplough & Campell, and at the Medical Hall, and all Medicine Dealers.

In this city, on the 18th instant, John Joseph Ignatius, youngest child of M. Bergin, Merchant Tailor, aged 1 year and 11 months:

In this city, on the 10th instant, Redmond Felix Byrne, a native of the County Carlow, Ireland.

#### SAUVAGEAU & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS. 165 St. Paul Street.

REFERRENCES :

HENRY THOMAS, Esq., | Hon. LCUIS RENAUD, VIOTOR HUDON, Esq., JOSEPH TIFFIN, Esq. Montreal, June 26, 1862.

### ICED SODA WATER,

FROM THE FOUNTAIN,

#### CREAM NECTAR AND FRUIT-FLAVORED SYRUPS.

The CYLINDERS used are NEW and COATED with PORCELAIN: bence, are perfectly free from any metallic contamination Finest Syraps of all kinds by the bottle or gallon,

SHERBET, or EFFERVESCING POWDER, for making cheap and refreshing Sommer Drinks, 1s 3d and 2s 6d a bottle.

ABBRENETHY'S TONIC APERIENT, univerthe St. Bridget's Asylum Association, acknowledges sally celebrated for restoring tone to the Stonmeb. whether arising from indigestion, bile, courtipation, or partaking too ficely at the table - 2s a bottle. DEVINS CITRATE OF MAGNESIA-A very mild and pleasant Effereesing Aperient.

> R. J. DEVINS. CHEMIST,

Next the Court House, Montreat.



THE

## ANNUAL GRAND PIC-NIC

OF THE

ST. PATRICKS SOCIETY, IN AID OF THE BUILDING

ST. PATRICK'S HALL,

WILL BE HELD ON WEDNESDAY, 2nd JULY NEXT, IN THE

# VICTORIA GARDENS,

(Formerly Guilbault's) The usual games of Lacrosse, Racing, Leaping, Dancing Hornpipes and Irish Jigs, and throwing the heavy stone, will be carried on during the day and prizes awarded to the victors.

For further particulars, see hand-bills. Refreshments will be supplied by Mr. B. Tansey, at

Gates open from 10 a, m. to 8 p. m.

Tickets to be had from the members of the Committee, at Sadlier's, Dalton's, and Riddle's, also at the principal shops and stores and at the gate on the

Adults' Tickets 25 cts., Children's 12ic P. O'MEARA, Rec. Sec.

## NOTICE.

THE undersigned BMIGRATION COMMITTER of the Society will meet in their New Hall, BONAVEN-TURE BUILDING, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, from SIX till EIGHT o'clock P.M., to give ADVICE and ASSISTANCE to EMIGRANTS in need, and endenver to procure employment for those of them who wish to remain among us.

Parties, in town or country, who may be in want of Servants, male or female, or who can, in any way, give employment to the Emigrants now arriving on our shores, are earnestly requested to communicate with this Committee.

PATRICK WOODS, BERNARD TANSEY, W P McGUIRE, PATRIOK JORDAN, DANIEL LYONS, JOHN MURPHY.

## NOTICE.

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books, Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books. Song Books, Almanaes, Diaries and Postage Stamps, for sale at DALTON'S News Depot, Corner of Craig-

and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal. Jan. 17, 1862.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

#### FRANCE.

A farewell dinner was given on Wednesday week to General Montebello by Marshall Randon, minister of war, at which Mgr. Chigi, the apostolic nuncio, assisted. Mgr. Chigi congratulated General Montebello on his appointment. General Goyon, who was one of the guests, said to his successor: - " If I were an egotist, I should regret your appointment; for if I am regretted at Rome, you will soon cause me to be forgotten".

A letter from Paris says:-" The Count de Montebello will in all probability be well received by the Pope. His family are in high favor with the Empress, for reasons not difficult to guess, and he has the reputation of being a good Catholic -- a thing difficult to be found in Paris or the French army outside a very narrow and and exclusive circle."

Another letter from Paris, dated Saturday, says: - "The Vicercy of Egypt, who is still the lion here, will the day after to-morrow, leave for Brussells, attended by a suite which includes seventy-five persons. Before leaving the Continent for England he will pass some days at the Hague. The reported bons mots of Said Pacha are very good and very numerous. But the prohability is that he was only made to stand sponsor for them by this canard-loving people. But what M. Thiers said to the Queen of Holland deserves more publicity than what the Egyptian Viceroy said to the Empress, although it does not say much for the political enlightenment of the historian. The Dutch Queen would not leave Paris without seeing M. Thiers and shaking hands with him. She therefore set off one morning in a coupe de remise to the house at the corner of the Rues de Lille and Belle Chasse. On entering the house, which wore a severe and sad aspect, her Majesty was shown into a room where MM. Thiers and Mignet were conversing. After the Queen joined them a great many topics were discussed, and European politics led to that of the Papacy. 'Decidedly,' exclaimed the royal visitor, rising suddealy to go away, 'the temporal is a bad thing ; safely give the narrative implicit credit. is it not, M. Thiers?' 'Yes, madaine,' was the reply; 'and so had that it kills all those who ent it.' 'Then,' returned the Queen, 'the best thing the Pope can do is to let Victor Emmanuel take a meal of it, and thus save himself the trouble and expense of a regular or irregular army to get rid of him.' But the Pope is far too charitable to do anything of the kind. He prefers, if the Paris journals are well informed. to have recourse to the major form of excommunication, and only waits for the decision of the hosts of Bishops assembled at the Vatican to issue it against the recusant king."

The Count de Montebello who has just been appointed to command the army of occupation at Rome, is the second son of Marshal Lannes; he has been in the army since 1830, and was made General of Division in December, 1855.

The Patrie states that it is the intention of the Emperor to cause the remains of King Joseph Bonaparte, which are interred in the Church of Santa Croce, at Florence, to be brought to Paris, and deposited in the Hotel des Invalides. That removal would, it observes, respond to the wish expressed by that monarch, in his will made at London in 1840, and which says:-" The injustice of those who have exercised power since 1815 has only increased in me my love for my ab-Napoleon II., in Austria."

that the New Prussian Envoy to that Court is of the Union says: "I know not what passed in charged to negotiate with the Emperor Napoleon the secret soul of those present, but yielding to for the recognition of Victor Emmanuel as King one sentiment, under the empire of one emotion of Italy, by the Czar and the King of Prussia, and of one sentiment, under the empire of one and for the concurrence of the two Northern emotion and one thought, all rose at the same Powers in the transfer of Sardinia and even moment, and relieved their overcharged hearts by Genoa to France, on the condition that Russia and Prussia obtain the support of France in their and love." own plans of aggrandisement in Germany and on the Danube. The idea is monstrous, and we do not feel justified in believing anything so base of either the Emperor Alexander or his uncle—but, Christ, and saluted in His August Person the Pontiff really, such astounding things have happened of and King." This was on the 20th; and on the 26th late, and monarchs and great ministers at home when the Pope went from the Vatican to the Church and abroad have shown so lamentable a disregard of St. Philip Neri, there had been another ovation, of truth, honour, and principle, that we cannot refuse credence to any thing we hear, merely because it ought to be incredible. If the report be true, England must prepare to face the formidable coalition against her .- Weekly Register.

The recal of General Goyon from Rome is an accomplished fact; and so far M. Lavalette has succeeded in the object which he had in view in leaving his Embassy and returning to France.-But the Marquis unshipped himself while endeavouring to overthrow the General. He goes not back to Rome. This retribution for his villany has been brought about by the firmness of the Holy Father, who caused it to be intimated to the Emperor Napoleon that if General Goyon should be recalled because of his supposed sympathy with the Supreme Pontiff in his troubles, the removal of the French Ambassador, who made comes from day to day less enviable. - Tablet. himself notorious for his hostility to the Holy See, would also become an absolute necessity.-Whether or not the Emperor encouraged the solved to confer upon each of them the title of Roman baldian movement in Lombardy, the arrest of the Re- | gings which promise to be the richest yet, have been | men.

to his diplomatic career in the Eternal City placed in the Capitol. when Goyon's recal was determined upon; and now the General is a Senator for his services, and the ex-Ambassador is - the Marquis de Lavalette. It is not, it seems, intended to fill up the two vacant French posts in Rome, and the Count Montebello is at once Ambassador of France to the Holy See and Commander-in-Chief of the French army in Rome. In the meantime the Emperor appears more solicitous than ever to impress upon the Pope's mind the conviction that he means well by the Church, and that there is no intention to deviate from the status quo. Has the Red-republican feeling that now prevails in Lombardy and Tuscany, and even Genoa, anything to do with the motives that which the red-shirted buccaneer has aroused?-Surrely it is time to take warning from the pre- Seyd Pacha, Viceroy of Egypt, not satisfied with cipitate flight of Victor Emmanuel from Naples, having expressed, while in Rome, his gratitude for Surrely it is time to take warning from the preif it be not resolved to give up Europe to the horrors of a sanguinary anarchy. The profligate anti-Catholic and revolutionary press of this country, especially the infamous Times, and the suborned Jews who own and control the telegraphs, of course make light of the anti-Piedmontese demonstration in Naples the other night but the truth finds its way to England in spite of the knaves, and our readers may now know how serious the emeute was which obliged the excommunicated Robber King to fly from the ballroom by a circuitous route to the sea-shore and to take shelter from his adoring Neapolitan subjects on board his Sardinian steam frigate .--Some brazen writers will stoutly deny the fact altogether; others, less hardened, will try to gloss it over, - and it is very probable that Lords Palmerston and Russell, if questioned in Parhament, will profess utter ignorance on the subject in the Lords, as the Foreign Secretary did in regard to Fanti's atrocious proclamation, or slurit over in the Commons by the aid of some stale joke, but of the circumstances circumstantially narrated by our Neapolitan correspondent we have not the smallest doubt, and our readers may

NAPOLEON AND THE EMPRESS .- The Armonia of the 28th ult., says :- " Napoleon finds himself in a painful dilemma, into which he has improdently and voluntarily thrown himself. His sad position was lately described by the Empress bled around me, as circumstances may become such Eugenie to a high personage. The Empress' words were as near as possible the following:-We are approaching an evil end, and I fear found sensation in the assembled Prelates. Many much for my husband, and still more so for my began to weep like the Pope, and his Holiness havson. If we abandon Rome and the Pope, a European war will burst forth: and who knows the result? And then, how can this abandonment be reconciled with our promises and our preceding exactly be called news; on the contrary, a recent policy? What would France say of it, where we see, daily increasing and displaying uself, the warmest affection for the Sovereign Pontiff? But if we remain at Rome we are exposed to other dancers. The Orsini bombs are suspended fairs. I think that I can vouch for the correctness of over our heads; the vengeance of the secret so- the last sentence.' cieties pursues us day and night; England, that sworn enemy of the Bonapartes, entwines and stilles us. On both sides, therefore, there are the greatest perils. Oh, my son! my son!' exclaimed the Empress and wept."

## ITALY.

to Rome to the magnificent spectacle there pre- will follow their lead with so much courage and desent country. As soon as my family shall be free to sented to the contemplation of the Faithful. The return to France by the will of the French na- machinations of the enemies of the Holy See only tion, my desire is that my remains shall rest in enhance its glory and strengthen its hold upon for the wretched man, who, alone in the whole Episthat free country." The following are the our love and veneration. As the great day ap- copal body, has betrayed the holy cause. Let us implement that free country. The following are the our love and veneration. As the great day ap- copal body, has betrayed the holy cause. Let us implement the most all the most appears of the difplaces at which the mortal remains of the dif- proaches for the solemn Festival, the proofs mulferent members of the Bonaparte family are now tiply of the mysterious power indivelling in the deposited :- "The Emperor Napoleon I. and Successor of St. Peter, and which shines by far his brother Jerome, at the Invalides; Joseph, at most conspicuous when the fraud and violence of day, to unite you around me and make my voice Florence; Louis, at Saint Len (France); Lu- his enemies have done their worst against him. cien, at Canino, (Italy); Cardinal Fesch, in the All the accounts from Rome in the Continental Basilica of St. Laurence, in Lucina (Rome); journals confirm the impression made by the letter Madame Mere, at Corneto, (Italy); the Em- of our Roman Correspondent, of the enthusiasm press Josephine and her daughter, the Queen and veneration of the Sovereign Pontiff is the ob-Hortense, at Reuil (France); the Princess Elisa, ject in his own capital. There are in Rome beat Trieste (Austria); Queen Caroline, at tween two hundred and three hundred Bishops, Florence; the Princess Pauline, at Florence; and the number of Priests who have flocked thither from all parts to share in the demonstration! PARIS, June 1.—The Moniteur of this morn- of fidelity to the Holy See, is computed at two thousand. On Ascension Day, the 29th, when, ing says:- thousand. On Ascension Day, the 29th, when, By an Imperial decision of the 28th May, after the Papal Chapel held at St. John Lateran, the corps of occupation at Rome is reduced to a the Pope ascended the loggia of the Clementine single division, consisting of three divisional bri- Portico to give his Benediction, Urbi et Orbi, gades placed uneer the command of General de thirty thousand of the Faithful knelt with bent loutebello."

A strange report has reached us from Paris, emotion seized the multitude. An indescribable emotion seized the multitude. the most enthusiastic acclamations of gratitude

> "No description of the scene is possible when that his voice failed him, and tears flowed from his eyes. multitude of every age, of every rank, of all countries, A solemn emotion pervaded the auditory, and none affording an equally convincing proof, not only of the fervour of the Catholic Pilgrims but of the loyalty and attachment of the Roman people. For this is to be noted, that now there are in Rome some thousands of Bishops, Priests, and Laymen from all countries, all of whom have opportunities of ascertaining for themselves whether Pius IX. is really an object of the aversion or of the love of his people, there is a concurrence of testimony to their loyalty and attachment.

Everybody's correspondence tells of the wonder and disgust felt at those lying bulletins of the Liberal press, and of those cynical sneers of Liberal orators, Church and their accomplices, and the major excomwhich had represented the Pope as living among a population which regarded him with coldness and aversion, and against whom every hand would be rais-ed if the buyonets of the French garrison were with-plaining to them the conduct of the Sovereign Poned if the buyonets of the French garrison were with-

drawn for a single day.

While Pius IX. at Rome is receiving proofs of fidelity and love, such as have never yet been recorded by history, as falling to the share of any of his predecessors, the situation of his enemies be-

municipality of Rome, desirous of testifying their grarumours and anecdotes of all kinds concerning the mains to be crushed.
titude to the bishops for their visit to Rome, has rerecent visit of Victor Emmanuel to Naples, the GariNew Gold Diggin

Ambassador in his petulance at Rome, at all nobles, and to perpetuate the remembrance of their events he had no alternative but to put an end stay by engraving their names on a marble slab to be

The Emperor of Austria is reported to have addressed an autograph letter to the Pope, in which his Majesty declares that he cannot offer his Holiness an asylum at Venice, that city being too near the Quadrilateral. His Majesty also frankly advices his Holiness not to leave Rome, whatever may happen.

Rome, June 3 .- Yesterday Dr. Manning delivered a long address, in the presence of fifteen cardinals and many of the clergy, on the subject of the rela-tions of England with the Catholic Church. He compared the former persecutions of Catholics by the English Government with the moderation which is now shown towards them, and said that a bappy destiny was reserved for Catholicism in England. There are at present 200 foreign Bishops in Rome, all of whom are signing an address to the Pope in favor of the temporal power of the Holy See.

Pages, June 1.—The Moniteur of this morning says

- By an Imperial decision of the 28th May, the corps have prompted these assurances? Is Napoleon of occupation at Rome is reduced to a single diviafraid of Garibalds and of the infernal spirit sion, consisting of three divisional brigades, placed under the command of General Montebello.'

We read in the Giornale di Roma that Mehemet the kindly reception the Holy Father gave him, wrote from Leghorn to Cardinal Acconelli, begging him to present to the Holy Father his sincere thanks for the hospitality and attention shown him in Rome, and to express to His Holiness how sensible he was of the favor, assuring His Holmess that he will feel himself happy in retaining the kind opinion of the Holy Father.

M. Lambert, envoy in Europe of the new King of Madagascar, has proceeded to Rome to be present at the Canonisation of the Japanese Martyrs, and to obtain from the Holy See a Concordat to regulate the intercourse of the new King's government with the Catholic Church in Madagascar. One of our correspondents from Rome, writing on the 30th ult., relates the following : - 'The Bishop of Orleans, wishing to see the Pone pass from the Vatican to the Church of St. Philip Neri, took his stand on the walls of the Castle of Saint Angelo, and on his return was cheered by the French soldiers and the people, who recognised the eloquent defender of the Church and the Holy Father. At his private interview with the Holy Father he was at first so much moved on coming into the Pope's presence that he could not utter a word. But the Holy Father ran towards him to embrace him, and then the courageous Prelate recovered

his voice and self-possession.

Letters from Rome in the Temps, the Monde, and the Gazette de France, give details, which in the main agree with each other of what took place at the Consistory on the 22nd. The telegraphic account of which turns out as usual to have been very imperfect.

According to the Temps :-"In the midst of his allocation the feelings of the Pope gave way, and he sobbed out, rather than spoke, the following words: -'I have the more cause for congratulating myself in seeing you all assemas to make it impossible for me to correspond with you in future.' The mysterious sense of these words, and the emotion of the Holy Father produced a proing withdrawn, the Bishops proceeded to the Salle Royale, and pressing around Cardinal Antonelli, inquired if important news had been received. The Cardinal replied that there was nothing that could communication from M. de Bellune, the Secretary of the French embassy, would lend to suppose that the French Government intended to retain the status quo. But that, moreover, the uneasiness of the Holy Father was amply justified by the general aspect of af-

According to the Monde, the Pope addressed the Bishops in Latin to the following effect :-

"It is to confer the supreme honours of the Church on blessed Martyrs that you are united around me. How could we at such a moment forget those of our brothers who at this very time, on Italian soil, are suffering persecution for the cause of justice? Let us pray that the Lord may support them in the com-ROME. -The eyes of Christendom are directed but they have to go through, they and the Clergy votion. Let us also pray for that small number of misguided Priests, who separating from their nocks, part with the persecutors. Let us above all pray to touch their hearts, and bring them back to the path of truth and justice. The circumstances were serious; times may come when I may not be able, like toheard among you, when even it will be impossible for me to forward you my teachings and instructions. Let us, therefore, pray that the dangers which threaten the Holy Church, may be adverted.'

The Monde adds :--"It is said that his allocution was delivered with an accent which penetrated every heart. Tears were in every eye. All understood however, that the Supreme Pontiff only alluded to comparatively distant dangers, and that for the present there is no subject for alarm."

The Guzette de France reports the incident as follows :-

"Pius IX. stated that this was probably the last time that he would see the Episcopacy of the Catholic universe united around him; that he was profoundly touched with the mark of affection which has been given him by his venerable brethern, many of whom had come so far. Nevertheless his joy was changed to bitterness by the compulsory absence of the Italian Bishops, whom he felt it his duty to recommend, from prudential considerations, not to leave their several sees. The conduct of the Italian Episopacy had been generally what it should be, with the exception of one of its members. The Holy Father pointen out the schismatic Bishop of Arriano, Caputo, whom he described as the modern Judas. Then alluding to possible contingencies that might deprive him of his freedom, the Pope said-' I leave you my last will and testament.' He then stopped of the Bishops were able to refrain from tears. Resuming his speech, the Pope developed the text which embodies his testament, his last counsels, his supreme wishes. Be courageous - Fortes eslote."

The Nationalites of Turin has the following:-

According to information received, and which we have reason to believe correct, the Pope will put the four following questions to the Bishops assembled at Rome :- First, is the Catholic Church interested in the Italian movement-that is to say, does not the tendency and direction of that movement constitute a menace and a danger to Catholicism? Secondly. Does the conduct held by the Pontifical Government relative to the Italian movement, its constant resistance, and its attitude, merit approbation? Thirdly, must the same line of conduct be followed out to the end against the usurpers of the domains of the munication be issued? Fourthly, In the latter case, would it be suitable to cause that excommunication tiff, and exhorting them to persist in their desire to gings in the province. assist him?

The Stendardo Cattolico of Genoa states that the ed, and defied on all sides. Among the multitude of while digging, and the whole of the quartz still re-

volutionary conspirators, Garibaldi's protest, the discovered near the town of Lunenburgh, and con-King's precipitate departure from Naples, and the denonstrations of the Garibaldians in that city, we have no means of distinguishing the true from the false. We think, however, that it may be taken as proved, that the King's excursion to Naples, the visit of Prince Napoleon, the intended Garibaldian out-break, the recall of General Goyon, and the diminution of the French garrison, were all parts of a plot which has failed for the present. We believe that Napoleon III. really intended that the Italian movement should make another step in advance, provided only that terms could be extorted from the King of Sardinia sufficiently favourable to his Imperial cupidity. But his demands were such as neither Victor Emmanuel nor his Ministers dared to accede to, and the consequence has been that the Emperor has returned to his temporising policy, and that the outbreak which was to have been the signal for a general conflagration has been countermanded.—Tablet. KINGDOM OF THE TWO SICILIES. - News has been received at Turin from Naples that the canon of the Cathedral of Naples has been condemned to lose his

prebendary for showing disrespect towards King

Victor Emmanuel.

A Turin letter of the 26th inst., in the Pays, says -"The King yesterday presided at the weekly Council of Ministers, and an important resolution was come to. The official mission, which brought Garibaldi to the continent has been terminated, or at least suspended. That mission, as you are well aware consisted in instituting national rifle clubs in all the towns of Italy. Garibaldi was the vice-president of the commission which Baron Ricasoli, when in office, had appointed ad hoc. The presidentship was to be conferred on Prince Humbert. In his quality of vicepresident. Garibaldi undertook, at the request of the Baron, his visit to Lombardy, which was the occasion of such serious agitation, and in that quality he intended to start to-morrow for Como, to establish a fresh club there, and at the same time excite the popular passions by speeches, the meaning of which may be readily understood. To prevent such inconveniences, it was yesterday decided that the institution of those rifle clubs should be suspended for the present. Garibaldi may still proceed to Como, where he is expected, in order to celebrate the anni versary of one of his victories over the Austrians in 1859; but he will not be authorised to open the club, and if he attempts such a proceeding, it will be prevented by force.

#### AUSTRIA:

CONCENTRATION OF AUSTRIAN TROOPS AT VENE-TIA. - TURIN, June 5. - The formation of six new brigades of infantry have been resolved upon. Austria continues to despatch troops from the

Tyrol into Venetia. The report that the Austrian army was being reduced is unfounded. Some furloughs only have

been granted. A great military force have been concentrated in Venetia.

BERLIN, June 3. - Letters received here from St. Petersburgh state that in the last sitting of the Council of the Empire the proposed new fundamental regulations for the administration of justice were unanimously adopted. Henceforth no one is to be condemned except by the proper tribunals. All judicial proceedings are to be conducted publicly, and trial by jury is to be introduced.

POLAND.

BRESLAU, June 5 .- The Schlesische Zeitung of today contains news from Warsaw, according to which the publication of the appointment of the Grand Duke Constantine as Viceroy of Poland may be shortly expected. The Marquis de Wielopolski will assume the civil administration as Adlatus of the Grand Duke, and will be appointed President of the Conneil of State. Privy Councillor Walujest will be appointed Imperial Commissioner for Poland. This news has been most favorably received in Warsaw. PORTÙGAL.

Lisbon, May 27 .- The disturbances in the Minho still continue, and the Government are about to call out the reserves. At Amares, Guimaraens, and Braga, conflicts have occurred, and in the firing that took place several lives have been lost. It is thought religious questions have had much to do with the disturbances in the Minho; also that the Miguelites have been at work. It is also said that the friends of the late Portuguse Consul at Rio, the Baron Moreira, have been instigating the people against the Government. Braga and Guimaraens are the headquarters of the disaffected. The Infante Donna Isabel Maria has sailed en route to Rome in the Portuguese corvette Bartholomew Dios. The law against the Sisters of Charity has passed the Denties.

LISBON, May 31.—The Sisters of Charity embark to-morrow in the frighte Orenoque. Those sisters attacked to the hospitals remain. It is asserted that the King of Portugal has written to the Emperor Napoleon on the subject of the Sisters of Charity .-The chiefs of the order in France have recalled them on account of the opposition shown by the dominant political party in Lisbon to their stay. The last news from the Minho states that the people are much

INSULT TO THE BISHOP OF MALTA. - We regret to learn that the Roman Catholic Bishop of Malta on arriving at Messina in the steamer Quirinal, was grossly insulted by the inhabitants of that city, who swarmed in boats with Italian flags round the vessel. shouting 'Porco il Vesorvo di Malta!' 'Spia dei Borboni!' 'Mulledetta l'anima sua!' Porci Maltesi!' and other expressions of similar nature. They even, it is said went so far as to attempt to board the steamer, on seeing which the crew were placed under arms. The captain of an Italian frigate in the harbour is reported to have shotted her guns, and warned the people that he would fire on the boats if they did not disperse. It is, moreover, rumored that the supreme local authority, who expressed every desire to protect the Bishop as far as the circumstances of an excited rabble would permit, advised him and the Maltese on Board not to land. The French Consul, it is also stated, protested against the insult to individuals enjoying the protection of the French flag, and it is added that such was the panic on board that the packet steamed out of harbour, picking up some passengers in in the Straits, without even landing her goods deliverable at Messina, or transhipping that part of her cargo destined for the Levant. - Malta Times.

Nova Scotia. - The Halifax papers furnish the following interesting items :-" The Ovens."-The Ovens gold diggings are still being worked by large numbers of men, who are represented as being orderly and well behaved. Everybody is waiting for the crusher to go into operation, and large quantities of quartz are barrelled up ready for it. New shops are springing up on every side, and in them are piled stores of everything that can make the miners comfoatable. Numbers of hotels with high sounding names are there, and are well filled with persons cmployed in mining operation. To see life at the dig-gings, the shantles must be visited, and here you will observe men who formerly served in all stations in life, now cooking, washing, &c. Daguerreotype saloons, jewellers' shoes, skittle alleys, &c. find plenty of employment, and on the whole, we think the Ovens can compare favourably with any gold dig-

Gold.-A young man arrived in town on Saturday NAPLES.—The King of Sardinia's Government is evening, from Wine Harbor, with 144 ounces of clean in extreme difficulties. It has been compelled to oppose the daring enterprises of the Mazzinian and Gaproceeds of the winter's work on one claim at that ribaldian faction, and it finds itself insulted, threaten- place. This amount has been realized by workmen

NEW GOLD DIGGINGS AT LUNENBURGH .- New dig-

siderable excitement is manifested with regard to the discovery.

Copess. -S. Caldwell and two other gentlemen. who have lately arrived from the westward, have discovered copper in considerable quantities. Several very fine specimens have been brought to the city.

#### THE ARMS OF IRELAND.

We have much pleasure in giving insertion to the following, copied from the Dublin Nation. As it is from the pen of our much respected fellow-citizen, Edward Murphy, Esq., -- a good and patriotic Irishman - we are sure it will be read with interest :-

Mr. Edward Murphy, of Montreal, Canada, has shown to us a design for the National Arms of Ireland, which he sketched some time since. The sketch was very handsomely executed, and the composition appeared very effective. The following is the heraldic description, which may interest many of our readers :-

The Arms of the four Ancient Kingdoms, now Provinces, of Ireland, with other appropriate emblems, marshalled in heraldic order, by Edward Murphy, of Montreal, Canada.

## Description of Design.

THE SHIELD.

Quarterly-First vert, an harp ore stringed argent for Leinster, the arms of the ancient kingdom, now Province of Leinster. Second azure, three Irish crowns proper for Munster, ditto. Third argent, a dexter hand, couped at the wrist guies, for Ulster, ditto. Fourth ore, a rod (of Moses), entwined with a dead serpent proper, for Connaught, ditto. The shield encircled with a collar of gold representing dexter hand, couped at the wrist gules, for Ulster, the ancient royal order of 'Niag Nace,' or knights of the 'Golden Collar,' and is inscribed with the motto
"United we stand—divided we fall." On the collar is a royal helmet surmounted by the Irish crown, the mantling, &c, proper for a king. Pendant from the collar by a link is a star of eight points, in the centre thereof, the date, B.C. 1264, to commemorate the landing of the Milesians in Ireland.

#### CREST.

On a wreath ore and vert, a castle, triple towered gold, a hart argent, springing from the gate, wounded

#### SUPPORTERS.

Dexter-A moose deer, attired ore, supporting a staff proper, surmounted by an ancient bronze spearhead, and bearing a banner vert fringed ore, displaying a harp ensigned with the Irish crown ppr Ithe Ensign of Ireland].
Sinister—A wolf dog ore, crowned as on the shield,

supporting a staff proper, surmounted by an ancient bronze spearhead bearing a banner vert fringed ore, displaying the Sunburst in glory ppr [the ancient standard of Erin].

#### MOTTO.

On a ribbon vert, in old Irish letters ore, the motto-Erin go bragh, the scroll work, &c., in gold, entwined with shamrocks proper.

EXPLANATIONS AND NOTES ON THE FOREGOING.

On the first quarter of shield I have placed the harn, which was, according to O'Halloran's History of Ireland [1st chap, 5th book], the ancient arms of Leinster. Pepper says, in his History of Ireland [chap. 10] the King of Munster's banner before the reign of Brian Born, displayed on "a field azure three Eastern diadems ppr." For Ulster O'Halloran gives the "Red Hand" as its ancient arms. The arms of Connaught I have adopted from Dr. Warner, who says that a yellow banner, emblazoned with the "dead scrpent and Rod of Moses," was borne by the standard bearer of Roderick O'Connor [King of Connaught] when he had an interview with Henry with Henry II.; this, I believe, was also the banner of the Gadilians, a race who inhabited Ireland previous to Milesian colonisation. The shield is encircled with a golden collar representing the " Ning Nace," or Knights of the "Golden Collar," an order which O'Halloran says was peculiar to the blood royal-it was instituted by the illustrious Mumhamhoin who ascended the throne as Monarch of Ireland, A.M. 3070-[See O'Halloran, chap. I. 5th book]. By the motto inscribed on the collar, "United we stand, divided we fall," it is meant that the four provinces should be as united as they are represented by their arms on the shield. Hanging from the collar is a star of gold, and in the centre thereot is the date B.C. 1274, to commemorate the colonising of Ireland by the Milesian race. On the collar is placed a royal golden helmet, surmounted with the Irish Crown. The crest is taken from "Burke's Heraldry," which is good authority.
The supporters—the deer and wolf dog—I selected

as being animals celebrated in the natural history of Ireland for size, strength, and beauty, and also for their being peculiar to Ireland. Sir James Ware ('Antiquities of Ireland') says :- 'I must here take notice of those hounds which, from their hunting wolves, are commonly called wolf dogs, being crea-cures of great strength and size, and a fine shape; and of the moose deer he says :- There was an ciently another stately animal in Ireland of the deer kind; and be closes an interesting article on these two animals by the following query: - Whether, from observing the strength and size of the Irish grey hound, commonly called the wolf dog, it may not be conjectured that the said grey bound was intended and used for hunting the moose deer.'

On the banner, supported by the moose deer, I have placed a harp ensigned with a crown, one of the ensigns of Ireland according to Burke's Heraldry.'-The banner supported by the wolf dog is the 'Sunburst,' the ancient royal banner of Ireland, and may serve to represent Ancient Ireland. The banner staffs are tasselled and are surmounted with our ancient spearheads. The motto on the ribbon, at the bottom, 'Erin go Bragh,' is, I think, appropriate, as its meaning is almost universally known. The whole design is resting on scroll-work of gold entwined with shamrocks. It will be observed that the harp, known as 'Brian Boru's Harp,' preserved in the Museum of Trinity College, Dublin, is the shape I have adopted for the design, and the crown, that of five points, usually called the 'Irish Crown.'

N.B.-I send herewith enclosed additional designs for the banners supported by the 'moose deer' and wolf dog.' Banner No. 1 is the Red Cross of St. Patrick on a white field, bearing a shamrock leaf of gold ensigned with a crown, which is similar to the badges worn by the Knights of St. Patrick represent-ing Christian Ireland. No. 2 is another of the two ensigns of Ireland (see Burke). I send these in addition, thinking, perhaps, that you would consider it more appropriate to display some of them instead of the banners on the design, for instance No. 1 (the Red Cross of St. Patrick) instead of the Sunburst banner, or No. 2 instead of the same; but probably the substitution of the Red Cross Banner of St. Patrick for the Sunburst Banner would be the most appropriate, and would serve to represent Christian Ireland.

EDWARD MURPHY, Montreal, Canada.

LORD JOHN'S IMPROMPTU. Sent to Uncle Sam in reply to the demand for the Emily St. Pierre.

My first word's my last, You'd Miss Emily fast, And you might have looked after her better; But now she's eloped, Or, as you would say, 'sloped,'

Pray, Sam, don't you wish you may get her?-Punch. Michelet, the French author says :- ' England was always a mystery to me until I visited it. I found it a great sand bank enveloped in fog. The fog fed the grass, the grass fed the sheep, the sheep fed the

The following are the sentiments which a Christian should entertain with regard to the riches and gran-

deur of the world:

I. He should not esteem them for their own sake.
This would be to judge of them like worldlings who look upon those that possess these frivolous advantages as privileged souls. It is this prejudice that makes such a number of the great imagine that they are a kind of divinities before whom other men should fall down and adore. False and pernicious notion! which has caused in every age the misery of the human race, and which is no less contrary to the lights of reason than to the principles of religion, and the true sentiments of nature.

II. A Christian esteems the riches and grandeur of the world only by the good use that is made of

He does not look upon a poor man as the outcast of heaven, becase he is the outcast of the world: he does not judge of the difference of conditions by their apparent display, but by their use. Poverty, sanctified by virtue, appears infinitely preferable in his eyes to riches that are abused; and he does not censider a man worthy of his cateem for having been born great, or for being in grandeur or wealth, unless he usefully employs them for the good of mankind and his own salvation.

The actions that are peculiar to christian charity,

are the following:—
I. Some are interior.

The interior acts of Christian charity are, First-A sincere joy at the happiness and prosperity of our neighbor, and a real sorrow for his sufferings and afflictions. Second-A strong disposition to give the most favorable interpretation to his words and actions, at least when they are not plainly culpable. Third-A prompt inclination to bear with his defects. and to be reconciled to him when he has offended you Fourth, In fine, so great an affection, that we would be ready, when circumstances may require it, to lay down our lives for our brethren, and to sacrifice ourselves for their salvation.

II. Others are exterior. The exterior acts are an habitual mildness and complaisance in our intercourse with others, except where this complaisance, when carried to excess, would become culpable. Second—An extreme discretion in our language in order to preserve as much as possible the reputation of our brethren. Third-A ready and generous liberality which spares nothing to comfort and relieve him in his afflictions. Such is the new commandment which Jesus has given in his gospel. Such are the marks by which he has said we may be known to be his disciples.

QUEER LAUGHTER .- In the note of an army surgeon we find the following :- I remember one day, in making my hospital rounds, a patient, just arrived, presented me an amputation forearm, and in doing so, could scarcely refrain from a broad laugh; the titler was constantly on his face. 'What is the matter ?-this does not strike me as a subject of laughter.' 'It is not doctor; but excuse me, I lost my arm in so funny a way, that I still laugh when-erer I look at it. Our first sergeant wanted shaving, and got me to attend him, as I am a corporal. We went together in front of his tent; I had lathered him, took him by the nose, and just applying the razor, when a cannon ball came, and that was the last I saw of his head and my arm. Excuse me, doctor, for laughing so, but I never saw such a thing

An enraged parent had jerked his provoking son across his knee, and with great vehemence was operating on the 'soft, safe place' of the urchin's person, when the young one dug into the paternal legs with his venemous little teeth. 'Hollo! what're ye bitin' me for?' exclaimed the father. 'Well, dad, who beginned this 'ere war?' retorted the urchin.

'Polly, dear,' said a loving husband to his spouse, who was several years his junior, 'what do you say to settling at the Cape?' 'Oh! I'm delighted with the idea! You recollect when Morgan went out there be was as poor as we are, and he died in three years worth two thousand pounds!'

'Hannah,' said the landlady of a boarding house to her new inaid, when there's any bad news, par-ticularly private afflictions, always let the boarders know it before dinner. It may seem strange to you, Hannah, but such little things make a great difference in the eating in the course of the year.'

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS .-Cuff was a gentleman's gentleman down in old Virginia, and a darkie of most undoubted honesty and truth; but he would sometimes tell tough stories. Kurnel Johnsing's nigg," as he called him, the other day, and after discussing various matters appertaining to the masters, fell into the following conversation:

Sam-Well, Cuff, how you was? Cuff - Oh, I isn't no wuss

Sam - How is all de folks down at de house? Cuff-Oh, dey is able to be round, 'cept de ole man's darter; she had the doctor the other day. He came in, looked at her, kept lookin' at her; said she was bilyus, and guv her a box of engine vegetable pills. When de doctor go, she up and trew de pills out de winder. She wouldn't take no pills, no sah! Wal, de ole turkey cock kum, an'-greedy kus-be gobbled down de pills, box an' all, wid de whole directions in four diff rent languages.

Next day we had company, an' had to kill dat tur-key cock, yer see. Brought him on de table, biled wid ister sass; massa flourish his knife, and try to ent him up ; couldn't git de kuife into him.

'Cuff,' says be, 'how long did yer bile dis turkey ?' Bile him an hour, sab.

Take him away and bile him another hour.' So I took him away an' biled him another hour.

Sam - Did de company wait?

Cuff-Oh, yes, de company waited. Wal, I brought de turker in, and massa flourish his big knife ng'in an' try to cut to him; but he couldn't do 'Take him away an' bile him another hour.'

'So I take him away into de kitchen ag'in.'

Sam-Did de company wait?

Cuff-Of course dey waited. I brought in de turkey ag'in, an' massa try to cut. But it was no go;

'Take him away an' bile him a week.' So I took him away an' bile him a week. Sam-Did the company wait?

Cuff-Oh, yas, de company waited-boond to see de fun out, yer know. Wal, in a week I brought in dat turkey. Massa thought he had him dis time, sure; but he couldn't cut a hole in him; de ole cock wouldn't be cut. - Massa send for de doctor, to hab the turkey examined. De doctor came, look at de

turkey- look all over him. Says he,
'It's no use; you can't bile dis turkey, for he has taken a box of dese engine-vegetable pills, an' dare isn't any bile in him!

TAKING NOTES .- 'Well, Cuffee,' said a minister to his colored servant, 'what were you doing in meet-

ing this afternoon?' 'Doing, massa? Taking notes,' was his reply.

'You taking notes?' exclaimed the minister.

'Sartin, massa; all de gemmen take notes.' 'Well, let me see them,' said he. Cuffee thereupon produced his sheet of paper, and

his master found it scrawled all over with all sorts of marks and lines, as though a dozen spiders, dipped in ink, had marched over it.
'Why, this is all nonsense,' said the minister, as he

looked at the mates. 'Well, massn,' Cuffee replied, 'I thought so all time

you was preaching! He can never speak well who can never hold his three pair of sheets; 10th, all articles necessary for

tongue. When a clock is guilty of misdemeanor? when it

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Prescott-J. Ford. Perth-J. Doran. Peterboro-E. M'Cormick. Picton-Rev. Mr. Lalor. Port Hope-J. Birmingham. Port-Dalhousie - O. M. Mahon. Pembroke - P. Fallon. Quebec-M. O'Leary. Randon-James Carroll. Russelltown-J. Campion. Richmondhill-M. Teefy. Sarnia-P. M'Dermott. Sandwich-H. Morin, P. M. Sherbrooke-T. Griffith. Sherrington-Rev. J. Graton. South Gloucester-J. Daley. Summerstown-D. M'Donald. St. Andrews-Rev. G. A. Huy. St. Athanese-T. Duna. St. Ann de la Pocatiere-Rev. Mr. Bourrett

St. Columban-Rev. Mr. Falvay. St. Catherines, C. E.-J. Caughlin. St. Raphael's-A. D. M'Donald. St. Romuald d' Etchemin-Rev. Mr Sax. St. Mary's-H. O'C. Trainor. Starnesboro - C. M'Gill. Sydenham - M Hayden

Thorold-John Heenan. Thorpville-J. Greene Tingmick-T. Donegan . Toronto-P. F. J. Mullen, 23 Shuter Street. Templeton-J. Hagun. West Osgoode-M. M'Evoy. West Port-James Keboc. Williamslown-Rev. Mr. M'Carthy. Wallaceburg-Thomas Jarmy. Windsor - D. Lamyler.

Trenton-Rev. Mr. Brettargh

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

NEXT THE COURT-HOUSE, MONTREAL,

(Premises formerly accupied by Alfred Savage & Co.) HAS now on hand, imported from London and Paris this Spring, a FULL SUPPLY of SELECT DRUGS, CHEMICALS, Choice Perfumes, Toilet Vinegar, Hair, Tooth, Nail, and Cloth Brushes, Combs of all kinds, and a General Assortment of DRUGGISTS' Sundries, Sada Water from the Fountain, Cylniders Coated with orcelain; with Cream Nectar and Schoice Byrups in every variety, by the Bottle or

Effervescent Powder in bottles-19 3d to 28 6d. Feb. 17.

## L. DEVANY,

AUCTIONEER,

(Late of Hamilton, Canada West.)

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

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

IF I will bold THREE SALES weekly. On Tuesday and Saturday Mornings.

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLANO-FORTES, & . Se.,

> AND THURSDAYS

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, GLASSWARE, OROCKERY, &c., &c., &c.,

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

L. DEVANY,

March 27.

## INFORMATION WANTED,

OF MICHAEL HENNESSY. When last heard from, in 1858, he was in Ogle County, Illinois. Any information concerning him will be most thankfully re-MARY HENNESSY, ceived by his wife, St. Rochs, Quebec.

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-O. J. DEVLIN,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

32 Little St. James Street. MONTREAL.

### PIERBE R. FAUTEUX,

IMPORTER OF

#### DRY GOODS.

No. 112, St. Paul Street,

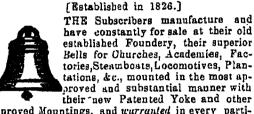
HAS constantly on hand grand assortment of Merchandise, French and English, Carpets for Saloons,

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. P. 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.

April 6, 1860.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY.



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

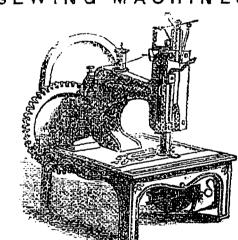
A MENEELY'S SONS, West Troy, N. Y.

# BRENNAN.



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

## SEWING MACHINES



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

CHILDS, SCHOLES & AMES. Toronto, April 21st, 1860. E. G. NAGLE, Esq.

Dear Sir, The three Machines you sent us some short time ago we have in full operation, and must say that they far exceed our expectations; in fuct, 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:

No. 1 Machine.....\$75 00 " with extra large shuttle. 95 00 No. 2 .No. 3 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 over Bartley & Gilbert's, Canal Basin, Montreal.

# W. F MONAGAN M.D.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR, Physician to St. Patrick's Society, &c., OFFICE:

N.o 55 WELLINGTON STREET Near Corner of George Street.

> T. C. DE LORIMIER, Advocate,

31 LITTLE ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

Will attend Circuits at Beaubarnois Huntingdon and Soulanges.

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. M. DOHERTY, ADVOCATE,

No. 59. Lutle St. James Street, Montreal

P. J. KELLY, B.C.L., ADVOCATE,

No. 38, Little St. James Street. Montreal, June 12.

### 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 Montreal, and the largest of the kind in Canada, being fitted up by Steam in the very best plan, and is capable of doing any amount of business with despatch—we pledge ourselves to have every article done in the very best manner, and at moderate charges.

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 Curtains, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., Dyed and watered.

Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Renovated in the best style. All kinds of Stains, such as Tar Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c., carefully extracted.

DEVLIN, MURPHY & CO.

No. 163,

Notre Dame Street (Cuthedral Block.)

THE CHEAPEST MUSIC.

THE Subscriber feels pleasure in announcing that he is Agent in Canada for the

CHEAPEST MUSIC PUBLISHED. This Music, published in London, is distinguished for correctness, beauty of Engraving, and superiority in every respect, while it is sold for only about ONE THIRD the price of other Music, viz: TEN

CENTS, (6d.), and larger pieces in proportion. Among others, the compositions of Ascher, Baumbach, Beyer, Beethoven, Cramer, Chopin, Grobe, Herz, Hunten, Mendelsshon, Mozart, Oesten, Plachy, Schulhoff, Thalberg, Weber, &c., &c.; besides, the popular and lighter compositions of the day.

The Stock embraces Music of all kinds-English German and Italian, Songs and Ballads Dance Music, Piano-Forte arrangements, Duets, Solos, &c. Music for Beginners, and Instruction Books. Music for the Violin, Accordian, Concertina, Guitar, &c., &c.,—all distinguished for elegance of appearance, correctness, and WONDERFUL

Catalogues can be had on application at

No. 163,

Notre Dame Street (Cathedral Block.) A liberal reduction to Schools, Colleges, Professors, the Trade, or others buying in quanti-

STATIONERY of all kinds, BOOKS, ENGRAY-INGS, &c., &c., Wholesale or Retail, at Lowest

J. ANDREW GRAHAM.

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 atten-tion to form the manners and principles of their pupils upon a polite Christian basis, inculcating at the same time, habits of nestness, order and industry. The Course of Instruction will embrace all the

usual requisites and accomplishments of Female

SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

Board and Tuition.....\$70 00 Use of Bed and Bedding..... 7 00 Washing...... 10 50 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 solld education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages.

A large and well selected Library will be Open to

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

The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1861.

TO SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS. THE undersigned will be at liberty, after the 15th o July next, to Re-engage as a Teacher in an Academy, Model School, or in an Elementary School, provided the Salary be liberal: Qualifications—Reading Writ-ing, Arithmetic, (Theoretical, Practical and Mental), English Grammar, Geography, the Use of the Globes, Book-Keeping (by Single and Double Entry), Mensuration, Plane and Solid Geometry, Algebra, Plane

—JUNE 27≈ 1862.

and Spherical Trigonometry, &c., &c. Testimonials, respectable and satisfactory as to moral conduct and assiduity and attention to busi-

He has also a Diploma for a Model School from the Board of Catholic Examiners, Montreal. Address, by letter post-paid, to "M. H. O'R. Berthier en haut," or to this Office. Jnne 5, 1862.

WANTED,

A SCHOOLMISTRESS, who can Teach French and English. Salary moderate.
For particulars, apply at this Office.

May 8.

REMEMBER THAT

GUILBAULT'S **BOTANICAL & ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN** HAS BEEN REMOVED.

TO HIS SPLENDID NEW GROUNDS. Entrance by Upper St. Lawrence Main Street, or St.

Urban Street, near the Nunnery. OPEN EVERY DAY-ADMISSION, 121 CENTS

CANADA HOTEL.

15 & 17 St. Gabriel Street.

THE Undersigned informs his Friends and the Public in general that he has made
GREAT IMPROVEMENTS

in the above-named Hotel. Visitors will always find his Omnibus in waiting on the arrival of Steamboats and Cars. The Table is always well furnished.

Prices extremely moderate.
SERAFINO GIRALDI. May 28.

> MR. CUSACK PROFESSOR OF FRENCH,

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

# The Montreal Gazette

# STEAM PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

36 Great St. James Street.

SUPPLIES

## EVERY DESCRIPTION

# PRINTING

NEATNESS, ECONOMY AND DISPATCH.

Being furnished with POWER PRINTING MACHINES, besides CARD and HAND PRESSES, we are enabled to execute large quantities

# BOOK PRINTING!

of work, with great facility.

Having the different sizes of the new SCOTCH CUI and other styles of TYPE, procured expressly for the various kinds

of Book PRINTING, all CATALOGUES, BY-LAWR, REFORTS, SPEECHES, &c., &c., will be executed with neatness and dispatch, at moderate charges.

# FANCY PRINTING!

Particular attention is paid to COLOURED and ORNAMENTAL PRINTING. The highest style of work, which it was at one time nocessary to order from England or the

> United States, can be furnished at this Establishment, as good, and much cheaper than the imported article.

# CARDS

Of all sizes and styles, can be supplied at all prices, from \$1 per thousand to \$1 for each copy.

# BILL-HEADS!

Particular attention given to BRIDAL CARDS. TO

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

## SHOW-BILLS!

Country Merchants supplied with SHOW-BILLS of the most STRIKING STYLES.

#### BLANK AND RECEIPT BOOKS OF EVERY SIZE AND VARIETY.

Jobs ordered by Mail promptly executed and dispatched by Parcel Post.

A share of public patronage respectfully solicited. M. LONGMOORE & CO.

MONTREAL GAZETTE BUILDINGS, 36 Great St. James Street.

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## 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 TO THE

Premises, 36 and 38 Henry Street, BRTWEEN ST. JOSEPH AND ST. MAURICE STREETS. where he is now prepared to execute all Orders in his line with promptness and despatch, and at most

reasonable prices. Baths, Hydrants, Water Closets Beer Pumps, Force and Lift Pumps, Mallable Iron Tubing for Gas and Steam-fitting purposes, Galvanised Iron Pipe, &c. &c., constantly on hand, and fitted up in a work

manlike manner. The trade supplied with all kinds of Iron Tubing.

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

which has given complete satisfaction.

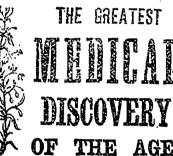
# Montreal, May 2, 1861.

# M. 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. R.—Letters directed to me must be post-paid. No person is authorized to take orders on my ac-



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

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

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

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

pimples on the face. Two to three bottles will clear the system of beils Two bottles are warranted to 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 inmor in the eyes. Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the

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

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

Three or four bottles are warranted to cure sait

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of ecrofula. DIRECTIONS FOR USE .- Adult, one table spoonful per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years, tes 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 had cases of Scrofula. KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT, TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE

MEDICAL DISCOVERY. For Inflamation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag when going to bed.

For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the

improvement in a few days.

For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as ofton as conveni-For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in to your heart's content; it will give you such resl comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the in-For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid

oozing through the skin, scon hardening on the sur-

face; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Cintment 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 Cintment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days,

but you must keep on with the Ointment until the skin gets its natural color,
This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to. Price, 2s 6d per Box.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 War-ren 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, Bos-ST. VINCENT'S ASYLON,

Boston, May 26, 1856. Mr. Kennedy-Dear Sir-Permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors so prevalent among children, of that class so neglected before entering the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your discovery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by scrofula and other humors.

ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORE, Superioress of St. Vincents Asylum.

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

SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPS, Hamilton, C. Wi