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HY MRS. J. SADLIER.

The insatiate capidity of the first Stuart had at length attained its darling object, that of making the entire Province of Ulster one continued plantation of English and Scotch settlers. As the ultimatum of this nefarious system, his arts succeeded to driving from unbappy Ireland his truest and most devoted sons, the last representatives of her ancient kings, the two great northern chieftains, Q'Neil and O'Donnell. In all this he but acted according to his real nature, and men, however they might execrate his baseness, could yet feel no surprise, so perfectly was this crowning act in keeping with the most prominent traits of his character. But when, some few months after, this very man ade a public parade of adopting the daughter of Roderick O'Donnell, born in London, where the king had her mother under close restraint that she might not escape to join her husband; when he solemnty took the child under his royal protection, and requested that she might be given the name of Mary Stuart, instead of O'Donnell, surely this was matter of surprise and astonishment. Here was contradiction wholly unaccountable.

The truth was, however, that to those who had studied the singular character of James there was nothing in this adoption at all inconsistent-hypocrisy was here at work as in the former case avarice and cupidity had been .-Though constantly committing the most glaring outrages on the rights of mankind, and trampling under foot all the better feelings of our nature, still he was mightily given to extol his own clemency, the tenderness of his heart, and the great strictness with which he discharged the various duties of life. To hear him speak of his own doings he was a mon full of justice, and also full of mercy, and in order to throw dust into the eyes of others he was sometimes, fain to do a small portion of good, hoping thus to gloss over his more grievous backslidings. The young Countess of Tyrconnell had been arrested when on her way to join her husband, and had since been detained under the strict surveillance of an old puritanical dowager in the neighborhood of the

Having seen with her own scrutmizing eyes that she might salely make her report co ing the birth of O'Donnell's daughter, the Lady Westhaven went Lerself to inform the king, who loved a bit of gossip as well as any joung or old woman about the court.

At the moment when her ladyship was ushered iuto the royal presence the monarch was engaged with his lavorite Buckingham in the unkingly gaine of pitch and toss-his heavy features hit up with as much animation as they ever could be, and his attention as much engrossed by the progress of the game-as though it were the sequestration' of an Irish province. He was attired in a large round jacket of dark green velvet with short knee breeches of a lighter bue; and the dress, if actually chosen to display his form in all its ungainly proportions, could not have better answered the purpose. Nor is it at all unlikely that it was so chosen, since nothing could be more certain than the fact that the heartless favorite never scrupled to avail himself of his unlimited power over the king's mind, in order to render him as ridiculous as possible. It is, then, no improbable hypothesis to suppose that the laughter-loving duke had recommended this very custume for his master's wear.

The announcement of the visitor passed unnoticed, and Lady Westhaven took her station in the recess of a distant window awaiting the moment when the king might become aware of her presence. For this she might have waited long enough had not Buckingham called the royal at-

tention to the fact. 'So please your highness,' he laughingly exclaimed, fyou seem utterly unconscious of a great, a stern reality. Now there is that ancient roll of buckram, the dowager Westhaven, with a face as sour as a crab-apple, and she hath been keeping guard in yonder window for the last hour or so. I saw her from the first, but I thought it not amiss that she should cool her heels awhile. I dare swear that her business is "looks like a sentinel who had lost his musket .--Peradveuture the majesty of England will deign space the light of his kingly countenance.'

Body o' me, man ?' exclaimed the fidgetty monarch, for one e overlooking the flippant wit of nervous tremor, body of the it was a good study history ere you dare to speak of the it that your majesty now speaks of these fugitives brought up in the pestilential atmosphere of a staugch upholder of the doctrine of the Refor-Carr, and pocketing his copper with a sort of lest to make the beldame wait, but thou knowest, genealogy of princes. We give you our right as lords—they were so lately turbulent and godless court, under the tutelage of the rankest mation, and she had never forgiven her daughter Bobby lad, these cranky puritans are uncanny royal word, Robert Carr, that one of our proud-faction skern? why, one could almost believe heresy! oh Father of mercy! in such a case for having embraced the faith of O'Dennell, so that the following that now, when appealed to by her widowed that your majesty is at heart disposed to pity. thou not tell me?"

ું આપણી તેવીઓ પણ દિવસના દેવાં આ દેવાં તેવાના પ્રાપ્યા છે. ત્રીમાં મુખ્યત્વે પ્રાપ્ય આવેલા તેવાં તેવાના દાવાના પ્રાપ્યા માટે પ્રાપ્ય તેવાં માટે આ દેવાં તેવાં છે.

for step, imitating so successfully his shuffling the royal Stuart. The subject, I tell thee, is and must be, though in exile. Why, Robin, my rely.' Westhaven must have laughed in the face of advancing majesty.

ATHOLIC

'Why, how is this, most worthy lady?' cried the deceitful monarch, this merry grace of Buckingham had succeeded in engaging us for the moment in a lightsome pastime, but we divined not, of a surety, that the Lady Westhaven, our very good friend, awaited us. We crave pardon, madam, and are sorry for this mishap-death o' man, we are ! How is it, nevertheless, that your ladyship stirred abroad so early this morning? Saul, but we are 100 highly favored by your visit, whatsoever it may imnort P

With a stiff apology for having so unwittingly nterrupted his majesty's royal pastune (laying a marked, though, perhaps, unintentional stress on he adjective), Lady Westbaven briefly informed the king that the Countess of Tyrconnell had given birth to a daughter some few hours be- ness.

' What said you?' cried James in unleigned surprise, while Buckingham laughed derisively; does your ladyship mean to say that this Trish princess bath, of a verity, brought forth? The dowager bowed assent. 'Why, my sau!' turning to the duke, 'but this is great news! What think you, Bobby ?'

Your majesty, at least, seems to think more of the news than it is worth,' returned the favorite drily. But heard I your highness aright? methought you dignified this Irish lady (if lady she be) with the pompous title of princess?

Stuart. How can you controvert the fact?tell me that now.?

'Oh! I beg at least a thousand pardons, my iege,' Carr rejoined maliciously, 'but I really had so often heard even royal hips speak of O'Donnell as an upstart Irish kern-nay, sometimes, a rude base-born churl, that it surpassed my poor understanding to hear the same honored lips endow his wife with the title of princess .--That is all, sire, I do assure you.'

to do, and you know it, too, as well as we do.' The lowering his voice somewhat, he approached | contempt. a step nearer to the duke-' nor do we take it expedient to take unto ourselves the lands and smile-wriggled in his chair-rubbed his hands world believe him unworthy of holding them; some little attention to his wife and child? eh. Bobby, answer me that.'

But Bobby did not answer, save by a very obsequious bow, whereupon the king raised his voice to its wonted pitch, and turned once more to the lady.

'So now we have a mind to manifest our royal magnanimity in regard to this new-born infant.-Body o' me, it were a pity to leave her in obscurity, seeing that she is the last scion of a noble line, and of the feminine gender withal, so that we have nought to fear from her future ambition. By the soul of Robert Bruce! but we will take under our special protection this young princess, born in our good city of London. The world may never say that James of England had no compassion on those of his own blood. Before God, no-it shall not!' and he walked a step or two to one side in a towering able to unravel the mystery. And yet the passion, as though some one had opposed his

thrown himself on a couch, went on picking his teeth with an air of perfect indifference, simply observing in an affected voice:

'I knew not before that your majesty claimed kindred with the wild Irishry. Truly you have acted with your usual prudence in concealing the fact from the cognizance of the king-at-arms.'

It was natural that the upstart Carr should at all times affect a supreme contempt for noble and ancient birth, but on the present occasion he none of the most important. 'Fore Gad, she happened to touch one of James's weakest speak of other sovereigns of lesser importance points, and received in return a reprimand to who abide in the Romish superstition. Dost which he was little accustomed. The King | thou yet comprehend? to turn upon her purstanical gloom for a brief | turned on the instant, and darted on the insolent speaker a look of angry reproof, while his usually at the risk of being accounted an incurable vapid countenance assumed for the moment a blockhead, returned Buckingham, who was not look that was not deficient in dignity.

princely Spaniard, Milesius, the direct progenitor them as princes in distress.' The duke answered only by a light laugh, of these Hy-Niall princes of northern Ireland.— 'And so they are, laddie! so they are un- so fearful?' she would add, 'art not Thou the ing, she sternly answered, by letter, that she and, as the king hastened to where the dowager Go, cleanse thy fips, audacious boy, ere thou deniably. Of their distress I take no heed, they Father of the orphan, the protector of the could not harbor a Papist, even though it were

learn manners!"

only replied by a contemptuous smile which the more enraged James.

'Now, by our halidome,' he vehemently exclaimed, speaking with extreme difficulty, as was always the case when he spoke under strong excitement, by our halidome, but we shall indubitably adopt this princely child, and she shall be unto us as a daughter, to the exceeding detriafter a fashion neculiar to himself.

Buckingham raised his large bright eyes and stared at the angry monarch, as though he scarce understood the cause of such unwonted passion. His fine face was, nevertheless, suffused with a tell-tale glow that belied his seeming unconscious-

'And who would dare oppose your majesty's gracious pleasure in this matter?' he asked with forced composure, while his thin lips trembled with suppresed anger. 'Of a truth your highness doth but conjure up phantoms to alarm yourself. No one doubts that it is in perfect accordance with your well-known magnanimity to bestow upon this child some mark of favor in token of your forgivegess of the crimes and misdemeanors of all her kin.'

"There now, that was well and wisely said Bob Carr. 'Sdeath, man, but you can be civil when you are so minded, better than any man we 'And wherefore not, Robert? wherefore not, of our kingly generosity. So, madam,' turning I ask you? Why, man, she as a princess, a again to the silent and rigid dowager, 'you may veritable princess, so sure as my name is James say from us to this wife of O'Donnell that we do here formally receive her child under our royal protection, and, as proof of the same, she shall nenceforth be known as Mary Stuart (rather than O'Donnell), in honor of the memory of our deceased royal mother of blessed and happy memory. We regret, my Lady Westhaven, that having matters of grave import to transact with our good lord of Buckingham.

The lady curtseyed a low curtsey, and James, ' Pooh, pooh, man l' cried James, more than a with that affectation of excessive politeness which king. little confused, 'when you heard us call our sat as awkwardly on him as the green jacket strangely mingled expression of indignation and

Having carefully closed the door the king well of thee, Bob, to speak in such wise. When shuffled up hastily and took a seat near that ocin the plenitude of our royal wisdom, we saw it cupied by the duke. He smiled an unmeaning territories of this earl, it behaved us to make the in a small ecstacy, and taking out a ponderous but is that any reason why we should not pay dust, and handed the box to Buckingham. The proffered favor was gracefully but coldly declined, an act which, coming from almost any other, knew his power and took pleasure in exercising

' Now, Robert, what think you of that passage. Is it not a master-stroke of policy?'

"That your majesty's words and actions are ever governed by the laws of prudence no man or woman can deny,' said Buckingham with sly trony. 'But will your highness forgive the leaden duliness of mine understanding-it I own that I cannot penetrate the precise motives of and the mant son who shared his exile. 'Surely,'

this so exceeding great generosity. 'Ha! ha! I knew it, man, I knew it!' cried James, highly flattered, as the other, doubtless, intended, 'I knew well that even you, with all your keenness of penetration, would scarce be meaning of my act lieth not far beneath the sur-lace. You know as we'l as we do, Robert, that Buckingham, who had most disrespectfully many of our royal brethren, the crowned heads of Europe (however policy may induce them to hide it from us), do, at least, sympathize with these runaway earls, and it suits not our further views that we should be considered by them as a cruel oppressor. The case as it stands, Bob, weareth an unsightly aspect, saul but it does; for it seemeth as though these lords were persecuted for their faith, the which cannot be agreeable to our royal confreres before alluded to, viz -those of Austria, France and Spain, not to

'I must confess myself still at loss, sire, even without some desire to unravel the whole silly 'You had better,' he said, 'betake yourself to web of James's self-lauded policy. 'But how is

gait that any less grave spectator than Lady far too lofty for thy discussion-thou whose not good lad, there is not a man in these realins enbility is of our own making. Go to, I say, and tertains a higher respect than we do ourselves, To this characteristic valediction Buckingham O'Donnells, who are both the descendants in a could almost realize to herself the delightful straight line of the ancient monarchs of Ireland. deem it no small honor that we have the same blood to boast of. Verily, the royalty of the in the fulness of bliss. Plantagenets and the Tudors is but of yesterday when compared with that of the Hy-Niall. A fig for such mushroom kings, say we, and we cannot but marvel that nations will tolerate such of!' And he sat down pubbering at the mouth lelse. It was, nevertheless, a grand stroke of packing with their Popish royalty. True, it was had ourselves furnished one as good. Furtheras prudent as he is ready-witted, and studies to that, for it stamped these nobles at once as traitors-ha! ha! base-born traitors we have made free to call them, but all in the way of business, Bobby-all in the way of business-and to promote the establishment in Ireland of law and profitable unto us, seeing that it replenished our self. But touching the matter now in hand, the he hequeathed both her and ms children. birth of this child is a rare God-send unto us, as James of England has taken under his kingly protection the otherwise deserted daughter of O'Donnell.'

'I bow, as I lever do, to your highness' superior wisdom, said Buckingham, suiting the action to the word, though in his heart he despised and we cannot longer retain your agreeable presence, ridiculed the mean, shallow hypocrisy of the royal schemer. This matter once satisfactorily arranged, the interrupted game was renewed with

> but unfortunate Countess of Tyrconnell, where unwilling that those infantile caresses, those sun- fance? ny smiles which could alone charm her heart | True she had learned that her husband's sister. the child as they reflected back the ray. Then vouchafe to enlighten me on this head?" her thoughts would revert to her absent lord, little Hugh to this poor aching heart, oh ! grant, thanks for the consolation thus imported. at least, my God! that this precious child may live to console her father; deprive him not of both wife and child if it be Thy divine will .my will, oh Lord, but Thine be done.

Many and anxious were her reflections as to event of her own early death which seemed far king's promised protection recurred to her mind, tion of his parents. it served but to increase her apprehensions.

THE DAUGHTER OF TYRCONNELL. stood, the incorrigible was moved after him step | touchest upon so high a their e as the lineage of | deserve it all and more, too, but princes they are | widow?-yes-yes-it is so, and on Thee will I

There were moments when the artless smiles of the little Mary enkindled in the forlorn heart for the royal lineage of these O'Neils and of her mother a sweet and soothing hope, and she emotion with which she would place in Roder-Nay ourselves, as we have before indicated, lick's arms the child he had never seen. Ah, were that moment but arrived then could she die

Alas, for the fairy vistas through which the young heart beholds the future, and alas! for the high-ri-ed hopes of Eveleen O'Donnell, Never again was she to hear the music of Roderick's ment of some ungrateful upstarts whom we wot rulers-men of straw-ay, straw, and nought voice; never again unght her eyes behold that stately form which had been her pride-nor ever policy that plot, to wit, which so soon sent them again was she to look upon the face of her firstborn-her only boy! Scarce had her daughter the excellent device of our ancient plot-master, learned to hisp the endearing name of father. Cecil, but an' they had waited a day or two, we when that noble father yielded up his broken spirit in the far-off land. He died amid the pamore, the merit lies all at our door, for Cecil is loces of the Eternal City, surrounded, Indeed, by dear and long-tried friends, and strengthened please his master first of all, as a good courtier by the saving aids of religion, but far, far away should. It was a most felicitous contrivance from the young wife of his love, and cruelly auxious about her fate of which he knew nothing. Had not Rory O'Donnell possessed much of the ferral party of his race, this harrowing uncertainty must have embittered his last hours. But for him, the trusting, hopeful Christian, there was equity, and all civilization. Truly, my friend no oubt, no fear. Relying on the ancient, pro-Bob, that game of hard words was exceedingly mises he knew that his gentle Eveleen was under the special protection of Heaven, and to the empty coffers, as no one knows better than thy- | Omemotent friend of the widow and the orphan

When these disastrous tidings at length reachknow. Right, Bobby, right, it will be a proof it will, of a surety, enable us at trifling cost to ed Eveleen in her prison, she neither screamed redeem somewhat of our lost reputation for cle- nor wept. A paleness, like that of death, setmency and justice. See you not that it will go thed on her face-vainly did she try to articulate far to propitiate, our Romish allies to hear that a prayer, for her tongue refused to utter a sound. She felt as though her heart were crushed by a heavy weight, and it was long ere she could raise her trembling frame from the couch on which she had fallen. She could not think, she could not sweep, but she paced the room with a slow, unsteady step, ever and anon raising her eyes and her clasped hands to heaven, as though craving the gift of prayer for her dry and arid soul. Even her child was forgotten whilst this increased interest, especially on the part of the first ebulbion lasted; but it soon passed away. for nature resumed the mastery, and the giant Let us now turn with willing heart from the field Despair could not long hold sway in a soul cousin of Tyrconnell by the ill-sounding names aforesaid, conducted her himself to the door, unprofitable companionship of the unprincipled so good and pure as Eveleen's. She was first you speak of, it was because we found it useful so while Buckingham, eyed his motions with a monarch and his profligate favorite to the fair aroused from her lethargy of woe by the innocent prattle of her child, who, runnin she sits within 'her gilded prison,' her infant in caught hold of her robe, crying 'Mother, moher arms It was beautiful to see that pale ther.' It was almost the only word the child young mourner bending day by day with ever- could say, and the mother, touched to the heart's increasing love over the little tender flower core, caught the little creature in her arms, and whom Heaven had sent to cheer the desert of the tears fell fast and heavy from her eyes, givher sorrow. How earnestly she watched its ing a momentary relief to her overcharged heart. snuff-box, deducted a huge pinch of the favorite progress, and marked with a mother's pardonable But as Eveleen clasped to her bosom the child pride the gradual development of its young in- who was now her all, she suddenly remembered telligence, and the opening beauties of its infant that the had a son, and a thrill of anguish shot features. Nurses had been, indeed, provided through her heart. What was to become of her would have mortally offended James; but Carr for the highly-tavored child, but their office was boy, ner first born, so early bereft of paterlittle less than a sinecure, for the countess was nat care? Who was to foster his helpless in-

should be wasted on a stranger, a menial. When the Lady Nolla O'Donnell had accompanied her in the bright days of summer she held her up to brother in his flight-but might not that soft, a window that she might catch the cheerful sunbeam, it was joy to look upon the dark eyes of affliction. 'Alas! my God? do Thou thyself

She had scarcely uttered this brief ejaculation when, as if in answer, there flashed across her she would inwardly ejaculate, ' surely my child is grief-darkened mind the recollection that Hugh not destined to wear away her young years in O'Neil and his wife had both been of the party captivity-oh no! no-even if I am never again | when her husband went into exile. In a moment to look upon the face of my husband, if Thou | Evelern was on her knees before the crucifix that hast decreed that I shall never again clasp my hung in her apartment, pouring out her grateful

· G eat God! I thank thee for that Thou hast deigned to administer comfort to my distracted soul. I will, then, receive this token that in the Lands and vassals had he lost, country, home and noble daughter of Magennis-the Countess of wife-suffer, oh Lord, that his children remain Tyrone-my son will find a mother, and if so, to him that they may gladden his declining years. from her humility, her lively faith, her tender For myself I am resigned -do with me as Thou charity, I may hope everything for Hugh, even wilt-and even these, my treasures, of them, too, though it please Heaven that his aunt should I would say in Thine own sacred words-' Not sink under the manifold afflictions which have fallen on her house."

The fervent prayer of this pious mother was the future fate of her child, particularly in the assuredly heard and accepted on high, for though she heed not to gather consolation from his virfrom improbable, judging from the indifferent tues, yet was her son, the last Earl of Tyrconstate of her health. If, on these occasions, the nell, the worthy inheritor of the faith and devo-

When once death had removed from the eyes "I would have no fear,' she was won! to say of James the fear of O'Donnell's return it was within herself, were my orphan daughter to be easy to obtain his consent that the widowed thrown upon the charity of some pious Christian. | countess might retire with her child to Ireland. even of the humblest grade in society, but to be Her mother, the Countess of Kildare, was a soul the precious germ of faith. But why am I child, that she might receive her into her dwell-

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her town child. She, nevertheless, sent her a moderate sum with a promise of the same amount annually, and advised her to retire to a hunting-seat of the family, which, being situate in a wild sequestered glen, was admirably adapt-Romish religion. Swallowing, as best she might, this last bitter taunt, Eveleen could not but remight hide her sorrows from the harsh, cold eye of the world, and devote herself entirely to the education of her child.

Another week and Eveleen was quietly domesticated with her daughter in the old-tower, and, so great was her joy on finding herself securely moored in this so calm retreat, that she could almost forget the sorrows of the past in the exquisite sense of enjoyment, arising from her entire seclusion. Her retinue consisted of but one male and two female servants.

The summer was drawing to a close when the countess took up her abode in that sequestered gleo, and ere yet the last fine days of autumn had passed away, her little girl became the companion of her walks, though scarcely three years old. It was a wild spot, that craggy dell in which stood Eveleen's home, jet it was far from being destitute of attraction in the eyes of cultivated taste, for its wildness had in it nothing rugged, and since nature had fashioned the rocks around into strange shapes, and clothed their sides with many-colored herhage and creeping plants, there was much to please the eye as well as charm the imagination. From the height of a neighboring crag tumbled a miniature cataract, which thence ran brawling and bubbling through the narrow valley, disappearing at the opposite side in an opening of the rocks. The place seemed sacred to solitude and silence, and it was not surprising that when yearning to be alone with her sorrow, the heart of the lonely widow should have foully turned to its deep repose .-She had received her harp from the castle, and had joyfully placed this old familiar friend' in a sport of summer apartment, overlooking by a large oriel window the entire extent of her small domain. Here she generally spent her mornings with the little Mary by her side, conning some infant task, or perchance making joy in her mother's heart by the unrestrained much of happy childhood. At eve they were wont to stroll out into the glen; often when Eveleen, oppressed by the thick-coming memories of other days, would take her station on a large stone, or some justing fragment of rock, the child would wander on atone by the margin of the brook gathering peb bles or wild flowers, as the fancy might be. As the dusk drew on she would noiselessly approach her mother, and, resting her head upon her knee, she would ask her to speak of heaven, and her father who had gone before to that happy country. At such moments it was that the gentle mother instilled into her daughter's ductile mind the saving truths of religion, clothing them in the simplest language to suit the capacity of the youthful listener. Mary would look up at the beautiful stars as they

who made the moon and stars to light the night, and the glorious sun to illuminate the day. The child eagerly listened, and as readily believed, until wonder grew into certainty, and her young mind was gradually implanted with the good seed which in after years fructified an hundred told. Thus in all their walks, in all their conversations, God was never forgotten, and while Mary was yet but a little child, His goodness, His mercy, and His boundless power, were the themes dearest to her heart. By an easy transition did the

pinus mother lend her child to the knowledge of

'Peer'd one by one, each on his golden throne.'

and her mother would discourse to her of Him

Catholic doctrines -once thoroughly grounded in the primary principles of religion, it was no difficult task to make her understand the most important tenets of the Church, and when at nine years old she made her first communion, her mety was truly edifying, so well had her mind and heart been prepared. In these sacred duties the countess was ably assisted by a venerable priest, who, braving the fearful penalties of the law, succeeded in administering to the people of this remote neighborhood the soothing aids of religion. He had been given the use of a small

cottage not far removed from the dwelling of provided for the spiritual wants of the counters, and given her a powerful aid in the Christian

education of her daughter.

Mary was ever passionately fond of unisic, and the sound of her mother's harp could at any moment draw her away from the most engrossing amusement. Often when the countess made the instrument respond to her own deep sadness, in some of those old simple melodies of our earlier bards which breathe the very soul of feeling, she would mark with surprise the wrapt attention with which Mary hung upon the winds, her childish features full of melancholy meaning, and her deep blue eyes glislening with tears. After some moments, apparently unable to restrain her emotion, she would fly to her mother, and throwing her arms around her neck, say, 'Oh, mother -mother! do not play that air-I cannot bear

" And wherefore not, my child?' said her mother, kissing as she spoke the fair brow of her gentle child - why doth that sweet old air, so full of mournful tenderness, give pain to your young heart? -- for you it can have none of those sorrowful associations which fill my soul with sadness.

'I know not, mother, why it is so, but I never hear you play any one of those old melancholy airs that I do not feel my heart swell almost to burning. And yet I think you told me once that my dear jost father used to love that air

you have been playing—did you not, mother?'
Yes, Mary!' and Eveleen dashed away a starting tear lest her child might see what she deemed a weakness. Yes, truly, sweet one! now far distant, when hand and voice were both

the composition; I believe, of one of the bards; of Kinel connal in a long-past age, and was meant to bewail the death of a daughter of the O'Donnell cut off in the bloom of youthful beauty. This may account for the exquisite his neighbor; those who had been at eamity with ed, she said, for the gloomy practices of the sollness which pervades the depth of its sorrow. Often have I seen the big tear roll down your tather's cheek, even in days of unclouded bliss, joice that her mother had chosen for her residus he sat listening to those wailing tones. Alas, dence a place so will and solitary, where she Roderick !? cried the bereaved wife, why am I alone left to recall those vanished bours !- why have I but a heritage of woe?"

But, mother, exclaimed Mary, wondering at her mother's unusual agitation, 'you have often told me, I am sure, that God afflicts His own people more than all else, and that all my father's sufferings and yours were sent by God to purify your souls-if this be so, dearest mother, why are you so very, very sorrowful?

Eveleen drew the child fonilly to her bosomshe spoke not for a moment, but she said within herself, 'Yea, out of the mouths of babes and sucklings we full often receive instruction,' whereupon she hastily wiped away her tears and assumed an appearance of composure.

You are right, my sweet daughter, and 1 erred in forgetting even for a moment that the sorrows of this life are in no way to be compared with the joys which await in another world the Christian chastened and purified in this. Oh, be assured, dear Mary mine, that such high hopes as these deprived your poor father's grief of its sting, and enabled him to go rejoicing on his way to the tomb, notwithstanding the grievous thorns with which his latter days were so thickly strewn. Be this lofty faith, then, yours, my child,' she added with impressive solemnity, 'so that resting your hope on the Eternal Rock, you may resist all allurements which may hereafter tempt you to sin, holding as nothing the joys and pleasures of this fading world!

So passed the years of Mary's childhood, unmarked by even the shadow of change-the entire devotedness of the mother was amply rewarded in the rare virtues of the child, and she might well be pardoned if a momentary pride swelled her beart as she marked the delicate beauty of her daughter's face, and the graceful symmetry of her childish form. She looked to the future with comparative calmness, secure in the good dispositions and the lively faith of her precious charge. Thus it was that she saw herself attacked by a grievous illness, which from the first she believed would prove fatal, without being disquieted on her daughter's account .-Mary, who had just completed her twelfth year, had at first no idea of her mother's danger. It never occurred to her mind that death could tear away that mother so beloved, and if she often wetted with her tears the pillow whereon her mother lay, it was but through sympathy with the sufferings she witnessed. The countess, sensible that her death approached, made several attempts to prepare her daughter's mind for the fatal event, but as often desisted, overcome by the sight of her child's affliction. She then requested to see Father Kushela (the priest already mentioned) and to him she gave her final instructions regarding her daughter. This was during a brief absence of Mary whom she had prevailed upon to seek some repose.

(To be continued.)

MISSIONS OF THE REDEMPTORIST FATHERS IN EMLY RECONCILIATION OF THE "THREE YEAR OLD" AND "FOUR YEAR OLD " FACTIONS.

(Abridged from the Limerick Reporter.)

people hastening to take part in or to witness the events of the day. These were in general a better order of the farming classes; comfortable, well-to-do, intelligent, as we have said, dressed with tastefulness-all apparently solemnly impressed with what was about to take place within the walls of the comparatively small, but nest, Cutholic Church of Emly. The hour for the commencement of the important proceedings of the day was eleven o'clook a.m.; and at this hour the Archbishop had arrived in the sanctuary, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Rafter, P.P., Emly. His Grace robed in full pontificals, and soon afterwards Mass commenced; the Rev. Mr. O'Donnell, C C., Emly, was celebrant; during the sacred services the Rev. Father Schneider, accompanied by the Rev. Father Bridgett, chaunted in heart stirring style several beautiful pieces of sacred music, including the " Ave Maris Stella," &c. During Mass, the Church was thronged in every part; and those who had not room within were congregated in vast num-Lady Tyrconnell, and one of its two rooms be bers outside; in the avenues, in the fields, in the had converted into a chapel. Thus had God streets; and all were absorbed with the solemnity of the occasion. On rows of sexts, in the body of the Church, at either side of the altar, were the leading members of those factions - by gone for ever - those factions, whose existence was a upas, blighting everything good, poisoning the life-spring of society, and converting men into demons. There they were, changed by the wonderful operation of Divine Grace. No longer scowling at cach other with devilish eyes, but looking, as they really are, fully reconciled friends, we trust for ever! Three weeks constant attention to the inculcations of the Redemptorist Fathers - to the morning, the evening, the mild-day the night preachings - to the prayers, to the confessions - to the sacraments in fine-these three weeks were to them the beginning of a life in which peace and contentment indicated their influence in their admirable deportment - in their determination to sin no more as they had sinned. After Mass, his Grace with mitre on his bend, with crozier grasped ant uear the altar, whilst

The Rov. Mr. Harblson addressed his Grace and the congregation. After some preliminary observations, he thus continued :- We had those who had been mixed up in these factions-in these fendethey came about us; they liatoned to our words, they beard our preachings, and yet, my lord, I must say we did not find one among them who did not seem to repeat not only where the awful crime of murder followed the faction fight, but as they heard their Bishop's pastural, they came to us at once; they said, one and all, that they were ready to submit to the voice of their beloved Bishop - they said that they were ready to renounce their factions now and for ever. A fortnight this day, two thous and of the unmarried young men of these parishes assembled here, and they raised their hands on high, one and all, and one and all solemnly promised that never more would they have to do with those factions-never more would they utter the cry of "three-year-old" or "four-year-old"-never more would they quarrel or "four-year-old"—never more would they quarter octobe he substituted what did not leave as a legacy of country to extert rents from the poor which the property and if your Grace saw those two thousand his love to his disciples?—His peace—'My peace 1 duce of the soil will not enable them to pay; the unmarried young men raise their hand as they made leave you, my peace 1 give you.' And when he more so as every improvement is impeded by the the soilemn promise, your Grace would be proud of growell as his word of greeting refusal of leases, now carried to such an extent, that that old ar, simple though, it be, was peculiarly your people of Emly, and last Sunday the married as well as his heart's best wish? - Peace be unto it some places tenants have only a weekly tenure of dear to your poor father, for whom I have often men came forward in the same manner; they too you. O, Lord | give us this peace, and preserve it the boldings Until long leases on moderate and | walking in their footsteps and determine all Oathon the control of dear to your poor in the r, for whom I have often men came torward in the same manner, tony to us for evermore; give us thy peace, which the fair terms are granted to the tillers of the soil, leaving lies to provide for the safe and religious education that never more would be heard from their lips the world cannot take them enough to support themselves and families, no of their children, encouraging the growth of our fa-

bloodshed and they made this promise for themsolves, for their children, for all under their control. all, in the first instance, made peace, every man with each other became friends-even a man charged with the murder of one of the family of the men he is now at peace with, and on the best terms - even such cases occurred - and God's pardon was asked - and then the neighbor's pardon-and then every one who had been in these factions signed a promise which we drew up before the mission, and all agreed to it; all signed this declaration; and if there be any one here now listening to me who has not signed it, I am sure he wilt do so - and if there be any one in the parish not here who has not signed it, I am positive that he will do so. And thus, my Lord, I am sure I can report to your Grace, that the spirit of faction is laid for ever in Emly and its neighborhood -that it will be no longer necessary to entertain doubts of the sincerity and the determination of the good people of Emly now happily restored to peace. Two things now remain for me to do-to ask all who signed the pledge to renow it here now - and the second thing that remains for me to do is to ask all those who have signed and will renew the pleage here now, to shake hands with each other, and to tell each other that never again will they name the hated factions of the Three year old and the Fouryear-old (audible responses of assent from the entire congregation). And your Grace here is this solemn decimention: -

" PROMISE.

"We, the undersigned inhabitants of the parish and neighborhood of Emly, moved by the paternal voice of our beloved Archbishop, and impressed by all the graces of the mission which is now being given by the Redemptorist Fathers in the Church of Emly, do hereby, in the presence of Almighty God, of his Grace the Archbishop, of our Parish Priest, of the Missionaries, and of one another, solemuly promise and pledge ourselves.

" 1st-Never again to belong to the faction called Three-year old or Four-year old, or to any other faction or party, which may now or at any future time exist in this parish or part of the country.

'2nd-Never to join in any fight or quarreil, to strike with a stick or a stone, and never to encourage or assist in any way those who belong to such factions already existing or hereafter to exist in any other parish or part of the country.

3rd - Never, as far as possible, to name the words Three-year old or Four-year old, and especially never to name them by way of challenge, provocation, or reproach." Now, my Lord, these are the three promises - against faction cries of every kind, against stick or stone, or even to name those cursed words, the Three year old or Four-year old.

His Grace here stood on the platform of the altar, and perceiving some persons outside the church called upon them to enter.

All here went on their knees. The Archbishop remained standing, when he called upon them to repeat, distinctly, emphatically and plainly, the words of the declaration after him, which declaration had been previously signed by the members of the two factions, not only in Emly, but in Hospital, Killeely, Oola, Ballylanders, &c.

Father Harbison-Make the declaration not since with your lips but with your hearts. Let all of you raise your hands.

Here every hand in the church was raised. Father Harbison Let all in the church raise their hands, whether they belong to the factions or did not - not alone those, out all the people of this parish - not alone those, but people who never had any intention of belonging to them; let all raise their hands, and as they do, hold the cross in their hands. I am making you all do what you have done before ; raise up your bands the moment I call on you to show his Grace and the world that you will never again belong to factions. There are some here who did not belong to them; but there are those who brought grief and sorrow into the hearts of manygrief and sorrow to Ireland - grief and sorrow to their beloved Archbishop -- and therefore I ask all to promise that they never will encourage, they never will abet they will never assist in any way whatever, those cursed factions.

Here all in the church, without exception, held up their hands and the scene was one of a most solemn and impressive character, while tears bedewed the iron cheeks of old grey men who had grown up from boyhood in the misery of these faction fights.

Father Harbison-Yes, my lord, there is not a beautiful sight to see those people, with one heart let me ask them, are they ready to shake hands? are they ready to give delight to the heart of their archbishop, to the heart of Jesus Christ, to the hear's of the missionaries, to the heart of their parish priest, who is accountable before God for the salvation of vour souls.

Here they all cordially shook hands. Archbishop-Let one belonging to each of the par-

ties now come up here before me. Here two persons advanced in years -- one a tall, fine looking man of about seventy years of age, a highly affluent farmer, the other apparently not in such good circumstances, but more advanced in years—approached the Archbishop, who now sat on the platform of the altar, and as they approached they knelt before his Grace, who asked them were they fully, cordially, and perfectly reconciled. They replied with much emotion in the affirmative, shook hands with each other, and then passed on, and were followed in succession, two and two, for nearly two hours, similarly; the great bulk of them were respectable, intelligent-looking, and impressed with the solemnity of the occasion. Some were young men, bright and cheerful looking, others men about 35 or 40, others 50, and so on -all took the promise and shook hands. In one case the brother of one who had been murdered grasped the hand of the man who had slain his brother in one of the horrible faction fights, and said he forgave all and never more would think of what had happened. The Archbishop asked each individual who had been his greatest enemy, and he caused the parties thus brought forward to shake hands, which they did cordially.

These incidents caused general emotion among all who witnessed it. The Archbishop then said, attending in front of the Fathers and dear children, never have I heard anybison's reports of the results of this mission. Never This day three weeks, when I came to the opening mission many amongst you were enemies to one anobefore he suffered what did he leave as a legacy of

will ; it is peace; with ourselves, or, in other words, the peace of a good conscience, which is better, than Before they were admitted to the Sacraments, they all the riches or pleasures of the world:—it is peace all, in the first instance, made neace, every man with with God, which they cannot enjoy who cherish hatred against a neighbor, for 'if any man say, I love God, and hateth his brother, he is a liar. For, he that loveth not his brother, whom he seeth, how can be love God whom he seeth not?' This peace of God on earth is a foretaste of God's peace in heaven, a fore-runner of the glory which eye hath not seen, which ear hath not heard, and which hath hot entered into the heart of man to conceive. O blessed peace of God which makes us not only the friends, but also, according to the words of Christ, the children of God :- Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God.' Yes, you were, many of you, the children of the devil, whilst you belonged to those wicked factions - you were his both body and soul, and of course had no part in the peace of God. Oh! what grief of heart did it not cause me when I saw you, the sheep of my flock, torn before my face by the devouring wolf in spite of all the efforts made to deliver you from his fangs. How often did I not say, what shall I do for these misguided people to rescue them from the clutches of the devil and give them back to God ?- for I saw that both the fear of man and the ordinary spiritual means of the Church had failed to restrain you; I saw that there was little use in binding you to keep the peace to one another, for no sooner were you bound to keep it than you broke it-I saw that the strong arm of the law was not always strong enough to stay your arms, to take the bludgeon or the stone out of your hands: I saw that although now and then the law was strong enough to manacle the hands and to pinion the arms of some, others remained free to carry on the bloody work of faction; I saw that neither judge nor jury, neither the jail nor the convict depot neither the hard handcuffs nor the hard labor. had any terrors for many amongst you. Seeing all this-seeing that neither the fear of man nor the ordinary spiritual means of the Church restrained you, I produced for you the extraordinary aid of a mission, during which the Priests of God would day and night make war upon the devil and might, with power from above, at length succeed in driving him out of this place where too long he reigned over you and held possession of you both body and soul. If anything would do for you, it would under God be a mission, for, after all, God is stronger than the devil, and so long as you were not in hell there was hope of his mercy. Therefore, did I ask these good Redemptorist Fathers in God's name to come to you In God's name they did come, with the charity of God in their hearts and the peace of God en their lips. And God's blessing has attended their footsteps; for three weeks they have labored every day, from early in the morning till far in the night: they have fulfilled their mission, giving glory to God on high, and on earth, peace to men; they have with God's help planted peace and good will in hearts where there had been strife and hatred. You here before me who have joined hands and hearts in friendship, who belonged to parties bating each other with a deadly hatred, but now belong to one and the same party, which is God's party, you are the truit of their labors - and with such truit before our eyes, we cannot but exclaim in the words of Scripture, 'how beautiful are the feet of them that preach the Gospel of peace' The Archbishop went on in dignified and impressive language to warn the factions against a relapse into the sin which they had just repented of. And he concluded - But, if you wish to persevere, as I hope and trust you will, you must do three things. Firstly, you must keep from harm's way, from the dance, from the hurling, from the race, even from the fair, if possible, getting some other member of the family to do your business at the fair when you have business, and never going there without business, at least for some time, until all this bad work is forgotten. Shun the occasion if you wish to shun the evil. Secondly, keep from drinking. All the bad passions are inflamed by drink, and none more so than the passion of anger, which leads to quarrels, and fights, and bloodshed I would earnestly advise all who have been implicated in these factions not to drink out of their own houses. for some time to come, until they are confirmed in their good resolutions. Lastly You must go often to Confession and Communion. It is the Holy Sacraments that have, under God, begun the work of your conversion - it is the Sacraments that will continue it and make it lasting. Think not that it will of this diocese, exclusively devoted to the early edutwice a year at the time of Stations It will not .-As we approached Emly the roads were thick with here not one who has not declared solumnly and You want more grace than others therefore you irrevocably against those horrible factions; and it is | must approach the fountain of grace oftener than | Need I add, that the Catholic University is now beothers who do not labor under the spiritual mala- | ginning to occupy an important position among the and one soul, say and declare that they never will dies and are not exposed to the same temptations .encourage, abot, or assist those who belong to these | Go often to the Sacraments, and I have no fear but factions. And, my lord, lest there may be some lit- that with God's blessing you will persevere. Again, tle feeling rankling in the breasts of those who, a let me congratulate with you upon the happy result short time ago, were enemies, who are now friends, of this mission. You have now made your peace with one another and with God, your reconciliation to-day gives delight inexpressible to all your good friends and neighbors who have the happiness to witness it; it gives pleasure and edification to the Priests of God, who wept over your misdeeds; it brings joy to my own heart, which bled for your past viocing proof that all Ireland is called in the cause crimes; nay, more, it gives delight to the blessed in of Catholic education; and that nothing will satisfy Heaven, who, we are told, rejoice for one singer that the country but a full recognition of the claims of repenteth. Much more, then, do they rejoice for the the Catholic University. When this establishment conversion of so many poor sinners, and from their thrones of glory they are now looking down with the protection of God and the patrouage of the Holy delight, and smonget them your own Albens, as you Mother of our Redeemer, it is certain to obtain, the join hands and hearts. Oh! may those blessed Catholics of Ireland will be able to say, with a holy spirits, who now look down upon you with delight may they never grieve to see this peace broken may it last for ever - may the peace of God, which surpasseth all understanding, keep your hearts and

PASTORAL OF THE LURD ARCABISHOP OF

To the Catholic Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of Dublin.

Frace the Archbishop of Dublin, which was read in ill the churches of the diocese on Sunday last : --We are living in a period of great distress both at some and abroad. In Ireland four bad harvests have

followed each other in succession. The loss entailed on the country by the destruction of the crops amounts to many millions. The people are obliged to seek for sustenance from other countries, and to so far as Protestant students are concerned, and we consume the little capital they have in purchasing are anxious that it should provide for them a good the produce of foreign lands. Trade is consequently; literary and scientific education; because every step altur, mitred and with crozier grasped Reverend bad in the towns, the poor are in a state of great destitution, and even the small farmers are in actual thing that gave me more pleasure than Father Har- distress. In such circumstances we are called on to make great exertions in relieving misery wherever it have I witnessed any sight that gave me more pleas presents itself, but always keeping in view the words sure than the one now before me, when I see you, of the Apostle - "If soyone have not care of his own, who hated one another, joined in brotherly love. and especially of those of the household, he hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel -1 Tim

v. But we are frequently told that, notwithstanding mercy, that through the merits of our Lord Jesus | that this country is in a state of great prosperity, Christ, His peace now dwells in the midst of you; and that the sufferings of our people are only imaginay, in your inmost hearts. O, precious peace of nary. May God forgive the misinformed or deluded God, which our Blessed Lord brought us when He men, who thus attempt to shut up the currents of came down from heaven! The night he was born in | charity and to leave their fellow-creatures exposed the stable of Bethlehem what was the hymn which to the direct privations. Such misrepresentations the angels chaunted?-'Glory be to God on high, give occasion to an enormous and unjust increase of and on earth peace to men of good will.' The Light taxation, and encourage some proprietors of this country to extort rents from the poor which the prosenseless shout of "three-year-eld" and "four-year- away. What is this peace of God, which surpasseth improvements can be made, the land will remain immashired by the bungant hopes of youth. It is old "-never more would they give expression to all understanding ?- It is peace with one another, poverished, and destitution and misery will continue University. Before I conclude, I must not forget to

these definit words which caused ill-feeling and coming from the heart, proceeding with mutual good to prevail leaving no refuge for a useful and deservaing class of men except in the horrors of a work-house, And here, let me observe, that one of the workhouses of this city, the seat of ignorance, tusubordination, violence, and oppressied, is a diagrace to any-civilized country-a disgrace to the government and legislature that tolerates it, and that the sentiments expressed by some of the unhappy men who have intruded themselves into the management of is, would be scarcely uttered by Pagans or Turks, and their conduct is only worthy of fanatical apostates from the true faith. Dearly beloved, the wants at home and abroad are great; do everything in your power to provide for them. Curtail your domestic expenses, limit the number of your balls and banquets, abstain from theatrical amusements for a time. be not so extravagant in your dresses, remembering that with what you spend in vanity, or perhaps in promoting scandal, and occasioning the sin of others, you could provide for the wants of many poor members of Jesus Christ. Above all, abstain from all sinful dissipation, and especially from drunkenness. which not only prevents works of mercy, but traquently reduces those who indulge in so degrading a vice to poverty and disgrace, and renders them a burden on society in general. In fine, let all be economical in regard to self, that they may be generous with the widow and orphan, and purchase for themselves the rewards that will be given to the charitable on the last day by the Eternal Judge. And whilst ministering to the temporal wants of the pour and the destitute, do do not forget their spiritual necessities, and endeavour to procure, especially for the sick, all the sids and consolations of our holy celigion. Your zealous clergy are always ready to visit those who require their spiritual assistance, and to visit them, not once or twice, but us often as they are required, and to do everything in their power to assist the dying in their last moments. and to secure for them a happy eternity. But let them be called at an early stage of the disease, before the mental powers are prostrated, and at an early hour in the day, when they may not be occupied by other pressing duties. To provide for the spiritual welfare of the sick and dying is one of the greatest works of charity, and in Catholic countries pions men and women show their zeal on this head by frequent visits to the hospitals, there to nour the helm of consolution into the heart of the sinner, to excite him to sorrow for his sine, and to teach him confidence in the merits of his Redeemer A venerable lady, lately deceased, in Rome, and buried in the Church of the Irish College, the mother of the illustrious Cardinal Antonelli, who has directed the affairs of the Pontifical Government with so much wisdom during the last fifteen years, gave great edification by her charitable attention to the sick. It was her practice, even when seventy or eighty years old, to visit the hospitals of St. John of Lateran every day, and there to spend several bours in ministering to the temporal wants of the poor victims of disease, or praying by the hedside of those who were about to close their eyes to this world. Undoubtedly she has obtained a reward for the charity thus displayed towards the suffering members of Jasus Obrist. Would to God that the pious practice here referred to were more common in this country, which is so remarkable for its ardour in almost every other work of charity. There is another branch of charity to which I shall merely allude the education of children, than which nothing can be more important. From the first dawn of reason they ought to be taught to fear and love God-to consecrate themselves to the service of their Creator, and to bring blessings on themselves, by invoking the sweet names of Jenus and Mary, and by the sign of the Cross -the emblem of our redemption. They are also to be inspired with a tender love and respect for the Holy Catholic Church and a sincere attachment to her doctrines and commandments; and what is commenced by parents is to be carried on by masters and mistresses in the public schools, which cannot be well conducted unless the teaching in them be based upon the principles of the one only true faith, and the tenchers isculcate religious principles by word and example. Fortunately, the charity of the people of this diourse has done a great deal in this important matter. Schools for the poor are everywhere to be met with, and excellent educational establishments for the youth of both sexes of a higher class, are numerous, and can compete with similar institutions in any other country. We have also the large Seminary of Holy Cross, Concliffe, erected this year, and worthy do for you to go to Confession and Communion cation of ecclesiastical students. This seminary will I trust, with the co-operation of the faithful be a source of great blessings to the Church of Dublin. educational establishments of this country. Your contributions to it for the past have been continual and generous; and you may now begin to rejoice in the success of the work of your bands. All the leading and most intelligent Catholics of Ireland, and the members of its most distinguished corporations and townships, have all declared that it must obtain a charter; whilst the magnificent array of people who assisted at the laying of the foundation stone of the new building on the 20th July tast, gave a conshall have met with that full success, which, under pride, that they have performed a great work, commenced by a generous charity, without any assistance from government - without having recourse to to that system of spoliation, robbers, and confiscation, to which so many Protestant educational institutions, as well as the Protestant Church in this country, owe their origin and property. Undoubtedly there are great impediments in the way of the progress of Uatholic education. Attempts are made by bolding out rewards and premises, to attract our children to model schools, from which all religious Catholic teaching is banished, and in which an image We extract the following from the Pastoral of his of our Lord or the Blessed Virgin, or the emblem of redemption, the Cross, would not be tolerated. In the Queen's Colleges, under the semblance of a pretended liberality, the poisoned draught of indifferentism to religion is administered, and vast sums of public money are expended to sap the foundations of faith, and to seduce our youth from the Church of their fathers. As to Trinity College, it has its merits in the acquirement of knowledge tends to dissipate prejudice, and error, and heresy, and to lead to the truth and to the true Church But where there is question of Catholic stadents, when they enter that that college, they expose the most valuable of all treasures, their faith, to imminent danger, and we know that they who love the danger shall perish therein. And, indeed, what does the past history of the University teach us? This truth, which ought ther and with God. Thanks be to God, ever rich in the testimony of our own eyes, we should believe to be a warning to all -that though the education given in Trinity College many Catholics fell into the abyss of error, or became indifferent to the interests of faith, and many others, renouncing publicly the religion of their early days, became bishops, deans, or parsons in the Established Church, and frequently rendered themselves notorious by their zeal in opposition to everything Irish and Catholic. Even at present there are many dignituries of the Establishment who, though they imbibed the truth with their mother's milk, yet were induced to abaudon it by the seductive prospects set before them in their collegiate course. The unhappy fate of those who have thus fallen away ought to caution others against

thank you, as I do most warmly, for your generous contributious to the Association of St. Peter's Pence, contributions the your zeal for the defence of your saith, and the welfare of the supreme Head, of our Church has not been surpassed in any country. doctrine of the immagalate Conception, and though he has pussed through the severest ordeal in that period, yet we cannot but perceive that the Holy Virgin, as a reward for the honours decreed to her. eserved him from all the snares of his enemies. conspirators, and unprincipled politicians, the Pope is still at Rome, attending with zealous watchfulness to the administration of the affairs of the universe, and calmly and courageously resisting all those who are leagued against him, and conspiring for his ruin and the overthrow of religion. The Huly See was never so powerful as in the weakness of the present Pontist Some few months ago nearly all the Bishops of the world assembled around his throne to do honor to bim, to testify to him their obedience and attachment, and to render more solemn the honors which de was about to decree to the Martyrs of Japan. In the meantime, the Catholics of the world are filled with admiration of the virtues of their Holy Father; they incessantly pray for his triumph over his enemies, and unite in asserting his right, giving the best proof of their sincerity by offering their lives for his defence, and large contributions for his support. -Truly, the hand of the Lord is here, and we may think our holy mother, the Blessed Virgin, for the great things she has done for the Church of God and for the venerable successor of St. Peter.

#### IRISH INTELLIGENCE

TO THE CLERGY AND PROPLE OF THE DIOCESE OF KERRY.

My Dear Brethern, - The cry of a great distress has

reached us from England. In the diocese bordering

Killarney, Nov. 26, 1862.

on our's generous efforts are being made for its relief. We hesitated some time to invite the co-operation of your charity, for there is deep distress amongst yourselves; and with the exception of a few hundred pounds received from America, even from the distant shore of California, we have had no succour. We considered too, that of the members of our own flock there are few who possess wealth. We can say to you, with St. Paul, See your vocation: brethern, there are not many mighty or noble amongst you. The wealthy, for the most part, belong to another creed; and they have been already stirred up to this work of charity by the much respected dignitary who presides over them. But then we reflected that, though well ordered charity begins at home, it does not end there; and we remembered the widow's mite and its value in the estimation of our Blessed Lord. The need we are in ourselves should beget sympathy for the need of others, and though our offerings were little more than a mere token of sympathy, yet it will be acceptable to the poor, and, above all, to Him who is the Father of the poor It was with shame and pain that we heard England's cry for belp answered in some quarters by words of angry recrimina-tion. It is said—Our people suffered the pangs of hunger last year, and you refused to succour us. We paid poor rates double those that you pay, and yet we are told that our taxation had not reached the point which would entitle us to external aid. Brethern, if the English people deserved this reproach, you who understand the Gospel of our Blessed Saviour, know full well that they would be only the more entitled to your charity. Love your enemies. Do good to them that hate you. Pray for them that persecute and calumniate you; that you may be the children of your Father who is in Heaven. But we know that the reproach is not deserved by the people of England, and that the heartlessness of certain government officials is not to be laid at their doors. On the contrary, the noble, the magnificent generosity of that people must be fresh in the memory of all who witnessed the fearful famine of '48; and it is in our recollection how forty years ago we experienced, though in lesser need, their bountiful succour. They did not wait to ask whether we were Celt or Saxon, whether we were Catholic or in want, and every hand was open to relieve us. Without referring to the wast sums contributed by the general public, by the Society of Friends, and by various associations of charity, the money placed at the disposal of our venerable predecessor in this diocese by the late Bishop of Beverley, during the years of famine, might be counted by thousands, contributed no doubt, in part, by many of those who now ask alms from you. We remember well to have been told at that time by the late Duke of Norfolk (to whose gentle soul may God give rest!) how the little children of many a noble house used to give up to their parents the money they received for their plays or toys that it might be sent to feed the poor starving children in Ireland. We would also call your attention to the fact that on this occasion the greatest sufferers among the poor of Lancashire are our own fellow-countrymen, who, being generally in the lowest departments of labour, are the most destitute when disemployed. It is stated that in one town no less than 11,000 Irish are now on the pauper list. But, dear brethern, gratitude for favours received, though a holy virtue, is not charity, 'If you love them who love you, what reward shall you have? Do not the publicate this? Nor is that love, which is confined to kindred or to country, charity. If you salute your brethern only, what do you more? Do not also the heathens this? No: charity embraces all mankind; for charity is the love we bear our fellow man, because of his race or country, nor for benesits expected, but because he is God's creature, bearing God's image and likeness, destined to be united with God in everlasting love. That this truth might be placed in the clearest and strongest light, our Blessed Saviour when he would leave us a type of universal charity, selected the Samaritan, between whose nation and the Jews there was constant and bitter strite, who offered sacrifice upon a forbidden altar, and who held only a part of the law which he teat without understanding it. Hence the doctrine in our Cathecism - that the neighbour, whom we are commanded to love as we love ourselves, comprises mankind of every description. Putting aside then, dear brethern, all remembrance of ancient wrong, all national jealousy, thinking in kindness of those who have done kindly by you; above all, remember the brotherhood which unites us as children of one Father who is in Heaven, 'let us consider one another (only) to provoke into love and to good works.'
Shew forth according to the measure of your ability the Catholicity of true Christian charity. 'By this,' said our Divine Lord, 'shall all men know that you are my Disciples, if you love one another.' Humbly

DEATH OF THE REV. MAURICE AHERN, P.P., CAS-TLEMAHON .- We greatly regret it is our duty to annomice the death of the Rev. Maurice Abern, P.P., Oastlemahon and Fooghena, in the sixty-second year of his age, and after a laborious course of Missionary duty in parishes of this diocese, in each of which he was equally loved. Many of the years of his always exemplary, and almost to the last, active life, were passed in the parishes of Knockaderry, Ardagh, and Dromcolloher; and in each the qualities by which the deceased was adorned as a clergyman, and the dispositions by which he was ruled as a man, rivetted to him the reverence and affection of the people amongst whom his duties were fulfilled .- spirator, and absolved the hostile and unjust policy He bore with him, as be bears to his grave, the ac- of the government, of which his father was the He bore with him, as he bears to his grave, the ac- of the government, or which his is a subject that it is essential bouse continues to reveal the horrible atrocities com- chief.—I have the honor to be, your faithful servant, for our legislators to approach. There is a chronic mitted by the officials against the wretched inmates. 

praying that the grace and peace of God may ever

† DAVID, Bishop of Kerry.

abide with you, I am, yours faithfully in Christ.

It becomes our painful duty to record the demise of the Rev Father Lavan, C.U., which occurred on last Monday, at his residence, in the parish of Drumcliffe. Father Lavan's career, though short, for he had hardly completed his second year since his pro-Church has not usen surpassed in any country. It had unruly completed his second year since his pro-is now eight years since his Holiness defined the motion to the Priesthood, yet was more than sufficient to afford abundantly consoling proofs of his kind and generous nature, of his gentle and unassuming manners, of his genuine piety, and of the charity and zeal, which will ever be the distinguishby his infallible decision, has watched over him, and . ed mark of the worthy Minister of the Altar. His remains were conveyed to his family burial ground, preserved and ing all the plots and attempts of armed in the neighborhood of Castlerea. May he rest in peace. Roscommon Messenger.

> The new church of St. Alphousus, Limerick, erected by the Redemptorist Fathers, was solemnly dedicated on the 7th Dec. The ceremony was attended by the Archbishop of Cashel, Bishops Flannery, of Killaine; and Moriarty, of Kerry, in addition to the Venerable Bishop of Limerick, Dr. Ryan, and his Condition, Dr. Butler. A large number of the elergy and laity of the different dioceses also attended.

The Right Rev. Dr. Lewhy has returned to Violet Hill, Newry, after a visit to Armagh. He visited the splendid cathedral, the roof of which is now complete, as also the transept spires, and was delighted to witness the forward state in which the interior works are. On the 31st ult., the Bishop visited the schools of the Christian Brothers, Greenpark, accompanied by his Grace the Primate. The boys, numbering upwards of three hundred, presented him with a beautiful address, to which he replied in suitable terms.

THE O'CONNELL MONUMENT, -IMPORTANT LETTER OF HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM.

To the Right Hon the Lord Mayor and Hon, Secretaries of the O'Connell Memorial Committee.

St. Jarlath's, Tuam, Nov. 30, 1862.

My Lords and Gentlemen - Your circular letter, bearing date this month has duly come to hand, which I beg respectfully to acknowledge. Having cast my eye over the resolutions contained in it, I found to my surprise, that they were the identical resolutions of the 13th of October, adopted by the Dublin Conference. You are aware that I had, in my answer to the letter of Dr. Gray, taken exception, on the ground of its exclusiveness, to the first of those resolutions, and that, in consequence, I had a communication from the committee, through the that it was not the intention of that body to imply that any portion of O'Counell's career was undeserving of the gratitude of his country. This resolution of the 13th of October, was reiterated in a more emphatic manner in another adopted by the committee, on the 20th, declaring..." That it is the ardent wish and intention of the committee to honor the Liberator in his whole character and career, from the oradle to the grave." These are serious and important resolutions, which have already made a deep impression, and which, though far from being yet satisfactory, deserve to be recorded as indicating a gradual approximation to that point of view of O'Connell's character, nothing short of which would be doing justice to his fame or to the requirements of the Catholic people of Ireland.

You may, therefore, judge what was my surprise when, in your recent circular, I could discover no allusion to either of those subsequent resolutions of the 13th and 20th of this month, which many interpreted as superseding or, at least, so qualifying the first as to be no longer exclusive; and wher, in their stead, I found only the original one, in all its exceptionable integrity. For what practical purpose, then, it may be asked, were those successive resolutions adopted? It is surely high time that such ambiguities of language should be put an end to, in order not to give rise to any ambiguity of conduct. It is expected that the committee should declare, openly and without reserve, what they mean to be the historical significance of the statue, as far as their wishes can determine the question. If they declare that the statue, in its inscription and its symbols, should represent O'Connell as an Emancipator only, then they will receive an accession of subscriptions from those who could not relish the latter portion of his career, while the masses of his disappointed countrymen, for whom he so gloriously toiled, will hold back their subscriptions.

But if, on the other hand, it is declared that the Protestant. They only cared to know that we were statue will represent O'Connell in his majestic integrity, then you will have an amount of subscrip-tions worthy of the nation's generosity and of the nation's champion, in which the absence of the contributions of the stranger, or of the foe to Ireland's national independence, will not be missed. It does appear most strange and anomalous that on the proceedings of any committee connected with the name of O Connell the full light of the public press should not be let in, nor the voice of Ireland yet appealed to

through its aggregate assemblies.

These were the two great engines by which O'Connell himself achieved his triumphs - a popular press, and popular meetings - and it is remarkable that since the disuse of these two engines, the condition of the people of Ireland is retrograding so as to be far worse than before this boasted Emancipation, so glorious to him who achieved it, but, unfortunately, of so little benefit to the people whose happiness he had in view. It is really astonishing how his admirers appear to dread the policy which he loved, and by which he had succeeded. Although he gave life and vigor, and hope to the inhabitants of Dublin first, and then to the people of Ireland, by his encouragement of constitutional popular meetings, it is now sadly felt that for the last ten years the breath of a popular meeting cannot be endured in the neighborhood of the Viceregal seat—a circumstance which is but ill calculated to give any conference or committee of the city any influence or control over the body of the Irish nation. O'Connell was confessedly a man of peace, observant of the laws of his country, and who never sought the weapons of his political warfare outside the principles of the constitution. Yet, let it be recollected that with this acknowledged love of peace, observance of law, and respect for the Constitution, he was arraigned, tried, found guilty by a Dublin jury, and incarcerated by them with some of his associates for conspiracy. Let it be recollected, too, for the vindication of his memory, and of his perfect right to assert, as he did, the legislative independence of his country, that the sentence of the government attainting him as a conspirator was reversed by the higher authority of the legislature

This is an important chapter in the eventful histery of O Connell's career which the committee will if guaranteed compensation for the improvement of do well to ponder. Let them be assured, that it will be duly pondered by Catholic Ireland, when it shall give its decision on the O'Connell Monument. Nothing could be more grateful to the government than to justify the iniquitious proceedings of its predecessors, regarding the condemnation and imprisonment of O'Connell. We are waiting then with deep solicitude to ascertain whether the committee mean to exclude this portion of O'Connell's life, and, by dedicating the statue to O'Connell, the Liberator, to confirm the verdict of the immaculate jury and of humane government of that day, and proclaim to the world and to posterity that the man of peace, the advocate of the law and of the constitution, was a conspirator. We are waiting to know whether the committee, under the plea of doing him honor, are prepared foully to libel the illustrious dead, and to enable the Irish Secretary-the enemy of our religion and of our race, who leave the one to starve without succor, and labors to destroy the purity of the other -to come forward and offer his subscription to the O'Connell Monument, and then to proclaim to the civilized world that the verdict of the Irish people themselves had now condemned O'Connell as a con-

LETTER PROM THE O'DONOGHUE.

To the Editor of the Dublin Morning News. Sir-The accompanying letter was addressed to the Editor of the Freeman's Journal, who has refused to publish it. Will you allow it to appear in the News? It was written for the purpose of correcting an erroneous interpretation gives in the Freeman of the 20th inst., of my speech at Killaruey. The suppression of my letter seems to me like an attempt to stifle discussion on a matter of great national interest.

l am, sir, your obedient servant, O Donogue. Derryquin, Castle, Nov. 27, 1863.

To the Editor of the Freeman's Journal.

Sir-Judging from your article of the 20th, headed' O'Connell,' I perceive you have misapprehended the tenor and object of my speech at the recent meeting in Killarney. You will, I am cure, allow me to set you right. From your article, I fear it might be supposed that I agree with you in thinking that the Irish people ought to erect a statue to O'Donnell merely as the Emancipator; whereas, I distinctly stated at Killarney that, in contributing to the statue, it was my intention to honor him as the Emancipator of the Catholics -as the apostle of Irish legislative independence - and to pay him at least equal honor in both characters. Your great aim seems to be to give entire possession of the statue to O'Connell, the Emancipator, in order to keep O'Connell, the Repealer, out of sight; whereas, I am altogether opposed to giving O'Connell, the Emancipator, even more prominence than O'Connell, the Repealer, because it is clear, that were the nation to sanction such a course it would be tantamount to a declaration that the Repealer is less venerated than the Emancipator, and that the great question of Repeal is one of secondary importance. O'Connell considered it of paramount importance, so also, I am sure, do the overwhelming majority of the Irish peo-ple. Remember that O'Connell often said that no more elaborate epitaph would be desire to illustrate his grave than these simple words, 'Here lies a Repealer.' I am convinced that the majority of my countrymen wish to pay equal honor to the Repealer and the Emancipator, and, accordingly, I am grieved, disheartened, disappointed, when I see you persisting in a course which would enable our cotemporaries, as well as the historian, to point to the monument and say, 'That monument is not crected to O'Connell the Repealer.' Such a result would, no Very Rev. Dr. Spratt, their chairman, to the effect doubt, be agreeable to some persons who are, unfortunately, connected with the government of this country, and to all those who deny the right of Ireland to an independent legislature. Yet this does not reconcile me to it. I am afraid you must differ from me again when I tell you that, in my judgment, we can best prove our veneration for the memory of O'Connell by declaring, in a manner not to be mistaken, our unalterable attachment to the great principles which he spent his whole life in impressing upon the minds of the people. And if ever we are tained by his own ability the highest mercantile posito make this national declaration, surely now is the time to make it, when we are erecting a statue to him. If, however, we are guided by you, we cannot make it, because you are prepared to pay special honor only to the Emancipator. During the whole of O'Connell's career he was the advocate of civil and religious liberty - for this I honor him. During the whole of his career he advocated the restoration of Irish Legislative Independence-for this, too, I honor him, and in a no less degree. Hear O'Connell himself on Emancipation and Repeal. At a meeting held in Dublin, at the Royal Exchange, in September, 1810, he said-'I trample under foot the Catholic claims if they can interfere with the Repeal; I abandon all wish for Emancipation if it delays that Repeal. Nay, were Mr. Percival to-morrow to offer me the Repeal of the Union upon the Sir Timothy rendered his first majoralty remarkable terms of re-enacting the entire Penal Code, I believe it from my beart, and in the presence of my God, that I would most cheerfully embrace his offer.' I hope my countrymen will do their duty, and insist upon proclaiming, that the proposed monument is intended to commemorate the services of O'Connell the Emancipator, and O'Connell, the Liberator!

I am, sir, your obedient servant, O'Doxognus.

THE O'CONNELL MONUMENT -- The sum lodged in bank to sustain this national undertaking, amounts at present to about £3,300; and the collections throughout the country are progressing very successfully.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY. - If the Irish Representatives and the Irish Catholic electors but do their nert firmly the Charter-refused so dinnantly and so peremptorily, and upon so false pretences, last spring,-will be soon granted. Though Lord Palmerston has become a bigot in his old age, and under that Grand Master of Cant and Intolerance, Lord Shaftesbury, yet he loves office and power, and will be found ready to yield to the proper amount of pressure, and to give very sound and solid reasons for changing his mind and giving a Charter to the Catholic University .- Weekly Register.

THE LAND QUESTION .- Portlaw, December 1, 1862 -Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel. - Convinced that the land question was the one on which practical legis-lation for Ireland could be most usefully employed, took the liberty before the commencement of the ast session to draw your attention to the subject, and pointed out some of the injurious effects of the extraordinary powers which owners of land possess for recovering rents from their tenants. I again take the liberty of addressing you on another of the pressing necessities for legislation, namely, the urgent need there is of securing to the occupier of land a legal right of remuneration for his improvements. The Times, in one of its leading articles some time since, says-" Every lawyer and historian knows that the only natural right over land is the right of occupation, or temporary possession, and that the extension of this dominion by slow degrees is entirely the work of judicial tribunals and legislation." That this dominion, from our legislators being principally of the landowner class, has extended beyond that which is for the real interests of the rest of the community, few will deny, and I maintain that it is necessary that the interests and security of the occupier should be more looked to, and that he should be, by legislation, protected in his improvements. Legislation as it at present exists gives little or no protection to those of the occupier from year to year; and the result is that, as a rule, their farms continue in very much the half farmed state in which they find them on entering into possession. Every one who has an opinion on the subject must grant that, his land, much industry and increased production would be developed, and that it is keeping back the general amelioration of the country while the occupier is continued in the present dependent state.

I meet on all sides farmers who tell me that, if they could be secured in their improvements, they could make their land much more productive-that they could use much more manure, mix more lime through their soils, drain, deepen, and improve their farms in various ways if they were not afraid that their reats would be advanced consequent on the larger crops they could thus produce. Is the land-lord always to have the discretion whether he will advance the rent in those cases or not? And is the tenaut to have no legal claim that the improved condition of his land, which he has farmed, should be recognised at the termination of his tenancy? If the rights of both are to continue as at present, Ireland must continue backward in her farming, with, in most cases, the minimum of capital in place of the maximum applied to the cultivation of the soil—her farmers, instead of having inducements (as they ought to have) to improve every acre of their holdings to the atmost, will continue in their present backward state, and we shall always be a taunt and a by word among the nations of the earth. I am

state of dissatisfaction pervading the farming cines that no efforts of hagricultural of other lacefeties will cure. They see and feel that lagislation gives to the landlord powers which, though they may be seldom exercised, nevertheless exist as a perpetual sword of Damocles over them. If they renture to improvetheir land, so as to enhance its acreable value, the whole community suffer, and will suffer, until the class-legislation is amended, and the tenant's improvements are as sacred in the eyes of the law as those hereditary rights by which only landowners hold their claims, and which it is, after all, only legislation has given to them. I am aware that in writing thus I may appear to be writing treason against the landlord interest, but the truth must be told to them, if they are to be awakened to the necessity of looking at the rights and interests of all in their true bearings. We must trace some of the miseries of Ireland to their source. We must inquire if nast legislation has given exceptional powers to landowners, which has kept back, and is still keeping back, the industry, the energies, and the progress of our farming class - which is limiting the employ-ment, both of labor and of capital; and if we can establish this - and I think it evident - it is clearly the business of the legislature to see that measures should be devised to bring about a better state of

things. Your father has immortalised the name of Sir Robort Peel by his free trade legislation. Our present Chancellor of the Exchequer is gathering fresh laurels by his continuing to free the mutual interchange of production between nations from the protective systems by which legislation had surrounded them. If you will fearlessly attack those which discourage and dwarf the energies of the occupier of land, you can benefit a much larger class of the community than the combined trading and manufacturing interests. It is not the interests of the Irish tenant farmer alone; those of Great B-itain are involved in this question next to the advocacy of free trade-happily no longer necessary; there is now no subject that can claim public attention which involves the welfare of a larger class of society than this, for which more practically useful results may he expected. The details of the legislation required are simple, if the rights of the owner and occupier are equally recognised - I remain respectfully, WILLIAM MALCOMSON.

DEATH OF SIR TIMOTHY O'BRIEN, BART .- With feelings of sincere regret we have to record the removal from amongst us of one of the last of those men who, amid the earlier struggles for civil and religious freedom in this country, contributed to the raising of the social and political status of the Irish Catholic. Fifty years ago Sir Timothy O'Brien arrived in Dublin un unemancipated Catholic-on Wednesday he died in Merrion-square after vindicating in his own person, by an honorable, energetic, and patriotic life, the right of his co-religionists to stand on the same platform as their Protestant fellow-countrymen-as equals in all things - having attion in the city of his adoption, and having twice filled the chief magistracy with credit and honor in periods of no ordinary difficulty. At a very early age Sir Timothy O'Brien connected himself with the Catholic Association, which, under the leadership of O'Connell, achieved Emancipation; and while yet a young man, was considered, from his energy and business habits, well qualified to act on the committee of the Catholic Cemeteries of which body he was the last survivor of the members appointed at its origin. Entering the municipal council on the passing of the Corporation Reform Act, he was the next Catholic Lord Mayor elected in succession after Daniel O'Connell, and in 1849, on the occasion of her Majesty's visit, he subsequently occupied the same position, It may be in the memory of our readers that by his escorting O'Connell to the Queen's Bench to take his trial in the memorable year of 1844. He held the Parliamentary representation of the city of Cashel for fourteen years, till failing health obliged joyed a more deserved popularity with the commercial community generally, his dealings being ever characterised by frankness and liberality. To Sir T. O'Brien's organisation of the Alliance Gas Company the citizens mainly owe the cheapening of that essential of civilisation - good gas, and to his exerarrest by city attachment. He filled the position of be out of proportion with our defects. - Weekly Re-Governor of the Hibernian Bank for a long period, gister. and conduced much to the popularity of that establishment. Sir Timothy was also connected with the railway interests as a director of the Midland Company. In his private relations, unflinching Liberal as he was, he never permitted sect or party to interfere. For some time past Sir Timothy's health has been declining, but yet did not excite apprehension of his immediate demise, which took place at his residence, Merrion square, on Wednesday morning at

the age of seventy-two years. - Freeman. RAILWAY TO WEXFORD. - We have the pleasing duty to announce that the projected railway from Wexford to Enniscorthy is likely to be an accomplished fact ere many months pass over. The plans, which are lodged in proper departments, are prepared with much care and scientific accuracy, and are of a very plain and simple character, and, from all we can learn, the works will be fully constructed for the estimate. This is good news for Wexford; and we trust that its citizens and those who desire to see our great resources properly developed, will give the project their heartiest co-operation .- Wexford Independent.

SKEDADDLE. - The word is said to be pure Irish. Perhaps Dr. Elliott can inform us if it is so. The Irish sgedad meens scattered; sgedad-ol means all scattered. An old version of the Irish New Testament contains this passage:- For it is written, I smite the shepherd, and the sheep of the flock shall be sgedul-ol.' The word was probably first used in the army by an Irishman, and, being looked upon as

particularly felicitous, was at once adopted. A dispatch dated Ralbriggan, county Meath, Dec. 4, says: - " A few nights ago a desperate encounter took place between William Walsh, Esq., J. P., of Stedalt House, county Meath, and a returned convict who effected an entrance into the mansion about midnight. Mr. Walsh had his brother on a visit with him at the time, and when the latter had retired for the night, Mr. Walsh proceeded to his own bed. Shortly afterwards, and before retiring to rest, he heard some noise in the house, which appeared to have proceeded from the drawing-room. Mr. Walsh, therefore, walked cautiously to the drawing-room door, which he opened, and to his utter astonishment observed a man with a dark lantern, the light in which was at once extinguished. The key was fortunately in the drawing-room door, and the proprietor locked the burglar inside. Mr. Walsh next called his servant man, and finding that the desperado was in the act of making his escape through the drawing-room window, he fled with haste to the outside of the house, where he grappled with the burglar, when a desperate struggle ensued. Mr. Walsh, who, although a small, being a powerful, active man, succeeded in disarming the fellow, and, with the assistance of the servant, binding him. He was at once handed over to the police, by whom he was recognized as a notorious character named Farrell, who had already undergone penal servitude. He at present lies in Trim jail, to abide his trial at the eneuing assizes of Meath.

Mr. A. M. Sullivan, editor of the Morning News, has had a triumph over his Conservative opponent for the Dublin Town Council. The spirited burgesses of the Royal Exchange Ward placed him at the head of the poll.

The investigation into the charges brought by the Police against the officers of the South Dublin Work-

CORE. - On Saturday, two Sicility sailors belonging to the barque Biggio, of Palermo. lying in Passage Reach, got ashore accompanied by a comrade who acted as second to both, and fought a duel with long knives in a field adjacent to the towa-Both combatants stripped and fought with great fary In a short time one was stabled to the heart, and his successful enemy fell on the ground covered with wounds. The survivor who is in a dangerous state, is in custody, but the third is at large. The name of the marderer is Thomas Puinicio. - Cork Examiner, Dec. 13.

A most influential meeting, antomoned by the High Sheriff of the county Limerick, Captain Croker, for the relief of the distress in Lancasbire, was held this day in the county courthonse, the Right Hon Lerd Monteagle in the chair. Resolutions in accordance with the object of the meeting were passed, and a committee of noblemen and gentlemen appointed to collect subscriptions: About £300 was subscribed before the meeting separated .- Munster News.

Tunnatuning Notices .- Longford, Dec. 2od .- A threatening notice was posted on the house of Thomas Lyons, farmer, of Torgney, threstening him and his brother in-law with death, if they attempted to have anything to say to a farm about to be let. Lyon's brother-in-law is from the county Westmeath, and intended, on the suggestion of Lyons, to hid for the land in question, for which if is expected there will be many competitors. - 16.83

MIDNIGHT OUTBAGE .- Carrick on Shannon, 2nd Dec.-On the night of the 1st instant a party of about nine men, some of whom were semed, went to the house of Pat Bohan, a bailiff, residing at Lisdau-ky, and having knocked at the door, demanded admittance to light their pipes, which Bohan's wife refused. Her husband went to a small window and told them they would not be admitted, whereupon they broke it in, and thrust a gun under it, and fired, lodging a large charge of heavy shot in the opposite wall, but inflicting no injury on any of the inmates. Bohan, his wife, and children commenced shouting out murder and robbery, which was heard by some of their neighbors, who at once came to the scene, and saw the attacking party leaving whom they pursued without coming up with any of them. Banotorious characters as being of the party. were immediately arrested, and brought before H O'Seirne, Esq., J.P., but Bolan having failed to identify them they were discharged. - la

INFORMATION WANTED, - The whereabouts of John Brogan, who left the parish of Roslea, county Mou-aghan, Ireland, soon after the famine. The last time be was heard of was in January, 1850. His address was, Commonsvale Post-office, Cincinnati, State of Ohio, United States of America.

#### GREAT BRITAIN. BRITISH CIVILIZATION. - We boast of our educa-

tion, as they do in America, and with as good rea-

"The only really useful and corrective education in America," says a well-known Protestant writer, "is that of the Catholic schools and col-leges." "It is now half a century," said the Times "It is now half a century," said the Times of the 15th October in the present year - and it is notorious that one of the chief authorities of the Government Education Committee contributes to its pages -" since education became one of the great objects of social and political enterprise in this country. What is the result? Our agricultural populalation . . . are still generally so ignorant that no reasonable being, for pivy's sake, would ask are still generally so ignorant them a question of history or geography out of their own village, or more than fifty years back." 'They are still a prey to the first fanatic or impostor that chooses to work upon them." . . . "This is the case of our now educated pensantry." "When we turn to the artisan, the case is certainly worse." Yet our public orators, such as Earl Russell, are full of disdain for the 'priest-ridden' peasantry of France, Austria, or Spain, ten times better instructed him to relinquish it in 1859. As a merchant, we can even in the arts of common life, and illuminated, truly say his word was his bond, and few men enmoreover, by the light of Divine Fnith, while they talk unctuously of 'be civilization and enlightenment of "Protestant Britain." Our conclusion is this. We are a great nation but we are not a modest one. We are weary of American 'brag,' but we do less to correct it by our admonition than to encourage it by our example. A little bumility would not tions were due the abolition of the oppressive law of diminish our greatness, and a great deal would not

We are really astonished at the carnestness with

plored by men who will neither support mediation in America nor an immediate appeal for relief to the Treasury. We cannot comprehend how any thoughtful man can be blind to the fact that no apprehended misunderstanding with the Federal States, and no emptying of the Public Treasury, can operate so disastrously upon this country as the reducing millions of hardworking men and women to the position of paupers, by feeding them with the collected alms. and clothing them with the cast off raiments of their more fortunate neighbors. We are for providing an immediate remedy for the overwhelming distress in the cotton manufacturing districts. But such a remedy is only to be found either in putting an end to the frightful slaughter of the Anglo-Saxon race in America or in a successful demand for relief from the Treasury. As well undertake to raise the national revenue by voluntary contributions as to propose to house, feed, and clothe half-a million of cotton spinners for an indefinite period by such a process. The martyr-like resignation of the cotton spinners of Lancashire is greatly extolled. But men who see their wives and children dying of cold and hunger may be too patient. We had rather hear of them holding public meetings, and making Lord Palmerston aware that the Premiership has its duties in the presence of officially created, and officiallymaintained famine. Napoleon has mercy upon the cotton spinners of France. Despot as he is, he is willing to expose himself to a rebuff from President Lincoln rather than that his subjects should be reduced to beggary and starvation. But our jaunty Premier, with the volunteers and the press at his back, thinks it a fine thing to display a tenderness for the national honor, when it can be purchased at so trilling a price as the starvation of the Lancashire cotton spinners. And yet, if Napoleon succeed in negotiating a peace between the North and the South, all the suffering endured in England will not have saved our National credit-while the gratitude of the South must secure to France a monopoly of the trade in cotton, tobacco. sugar and turpentine. Thousands of pounds are weekly fooled away in Armstrong and Whitworth gun experiments. Money is so plentiful with the Government, that men have honors and distinctions heaped upon them for only suggesting fresh experi-ments by which the taxes of the people can be wasted so as to leave no surplus in any of the Public Departments; and yet, a system of universal beggary s recommended when the toiling millions are compelled by the policy of the Government to be idle, and so be deprived of daily bread. We know how it will belin future years if the mendicants of to-day propose rising in their might to demand other Reorms, as they did the Repeal of the Corn Laws. They will be reminded that they have been paupers, and that they owed their life to the bounty of those who then may be opposed to them. It is not so now in Ireland? Can a public meeting in that country be convened for any purpose of which the Times disapproves without that journal reminding them what England did for them in the years of the Famine? And has it not occurred to Mr Cobden that, as it-fared with famine-stricken Ireland, so it will fare with hungry Lancashire and 'Cheshire? - Hull Adverlineralis docido delse que la prospensa-

The Times says notification is advertised that the new undertaking for laying the cable has been

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#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE-\_\_\_JANUARY 2, 1863.

# The True Witness.

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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

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Sun; and at W. Dallon's, corner of St. Laurence mui Craig Sts. Also at Mr. Alexander's Bookstore, opposite the Post-Office, Quebec.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 2. 1863.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

In so far as Prince Alfred is concerned, the question of succession to the throne of Greece has been set at rest. The election, almost unanimous, of the English Prince will no doubt be gracefully acknowledged as a handsome compliment; but the three Powers have, it seems, mutually agreed to recommend to the Greeks as the future sovereign of the latter, Ferdinand, the busband of the late Queen of Portugal, and the father of the present King. It is also said that, with the consent of the other Powers, Great Britain is prepared to make over the losisn Islands to the Greeks.

The opening of the Boulevard du Prince Eugene, which, on account of the many rumors respecting a design upon the life of the French Emperor, had been looked forward to with no little anxiety, passed off very quietly on the 7th alt. Every precaution had been taken to prerent an attack upon the person of Louis Napoleon. The soldiers, to the number of 50,000, exclusive of the National Guards, were under arms from an early hour in the morning, and so surrounded the Emperor that access to him seems to have been impossible. His reception by the Parisians was pretty good; and if there was no great enthusiasm manifested by the populace, there were certainly no symptoms of ill-will towards the man who during the last decade has done so much for France, and for his good City of Paris in particular. The French Chambers will, according to La France, be opened on the 12th inst.

After many delays and mishaps Victor Emmanuel has at last succeeded in patching together a Cabinet, vice that of Ratazzi, dismissed as incurably corrupt. The new Premier, or President of the Council, is Farini, an ancient colleague of Cavour, but moderate in his principles, anti-Ronge in his politics, and suspected of an aversion to centralisation. He will be assisted by somebody of the name of Pasolini, as Minister for Foreign Affairs; and both from the composition of the new Cabinet, and the disastrous failure of the aggressive policy of the Ratazzi Government, we may expect that for some time at least, the fillibustering proclivities of the Piedmontese, as towards Rome, will be held in abeyance. In his inaugural address to the Turin Parliament, Farini, with much good sense, told his audience, that his Ministry would abstain from making promises, which might not be followed by immediate effects, and would await the course of events without illusions.' This means that he sees that to attack Rome means to attack France; and that Predmont is not, as vet, prepared for the latter hazardous, or rather foolhardy undertaking. In the meantime, Liberal Piedmontese journalists seek solace for their wounded feelings in abusing the lately deceased mother of Cardinal Antonelli. To such an extent of indecent vituperation have these patriotic men proceeded, that even the Sardinian Government-not very scrupulous or delicate upon a point of honor-has felt itself called upon to disarow the malignant calumnies of its Liberal supporters.

At Rome all was quiet. 'Brigandage,' or in other words, discontent with, and armed resistance to, the alien yoke of Piedmont is still the incurable malady of the Kingdom of Naples .-The atrocities perpetrated by the invaders upon the prisoners, whom for political reasons the former have shut up by thousands in their dungeons, one dreams any longer of denying it. A Parlia- | highly beneficial. mentary Committee upon the subject of Neaporived. It freely censures the conduct of the Government, upon several points; and it ascribes the chronic insurrection, with which since the things, or in other words, their universal hatred of which religious instruction would be indispensal lieve that the poor man, as well as the rich, has because of the state of his health.

Piedmontese rule. The Committee as is the way of all Committees-recommend as the panacea for Neapolitan difficulties, the appointment of another and 'Special Committee,' to make another thorough investigation of the matter, and to present another Report to the Chambers. It is in Naples, as in this country. A Committee, with handsome allowances and abundance of perquisites for its members, is looked upon as a speeific for all maladies with which the body politic may be afflicted. This singular delusion is more or less prevalent in all Liberal communities.

If there have been no great battles betwixt the belligerents on this Continent during the past week, it has not been altogether void of interesting events. In the first place, the President of the Confederate States has at last found himself T. Riddell's, (late from Mr. E. Pickup.) No. 22, Great St. James Street, opposite Messrs. Dawson & compelled by the barbarities, and disregard for rules of civilised warfare, in which the Federals habitually include themselves, to issue a Proclamation threatening reprisals. The infamous Butler, who has been superseded by General Banks at New Orleans, is especially pointed out as one who, if captured, is to be treated not as a prisoner of war, but as an outlaw and a felon .--Other severe measures are also enjoined against Federals inciting slaves to revolt, or putting arms in the hands of the latter. Painful as the alternative no doubt is, it has been forced upon the Southern Government by the wanton cruelties of its enemies; and if no other means for putting a stop to those barbarous infractions of the laws of war present themselves, then is that Government not only justified in reprisals, but it is in duty towards its own subjects bound to retaliate with the utmost severity upon those who have set the example of provoking to outrage against defenceless women, and of murdering non-combatants. As for Butler, he richly deserves the gallows, and certainly we shall not feel any compunction if he speedily meets with his deserts.

> General Stuart has again distinguished himself by a splendid foray, in the course of which he actually roce round the Yankee army with his band of gallant horsemen, inflicting great loss of all kinds upon the enemy. In the West, the Confederates appear to have resumed the offenare, and last reports represent General Van Dorn as having driven General Grant from Cor-

The year therefore closes with bright prospects for the cause of Southern independence .-Its champions, against fearful odds, have discomfited their assailants in every encounter by land, with the solitary exception of that of Antietam; and only where the enormous preponderance of their naval nower could make itself felt, have the Northerners gained the slightest advantage, or even escaped discomfiture. It is not wonderful therefore that the braggadocio tone of the Yankee press should have somewhat abated; and that amongst the leading journals of New York, a willingness to accept European mediation now manifests itself.

PASTORAL OF HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL.

NVITIEG CATROLICS TO UNITE FOR THE ENCOURAGE-MENT OF THE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS OF THE CITY AND RURAL DISTRICTS.

IGNATIOS BOTROUT, by the Grace of God, and Favor of the Apostolic See, Bishop of Montreal, &c., &c. To the Clergy, Secular and Regular, to the Religious Communities, and to all the Fait ful of the

Health and Benediction in Our Lord Jesus Christ :-"We esteem it, Our Dear Brethren, to be our duty to raise to-day Our voice in order to induce you to look upon our Catholic Institutions as Houses of Refuge, in which all the sufferings which afflict our poor humanity may find shelter. In so doing, it is our desire publicly to declare that, if we do not associate ourselves with our separated brethren in the project of forming one and the same House of Industry for all the poor of this city, it is not through an evil spirit of intolerance; but that it is by principles of duty, and by a sincere desire to avoid everything which might disturb that perfect barmony which should reign amongst us, that we are actuated.

You are no doubt aware, Dear Brethren, that our separated brethren have generously taxed themselves for the establishment of a House of In dustry and of Refuge for the poor of this City; and that they are resolved not to recoil from before the expences of so great a work, should the cost of the required buildings amount to Forty thousand dollars, and its annual charges to the sum of Twelve thousand. It is in the hopes that this Institution may be soon in a flourishing conbave provoked a general cry of indignation from | dition that they have set to work. Every one the civilised world; and the fact that torture is of us, must of course, wish happiness and prosfreely used by the Piedmontese towards their perity to an enterprise which has so praiseworthy

posed exclusively of Protestants. In their eyes | able principles which pauperism has engendered. conquest the country has been distracted, to two this is the only means practicable for the good "Of a truth, we do not put our poor under causes; of which one is the presence of the working of this new institution. For they con- lock and key, in order to prevent them from French at Rome - the other, the want of confi- sider that the Catholic and Protestant elements knocking at the doors of the wealthy, - and for dence of the Nespolitans in the existing state of could not unite in such an establishment, in this we have many excellent reasons. We be-

that in this they are perfectly in the right.

"No one therefore amongst us can censure the decision to which they have come, of making by themselves an establishment of whose need they are conscious. For they clearly perceive that they have no institutions wherein to succor in their several necessities, the unemployed, widows, and other women deprived of the assistance of their husbands—the blind, the aged, and the infirm who find themselves without means of support-the friendless emigrants, servants out of place, the sick, discharged indeed from the hospital, but still too weak to earn their bread, and the incurable.

"We cannot then, under such circumstances, but look ith a favorable eye upon their laudable project to establish for their own special use, a work of which they alone stand in need. For the same reason we deem it strictly just that they alone should direct an institution founded expressly in the interests of their own poor. At the same time, they cannot but know that we, in as far as lies in our power, interest ourselves in those works which are designed for the cor, mon good of Protestants and of Catholies. The City Savings Bank is a striking proof of thisfor that institution has always flourished; and nevertheless it has both Catholics and Protestants for its Directors; and one of its Patrons is, as you are aware, your own Bishop, who invites you to place confidence in a public Institution which offers you every possible guarantee.

"For all that, it is Our duty, Dear Brethren, here to bring before your notice the actual footing on which stand our several Catholic Institutions, so that you may know what to reply, should you be told that the Catholic religion did not provide for its poor. Some few figures will suffice to make you acquainted with what you all should know, respecting the work going on in your mid-t, without however specifying the particular Institutions which perform these acts of

" In a few words then, let us say that the Catholic Church daily tends in her Hospital Two hundred sick; that she feeds every day during the winter Eight bundred and seventy-five families, to whom she distributes victuals, fuel and clothing; that constantly she shelters in her Asylums, which are open to all kinds of distress, One thousand six hundred and seventy-eight persons, of both sexes, of all ages, and conditions, who hy old age, widowhood, or weakness of youth, have been reduced to a condition in which they cannot earn their daily bread; and to whom she ministers, either to lighten the sufferings of existence when these are incurable, or to instruct them how honorably to discharge the duties of their state in life when they return to society .-The Churen also procures situations for about Seven hundred servants, annually, when these find themselves out of employment; she lavishes her tenderest cares upon some Eight hundred and fifty little children of both sexes in her Asylums, when they are old enough to walk and talk, so that their mothers may, whilst their children are receiving instruction in these pious schools, gain their daily food; she has already opened wards for the convalencent, wherein the sick whom the doctors judge to be no longer in need of their professional services, may recover that strength of which they stand so much in need to keep them from penury; and every evening she throws open an asylum to the most wretched outcasts, so that no one, no matter how criminal, may be exposed to the risk of perishing from cold or hunger-for she can never forget the words of mercy which fell from Him Who founded her. whilst dwelling with the unhappy children of Adam, " I am come to seek sinners."

"In order to ward off the incalculable evilinflicted by pauperism—that is to say, poverty the offspring of vice, which pretends, by fair means or foul, to enforce the assistance of the rich-the Catholic Church, like a good mother, employs all the means within her reach to make the poor good and virtuous. To second her in her maternal zeal, she has many charitable citizens who associate, not merely for the purpose of mutually helping one another in the days of misfortune, but also to shed the benedictions of charity in the bosom of want and sickness.

"These charitable citizens meet together every week to listen to the sighs of the widows and orphans, and to consult upon the best means of giving to these efficacions relief. We need not here enter into details, or say how many families the compassionate Conferences succor and console in their days of desolation; for the rule of the latter is that of the Guspel not to captives, is at last so clearly established that no an object, and which may assuredly be made let the left hand know what the right hand giveth. But We are authorized to say that by their do-"You know also, Dear Brethren, that it has michiary visits, by their vigilance over the moral litan discontent, has communicated to the Turin been decided that this House of Industry and conduct of their poor, they work efficacionsly to Chambers, the conclusions at which it has ar- of Refuge shall be Pr. testant-that is to say, preserve our young society from the horrors devoted to the relief of the poor of their reli- which menace the stab by of the older societies gious omnions, and governed by a Board com- of Europe, as the consequence of those detest-

able. There is no Catholic who will not admit a right to the enjoyment of liberty, so long as he does not make himself injurious and dangerous to society by his violence, and other crimical excesses. We believe that we do but give occasion for immorality, when we forcibly compel men to live separate from their wives-which moreover is criminal in the eyes of God, Who ferbids man to put asunder those whom He has joined together by a sacred bond, the bond of marriage. We hold as an immutable principle that fathers and mothers are the rulers over their children, that they are charged with properly bringing them up: and that no one on earth has the right to deprive parents of this right, which nature and religion have given them over their offspring. We have also on our side the reason that, as every day's experience teaches, it is by means of the poor that countries are peopled, and that communities grow it to great and now-

"In consequence, we favor numerous families, and seek not to reduce them to sterility, as in the former we find the elements of life and prosperity. Besides we revere our poor, because our common Master made Himself poor, and has declared to us that, whatever we do for the poor, who are His brethren and His suffering members, we do unto Him, with the full assurance that He also will repay us in giving to us eternal life .--For we know that in giving food to the hungry, we are feeding Jesus Christ Himself.

" Such, Dear Brethren, are the Catholic works of this City and of this Diocess, and such the principles upon which they are conducted. We deem it our duty to add that, if the Charitable Institutions therewith charged, had three thousand pounds more at their disposal, all the poor would be so effectually succored, that none would be seen knocking at your doors—except perhaps a few, who being idle would receive from you alms, only upon the condition of doing such work as that of which they might be adjudged

"These two or three thousand pounds additional might easily be raised amongst us, if, for the love of the poor, we would but make the -acrifice of certain pleasures which entail excessive outlay. On this point every one should examine his daily expences, for amusements, pleasure parties and other luxuries, which can so easily be dispensed with, and of which, for so many reasons, the sacrifice should be made in these days of hardship, and the severe winter which is before us.

"To raise this contribution we have the Conterences of the St. Vincent de Paul, ready made Boards of Directors; and whose membersmen devoted to good works, and well worthy of public confidence-would be ready to act as Treasurers for the poor.

"It is a pleasure to Us to be able to write to you on all these things from a House ' in which one has daily before his eyes the spectacle of so many and so great sufferings. For the hardest heart must needs be softened in seeing, on the one hand so much misery, and on the other hand so great a charity for its relief. It is after five or six months sickness that We address you these naternal recommendations. Besides—you cannot be ignorant of it, Dear Brethren—if in these days when one may expect to appear before the Sovereign Judge, anything can give consolation, it is assuredly the reflection that the poor whom we have relieved will be our advocates, our friends and our defenders in that great day.

" We feel ourselves animated by the just conviction that you will accept favorably the words which We have addressed to you-remembering that to-day is the day when that God Who holds all the treasures of Heaven and of earth, was born in a poor stable; and that in order the better to celebrate this joyous birth, the greater number amongst you have had the inestimable happiness of receiving Him at the Holy Table. Be inspired therfore with this sublime thought which vivines the entire Catholic Faith:-Jesus has fed me in the Divine Euchwrist; in

in this world and in the next, which fathers never fail to entertain for their children at the commencement of a New Year, and without blessing you with the whole effusion of Our soul. Be blessed in your persons and in your families; in your enterprises and in your fortunes; in time

"The present Letter shall be read in all the Churches of our Episcopal City in which public Services are celebrated, on the first Sunday after its reception.

"Given at the Hotel Dieu of Montreal this Twenty-lifth of December, One Thousand, Eight Hundred, and Sixty-Two, under our Hand and Seal, and the counter Seal of our Secretary.

† IG. Bishop of Montreal. By command of His Lordship :-

JOS. OCT. PARE, Chan-Secretuire.

. His Lordship writes from the Hospital of the Hotel Dies, of which he is an immate for the present

FLUNKEYISM AND BROWN-OLATRY. -- Men. that is to say men of a certain slamp, who are by nature flunkies and by instinct mobs-must have some object, some fetisch, no matter how vile, before which to prostrate themselves, and to make what the Chinese call Ko-tou. Such men are the Liberals of Toronto, who of the flunker, want but the plush inexpressibles, or "tites" immortalised by Thackeray in his "Yellow-plush" correspondence: such a fetisch, or idol have the said Toronto flunkies set up for themselves in the person of Mr George Brown and most abjectly have they prostrated themselves before it.

It-or shall we not rather say, he -arrived the other day at Toronto, from his trip to Europe. Instantly all Toronto flunkeydom was stirred to its uttermost depths. The snobs went before, and the toad-eaters followed after, accompanied by a promiseuous rabble of bungry expectants, anxious to bask themselves in the great man's smiles, and to make public and accontrovertible profession of their servility. They bowed down before Mr. George Brown and worshipped: prostrating themselves, they made Ko-tou after the most approved rites of the Celestials, -and it was only by a special dispensation of providence that they were deterred from harnessing themselves like brute cattle to the chariot of their idol, and dragging it in ignominious procession through the streets of the enlightened capital of the West. A Mr. Mowatt officiated as High Priest, and solemnly recited the Liturgy. specially prepared for the occasion, and in honor of the great Liberal and anti Catholic dirinity.

Whence this enthusiasm? - whence this superfluity of homage? and what is the meaning of this strange cultus of so ignoble a deity! one of whom the ancient Egyptians, who distained not to admit dogs, cats, pigs and monkeys into their not very select pantheon, would have been ashamed. Allowing much for the natural sectility and inherent flunkeyism of the worshippersmuch also to the desire so natural to the Liberal beart of currying favor with one who by the tevolutions of the political wheel may pernapa ere long be raised to the surface, and become the disnenser of the public plunder—still there remains much not accounted for in this religious irenzy for an idol intrusically so worthless as the chief of the No-Popery fanatics in Upper Canadafor so essentially common place, and unb-core an individual as Mr. George Brown. The explanation of the phenomenon is to be found in the fact, that the glorified of Toronto is the unscrupulous slanderer, and the unprincipled antagonist of Catholicity, and of Irish Papists-whom Protestant Reformers likewise call " Dogans:" and that on a smaller theatre, and with less of pluck. talent, and originality of invention, though with the same moral qualifications, he, that is to say Mr. George Brown, is in his day, and in this Canada of ours, a shabby edition of Titus Oates--who also in his day was the adored idol of thousands of fervent English Protestants. It is as the incarnation of Upper Canadian Protestantism, and as the spirit of No-Popery made manifest in the flesh, that Mr. George Brown attracts, and receive the hosannahs of the Liberals of Toronto. Having been duly incensed-having listened

with extreme condescension to the prayers or

addresses offered to him by his votaries-having accepted benignantly the sacrifices and other rites performed in his honor, Mr. George Brown vouchsafed to make revelation of his will, and of his ulterior purposes with regard to the political destinies of the land which he sanctifies with his presence. He opened his mouth, and all were silent, stretching their ears to the very utmost limits of their asiniue capacities, whilst their deity unburthened himself to the assembled multitudes of the Toronto Israel. "I have come back," so privileged men to whom it was given to see with their eyes, and to hear with their ears, have declared unto us through the columns of the press-" I have come back with new and enlarged views, and as determined as ever to assert the rights of Upper Canada, for which minor differences ought to be sunk." There were the words of wisdom, nu turn I will feed Him in the person of His and truth and of grace spoken by the idol for the encouragement and the consolation of his wor-" We cannot close this Letter without giving shippers; and though at first sight mysterious, expression to that desire for your happiness, both ambiguous, and unfathomable as the Delphie oracles of old, the Brown-olaters on whose encaptured ears they fell, knew that therein were contained certain pledges that the speaker was the same George Brown who for years has been endeavoring to earn to himself public notoriety, Protestant popularity, political influence and publie plunder by playing the No-Popery game in Upper Canada; and that he was determined, regardless of truth, honor, and decency, still to pursue the same ends, and by the same means.

For mark! when Mr. George Brown modestly announced that "he had come back with new and enlarged views," he did not so much as pretend that it had been given unto to him to see the error of his former ways: that these "new and enlarged views? included a prospect, however slight, of the injustice of compelling Catholics to pay for the perversion and moral corruption of their children, through the instrumentality of State-Schoolism, or that it had been revealed to him that the people of the Western section of the Province can never have the right to disturb

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. JANUARY 2: 186°

lative positions of these two Sections were reversed, and so long as the population of the Lower was greatly in excess of that of the Upper, the latter sent as many representatives to Parliament as did the other-No! Mr. George Brown's "new and enlarged views" included, as his hearers intuitively felt, none of these things: and conscious that no glimmer however slight of justice and fair play had dawned upon the visual organs of their ndol during his sojourn in Europe, they interpreted these words in their proper sense-viz: that the speaker was more prejudiced, narrow minded and bigoted than ever: that he was still George Brown, but George Brown raised to a higher power of malignity and cant, and of Titus-Oates-

"As determined as ever to assert the rights of Upper Canada"-this is the amiable frame of mind in which Mr. George Brown pronounced himself to have returned from Europe; and these words must have effectually dissipated any fears or tremors caused by the previous announcement of Upper Canada" which Mr. George Brown announces his firm determination "to assert," are the rights of the bully over the weak, of the burglar over the bouseholder whose premises he has forcibly invaded; the rights of the "garotter" over the victim whom he has caught in his felonious bug, the right of the citizen of a free coun-To impose its will upon Lower Canada, to force upon the neck of French Canadians an odious and alien yoke, to put down Popery in the Lower Province, to plunder the Church-to confiscate the property of her religious societies, to set up State-Schoolism on the Yankee pattern in the Eastern as in the Western section of the Province, to inaugurate the golden age of Protestant Ascendancy in Lower Canada, and to reduce Papists in both, to the condition of Helots, living only by sufferance, and dependent upon the good will and pleasure of their Protestant task-masters-such, stripped of all ambiguity, are the "rights" of Upper Canada for which Protestant Reformers contend, and which it is the fixed determination of Mr. George Brown still "to assert." And it was because he was so understood, because this is what his admirers and worshippers expected of him, that they bailed his return to Canada with such tumultuous servility, and such ostentatious display of the most abject flunkeyisin.

And Catholics, too, well know that the faith of Mr. George Brown's Upper Canadian devotees is as well founded, as it is strong and lively; that he is still their unreconciled, irreconcilable enemy; and that the glorious company of the Protestant Reformers who praise him, are also their bitter enemies, with whom any alliance, however dight or momentary, would be degradation, and with whom all terms of peace or accommodation are impossible, is what all honest Catholics know with the full assurance of faith. What then, uninterest and honor dictate to the Catholics of Lower Canada, in particular, to pursue?

To live longer together, under the present arrangement, is, so at least say the Liberals of Upper Canada impossible; on the other hand, oal arrangements as should give the slightest increase of influence to Upper Canada, would be to give the death blow to civil and religious liberty in this section of the Province; an act of moral and political suicide which would justly brand its perpetrators with ignominy to all eternity. If then the people of Upper Canada whom Mr. George Brown represents desired only to be delivered from the interference of Lower Canada with their affairs, and to manage those affairs as they pleased, they would leap gladly at the prospects of a separation, of a Repeal of that Union -which alone in any manner, gives Lower Canada a voice in the councils of the other section of the Province. On the other hand, the people of feel themselves by no means honoured by, their enferced and most unnatural alliance with the Common schools. West; and would consent without a murmur to ils more than half-Yankerfield people; who ever 'looking to Washington' themselves, find an inand conservative instructs of the Lower Canadians, and above all in the attachment of the latthe other section has not the slightest desire or or sound policy forbid in their case a Divorceobjection? To this question there is but one or to the captice of Trustees. If we are still to mystery, will be fully cleared up.

the existing system of Equality of Representa- answer. Upper Canada objects to Repeal of be liable to be taxed for Common Schools, and if tion in the Legislature as betwirt Upper and the Union, because it seeks, not liberty of action our children are still to be liable to be excluded Lower Canada—seeing that, when the actual re- for itself, but the power to unpose its will upon from those schools, because of their color, or be- army who committed some misdeed in Canada which adds the following comment: Lower Canada—and the latter constitutes the cause of their smell, let us, at least, have some frights' which Mr. George Brown proposes to clear and well defined rule upon the subject of co-

> The resolve of the London School Trustees, readers, to exclude all black children from the much attention in both sections of the Province; and gives rise to some very important considerations as to the School system of Upper Canada, and the extent of powers which it places within we believe that through the decision of the Lon-School system of the Upper Province.

The theory of that system, the grounds upon which alone it is defended by its advocates are these:-That the State imposes a tax indifferently upon all, for the common education of all. Now if it can be shown that the theory is his "new and enlarged views." The "rights of not reduced to practice; that the grounds upon which the Globe, and Protestant Reformers generally, base their defence of the Upper Canada School system are rotten, then the whole superstructure thereupon reared mast come down with a crash.

But if after having imposed the tax for pretended Common School purposes, the Trustees try to "wallop his own nigger," ad libitum. have still the legal right to eject from the Common School the children of any of the taxpayers, or of persons liable to be taxed for Common School purposes-it is evident that the theory of Common Schools is violated in practice, and that the whole argument of the advocater of State-Schoolism is based upon talse pretences. The question which the London School Trustees have raised, and which we trust that our Catholic friends in Upper Canada will take good care to agitate, is not, whether Common such schools upon a reluctant people, who are willing to pay all school-rates to which they may be liable, and who are anxious to enjoy the benefits of the Common Schools. If the Trustees have such a right, then it is an absurdity to speak of the Schools under their control, and, of the system of which they form a part, as " Common;"-for in fact it is not common, but peculiar; and if they bave no such right, if in consequence black parents have the legal right to man of business. insist upon their black children assisting at the Common Schools, then have the London School Trustees violated the law in a very important particular, and established a most important pre-

If properly made use of, if judiciously insisted upon by the friends of "Freedom of Education," the action of these Trustees may lead to most important consequences, for it strikes at the very roots of the Common School system; and der such circumstances, is the policy which both indeed is far more extreme or "thorough" than She returned down almost immediately, saying that anything as yet claimed by Catholics. The lat- Blaisdell was sound asleep. The servant girl before ter have hitberto limited their requests to this: that they be allowed to secode, and set up Separate Schools for themselves. The London School Trustees, who derive all the little authe Catholics of Lower Canada know that to thority wherein they are temporarily clothed consent to any such change in the existing politi- from the School Law, insist upon, in certain cases, making Separate Schools obligatory upon a certain class of British subjects, endowed with a peculiarly colored skin, and emitting, or popularly believed to emit, a peculiar ' effluvium.'-What Catholics claim, and too often claim in vain upon conscientious grounds, is not only at once allowed to, but is actually enforced upon negroes because of their rete mucosum. And yet, if upon such grounds the Trustees are justified in ejecting black children from the CommonSchool 10-day, they will not be at a loss for grounds whereupon to eject other children of fairer skins, and of unexceptionable odor, to-morrow; and thus, after having submitted to the iniquitous imposition of a Common School rate, the unfortu-Lower Canada are by no means enamoured of, nate tax-payer may at a moment find himself excluded from all participation in the benefits of

We should have been well pleased if the Lonthe rupture of the unhallowed fetters which bind don School Trustees had drawn up a scale, or them in a louthed Union with Upper Canada, and I table of color, showing how far their decree of exclusion extended. Are only pure-blooded negroes excluded? or does the decree extend to been tried and acquired of the charge brought superable obstacle to their designs in the loyal, inulattoes of all shades, to quadroons, and tercerons, and all the innumerable intermediate shades | verdict is a just one or act. As Mrs Shaw has been of color betwixt the African proper, and the pure ter to their Church, and ancestral faith. Why Caucasian? And then that 'efflurium;' how, then-since one section of the Province finds the and by what instrument is that imponderable to be Union 'az it 25' an intolerable grievance; and as lested? Do the London School Trustees propose to set up a graduated 'stinkometer,' whereambition to continue that Union one day longer, by to ascertain the intensity and the quality of and since no law of God, no principle of justice emitted 'effluvia;' and so arranged as to indicate infallibly when the said 'effluvium' rises to, why should not both agree to the only compro- or falls below; the School exclusion' point? In lindicated that the occupants, whoever they might be lived in aristocratic style. The house was searched mise possible-one which would be injurious to a matter of this kind, so nearly concerning the more possible—one which would be injurious to a matter of this kind, so nearly concerning the from cellar to garret, but no information could be obneither, but beneficial to both—which would de-educational interests of the rising generation and tained as to its late immates. The neighbors were prive Upper Canada of no right to which it can their personal liberties, and so intimately conwith any shadow of reason pretend, and to which nected with what Dr. Ryerson calls our noble that the police have received information in regard

for and of stinks; some test by which it may at once, and easily be ascertained whether agiven child is darker than the law-established standard with which we have already acquainted our of color-or emits an 'efflurium' more in quality and in intensity than is provided for by Statute. Sion to leave nome on ousness, and crossed too tree. Nicolet, a few miles from Danville, with a view of Common Schools under their control, is exciting If color of skin, we say, and smell are to be dealt with by law, and made the subject of special enactments, let us by all means have some fixed canons or rules upon the subject.

But so long as these matters are left in uncerthe hands of the Trustees. It properly worked, | tainty; so long as aught is left to the caprice of School Trustees; and so long as they shall be Cokely, the neighbor whom he had just visited, beard don authorities, a very important and pechaps allowed to exclude from the Common Schools of fatal blow may be dealt to the entire Common the Province upon any grounds not specially deargument against State-Schoolism, as it obtains in Upper Canada. This is the point to which we ! wish to direct the attention of our Catholic friends. The Trustees of the London Common Schools have made a faux pas; one from whence they can neither retreat nor advance with honor land. - Trunscript. or without loss, and their friends are aware of this state of the case. They desire therefore that the matter should be passed over as quietly as possible, should be hushed up and allowed to drop; and that the argument which it affords against the Common School system be not taken advantage of, or insisted upon. And for the same reason, the friends of "Freedom of Education" throughout the Province, should make the most of it, and use it as an invaluable lever, placed most fortunately within their reach for overthrowing the tyrannical fabric of State-Schoolism. The question is no longer, shall vertain persons be allowed because of their religious tain persons be allowed because of their religious the interests of the people, by retaing in office the belief to set up Separate Schools for themselves; man who has spont untild millions of our treasure hat shall any class of Her Majesty's subjects, willing to pay School rates to the full extent of of their legal liabilities, and anxious to avail them-School Trustees may tolerate Separate Schools; | selves of Common School education, he exclud. but whether they have the legal right to enforce | ed therefrom because of their color, or of their smell? The School Trustees of Upper Canada have answered this latter question in the affirmative, and have thereby given an answerable argument against the system itself which they administer

> We have received from J. C. Becket, Book, Job, and Fancy Printer, 38 Great St. James Street, a neatly compiled and elegantly executed Calendar for the current year, which will be found well adapted for the counting house of a

> A letter from Brockville, 'Spectator,' received, but on account of the holyday, too late for insertion this week. It shall appear in our

Sudden Dearn - Mr. Jonathan H. Blaisdell, a man about 40 years of age, a native of Vermont, and emplayed in the packing box manufactory of Mr. Isanc Noves, Portification Lane, retired to rest on Sunday night at the usual hour in Mr. Noyes House, Hanove: Street, where he resided. About a quarter of an hour afterwards, one of Mr. Noyes' daughters took going to bed, went into the room with the intention of again offering the medicine, and she then observed that he was dead, lying with his arms folded on his chest. Mr. Noyes however, sent for Dr. Wright, but medical skill was of no avail-the vital spark had fled. — Herold.

Accidist. - On Monday morning a man was fearfully scalded at Dow's brewery, by the explosion of a wooden mash-pot, which was beated by steam from the boiler. The man is in the hospital in a very dangerous condition. He has a wife and family in Toronto. A short time ago, another man in the same establishment is said to have fallen 30 feet into an empty beer-vat, and is now in a very precarious state - Gazette.

On Sunday, between the hours of 12 and 1, as a sleigh and two horses belonging to Mr. Rikett, were passing Mr. Dow's house, foot of Aberfoyle Place, the driver not giving the lamp at the corner a sufficiently wide berth, came in contact with it, snapping it off at about a yard from the ground, and breaking the upper portion into three pieces. The shafts of the sleigh were broken off, and the vehicle was otherwise damaged. One of the horses received s severe cut on the bead, from which it bled profusely as it was led away along with its more fortunate companion. Ib.

Private letters received here from a Southern gentleman in Parts, who moves in the diplomatic circle, and is on terms of intimacy with the Emperor, state that Mr. Slidell, the Confederate Envoy, is now received, and all but officially recognised at the French Court; and it is believed that the preliminaries of a treaty of recognition, alliance, and trade have been arranged between him and the French Government. - Com. Advertiser.

THE TORONTO SHAPLIFFING CASE. - Mrs. Shaw has against ber, and the public, who have the case before them, can judge for themselves whether this adjudged innocent, however, she should be free from reproach, - Montreal Herald.

MYSTERIOUS APPAIR. - A few days since the police received information that the house No. 2 G-rman street, the property of Mr. Jodoin, was open, and that no person was residing there. Sergeant Bouchard immediately proceeded there, and found the house elegantly furnished, and the pantry filled with edibles and liquors. In one of the rooms was found a quantity of costly clothing, and an ambrotype of an elegantly dreased lady. Everything about the house the tenants. We understand, since writing the above

The opidemic which has of late been prevalent in ; the Provincial Penitentiary was introduced into it led to his incarceration. He was the first to fall a victim to the disease. - Gazette.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT. - An accident of a very sad nature occurred near Danville on Thursday afternoon last. The particulars are as follows :- Mr. Edward Flansgan, a respectable, well-to-do farmer, a resident there for the past thirty years, had occasion to leave home on business, and crossed the river paying a neighbor a small debt. Although warned by his friends not to venture upon the ica it not heing sufficiently strong to bear him, he persisted, and crossed over, paid the debt alluded to, returned homeward, and again attempted to cross the stream; but melancholy to say, when a few yards out on the ice, the frail support gave way, he sank into the water, but was enabled to support himself for a time, during which he called loudly for help. Mr Thomas Mr. Flanagan's cries, and rushed to his assistance but in vain. Every effort Mr. Cokely used was fruitless, and in a shot time the unfortunate man went fined by Statute - so long will the friends of under the ice, his cap alone remaining to indicate where he had disappeared. The event created much Freedom of Education" have an unanswerable sorrow in the community, an bundleds of people turned out to cat the ice and drag the river in order to find the body. Up to the present their efforts have proved unsuccessful, and it is feared the coming spring only will bring to light the remains of the deceased. Mr. Flanagan was much esteemed in that part of the country, where he enjoyed the reputation of a man of sterling, honest worth. The deceased had friends in Montreal, the United States, and Ire-

> COMMON SCHOOL LAW .- It must be a matter of great satisfaction to those who have hitherto opposed the siquitous institution in Upper Canada called the Common School Law, that notwithstanding the braggadocio of its originator, and the fulsome eulogies y the mercenary sycophants called the Local Superintendents, the said originator, Egerton Ryerson, is now compelled by the force of public opinion to admit-what we have all along expressed - that the School Law has failed as a means of education for the people of Oanada The Legislature has annually supplied him with hundreds of thousands of dollars passed every law or amendment, however abourd or erbitrary, that he proposed, yet after fifteen years' trial he now admits it to be a gigantic failure. It view of this fact, the truth of which is admitted by Rverson himself, will the Government of Canadcontinue to trampte upon the rights and squander and then tells us it has been spent in vain? In for mer years. Ryerson begged the suspension of public opinion until his system had a 'trial;' this was granted, by sacrifleing our rights as British freemen, and our divine rights as Parents, and the sequestration of our property; yet despite all those opportunities, the universal law of right has wrought its downfall, because founded on false principles - Durhom Handard.

Source. Examination. - Yesterday the quarterly examination of the Common Schools in this village took place. The papies in the various departments acquitted themselves creditably; and under a echoui-System that would develop the children's faculties and give scope to the teacher's energies, we believe many of the pupils present would one day be intellectual ornaments to our country. The almost total absence of parents and guardians on the occasion was a painful illustration of the blighting effects of the present System. Where the parent's right and authority is taken away, he ceases to feel an interest therein; though it be his own child, and by the universal law of nature opposes to that which has wronged him the strongest opposition in his power in this case all be can offer is utter contempt and neglect, which appears to be the universal maxim throughout the country. - lb.

SHABP PRACTICE. -It is only a short time ago that the commercial community were astounded with revalations relative to a fraudulent absconder, which we think we are justified in asserting could never have occrred but through the agency of these sharks. Clare & Co., Carter, Kerry & Co., S. J. Lyman & Co. In vain we have searched through the annals of comhave occrred but through the agency of these sharks. mercial ethics, such proofs of the voracity of the and all Medicine Dealers. sharks of this city are upparallelled. As within the tropics, 'a man overboard' was certain death; so here it would appear that a man obliged to resort outside the banks for monetary accommodation, was certain destruction. With this difference, however, that while the former was immediate and painless, the latter, we are assured-and we can very well imagine-is slow, and from the mentel sufferings of the victim, excessively cruel. London and its Jews are almost synonimous terms for 'shaving,' yet we neral, James Doyle, Esq., Merchaut, of Gananoque, a worce clas of 'sharks' than there does in ours. cent and probably pays part of the proceedings in and Sophia Lemaire St. Germain, of St Enstache, "paving stones," or "valuable works of art and C.E., and grand niece of the late Col. Thos. Basset: vertu" (?), while here, we are told, persons occupying " respectable" positions in society, and with decidedly religious proclivities, exact, as was done in the case above alluded to, nine hundred per cent per annum! Of course those who submit to the shave are considered 'good,' and when, as there usually is, a burst up, those who have been assisting to basten the catastrophe generally pretend to feel the greatest astonishment and smallest sympathy at the occurrence .- Quebec Daily News.

OUTBREAK IN THE JAIL .- On Tuesday afternoon about two o'clock a mutiny broke out in the jail amongst some soldiers who had been sentenced to penal servitude. The disturbances was quelled betore any serious injury was sustained. There are eight deserters sentenced to penul servitule, awaiting removal by the military authorities. The Go vernor discovered that they had been in the habit of changing military uniforms with the other prisoners for civilians' dress. He put a stop to this, as he feared that it was their intention to break away some morning. Last Monday the Grand Jury visited the jail, and these soldiers complained that they wished to have some exercise. The jurymen reported this request to Mr. Allen, and on Tuesday morning told them that he could give them employment cutting wood. They proceeded to the yard and commenced but they worked rather lazily. At noon they came into the jail for their dinner; but when ordered to return again to the yard they refused. The Gover-nor was at the time absent. When he returned, he was informed. He said that he would arrend to it after he had partaken of some dinter. About two o'clock the Governor, ordering a comple of turnkeys to accompany him, called one of the soldiers, who akswered by saying that he desired to go to work Mr! Allen then called another soldier named McMichael, who refused to come out; whereupon Mr. Allen took him, and, while in the act of dragging bim out of the door, another soldier named Plimmer, flung a wine-bottle filled with water at his hend; but formulately the bottle missed its mark. When Mc-Michael had been secured, Mr. Allen took five turnkays with him to encouer the other rebellious soldiers. When he again entered the ward a houd tohand encounter took place between the turnkeys and three bottles filled with water were thrown at the officers, one of whom was struck on the shoulder, certainly Catholic Lower Canada would offer no school system,' nothing should be left to chance, that the affair, which is appearently involved in some were finally overcame, and four of the ringleaders and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal. placed in close confinement - Toronto Leader.

INCREASE OF CRIME. - The Porth Courier after giving a record of the Criminal cases disposed of at by a discharged or runaway soldier of the Federal the Quarter Sessions held this month, in that town,

enterial and the contract of t

A design

' From this record it must be evident that stealing is fearfully on the increase in these United Counties. This fact is melancholy to contemplate; and when it is taken into consideration that a large per centage of the offenders are young lads in their 'teens. the fact becomes more deplorable still. There must be something radically wrong in the mode in which,

educated and brought up.' Just so, but who is to blame? The Courier throws the 'grave responsibility' on the shoulders of: parents and guardians, but he should rather seek the eason for the increase of crime in that system of ducation in Upper Canada which he himself very warmly supports. It is this system which is 'radically wrong in the mode' in which it educates theyouth of the country, and the sooner the Courier and such like journals recognise the fact, the better it will be for the country -Ollawa Tribune.

a portion at least, of the youth of the country are

A mass of copper weighing 20 tons was found re-cently at the copper mines of Lake Superior. It was liscovered at a great distance from a vein, of the exstence of which it gave the indication. Some miners' tools were found near the place, leading to the belief that a tribe of aborigines had removed it at some distant period, long anterior to the discovery of Canada by Jacques Cartier, or the exploration of the Huron country by Governor Champlain,

Dr. John R. Dickson, Physician to the Provincia Pecitentiary, writes to the Kingston Daily Whig that since the outbreak of the epidemic the number of fever patients admitted into hospital has been 120. There have been thirteen deaths.

## MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, December 30th, 1862.

Plour - Pollards, \$2 25 to \$2 50; Middlings, \$2 63 to \$2 80; Pine, \$3 50 to \$3 80; Super No 2, \$4 20 to \$4 30; Superflue, \$4 45 to \$4 50; Fancy, \$4 65 to \$4 75; Extra, \$4 90 to \$4 95; Superior Extra, \$5 15 to \$5 30. Little doing.

Oatment per bri of 200 lbs, about \$4 50. Wheat-Canada Spring, 93c to 94c ex-cars; U C

White Winter, nominal, \$1 03 to \$1 04 Car loads good demand. Péas per 66 lbs, Toc to 72]c. Nominal.

Ashes per 112 lbs, Pots, aull, \$6 25 to \$6 30; Ineriors, de more ; Pearls, \$6 40 to \$6 50 Butter-We have no change to report; prices reunia about the same time viz, inferiors, 10c to 1040; medium 11c to 12c; fine, 12ic to 14c; choice, 14ic

Lard per 15, 71c to 81c.

Tallow per lb 81c to 9c Hams per lb, dull; smoked, 6c to 8c; canvassed, c to 10c.

Pork per brl, Mess, \$10,00 to \$10,50; Thin Mess, \$9 to \$9,50 ; Prime Mess, \$8 ; Prime, \$8. No transactions; quotations nominal.

Reef per barrell Prime Mess, \$8,00 to \$8,50. No-

Hoge find ready purchasers at \$3 to \$3 50 for Live and \$3,75 to \$4,25 for Dressed, according to weight and quality.

Seeds - Clover, 8c, to 8ic, per lb,; Timothy, \$2 to \$2,50 per 45 lbs. - Montreal Witness,

Ayer's American American Almanac has now arived and is ready for delivery gratisat all the druggists to all who eall for it. This number contains a treatise on Scrofula and its kindred complaints, which is well worth perusal. It also gives much general medical information, which is useful and should be kept against a time of need in every family. ts compilation of jokes and anecdotes is about the best that reaches us, and these facts together have given it a circulation which is said to be the largest of any one book in the world.

To Vocalists, Sprakers, &c .- As your voice and ungs are much taxed and often get out of order, by conghs colds, &c., try a box of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers, only 25 cents a box.
Sold in Montreal by J. M. Henry & Sons; Lymans,

#### Birth,

In this city, on the 27th instant, the wife of Mr. D. Shangon, of a son.

#### Married.

On the 20th ult., at the Bishop's Palace, Kingston, C W, by the Very Rev. Patrick Dollard, Vicar Goventure to assert that there never existed in that city to Ann Elizabeth, second daughter of Wm. Robinson, Esq , Collector in H.M. Customs, and formerly The London money-lender openly charges ten per of the County of Vandrenil, district of Montreal, J.P. C.E., and grand niece of the late Col. Thos. Basset. of Windsor Castle. The bridal party left immediately for New York via the Falls of Niagara.



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MERTING of the St. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, will be held in the Society's New Hall, BONAVENTURE BUILDING, on MON-DAY EVENING next, 5th inst.

The Chair to be taken at half-past seven o'clock. (By Order,)
P. O'MEARA, Rec. Sec.

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Syndies of the Parish of Sta. BRIGIDE, County and district of therville, will receive to the 7th of next month, TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of a

#### CHURCH AND SACRISTY.

at the said Parish of Sto. Brigide.

The Syndics do not engage to accept the lowest or any Tenders. Plans and Specifications are deposited in the Office

of the undersigned, at Sto. Brigide. Tenders must be post-paid, address I hiner to the Rev. J. E. Germain, Curo, or to the undersigned,

DR. M. M. MELINIER,

President in the Syndics.
Ste. Brigide, Dec. 23rd, 1852.

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Booke, Nuvels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books, Song Books, Almanacs, Discres and Postage Stamps, for sale at DALTUN'S News Depot, Corner of Craig

Jan. 17, 1862.

#### ERREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 3. For several days past there was a general feeling of uneasiness about Greece. Me was feared, from the manner in which Prince Alfred's name was received in that country, that the English Tovernment would sauction his electhen to the throne by popular suffrage, and that serious danger to the peace of Europe would cusue. This feeling seems to have in great part smbsided, and the subsidence is owing to the be-Seef and the hope now prevalent that the English Covernment have resolved not to accept the Crown for the Prince, and that the affair will be sorranged to the satisfaction of France, England, Russia.

In an article on the Greek question the Gazette de France, not often just towards England, seeaks in a more rational tone than any other Paris paper. It does not, indeed, advocate the essection of Prince Alfred to the Throne; on the end per, but it makes a distinction between him and miscule.' Whe other Princes whose claims have been put forward. Imperial France and Constitutional Bugland are, it points out, governed in all that megards the relations of the nation with the Sovereign and the Sovereign's family on principles not only different, but diametrically opposite and the Imperial family of France and the Royal ed to inaction, is too deep-rooted in every man's Edouse of England exist by rights essentially dif-Scrent. In England the brother or the son of The Sovereign is but a citizen of rank a little the than the others; and he is not in any way and to prose that the annexation of Central Italy aux integral part of the public Power. In France Emperial Highnesses have a special rank in the State; and to a certain extent they share the Moreover, the Royal Family England is constituted as a Sovereign House Boy statute; and when a Prince of that House becomes a foreign Sovereign he at once ceases to be an English Prince. On the other hand, a emember of the Imperial Family of France, when smalled to a foreign Throne, does not cease to be a Prince of the Imperial Family. This explains why a Prince of the Royal House of England. maken he accepts a foreign Crown, is at once assimilated to the the nation he governs; and also why the Princes of the Imperial family of France who ascended foreign thrones under the first Emgetre, could never be so assimilated. On the morrow of his election to the Throne of Belgium Leonold was but a Prince of the House of Co-Starg, and after his election, King of the Belgians. En the same manner Prince Alfred, whether he he Duke of Coburg by hereditary right, or whether he ascends the throne of Greece by election swould, on the morrow of his accession, be no-Thing but a Prince of Coburg become Doke of Doburg, or King of Greece. Under the first French Empire the Kings of Spain, Naples, and Molland were in virtue of the very law which regulated the Imperial family merely the First Carentenants of the Emperor, and a Prince bearrug the name of Napoleon, and occupying a foreign Throne, could be nothing else now. No coubt, goodwill would exist between the Prince Alfred and England reciprocally; but, cocludes Whe Gazette, this mutual goodwill would not Mare the slightest resemblance to the protection and subordination which would unite to the head streams of Navoleon," or a Prince of the Imperial dignation through the bearts of the spectators. Were scame of Napoleon," or a Prince of the Imperial

Samily of Russia:-A Prince of the name of Napoleon, or the Duke M. Leuchtenburg, ruling at Athens would simply be the Lieutenant of the Emperor of the French or the gateway of the Albergo del tre Donzelle to exathe Lieutenant of the Czar of Russin; and they memorate Garibaldi's residence in Pisa. There is no would be nothing else without being crushed, as the Wing of Holland was under the First Empire."

The distress resulting from the cotton famine begins to be most severely felt in the manufacturing districts of France. Paris has also its Lancashire in the department of the Seine Inferieure. The suffertags of the working classes are daily on the increase. The millowner and the merchant have ruin in the dismance, but famine now stares the operative in the face. Some of the principal manufacturers and merchants, who are themselves incurring enormous losses by the exisia, have taken the lead in a subscription for the arelief of the multitude of families whom the want of \*uployment has already brought down to the lowest moint. These gentlemen have addressed circulars to the merchants and landowners of the department,-

Both operatives and masters, belong to the same exeat family of workmen? In this department more than 100,000 individuals are now destitute; to-morrow they will be 150,000. From every quarter, from every town and village, as from the rural districts. we get the most melancholy accounts. The communes have exhausted their very last resources .--The retail trader has no longer money or credit.-"The manufacturer has no longer the means of emeach one does his duty nobly. The sacrifices of the master are numerous and incessant; the resignation of the working man dignified and calm, but, desti-Tarte as he is, he can no longer wait."

This demand for aid is at present addressed only to one department, the Seine Inferieure, but there is so doubt that the whole country will soon be appealed so, and not in vain, for succour in this trying con-

Contracts have been concluded by the French Gowernment for the supply of the army in Mexico for two years. From this it is reasonable to infer that

prolonged occupation of the country is intended.
The Cardinal Archbishop of Paris has gone to Rome, it is rumored, in the name of the Emperor to explain to the Pope the Emperor's views with a view to the concessions necessary on the part of the Pon-Aifical Government

It is rumoured that police agents have been sent to Turin to watch the movements of suspected persons there.

EFFECTS OF IRON PLATING - A communication from Toulon, in the Messager du Midi, says :- 'The laying-up of the frigate La Gloire in the Castigneau dock has disclosed, three unexpected phenomena; first, that the contact of the copper lining and the submerged iron plates had established a galvanic current, which produced the effect of a voltaic pile, and was completely deteriorating the armour of the frigate in the parts below the water line; secondly. that a species of shel! fish, hitherto unknown, was afterwards discovered among the millions of molluscm by which the hull was covered, apparently produced under the influence of the same galvanic current and lastly, in the hold of the vessel 22,000 Litres of wine were found to be transformed into vinegar, it is not known by what influence.'

The tunnelling of the Alpa is being continued with great activity. It is expected that the actual advance of 3.8 metres every twenty-four hours will be carried up to 6.5 metres, or even 6 metres, so that, unless some unexpected accident should occur, the work have positive information. That reply was addressed will be finished in 1870. Some fears have arisen to Mgr. Chigi, the Papal Nuncio at Paris. The about insufficient ventilation of the tunnel when Cardinal declared peremptorly that he would not many months they have been deprived of all commu- fire on both sides.

never be at the same temperature, and a current of air will thus continually traverse the tunnel. - Mechanics Maguzine.) ri ITALY.

The Correspondent of the Daily News, writing from Florence, says : - The state of Italy has certainly in many respects, gone from bad to worse, under the present Administration. The narrow views of Piedmontese beaureaucracy have often been acted upon in lieu of the broad principles of true Italian policy. A want of fairness and breadth of dealing in the administration of affairs has been fett most especially as weighing deleteriously on the Neapolitan Provinces . . . Poverty, want of work, and misery, are sadly on the increase; nothing has been organised, and all public affairs are in a constantly fluctuating state. The bloodshed and horrors of which the Neapolitan Provinces have been the seat and centre, are quite unsuspected in gene-The extent to which it has been necessary to inflict summary punishment on the brigands found in arms, is known by few alone. Rivers of blood have been shed on both sides, and thousands of lives have been sacrificed without reaching the desired It may be fairly stated as a fact that countrary, it sees in it the causes of future dan- the whole of the Italian Provinces are writhing under

INDISCREET REVELATIONS .- The reproach of timidity and irresolution among the difficulties with which the Piedmontese Government was beset in 1859 has too often and too generally been brought against Rattazzi the idea that the national cause not only did not progress, but actually lost ground, during the half-year in which Cayour was condemnmind in and out of Italy -for any man to deem it advisable to endeavor to reverse the world's sentence. Pepui, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, however, undertook Rattazzi's defence, was mainly ewing to the exertions of his present colleague. The subject dropped on Saturday, but was revived yesterday morning, when Pepoli, who in 1859 had a hand in the afficirs of Romagna, insisted that the Governments of Central Italy, at that period, were again and again saved from the despair which was creeping over them by the encouraging counsels, and even by the pecuniary aid, of the Rattazzi Cabinet. Nothing could certainly be more unprofitable than all these historical dissertations in a Parliament which has so many subjects of present living interest to engage its attention. There would, however, have been no greater harm in all this than loss of time it Pepoli had not added, by way of a decisive argument, that in one instance the King himself sent to Bologua his bond for 500,000f; on which occasion he, Pepoli, was ashamed to have to confess he found it impossible to get hard cash for the bills, as 'the Bologna bankers had not patriotism enough to discount the King's name.' A lond cry of disapprobation received this indiscreet revenution .- Cor. of London Times.

GARIBALDI. - A letter from Pisa, states that Garibaidi since his operation, enjoys a 'good appetite, sleeps soundly in short, is going on as well as can possibly be expected.' In the accounts describing the bullet, a particular stress is laid on its being a rifle ball, as the Government papers have of late chosen to affirm that it was merely a revolver shot, and which consequently might have been accidently fired by a friend. But there is a ball jagged and flattened into the shape of a double-headed eagle. On weighing it with a new rifle ball, such as are used by the Piedmontese bersaglieri, it is found to weigh one-twelfth less; but as with each morning's dressing small fragments of lead came away, they are supposed either to have been detached by the numberless steel instruments inserted, or else to have remained attached to

the splinters of bone. The same communication says : - Intense sensation was caused at Leghorn the other day by the public degradation and condemnation to the galleys of 22 deserters who left their ranks to join Garibaldi at Aspromonte, A gentleman who was present assures us that the words ' vile cowardly traitors,' addressed not twenty years of the galleys sufficient punishment for the crime of impatience to complete the unity of Italy, without adding insult and calomny? Yesterday the Venetian students placed a marble slab at alluston to his being wounded in Asposmonte, as the Government has forbidden it, which prohibition caused him to laugh and say, Where was I wounded, then? In Cochin-China, perhaps?' He was reminding us this morning during the dressing, that tomorrow completed the third month of his confinement to to his bed, to one posture, and he added, If any one had told me that this could ever happen, I should have said,' Load a 30-pounder, and finish me off at once.

In a duel between Guribaini's eldest son and Col. Pallevicini, who captures Garibaidi, the young man is said to have receive a mound wound in the side, and the Col. was seriously burt.

The following summary of the antecedents of Garibaldi are taken from a London paper :-Garibaldi was never a brigand in Calabria. He is the son of a woman who kept a greengrocer's shop in Nice. He became at first the captain of a coasting vessel engaged in the fruit trade; then a Carbonero, and then an exile for taking part in a Carbonaro attempt at rebeliion against the Sardinian Government in 1852. In exile he first joined a Brazilian rebel force, which attempted to destroy the Imperial form of Government in Brazil, to substitute a republican or rather an anarchical state of things. He then passed to the service of one of the factions of the Moute Video Republic, which held the capital of that State for several years against a former president of it, General Oribe. He came thence to Europe in 1849, and, having experienced from Charles Albert a refusal of being allowed to join the Sardinian army, became, as is well known the leader of the revolutionary cosmopolitan bordes which held Rome After this he was candle maker in the in 1849. United States, and then captain of a coasting vessel in Peru, whence he returned to Europe to become guerilia chief against the Austrians, Piedmoniese general, Neapolitan director, member of the Sardinian Parliament, Hermit of Capre:a, Sarnico couspirator, blasphemer in ordinary to the Anti-Catholie cause, and hero of Aspromonte. He is now resting on his laurels as the pet cub of the British Lion, until that interesting but changeable animal adopts some other cub. As a whole he is an ignorant man with a good deal of plack and cunning about him, whose inordinate vanity has made him the ready tool of designing rogues, and the admiration of roguish fools, simply because he is not so vicious as might be expected.

ROME. - A letter from Rome, in the Temps says :-"I can state as positive that M de Lallemand, Charge d'Affaires of France, ad interim, has communicated to Cardinal Antonelli documents emanating from the Cabinet of the Tuileries, tending to obtain from Turin a project of some kind by which Rome and the present territory should be guaranteed. Those documents are the letter of the Emperor Napoleon, already published, and some unpublished despatches of M Drouyn de Lhuys, &c. This act, like all those performed by M. de Lallemand, since he has been here, is evidently intended to obtain from the Vatican a reply to this question :- 'If a project were put forward by Turin in the sense indicated by the Emperor to M. Drouyn de Lhuys and France offered that project to you, what would you do?' The question has no doubt been more or less formally put, for it is precisely as to the reply that I

then by the Nuncio; but what is positive is, that notice has already been received at Paris to the effect.

ber publishes the following from the Roman official iournal: -

tion, by which he protests that he has yielded to fear in affixing his signature to the Passaglian address; but that he repents of this act of weakness and begs pardon, professing a filial devotion to Holy Church and the Roman Pontiff, her august head.

Naples, Nov. 29 :- The Government is steadily carrying out its measures as regards the monastic establishments, and yesterday morning there was a popular movement in the quarter of Capo di Monte. Orders had been issued to remove the Padri Alcantarini (Minori Osserbanti), who are of the rule of St. Francis, from their convent at the Santa to a convent of the same order in Santa Lucia del Monte. The order was no sooner known in the neighborhood than a large and menacing crowd of men and women armed with stones prepared to resist it. The National Guard and some Bersaglieri were called ont, and tranquillity was soon restored, but not tentil one of the latter, it is reported, had been killed by a large stone thrown down from the bridge of Sanita.

I will not trouble you with details of the hopeless malady, brigandage, but one little tale 32 must give. On the 20th instant, 200 beig ands took up their position at a short distance from Caroviguo, in the Pugline, while 30 of them, well armed, went into the town. Disarming the National Guard and wounding one, they entered the stables and took the best horses, and then, followed by the mob, went to church, where they made a priest say mass. On the completion of the religious ceremony, they marched off; shouting " Vivas" in honour of their so-called Sovereign, Francis II. -a. bold step in a province where we are said to have 70,000 regular troops, and I know not how many National Guards. - Times' Correspondent.

avor of the new one. I merely call attention to the. fact that this system is actually in operation in the lower range of cells of Santa Maria Apparente, as. well as in several other Neapolitan prisons, and this for political offences only. One of the men subjected to this hideous punishment has gone mad; another, Raimonde Ciarello, is at the point of death; the rest. sixteen in number, are breaking down daily under it, occurred there. and will scarcely give much credit to the humaniterian principles which ignore all hunen suffering inflicted in the name of liberty. These unhappy men are precluded from all communication with the rest of the prison; the are locked up in four cells, allowed neither to speak, or even to whisper to each other, to read, to smoke, to write, or take the air under unin of being put in irons. They have been subjected to this system for three months, and the man who went mad a few days since was left tightly bound in his cell for forty-eight hours, without help or medical attendance of any kind. The first rule declares :-Prisoners are forbidden to speak to each other, or to bold any communication either by signs, writing, or any other mode of intercourse. The law is always and everywhere to be rigorously observed. (In the old system it was never forbidden to prisoners to communicate freely with each other.) Rule 2.- The use of snuff and tobacco is absolutely forbidden. (It was allowed by the old system.) Rule 3--Prisoners are not to keep any money or to receive it from any person whomsoever. . They are likewise forbidden to receive drink, food, or any article of clothing. (The old system sauctioned these necessaries being provided by friends.) Rule 4 - Except under extraordinary circumstances, such, for example, as serious illness or urgent family affaire, no prisoners can receive a visit till after three months of detention, and in the presence of a guoler; the visit only to last half an bour at the utmost, and all conversation to be carried on with the voice so raised that the gaoler can understand it. (Under the old system persons received whom they those, at any hour, and were even permitted to receive their family in their own room). Rule 5 - Every person visiting a prisoner is to be searched at the door. (This was rarely done in the old days, and never in the case of a gentleman.) Rule 6 - It is forbidded to visitors to give either money or food to prisoners, who can have no diet but that of the prison. (In the past reign prisoners and their friends were allowed to furnish what they chose, and in most of the prisons there was a canteen). Rule 7 -Prisouers can only write once a month to their family. (They wrote as often as they wished before). Rule 8-Prisoners guilty of infringement of these and other rules are subject to the following punishments: 1.—To the lock-up for the term of from one to three days. 2.—To be locked up on bread and water from one to fifteen days. 3-To the same punishment with iron on the hands and feet, from one to fifteen days. 4-To the lock-up from one to six months; and observe that in the lock-up there is no bed. (The lockup was allowed under the old rule but neither irons nor fasting). Such are the amenities of prison discipline the denunciators of Poerio's confinement have introduced as a political punishment in Naples. The men subjected to it are not civil criminals; they are neither murderers, forgers, thieves, nor even rebels. They are guilty of being true to a principle they have nover betrayed or renounced - of rejecting a charter they never subscribed -a plebiscile they never voted in save in the negative. They are the confessors of a creed which may find little sympathy in our day, when fearing God and honouring the king seem to be precepts crazed from the liberal Bible. But English housety, though lad frequently natray by the special pleading of those who have an object to gain by its wanderings, is certain in the long run to take a right view, and it will one day own that the benefits a United Italy was to confer on suffering thousands have been by no means commensurate with the cruel sufferings which have been the price, not of the reality, for that is a chimera, but of a sham so transparent that Lord Russell will be forced to abandon it as an experiment too costly even for the extravagance of Downing street .- Correspondent of the Standard.

Upon the above letter the Standard makes the fol

lowing remarks: -"It is bad enough to be the victim of oppression or perfidy, to be the subject of revivals in the art of torture, to be kicked and cuffed, cheated and insulted, even when the story of one's sufferings and wrongs brings the precious balm of wide and warm sympathy; but to undergo all this cruelty, and at the same time to have it told to the world by persons who profess to be impartial and well informed witnesses that you are really treated with remarkable lenity and humanity, that all your wants are attended to, and all your wishes consulted, is the bitterest cup a man can be called upon to drain. Such is the fate of the unfortunate gentlemen who are now detained in the prisons of Naples upon political charges. The majority of them have been arrested without a tittle of evidence against them, their only offence consisting in their reductance to indemnify themselves with the Government which now nominally rules over the Neapolitan kingdom. They have been kept

finished; engineers however, feer there will be too even open negotialions with Thringor its harming ubont inication with their friends, all tidings of the following much air. The two ends of the tunnel have a difthe basis of the guarantee of Rome and the present world, and all knowledge of the offsinces charged ference; flevel of 131 metres; they will, therefore, territory. I do not exactly know how the incidents, against them. They have been buddled together in never be at the same temperature, and a current of took place, whether the Gardinal was induced to littly fever breeding dungeous, allowed only aganty. make, the declaration by M. de Lallemand rather, and unwholesome food; they have been beaten, and insulted by their gaulers in their wantonness; kicked and suffed about after the fashion in which the brutal that any compromise upon the basis of the guarantee drover treats; his cattle, who is condemsed, by a poeven if presented and signed by Turin, is an impossi- lice-magistrate, in an impressive lecture to three months imprisonment for his cruelty. Every lodig-The Correspondence de Rome of the 29th of Novem- nity which could be offered to gentlemen has fallen to their lot. And beyond this they have been deliberately tortured to extort confession .. They have "A Provincial of the Order of St. Francis; in the been beaten until they have fallen to the ground alsouthern provinces, has forwarded to Rome a declara- most liteless; their limbs, have been tightly bound until madness has almost supervened. All the arts of physical torture which we had supposed were obsolete have been employed to induce them, to criminate themselves or their friends.

Rumors of the treatment to which, they were subected began to spread about In spits of servile adges -in spite of the direct intimidation of jurors by General La Marmora, it was found impossible to convict all the prisoners when the first batch was at last brought to trial. These men, upon their release, have narrated their sufferings. Witnesses whose tesumony is beyond suspicion, have made their way into the prisons, and heard from the unhappy men still detained the purvious and of the outrages to which they have been subjected. . Our correspondent 'Anglicus' has told something of their story, and of his own observation, in our columns. The French Minister, M. Benedetti, visited the prisons, and was hor-ror-struck at the spectacle. The Naples correspon-dent of the Times also visited them. The prisoners, whose paincipal hora of relief lay in the influence of English public opinion on the Piedmontese Government, gave this gentlemen a full account of their sufferings. To do this they braved the anger of the prison authorities, and, . s we learn, some of them have suffered in increased rigors for their outspokenness. What, then, was st eir indignation and amazement to find this correspondent declaring in the Times shat they were weld fed and lodged, and treated with humanity and courtesy? The mis-statement was one which the y could not quietly bear.

'For cruelty far less general and far less severe Mr Gladstone made Europe ring with his outery against the King of Naples - Progrid and his companions had been legally convicted of offences against the King. but the rigor of their munishment was sharpened in a REVOLUTIONARY. "Francom"-1 have been some manner which undoubtedly admits of no excuse. If time trying to obtain the new regulations which have Mr. Gladstone's representations at that time were been introduced since the regime of Liberal institu- truthful—and we say if, because some doubt is now tions into the prisons of Naples, and have at length betrown upon that poirt, many people affirming with. succeeded in getting an authentic copy of a few of the amost confidence that the right honorable gen-the leading rules I compare them, with those in them was grossly in posed upon - the King of Napforce under the much-abused system of the absolute, les deserved the reprobation he received. But let itgovernment, on which so much virulence has been, be remembered what he did he did under no false expended; and scarcely think the comparison is in presences; he did not torture in the name of liberty or under profession of promoting progress.

#### AUSTRIA

We read in a Vienna letter :- " The Austrian au therities a few days ago expected that there would would be a great b surrection in Russian Poland, but I have not heard that anything of importance has Very many people have recently been arrested at Warsaw, but no one here is able to 52) why or where fore."

#### SPAIN.

Madrid, Dec. 1 .- The Cortes were opened to-day by the Queen, who, in her speech from the throne. expressed the best wishes for the Pope ' who is now, said her Majesty, 'subject to so many tribulations. Respecting the Mexican question the Queen said :-I hope that the difficulties raised by the discussion between our plenipotentiary in Mexico and the French Government, in reference to the execution of the Treaty of London, will find a satisfactory solution. Her Majesty concluded by congratulating herself upon having received so many proofs of popular afection during her recent journey in the provinces.

#### GREECE.

It is said that the Greeks, if Prince Aifred should refuse their Crown, as he undoubtedly, will be advised by Her Majesty's Ministers to do-intend to take to further steps for Elling the throne from which they drove King Otho, and that Greece will return to the state in which it was before it was constituted. a Kingdom. We don't kelieve it. They will commit no such folly. A Greek Republic is simply an im-Greece is now the most aggressive possibility. country in Europe, except Piedmont; and a Greek Republic would soon give way to the popular passions and commit some outrage either upon Turkey or Great Britain that ningt res a nuisance .- Weekly Register.

#### UNITED STATES.

THE IRISH BRIGADE .- Its Great Losses at Freder icksburg.—The following letter is from the captain of Company F., of the Eighty-eighth Irish regiment, Meagher's brigade. This young man resigned a situation in the Custom House for which he received \$1,300 per annum, and raised a company, which cost him \$1,000. Alk that is left of it after the last fight is two sergeants and three men. He has been with the Army of the Potomac in every battle of the war, and has four brothers in the field. It will be seen from this letter how deeply attached to McCiellan is the Army of the Potomac and how thoroughly it trusted him. The losses of the Irish Brigade at Fredericksburg are immense. Only mere skeletons of the regiments remain, according to the writer of this

#### Fredericksburg, Dec. 14, 1862.

Dear Father-Thank God for his great mercy. I came out of the most terrible battle day of this war without a scratch. I can hardly realize the fact that lam so blessed. Oh! it was a terrible day. The destruction of life has been fearful, and nothing gained. The battle opered about ten o'clock yesterday morning with a terrific fire of artillery. As we were drawn up in line of battle on the front of the city, General Meagher addressed us in words of inspiration and eloquence I never heard equalled, after which he ordered every one of the brigade to place a bunch of green boxwood at the side of his cap, showing the example himself. Every man appeared fired with determined zeal and a firm resolution, which the result proves to have been carried out in a manner scarcely paralleled in the annals of war. The Eighty-eighth regiment this morning numbers ten officers and forty-one men; the Sixty-ninth seven officers and fifty-nine men; the Sixty-third, six officers and sixty-four men; the One Hundred and Sixteenth, thirteen officers and fifty-seven men. The Twentyeighth Massachusetts also suffered heavily; but I have not the returns. Irish blood and Irish bones cover that terrible field to-day; for Irish regiments were placed foremost, as the reports and returns will prove. My fears of results have so far been realized, and I believe another day will witness our defeat. This place is but an anthill in comparison to Yorktown. Yet Yorktown was evacuated, and thousands of lives saved, by the now much despised pick and shovel...

Lieutenant O'Brien, of my company, is, I believe, mortally wounded. All I can find of my once fine company of brave men is two sergeants and three men. That noble, brave Major Horgan, was one of the first to fall, shot through the head. Every field officer of the brigade in action was killed and wounded except Colonel Kelly, and he had a very narrow escape. Lieutenant Granger was struck by a piece of a shell, tearing through all his clothes and the flesh over his bowels-one inch closer and he would have been killed. A piece of a shell struck my haversack, tearing it off me, and throwing me over. To day has been comparatively quiet, from a mutual desire on each side to attend to the wounded and bury the dead; but to-morrow morning it will no in prison ten or twelve months without a trial; for doubt, be renewed with increased force and hotter trade, perhaps even deal a little in slaves, when

I do not know what disposition will be made of us now in our shattered condition. Colonel Kelly is in command of the remant of the brigade, which does not number half alregamenth [We) are tonder arms of since six o'clock this morning. I have got cold in my limbe, and have felt very sick all morning; bath it is nothing more than the results of exposure and the want of regular food, which a couple of days or so will remedy. Enclosed is a list of killed and wounded wofficere with to ucits sugar a trace 1

# wounded to meers affectionate son, Wu. J. Naux

The Boston Journal says that a decline in the price of rags, equal to two cents, took place last week. A further fall may be expected that the

It requires \$4,000,000 per day to carry on our expenses. Four million dollar bills placed lengthwise will extend 431 miles. In 54 days they would ertend round the glebe. In one year they would forte. a belt of dollar bills about 20 inches wide which would extend the entire globe of 24,000 miles. 1: would require a railroad main to run 12 hours per day, and at a rate of 36, miles per hour, to keep up, with the line of Mibils issued daily to meet the expenses of the war - N. Y. World.

A Western correspondent with Grant's army says, that great complaints are made by the inhabitants of Tenuessee and Kentucky at the conduct of the Pederal troops. In speaking of their behavior at Oxford, he says : - Many families had the last pound of meat and handful of meal taken from them by our men, and how they are to avoid starvation is more than they or I can see. Nine-tenths of the male population are in the army. Almost none but women and children are left at home. The women speak of us and our cause with the utmost freedom, and, it must be confessed, often provoke our soldiers to make reprisals on their larders and chicken coope. They are apparently as firmly wedded to secession as ever Not one of them but glories in the cause. An occasional one expresses a wish that her husband was at home, and turns her head to hide the gathering tears. The cost of living here is enormous

#### GREAT BRITAIN. PROTESTANC MISSIONARIES IN AFRICA. - The Logic

of events furnishes us with new evidence, if any were

wanted, that Enther and Henry VIII. invented a new religion to supersede, if possible, the true Revelation of God. These two men had glown weary of the restraints laid upon their unruly desh, and were determined, at whatever cost, to make their passions a law and the indulgence of them an act of virtue. They were too successful, and had on their side every man of similar propensities throughout the world, and their craft prospered and grew till 'it has become almost universal over the face of the earth. Bodily well-being and a comfortable or exciting life seem to be the ruling or fundamental principle of this new religion, and we trace it wherever we go, for no amount of hypocrisy or honest delusion can hide it out of sight. The other day the two Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, aware that they had done nothing in their corporate capacity for the propagation of that religion, which it is their special glory to teach and defend, made up their minds to convert the African savage into a professor of that religion which allows a man to have more than one wife living at the same time. A mission was, therefore, arranged, and money provided. Enthusiastic young men went out of England duly provided with the proper instruments-rifles and cartridges, with the usual stock of unintelligible books, and made the best of their way into Central Africa. This is known as the Zambezi mission or expedition, the latter substantive being strictly correct. These wonderful missioners, and unique, if they had not been anticipated by Makomet, here reached the land which is to be blessed by their presence. They are able to take care of themselves, and seem to be independent of God and His grace, perfectly provided with scrip and shoes and with money in their nurse. In their case the ravens will not be employed. They understand the Koran it they have mothing. They Hahomet himself could teach them nothing. They have a haloment, and they hope a healthy site, for it is a sandstone soiff about fifty feet above the river,' having moved from Magomera, for it was a 'pesthole.' Let us hope that those geologic missioners have not made any mistake in their calculations, and that fifty feet above the river will assure them against the calamities they dreaded at the pesthole' which they have abandoned. But before these excellent gentlemen came to their pleasant and healthy site, they were not only shut up in a pestbut they were also in a They had been fighting with the savages they had marked out for converts. The new religion introduced into Africa under the anspices of Oxford and Cambridge, doals in fire-arms, and its preachers are as ready to draw the trigger as to draw the conclusion from two premises. They have the two worlds at their command, and the savage who refuses to be converted incurs the risk of being shot; so that these missioners, justend of becoming martyrs themselves, make the Africans martyrs of beathenism. The order of things is inverted; hitherto the pagans destroyed teachers; but now the teachers grow wiser, and understanding better the principles of political economy, save their own lives at the expense of the life of the unconverted. The missioners seem, notwithstanding all their acuteness, to have been duped by the savage they despised. An ingenious tribe, having its own reasons for punishing another, persuaded them that a race called Ajawa dealt in slaves; this was enough, the missioners armed themselves and went out to make war; they did make war, and, having done so, they investigated the story of their ingenious allies. When the mischief was done, and many people slain, it was found out that they had been deceived; the African savage had simply lied: 'We never could get a single instance substantiated,' is the confession of one of the preachers, and it is some consolation to know that they ' steadily refused to go to war again.' This is something from a fighting Puritan, but it would have been better if the steady refusal had preceded the battle, in which, in all probability, many a savage went to his last account. When this battle was over reflection came as it does to a drunken man after his orgies are completed, and it is gratifying to learn that it came in due and proper form; revealing to the valiant preachers that three courses were open to them. The first was to attack, the second was to remain on the defensive, and the third was to run away; the fourth never occurred to them-namely, to suffer. Like discreet soldiers after a counsel of war, they made up their minds to retreat, and so they retired from the 'pesthole' to the pleasant and healthy sandstone seiff fifty feet above the river, and probably beyond the reach of the warlike Ajaws, who compelled them to abandon the 'pesthole' before they had any knowledge of its deadly capacities. There are two sets of Missions of the new religion in Africa, one under Dr. Livingstone, who unites the trader and the soldier with the preacher; and the other of Oxford and Cambridge, which confines itself apparently to fighting. These two are not bound together in the bonds of charity; Dr. Livingstone makes fighting a less prominent feature of his operation, and blames the University Mission, while this latter retorts, saying that it follows in his footsteps, and points out to a particular tribe as having beer attacked under Livingstone's direction! Dr. Livingstone has been longer in Africa than poor Mr. Rowley, and understands his business better; he probably knows by this time what tribe may be most safely attacked, and which site is the most healthy. The new missioners from Oxford and Cambridge have all to learn except the use of the rifle, and are not yet sufficiently acquainted with the depth of the savage mind. By degrees they will become experienced men, will distinguish between the tribes, ascertain the fittest fields for cotton, and carry on a profitable,

nothing but slavery can convert an obstinate African,

referencijanski i rako obsektoje nam

or be an adequate punishment of his ampenitence. It must be a grand religion this which shoots men with bullets instead of baptizing them, and the misstin-ourses used of uspiting month and the florers of which carry, weapons of war instead of the word of peace. The African savage may well stare at these maranders, for they are one degree worse. at these maraduces, not they are one degrees worse than himself. He makes no philanthropic profestant An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. tribe that is not his own. But these men go into his country professing a great love for him, which they demonstrate by shooting him through the head, and telling the story afterwards. Dr. Livingstone is a more prudent man, and in his eyes these gentlemen are somewhat contemptible, for thus he writes :- 'I am sorry that the missionaries turned tail, but under the circumstances, it was perhaps well. They want an energetic head. Fighting with the Ajawa put them all in a false position. They, however, believe that in so doing they acted rightly, and it is of great importance that their conscience apsense of Dr. Livingstone. - Tablet.

The Shipping Gazette says the Ariadne has been ordered to join Admiral Milno's squadron at Bermuda. This movement looks like a concentration of the disposable forage of Milne's squadron in the localities in which the recently reported outrages on British shipping by Federal cruisers have been perpetrated with a knowledge than there is no force at hand capaqle of protecting British vessels. The Gasette thinks that when Wilkes hears of the movement be will hardly venture upon further violation of neutral territory.

A general meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company was held in London on the 12th. Hon. James Stuart Wartley presided, and stated the terms on which it was proposed to raise £600,000 new capital as slready published. As announced that within 3 days £25,000 had, on response to the circulars, been subscribed. A resolution was carried to raise the new capital in shares of £5 each for laying the new cable. The meeting was regarded as the most encouraging and successful.

The Daily News, Star and other journale warmly advocates the claims of the Company.

#### TO TEACHERS.

A MALE and FEMALE TEACHER, holding First Class Certificates, are wanted in the Roman Catholic Separate School, PRESCOTT, to whom a competent Salary will pe paid.

The School will be opened on the FIFTH of JANUARY, 1863.

PATRICK CONLON, ) JOHN MURPHY, HUGH GALLAGHER,

#### PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREEY GIVEN that during the NEXT SES-SION of the PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE, Appli-cation will be made by the SAINT PATRICK'S SOUIETY OF MONTREAL for AN ACT OF IN-CORPORATION.

P. O'MEARA, Recording Secretary, of St. Patrick's Society.

Montreal, Oct. 10, 1862.

CANADA HOTEL, 15 & 17 St. Gabriel Street.

THE Undersigned informs his Friends and the Publie 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 Steemboats and Cars. The Table is always well furnished.

Prices extremely moderate. SERAFINO GIRALDI. May 28.

#### INFORMATION WANTED,

OF CHARLES KILLEHER, otherwise CHARLES CAMP, Tinsmith. He is about twenty-three years of age, five feet eight inches in beight, fair complexion, stoops a little when walking, and exhibits a medal said to have been received by one of his ancestors for distinguished service in the British arm Any information of the above-named person will be thankfully received by the Peterboro St. Patrick's Peterboro, Nov. 24th, 1862.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

#### ASSUMPTION COLLEGE

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST.

Under the Patronage of their Lordships the Right Rev. the Bishop of Sandwich, and the Right Rev. the Bishop of Detroit, U. S.

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Instrumental Music, ditto . . 3 00 Spending Vacation at the College . . 20 00 No extra charge for Vocal Music. School Books and Stationery will be furnished by

the College at the usual prices.
No advancement in money will be made by the College to the students. It is therefore desirable that

each student should deposit \$10 at least, for unforeern expenses

The second Querier commences on the 15th instant. CAMILLUS MACKAY, O. S. B. Presider

சிராவு அந்<u>ற</u> Assumption College, Sandwich, Nov., 1862. CONTRACTOR OF CORNERS OF CONTRACTOR OF CONTR

Buccessor to the late D. O. Corman,

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SEMP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that at the NEXT SESSION of the PROFINCIAL LEGISLATURE, APPLICATION will be made by the SAINT PA TRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY of MONTREAL for an AOT of INCORPORATION.

JAMES OF ARREL,

Montreal, Nov. 28th, 1862.

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been well for some months."

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From Charles P. Gage, Ksq., of the widely-known from of Gage, Murray & Co., manufacturers of chameled paners in Nashua, N. H.

"I had for several years a very troublesome humor in my face, which grew constantly worse until it disfigured my features and became an intolerable affilotion. I tried almost everything a man could of both advice and medicine, but without any relief whatever, until I took your SARSAPARILLA. It timmediately made my face worse; as you told me it might for a time; but in a few weeks the new skin began to form under the blotches, and continued until my face is as smooth as anybody's, and I am without any symptoms of the disease that I know of, I enjoy perfect health, and without a doubt owe it to your SARSAPARILLA."

Erysipelas—General Debility—Purify the

R to your Sarsaparilla."

Erysipelas — General Debility — Purify the Blood.

From Dr. Robt. Sawin, Houston St., N. Y.
Dr. Ayrr: I seldom fail to remove Eruptions and Scrophous Sores by the persevering uses of your Sarsaparilla, and I have just now cured an attack of Malignant Erysipelas with it. No alterative we possess equals the Sarsaparilla you have supplied to the profession as well as to the people."

From J. E. Johnston. Ran. Waleman. Chia.

supplied to the profession as well as to the people."

From J. E. Johnston, Ksq., Wakeman, Chio.

"For twelve years I had the yellow Erysipelas on my right arm, during which time I tried all the celebrated physicians I could reach, and took hundreds of dollars' worth of medicines The ulcers were so bad that the cords became visible, and the doctors decided that my arm must be amputated. I began taking your Sarsarahilla. Took two bottles, and some of your Pills. Together they have cured me. I am now as well and sound as anybody. Being in a public place, my case is known to everybody in this community, and excites the wonder of all."

From Hon. Henry Mouro. M. P. P. of Negognale. C.

community, and excites the wonder of all."
From Hon. Henry Monto, M. P. P., of Nevocastle, C.
W., a leading member of the Canadian Parliament.
"I have used your Sarsanarilla in my family, for general debility, and for purifying the blood, with very beneficial results, and feel confidence in commending it to the afflicted." St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, Salt Rheum,

Scald Head, Sore Eyes.

From Harvey Sickler, Esq., the able editor of the Tunckhannock Democrat, Pennsylvania.

"Our only child, about three years of age, was attacked by pimples on his forehead. They rapidly spread until they formed a loathsome and virulent sore, which covered his face, and actually blinded his eyes for some days. Askilful physician applied sore, which covered his face, and actually blinded his eyes for some days. A skilful physician applied nitrate of silver and other remedies, without any apparent effect. For fifteen days we guarded his hands, leet with them he should tear open the festering and corrupt wound which covered his whole face. Having tried every thing else we had any hope from, we began giving your SARSAPARILLA, and applying the iodide of potash lotion, as you direct. The sore began to heal when we had given the first bottle, and was well when we had finished the second. The child's cycleshes, which had come out, grew again, and he is now as healthy and fair as any other. The whole neighborhood predicted that the child must die."

Reading, Pa., 6th May, 1861. J. C. Ayra, M. D. Dear Sir: 1 have a long time been afflicted with an cruption which covered my whole body, and suffered dreadfully with it. I tried the best medical advice in our city without any relief. Indeed, my disease grew worse in spite of all they could do for me. I was finally advised by one of our leading citizens to try your Sarsa-I found that it had reached my complaint, and my health improved surprisingly. One single bottle completely cared me, and I am now as free from the complaint as any man in the world. Publish this, and let the afflicted know what you have done for me, and what may be done for their relief.

Yours, with great respect and gravitude, JACOB H HAIN. The above certificate is known by us to be

true, and any statement from Mr. Hain entirely reliable.

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March 27.

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JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y. For sale in Montreal, by J. M. Henry & Sons: Lymans, Clare & Co., Carter, Kerry & Co., S. J. Lyman & Co., Lamplough & Composil, and at the Medical Hall, and all Medicine Dealers.

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Are the only certain Remedy ever discovered for COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, DIFFIGULT BREATHING, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,

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The Programme of Studies will, as hitherto comprise a Commercial and Industrial Course in both prise a Commercial and Industrial Course in both prise a Commercial and Industrial Course in both A large and well selected Library will be Open to To the important improvements made by them a

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For particulars apply to the undersigned, at the Academy. U. R. AROHAMBEAULT,

Principal.

Montreal, Aug. 27th 1863.

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

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

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



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Parents who intend sending their sons to this Institution are particulary requested to impress on their minds the absolute necessity of obedience to the order

For particulars apply at the School.

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THIS Institution will be opened for Boarders and Classes on the 2nd of September 1862. The course of Instruction will embrace the French and English languages, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Geography, and the use of the globes; Ancient and Modern History, Rhetoric, an insight into Chemistry and Philosophy, Astronomy, Bolany, Geology, Con-chology, Music, Drawing and Painting. Every kind of useful and ornamental Needle-work will also be taught to the pupils. Differences of religion will be no obstacle to admission, provided the pupils conform to the general regulations of the house. No deduction, except for sickness, will be made in the terms which can be known at the Convent, or at the residence of the Rev. L. G. Gagnier in Huntingdon

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(From the Tribunc Aug. 2.)

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Navy Department, Washington, Sept. 17, 1862. J. T. Lloyd-Sir-Send me your Map of the Mississippi River, with price per hundred copies. Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding the Mississippi squadron, is authorized to purchase as many as

nired for use of that squadron.
GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

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WOULD beg to intimate to his Customers and the Public, that he has

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Baths, Bydrants, Water Closets Beer Pumps, Force and Lift Pumps, Mallable Iron Tubing for Gas and Steam-fitting purposes, Galvanised Iron Pipe, &c., &c., constantly or hand, and fitted up in a work manlike manner.

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Montreal, May 2, 1861.

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EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

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

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

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

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

Two bottles are warranted to cure tunning of the

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

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure un most desperate case of rheumatiam. Three or four bottles are warranted to cure sale

rheum. Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula. DIRECTIONS FOR USE .- Adult, one table sponding per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day,

Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula. KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM CINTMENT,

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 lineo 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 Sall Rheum, rub it well in as often as conven-

For Scales on an infiamed surface, you will rub it it to your heart's content; it will give you such rest comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the in-For Scubs: these commence by a thin, acrid find oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the surface; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply

the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it n.

For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more rethan is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Ointment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days,

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This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to

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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 ABYLUM,

Boston, May 26, 1856. Mr. Kennedy-Dear Sir-Permit me to return 700 my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors so prevalent among children, of that class so neglected before entering the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your discovery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by scrofula and other humors.

> ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB, Superioress of St. Vincents Asylum. ANOTHER.

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

SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH, Hamilton, O. W