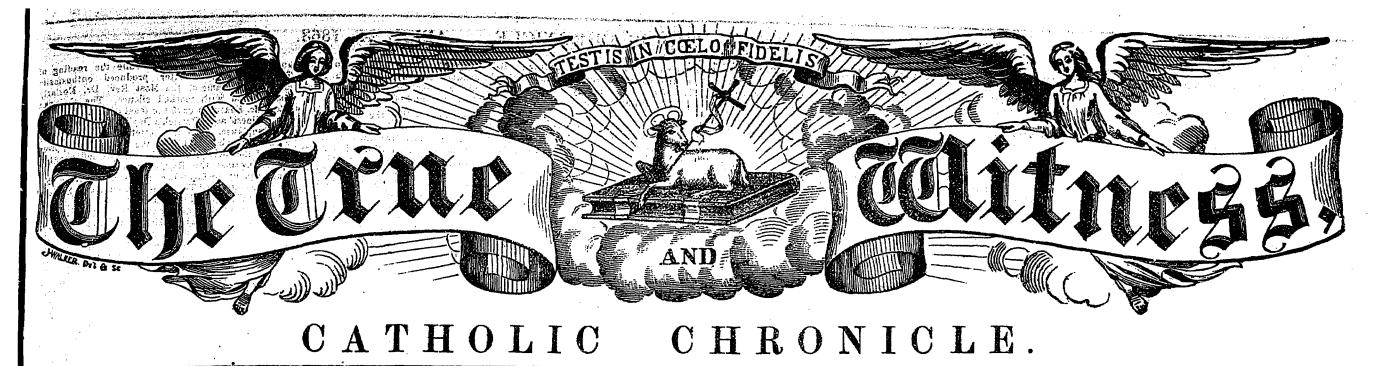
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VOL. XIII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1863. •

THE HERMIT OF THE ROCK.

A TALE OF CASHEL.

And a second second

BY MRS. J. SADLIER.

CHAPTER VI .- A DAY AT ESMOND HALL.

Two days before Christmas, the ininates of the cabins at the foot of the Rock were thrown into a state of commotion by the sight of the Es-mond carriage stopping at Bryan Cullenan's door. The handsome brown livery was well known in other.' the neighborhood, and many heads were popped inquiringly out of doors to see what was going on. Mrs. Esmond herself was in the carriage, looking ever so pretty in her cottage-bonnet and black lace veil, with her two beautiful children, a boy of four, and a girl of two years old. But alas! there was nothing to be gathered from what took place. The footman knocked at the door; Cauth came out and dropped her curtsey; Mrs. Esmond leaned forward, smiled graciously, and said something in a low voice, whereupon Cauth curtsied agair., and the carriage rolled away. This was the dumb show of the affair, and the curious neighbors dreamed of nothing more. Yet there was something more, which heard, would have set them all on the alert .-What time will you be at home, ma'am ?' said Cauth to Mrs. Esmond in the very lowest whisper-'I want to speak to yourself very particular.' The lady, with a look of surprise, named the hour, and Cauth made a hasty retreat into the hut, as the elegant cortege moved away .--She never exposed herself much to the prying eyes of her neighbors, and managed her affairs so that she was seldom abroad in daylight.

Mrs. Esmond had appointed four o'clock that afternoon for Cauth's visit, and, punctual to the moment, Cauth was in waiting, not in the kitchen, which she carefully avoided, but on the gravel walk that swept up in two segments of a circle from the gates to the hall-door, around a smooth sward, in spring and summer of velvet sheen, tastefully interspersed with the choicest flowering shrubs. But the turf was brown and bare that winter day, and the shrubs and plants were carefully covered to protect them from the blighting effect of the frost. The trees in the surrounding copse, too, were leafless all and bare, except where the dark green of the fir and the still darker holly stood out here and there from the sylvan desolation with the cheerless and sombre effect of light glimmering through the dark- meant has enemies, and, what is worse, deserves and disarranging the glasses and plate on the ness. On the gravel walk, then, Cauth took up her station, right in front of the parlor windows which opened on a lightly-trellised verandah, as did the library on the opposite side of the hall. During the few moments that Cauth stood there, her face concealed in the hood of her cloak, she communed with her own thoughts in a way pecuhar to herself. 'lsn't it a sorrowful thing, then, to see the flowers all faded and gone, and the trees bare, and the grass withered? Ay! winter's a poor time-a poor time. But there's a winter that's worse than that-fareer gar, there is! The spring 'll come in a little time, and the purty flowers 'll all pop up their heads again, and the green 'll come back to the fields, and to the trees-and everything 'll bloom so beautifuleven the very grass on the graves, but the green will never come back to my heart, nor the sun shine upon it either. All withered-witheredand dead-ochone! if a body was dead, it 'id be the less matther; but a dead heart in a livin' body-O vo, vo! how does one live at all? By God's mercy, sure I and aothin' else, to give cratures time to make their pace with Him .--Ah! there she is, the darlin', makin' signs to me from the window ! Och wirra 1 why wouldn't I do it-why wonldn't I? Sure I'd be the great- Pierce, where the deuce did you come from ?' est villain on Ireland's ground if I didn't-and I will do it, if I lost my life for it.' With these door, your honor. Didn't the door-bell ring singular words she ascended the steps, and be- | first ?' fore she had time to ring, the door was opened by Mrs. Esmond berself, as though the lady had some vague suspicion that Cauth did not care to be seen by the servants, at least on that occasion. 'Don't you think I'm a little of a witch, Cauth ?' said Mrs. Esmond with a smile, as she pointed to one of the high-backed Gothic chairs which graced the spacious hall.

step on the gravel-walk.'

'Then, listen to me, ma'am,' said Cauth, standing up, and placing her head close to that of she'll be out in a jifly.' And Pierce moved ally stolid features were gleaning with a lund Mrs. Esmood, 'there's them of the name that away as rapidly as his natural sluggishness of light, a fierce intelligence that vanished as quickhas need to keep in-doors afther dark-you know motion permitted. who I mane! Husht now! not a word, for God's sake !-- you don't know the risk 1'm runnin' in sayin' so much-not a word to any one, ing her appearance that Mr. Esmond, good-hubarrin' the master, and let him give a hint where mored as he was, began to lose patience, and, you know as fast as ever he can-but God love you, and don't bring my name in, one way or the

And with a warning gesture to Mrs. Esmond, who seemed to have lost the power of speech, Cauth drew her hood over her face once more, and passed out with a low curtsey and a 'God save your honor !' to Mr. Esmond whom she met on the threshold.

Harry Esmond came in brinful of a steeplechase that was to come off next day a few miles ry,' meaning Pierce. ' Why, your honor, it's from Cashel, but when he looked at his wife, wondering at her unusual silence, the ruddy hue the word." faded from his cheek, seeing the unwonted paleness of hers and the agitation visible on every feature.

'Why, Henrietta, my love, what's the matter ?' and taking her hand tenderly he drew her he looked in the right way he needn't have lookinto the parlor. 'Is that old woman a fortune- | ed long.' teller, or has she been predicting evil things for you? Sit down and tell me what means this agitation so unusual with you?"

'Harry,' said his wife as the color came slowly back to her cheek, ' that woman is no fortune-teller, but she has spoken words that have a strange and awful meaning."

"Indeed !' said Harry with a somewhat incredulous air, and what were they, pray ?- or are you at liberty to repeat them?

'I am-to you! They are these: 'There's them of the name that has need to keep in-doors after dark-you know who I mean,' the woman added, and 'let him,' meaning you, 'give a hint where you know as fast as ever he can.' Those were the words, Harry ! what do you think of them ?

"I think of the whole affair this, that my dear Henrietta is more of a simpleton than, I ever took her for. Who is this woman ?'

'That I am not at liberty to tell you,' said Mrs. Esmond, smiling at the word 'simpleton,' as her husband supposed she would. 'But, Harry, I cannot view this matter as you do-

fast as possible.'

" The roan mare, sir? 1 will, your honor !---

The roan mare, however, was not 'out in jifty,' but was, on the contrary, so long in makopening the door, went out on the steps, just as Mulligan, the groom, hove in sight from the rear with the handsome roan.

'What the deuce kept you, Mulligan?' said the master, slightly annoyed ; 'here I have been waiting full twenty minutes.

'Twenty minutes !' cried Mulligan, a loudspoken, red-faced man, yet fresh and honestlooking withal; 'twenty minutes, your honor ! O then, wait till I lay my eyes on that lazy Larnot over five minutes since he came to me with

'And what was he about ever since I sent him ?'

'Slingin' about, I suppose, as usual. He said he was lookin' for me around the stables, but if

'Well, well, let it pass now !' said Mr. Esmond ; every one is not so smart as you, Nedit doesn't matter so much after all. Good-bye, Henry !? and vaulting into the saddle he kissed his hand to his wife who stood at the door watching him with a mixture of pride and fondness in her soft eyes.

' So you'll dine at the Lodge, Harry ?' ' Of course I must, although 1 shall be half an hour late—n'importe—I fly on my lady's errand, dinnerless, as becomes a knight sans peur et sans reproche. Farewell, sweetheart !' 'Now, be home early, Harry,' called the sweet voice from the door as he rode away.

'Nine o'clock, or never !' was the strange answer that came clearly back on the evening breeze.

The dinner was served, as usual, that day at the Hall, and Pierce in his waiting-jacket of blue striped jean, was, of course, in attendance. His mistress felt the loneliness of the table weighing upon her like a nightmare, and, anxious to be alone with her loneliness, she dismissed Pierce, with the first course. But Pierce still you and I both know that the person evidently lingered, on one pretence or another, arranging be about him !'

Esmond's eyes to his face, and she could not help noticing its singular expression. The usuly as it came even whilst the lady gazed in silent wonder. Somehow her heart sank within her, but she strove to appear calm.

"Are you any relation of Tim's ?" asked Mrs. Esmond, partly to break the silence, which she felt painful.

' Is it ine, ma'am? O the sorra drop's blood I'm to him; that I mayn't sin if I am; but he's a fellow-crature' you see, Mrs. Esmond, and we and get some dinner.' were neighbor boys, too, reared at the door with one another, and it goes hard on me to see him ing :-thrated like a dog, or worse-a dog, inagh,' he added with a bitter leugh that sounded strangely hollow ; ' oh bedad, it isn't the one way the gentlemen uses their dogs and their tenants.'

· Pierce,' said his mistress, 'I am surprised to hear you talk so. What have 'the gentlemen' of them?

'Not to me, ma'am. O no, I declare they never done me either hurt or harm, but that's bekase I fell in with the right sort. If they were all like the masther here they might thravel the counthry night or day without any one hurtin' a hair o' their heads. It's little need there 'id be for police-barracks, an' all sich things-oh no, ma'am; il there wasn't Chadwicks there 'id be no Graces-or, aither, if there was law for the likes o' Tim Murthawhich there isn't-then cratures wouldn't have to take the law in their own hands, for, Mrs. Esmond !' and he drew so near her, and spoke so low, that she shrank back affrighted, . Mrs. Esmond, ma'am, it's the last thing with one of us-I mane the poor-when we think of shedding blood, or takin' away the life that we can't give back.'

Awed by the solemnity of the man's tone and manner, Mrs. Esmond sank back almost fainting in her chair, and, covering her eyes with one hand, motioned him with the other, to leave the room.

'I'm goin' ma'am,' said Pierce, 'but before I go, be pleased to let me say one word more. If I thought I had offended you by what I said I'd go down on my knees to ax forgiveness, for it's girl took her arm gently to lead her away. The you that has the good wish of the poor, an' the next moment she broke out into the wild deathgood word, an' the masther, too, Lord's blessing song of the peasantry, clasping her hands and

'Then why speak those horrid words to me ?'

No. 37.

But hush! here comes Mr. Esmond-I hear his | 'Tell Mulligan to get the roan mare saddled as | voice as he spoke these words that drew Mrs. | girl,' Mabel came accordingly. 'Now tell me who said it was ould Esmond ?' using her own phraseology

Why, the men in the Abbey that dark night -don't you remember ?- the dead were a-listenin' to them as well as the living, but I wasn't living, you know,' she added confidentially ; they bung me that time with Patrick."

' Indeed.'

Ay did they, an' I'm walking, walking ever since, an' will till the day o' judgment-och, I'm tired walking, that's what I am."

"You had better go to the kitchen, Mabel,

'I will, ma'am,' and away she went sing-

"Och, I'm the girl that make the stir

From Cork along to Skibbereen-a,- -Mrs. Esmond looked after her with a smile of ineffable pity, and then hastened to procure some warm clothing for the poor creature, saying to herself as she did so, 'If she would only keep it; ever done to you that you should speak so hard but, of course, she will not. I believe I have covered her a half a dozen times. However, she must not go shivering from this door on a winter's day."

The servants were ordered to bring Mabel up stairs when she had had her dinner, which being done, Mrs E-mond's own fair hands clothed her from head to foot in comfortable winter garments. Malal appeared to watch the progress of her todet with great complacency, and when it was done, Mrs. Esmond said :

"You feel netter now, Mabel, don't you ?" A smile was Mahel's answer. . . What do you say to me for dressing you in these nice warm clothes, Mabel ?' said the lady with a view to ascertain waether she felt or understood the change.

Mabel looked at her earnestly-very, very earnestly-as though she were trying hard to arrange her thoughts for utterance - then said slowly and distinctively :

" That no one belonging to you may ever be hanged or shot ?' she added as if correcting herself. Mrs. Esnond, with a cry of horror, told the servants to take her away, and to keep her over night, if possible.

"God bless you, ma'am ; you've a purty face, anyhow !' said Mabel with a low courtesy as the bending forward as if over a co pse. It was a positive relief to Mrs. Esmond's over-wrought mind when the unhappy creature was removed from her sight, but dolefully came back to the she paced the long and echoing half :

'Mushin, how is that, ma'am ?'

'Why, you see I guessed that you would as soon not see any of the servants, just now.'

'Well, sure enough you guessed the truth, ma'am-how's the master ?'

"He's very well, I thank you."

'The Lord keep him so! Och amen! from my heart. Why, ma'am dear, sure it isn't givin' me all this you'd be?' looking at some silver pieces which Mrs. Esmond had placed in her night. But none of these thoughts or fancies band.

'Yes, yes, Cauth ! that's all for you-you can provide with it what you require for Christmas-old Bryan must not want, the little com-

के से देखता की दी इन्हें से अर्थ की ¹⁹

. . .

to have them ; believe me, then, this warning is sideboard, placing and displacing chairs, &c., not to be slighted, inasinuch as it must be kindly till, at length, Mrs. Esmond said again : meant, and I must insist on your going this very day to give the hint as desired."

'Nonsense, child, how could I bring myself to convey such a message? You know the supreme contempt he has for the country-people you.'

generally, and I should only get laughed at for my pains-perhaps told to mind my own busi- looking up in surprise. ness.

'And what if you do ?-consider the possible alternative-think how you would reproach yourself if anything did happen, which you, by this trifling act, might have prevented. Harry, you will not refuse me this favor ?' and taking his two hands, she looked up so beseechingly in his face that he could no longer resist.

'Well, I will go after dinner-it is now halfpast four.'

' Nay, you shall go now-you can dine at the Lodge-they dine at five, too, you know.'

'Well, I must say you are a provoking little sample of womankind,' said Harry with his habitually gay laugh, ' but if it be so, why it must, that's all,' and he rang the bell.

The tall butler appeared so very suddenly that his master said with some surprise: 'Why,

'Ob, sure I was just on my step to the hall-

'Not that we heard. You had better go and see if any one is there."

Pierce went accordingly, opened the halldoor, and looked out, then returned with a face of artless innocence.

' Well, Pierce,' said his master laughing, ' did you see any one ?'

"Wisha no, your honor !" and he rabbed his elbow atter a fashion he had, and looked as foolish as might be; 'still, I'd take my book oath on it that I heard the big door bell ringin' ever so loud; but sure it must be in my own ear it was -ochone! maybe it's a dead-bell. I heard.'

Why should words like these make Mrs. Esmond start? That she could not explain even to herself, yet so it was, and by some strange association, came into her mind the mysterious voice heard at the supper-table on Hallow-eve troubled the bright surface of Harry Esmond's soul, as he said to Pierce :

• There is a very common superstition amongst the lower classes in Ireland that the sound of a bell withforts needfal to his age-nor you neither, Cauth. | in the car denotes an approaching death in the family.

' That will do, Pierce, that will do-you can go now.1

"If it 'id be pleasin' to you, ma'am,' said Pierce, ' I'd make bowld to say a few words to

'On what subject, Pierce ?' said his mistress,

Well, ma'ain,' said Pierce in his sheepish way, ' it's about Tim Murtha's people-I know you workind and good to them when their throuble was the sorest.'

'But what of them now, Pierce ?-I heard today that they had left the neighborhood.' 'Well, it's so said, ma'am.'

'Do you know where they're gone to?'

'Oyeh, is it me? Sure it's take to the road they did, for Tim wasn't able to work or want, you see, and they couldn't be always livin' on charity.'

Of course not, Pierce ; but it is to be hoped that poor Tim may soon be able to work again. There was no need, whatever, of their 'taking to the road,' as you say, and I am very sorry, indeed, to find that they have done so.'

God bless you, ma'am, and it's Tim that knows your goodness well-but sure he couldn't stay in the place, at all, ma'am-he was warned off,' and Tim's voice grew husky.

Warned off, Pierce-what do you mean by that ?' said Mrs. Esmond much surprised.

"Why, I mane, ma'am, that Mr. Esmond of Tim about a week ago, but Tim wasn't able to go, so he sent him word by his Scotch steward that if he didn't clear off from about Cashel altogether before the week was at an end, he'd have him put in a tight place. Poor Tim wanted to know the raison, but Sawney was mighty short, and would only tell him that for the raison he ought to know it best himself."

' My God ?' murmured Mrs. Esmond, and she raised her tearful eyes to heaven. But surely, Pierce, Tim was not the fool to heed such a warning as that. He was not latterly on Mr. Esmond's property.'

'ln coorse he wasn't, ma'am.' Pierce paused a moment, then suddenly added: 'Tim is a mighty peaceable man, ma'am; and he thought for quietness' sake he had better do as he was bid. He's a quiet, harmless crature, Mrs. Es- | ould Esmond !' mond, that 'id do anything at all-anything at all for pace." There was something in the tone of the man's'

n an Santa Tanàna Mandri

said Mrs. Esmond faintly.

'For a raison I have, ina'am, that I can't tell you now; but don't be scared Mrs. Esmond; | lady's ears the sad strain she sung in Irish as don't now. an' you'll obleege me; for if all Tipperary was swimming in blood, you and yours 'id walk dry-shed ! I'm goin' now, ma'am, as 'id walk dry-shod I I'm goin' now, ma'am, as are shed, you bid me, an' all sorts of luck attend you till I But they are dried when the cold stone shuts in his see you again ! Don't fear for Mr. Esmondthat's the masther, ma'am !'

'Fear !' cried Mrs. Esmond, starting up, why should I fear for him ?'

There was none to answer the question .--Pierce was gone, and Mrs Esmond felt sick at from without. Then, as the fire-light danced heart, oppressed with strange and gloomy forebodings. She was roused by a sad sweet voice singing without, the sound evidently approaching the house :

"Come all ye fair mails that do pass by, Help me to mourn for my sailor boy."

Mrs. Esmond went to the window, glad of anything that might change the current of her thoughts, though the words that were sung were too much in unison with them to be at all cheering

I shouldn't wonder if that were poor Mabel, she said to herself with tender pity. It was Mabel, now sitting on the lowermost step, singing like a lark :

"And still I'll bunch my violets, And tie them with the locher, 0,"

Oh. the exquisite music of that old air, as it gushed from the unconscious heart of the maniac, but aron it was changed for another far more the Lodge, that's their landlord, ma'am, sent for sorrowful, but still more touchingly beautifulone that is on every lip in Upper and Lower Munster :

> "Shule, shule, shule agragh, Time, alas, cannot ease my woe, Since the lad of my heart from me did go,"

'Gone ! Aye, sure enough, he's gone !' muttered the forlorn wanderer, 'but he said he wouldn't be long-that he'd only go down a start to Holy Cross Abbey where some one was going to be hung-'

"Och, oft I've sat on my love's knee, And many a fond story he told to me-He said many things that ne'er will be-Shule, shule, agragh."

' An' didn't he tell me about the shooting, too -ha, ha, in coorse he did-but he said it was ould Chadwick, you know, and they said it was

face of ashy paleness-

"Fast flowing tears above the grave of the rich man

narrow hed."

' May the Lord preserve him, anyhow ?' sighed Mrs. Esmond, half ashamed of the fears that were gathering shape and form within her heart, at all innes painfully susceptible of impressions and flickered amongst the shadows on the wall in the darkening room, officious memory brought back the cabalistic sports of Hallow-eve-the play and the ring-her wedding-ring-and the gloom that then, for the first time, fell on her spirits, like a funeral pall. Anxious to dispel shese sombre fancies, that were preying like vampires on the springs of life, and exciting her brain beyond endurance, she started up and hastened to the nursery, hoping to find in the cheerful prattle of her little ones, the peace that solitude denied. She was not disappointed, for, after spending the evening with the children, and printing a farewell kiss on the rosy lips of each as they were laid for the night in their little cribs, she descended to the parlor with a lighter heart and a more hopeful spirit.

It was past eight o'clock, and she rang to order supper for halt-past nine, saying to herselt as she pulled the bell : ' That will be time enough, for I know he dined late at Uncle Harry's.'

The housemaid appeared, received the order for the cook, and also for the butler.

' I'll set the table myself, ma'am,' replied the girl, ' for Pierce isn't within.'

'Not within ! and where is he?'

' Not a know I know, ma'am, but he went out just after coming down from you that time, and he never came back sence. We all thought you had sent him off an errand, maybe."

'I did not,' said Mrs. Esmond, relapsing into her so lately overcome disquietude, ' and I wonder he would think of going out without so much as asking permission. Well, go down, Jane, at all events, and set the table, and tell Bessy to make haste, so that supper will be ready just to the moment."

The girl curtsied and withdrew. Mrs. Esmond took up a book and tried to read, but read she could not; listlessly she turned over the Here Mrs. Esmond opened the door with a leaves of a London magazine, till she came to some fine lines of John Malcolm's on 'Presenti-"Who said so, Mabel ?. Come in, my poor ment of Death." There she stopped and read

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HESERUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC /CHRONICLE. APRIL 24, 1863. ANT THE CON

and read again, these stanzas in particular arrest ing her attention :

it comes, eclipsing pleasure's beams, A shadow from the future cast. "Tis secret in its source as dreams, And traceless as the blast.

It comes, the dark, mysterious mood,-The prophet-spirit shades the mind. Which trembles, as autumnal wood That: shakes without a wind ?"

"The prophet-spirit !? repeated Mrs. Esmond ; 'I wonder if that be not the spirit that has been shaking my weary soul these last weary hours !? She shuddered as she spoke, the book fell from her hand, and she sat for some moments with languid eyes fixed on the pretty timepiece, set in the belfry-tower of a miniature cathedral on the mantelshelf. The cheerful sound of the small pendulum concealed within the tower was the only sound that broke on the stillness of the too quiet room, and its pleasant tictic was more than usually distinct when, all at once, the sociat's presed, and the hands stopped precisely at the moment of half-past eight. "Well, that is strauge,' muttered Mrs. Esinoud, 'I saw Harry wind it up this norming, and I never knew it to stop in that way before." She was so absorbed in her own feverish thought however, that she forget to set the time-piece . a-going, so the pendulum stood still, with the hands pointing like skeleton hngers to half past and Nisida have received their destined complement eight.

Time grew drearier every moment, and every moment Mr., Esmond's anxiety increased : nine o'clock by her watch, yet still Harry came not -a moment or two after, a borse's boofs rang on the gravel-walk without - a fervent ' Thank, God ? escaped her palled hps. She would have hastened to the door, but her limbs refused to carry her, and she sank again on the sofa with her eyes fixed on the door. It opened, but mstead of her husband appeared Mulligan, the groun. One glance at his face was enough .---She s'arted up, and clasping her hands cried-'For God's sake Mulligan ! what's the matler ?*

Oh, ma'am, dear, don't be frightened-we don't know what has happened-but-but-'

"But what ?- why don't you go on? Out with it, man, whalever it is !'

" You hard that horse comin' to the door there a minute ago-well, ma'am, it wasn't the roan, it was one of ould Mr. Esmond's steel-grays-' "Well, and who was the rider?"

"There was no rider, ma'am - but och ! ma'am dear, mind it wasn't our roan.'

"Nine o'clock or never !" muttered Mrs. Esmond. Her head sank on her chest, and she would have fallen fainting to the floor had not Mulligan caught her in his arms. His cries soon brought assistance, and leaving his mistress to the care of her terror-stricken servants, he hurried away to get the coachman and some of the neighbors to go with him along the road towards Rose Ludge to see if anything was wrong.

(To be continued.)

NAPLES AND POLAND.

The following letter has appeared in the Standard : Sir,-The treatment received in the prisons of regenerated Italy by ungenerated Royalists has been, I usi, put beyond question or denial by the publication of M. de Christen's journal, kept at Nisida and St. Elmo, in the Guzetle de France. Not all the varnish of a Times correspondent, not all the eloquence of an 'R W.,' can now serve to hide from public reprobation the bideous reality of the inhuman usage reserved for men so blind as not to believe in Italian unity as a specific for Italian ills. That France has

permitted the accomplishment of such a sentence, on such a course. The plea of cession by the previous a French subject, is an eternal blot on her rulers, for ruler, of rightful inheritance itself, could not excuse even a Whig cabinet in the case of an Englishman such a negation of common humanity; but when we sbrunk from such an infamy ; and if we imagine the | consider the means, doubtful at the best, by which she won her mastery-when we reflect that the main cient descent and untarnished antecedents, being instrument was a series of artfully-fabricated charges on the previous dynasty, now confessed by the fabrihad besten in open warfare, for the sole reason of his | cators themselves destitute of foundation-when we being a Legitimist, the facts assume an aspect of ut- remember that on those charges the English Government based its open complicity with Garibaldi's descent on Marsala, the enlistment of the English Garibaldian legion. and the recognition of the plebiscile of October, obtained by force and intimidation, it is difficult to absolve Her Majesty's Ministers from responsibility in the matter, or to reconcile a government based on a declaration of popular rights and the reform of abuses with the actual and existing regime of terrorism and repression. If Piedmont is to be supported by English public opinion let her at least prove herself worthy of it. She has taken her seat among the Great Powers of Europe-let her

settled mattering folitioal circles of your creed to ignore. He has stidled the history of Liberalism, and tound that the so-called deeds of tyrants have generally been outdone by the men who overthrew them, and an experience of two years in Southern Italy has given him a very clear apprenension as to which side the tyrancy is now enlisted or. The sympathy all men feel in their heart's core for the gallant struggle Poland is now making for her national existence, 18 near akin to the sympathy which as yet only the few among us dared to express for the reactionary movement in the Two Sicilies, and it is a remarkable coincidence that the same voice which was raised last session in an indignant protest against Piedmontese brutality, against the forcible occupation of a resisting country, by foreign troops, has within the last few days rung the knell of Russian despotism beneath the rafters of St. Stephen's in an address which Poland will inscribe in the charter of her new-born nationality. Mr. Hennessy has dared to be consistent -a rare political virtue in these days. It reads strangely to see Lord Palmerston invoking the stipulations of the Treaty of Vienna, which he has been in the habit of treating as waste paper since the Con-ferences of Paris, and advising the Emperor Alexander to put an end to the struggle by an act of generous amnesty. The Emperor may well retort on gene-rous amnesty. The Emperor may well retort on Her Majesty's Ministers, and ask why, with every power of giving friendly counsel, why, with every certainty of that counsel being accopted, they do not advise a similar measure in Southern Italy. The reply is that when the tranquility of the Two Sicilies is restored, then it will be sefa for Vistor Emmanuel to be grave then it will be safe for Victor Emmanuel to be generous! Safe, when 7,000 more human souls have gone up to judgment through the civilizing medium of lu sainte carabine. Safe, when Pozzuoli, San Stefano,

of 32,000 victims. Safe, when the fever, the chain gang, and starvation, have decimated the crowded gaols of Palermo, Teramo, Patenza, Chieri, Ascoli, Aquila, and thirty other reactionary prisons. Sale, when the miserable Garibaldian desertere, whom the name of their former leader, and the certainty that his nots had up to the last moment the sunction of their rulers, led to forget their military oath at Aspromonte, have paid the forfeit of their delusion in the dungeons which moved the denunciation of the liberal Caminecci. Safe, when the flames of Pontelandolfo, Casaldini, and San Marco have been rekindled in a hundred villages of Basilicata and La Puglia. When the resistance is fairly crushed out by means worthy of the Cossack hordes who are ravaging Poland-when the deeds of Russian leaders are rivalled by those of La Marmora, Fumel, and Fantoni-when the mockery of the popular will is no longer attempted to be sustained, and a downtrodden population hopeless, broken, and unresisting, are ready to submit without a murmur to brute force-thes, and not till then, will an amnesty be given in the Two Sicilies. The evil is not a dormant one; no day passes without fresh political acrests. The Official Gazette bears daily witness to fresh fusillations in the provinces, England has incurred no such responsibility with regard to any country in Europe as she has to tthe forcibly amalgaled states forming the new kingdom of Italy. If she lent her aid to the predominance of the House of Savoy it was with the aim of rendering those states freer, more prosperous, materially and morally, than they were under their former rulers. In Naples at least the experiment is a signal 'La legalita ci riccise; vogliamo misure failure. eccezionali.' 'Law is the death of us; give us ex-ceptional mensures,' said Petrucelli in the Turin Chambers more than a year since. The exceptional measures were granted. Pinelli, Fumel, and Fantoni were sent forth on their mission; and men, women, and boys, old men and Priests; the village surgeon who gave a basket of bread to the hunted reactionary ; the girl who at the risk of her life carried food to her brother or father in the mountains; the country gentleman, the farmer, the vine-dresser, the miller-all were food for the rifle, the galleys, and the dungeon, and the evil remained unchecked. A chief was shot, but another took his place. It was Cipriani last year, it is Pilone this. The movement is crushed in the Abruzzi, but it springs to giant strength and vigor in the Basilicata, and it is going on as I write these words: and no mail arrives from the provinces without adding to the long muster-roll

of cold-blooded murder, which is the measure Petrucelli invoked and obtained, and found fruitless, for the roots of the movement lie too deep in the hearts of the people to be extirpated. Had Piedmont come to the dominion of Naples by any legitimate means there would be no excuse for

from ce unjustice git is from the mouths of Pisanelli, worthy revulsion against, even the semblance of soll Ricciardi, and Petrocelli that the voice of protest darity with Garibaldian England anti-Irish Eng-has at length come forth. The Movimento is side by land woman insulting, sweetheart garrotting, and side with the Stendardo Callolico in calling attention to the misery of the country, and the only arm Piedmont can now call in is the suppression of any journal bold enough to lay open the wounds she has inflicted. The Difensora was suppressed a few days since for reporting Lord Normanby's speech about Italy, and no journal in Naples dare print a translation of one of the articles contained in your columns. So much for the boasted freedom of the press.

It is by a court so constituted and so influenced that England has allowed an English and France a French subject to be tried, condemned, and in the latter instance, treated with the most inhuman cruelty It is in such prisons as these that Her Majesty's Ministers abandoned to the mercy of men igcorant of the word thousands of unhappy Neapolitans still more helpless and defenceless. Lord Pal-merston is about to deserve well of Europe by a timely remonstrance to the Czar of all the Russians. As he feels himself 'de force' for such a combat a "outrance, surely he will not shrink from breaking a courteous lauce with the certainty of success in quite as just a cause on the shield of Victor Emmanuel. dubbed to the order of 'les Grandes Puissances' by his own veteran sword backed and linted in a hundred fights against oppression.

With the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer as his squire the issue is scarcely doubtful. I am, sir, yours faithfully,

ANGLICCS.

Naples, March 7.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY. - To the Editor of the Times .-- Sir, -- In your issue of the 19th inst, you have joined together the Catholic University, the riviers of Cork, and 'St. Patrick's Brotherhood' as the exponents of disloyalty in Ireland on occusion of the recent rejolcings for the marriage of the Prince of Wales. On the part of this University I beg leave to object to your statements. The true princi-ples of this institution are known throughout the length and breath of Ireland. Every one here knows that this university is in no way connected with the Brotherhood of St. Patrick.' Our Chancellor, the Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, has on several occa-sions denounced that association.

The principles of the Catholic University cannot be mistaken. They are :--

Loyalty to God and the religion which we believe He has established on earth.

Loyalty to our country.

Loyalty to the Sovereign and Constitution under which we live.

Were our University false to any one of these principles she would be false to herself, false to the Catholic Church which has founded her.

These principlee she sufficiently declared by the act of her authorities on the late occasion.

Your Irish correspondent misled you, or was himself misled, when he stated that the students were encouraged by two or three of the Professors, whose disloyal teaching drove away Dr. Newman and Mr. Arnold' from the University. These assertions are unfounded. One and all we deny them, and challenge him or his informant for his proofs.

That some students should have been guilty of an act of insubordination does not prove the principles of our University other than I have stated. These few young men may or may not have been influenced by the motives you impute. I believe they were not. But, even if they were, an act committed in the thoughtlessness of youth, and which is now regretted does not speak the sentiments of the institution which repudiates it. You did not set down to the account of the Mayor and civic authorities of Cork the conduct of some riotous citizens; and you were right. No more can you with justice lay at the door of the Catholic University the act of insubordination committed by some of its students in contravention of the arrangements made by its authorities.

Were you to draw a conclusion from their proceed ings I would suggest that it ought to be that these youths do not seem to have profitted by the teachings of the University, and that their conduct shows how much an institution is needed to teach the rising generation of Catholics how to use the meed of freedom granted to their fathers 32 years ago.

It is not to be wondered at that in a race which were helots in their own land, and were held for 300 years in worse than Egyptian bondage, a few indivipersist in refusing remedial measures, we cannot rid duals should be found who, despite of the teaching of dicate the Celtic race. Fever is rife amongst us and our faith, have not yet learnt that they can love Ireland without animosity for aught else ; that they can assert their rights as Catholics while respecting the feelings, and even the prejudices, of those who differ from us us in religion. Surely every wellwisher of this great empire, to which Irish Catholics as well as English Protestants belong, ought to rejoice to see the spread of that expansive education afforded in an University founded on religion, which, by elevating the mind of men, will gradually break down and obliterate the land-marks set up in evil days, and impress more and more on the souls of the young their great obligations as Christian citizens to promote Glory to God on high, and on earth peace to men of good will.' I have the honour to be, Sir, your feithfull servant.

worthy revulsion against, even the semblance of sollwife-beating England-the land of the Times.

DISTREES IN CONNEMARA.- We, the undersigned Clergy of the Deanery of Clifden, in conference assembled, feel it to be our imperative duty to make known to the world the fatal destitution of our respective flocks. They are without food, without clothing, without seed to put in the ground. These painful facts have been so frequently attested that the repetition of them becomes intolerable to men of feeling and revolting to minds raised above the level of habitual mendicancy. However, we wish it to be understood that neither we nor our faithful flocks have any predilection for alms-begging as the only means of preserving the lives of the suffering poor, and arresting the progress of famine for another year. For the truth of this assertion we might appeal to our efforts to fix the attention of Government on the wide-spread, deep-seated destitution of the people with a view to their giving employment on public works, as an adequate and acceptable medium of relief. There is not another government in the civilized world that would not cheerfully and patriotically encourage the noble principles of a manly people, who prefer to earn their brend in the sweat of their brows, rather than accept an eleemosyary dole. But, instead of remedial measures, the mean subterfuge of inciedulity is resorted to by our fostering rulers. Whilst the meanest renegade to truth and manhood - whilst the most unscrupulous scoffer of a suffering well-conducted people, ought to be convinced or abashed by the united testimonies of all classes regarding the existence of hunger and of misery in every shape and phase our paternal rulers take no steps to save death by starvation a large section of the subjects of the British crown. Had we, or our respective flock, sought gratuitions relief from government, how we would be assailed by a shout of scorn ! If the statements relative to the existence of distress were false, surely the government had ample means of detecting the falsehood ; they had sufficient machinery for a searching inquiry into the alleged condition of the people. Again, we re-peat the challenge to government, to institute this inquiry. If this scrutiny be avoided, is it because our affectionate rulers are reluctant to bring home falsehood and exaggeration to the Catholic Priestbood and Irish people? Of all the shining virtues of the Whig rulers this forbearance is the most incredible. Again we tell the government and the world, that one half the people along the sea coast from the Killeries to Kilkerrin, including the islands of Boffin Shark Turboit and Innisturk, measuring in all its windings over 150 miles, have not a morsel of food, that they are almost naked, and that their holdings will run wasts for want of seed. In presence of these fearful facts we raise our voice on behalf of our suffering people. Again we challenge government to the inquiry. Let it begin at the distant point of Killkerrin, and continue through the parishes of Moyrus, Rourdstone, Ballindoon, Omey, Ballinakil, the islands of Boflin, Shark, Turbot, and Innisturkthe population in these extensive districts is over twenty-two thousand souls. We pledge our veracity to the following painful facts, viz : - One-half of this population is bereft of all means-they are often without a morsel of food for twenty-four hours, they are subsisting on seaweed, shellfish, and other garbage utterly unfit for human food. Hundreds of them may be found lying in their cabins weak from hunger and prostrated by fever and dysentery. Their clothing by day and night will be found in piles in the pawn-office at Clifden. In the presence of these appalling statistics the Pastors cannot remain silent." Every feeling of charity, every instinct of humanity, every sentiment of our common country ought to find prompt expression from all classes, ecclesiastics and aymen, throughout Ireland, and England too, protesting against the apathy of government, and thus save from death by starvation, cold, and sweeping disease, a moral and faithful people, who ask leave from their fellowmen to toil for their daily bread. If an innocent person be consigned to the scaffold an effort is usually made to save him from an ignominous unjust sentence; the same sacred principle of humanity ought to be exercised on behalf of a multitude of innocent men, women, and children to save them from the slow tortures of death by hunger. We respectfully and earnestly entreat our county members, Mr. W. H. Gregory and Sir Thomas Burke, as well as all other humane irish representatives, to bring under the notice of Parliament the condition of

and others I may state that while the reading of The ODonoghue's letter produced enthusiastic cheering, the name of the Most Rev. Dr. Moriarty was received with marked silence. The chairman (Rev. Mr. Kearney) gave the toast of the bealth of His Holiness' and 'Patrick's Day,' both of which met with applause. To the latter toast Mr. Patrick Flynn (a mechanic), late of the United States, president of the society, responded in an influmnatory speech against the English government. But all was harmony so far. The reverend chairman then was about giving 'The Trales Young Men's Society ! when a tailor named Curtin interrupted him by say. ing that he omitted giving two toasts-'The memory of the dead,' and 'The Irish Exiles.' The chairman said they were not on his list of toasts, but Curtin insisted that they should be put, stating that they had been agreed to at a preliminary meeting. The chairman then said that as spiritual director of the society, he considered he had authority over the list of toasts, and had power to rescuid any resolution previously come to. He did not wish to put these toasts, and if the company insisted on his doing 50, he should vacate the chair, and cense all connection with the society. Ourtin persisting in his demand that the toasts should be given, and being seconded by a shoemaker, named Foley, the Rev. Mr. Kearper vacated the chair, and with the other goutlemen left the room altogether. Some confusion then ensued, which was ended by Curtin being called to the vacant chair. He put the toasts which the Rev. Mr. Kearney had refused to give. 'The memory of the dead' was responded to by the shoemaker Foley in a violent speech, in the course of which he attacked Maynooth College, the influence of which he said had taken their spiritual director from them that evening. He also talked of Iteland's freedom being achieved by aid from America, and by the young blood of Ireland, when the proper time arrived. This speaker several times called for the song, 'Who fears to speak of '98.' The toast of the 'Irish Exiles' was responded to by a young man named Connor, one of the 'Phoy-nix prisoners.' I need scarcely say that those extraordinary proceedings, and the shameful treatment or the Rev. Mr. Kearney, have caused a very painful feeling among all the respectable forman Catholice of the town, a good many of whom had formerly been members of the society, but had withdrawn in consequence of certain other proceedings. It was with no ordinary pleasure that they learned that the Rev. Mr. Kearney had received this morning a letter from the Most Rev. Dr. Moriarty, dissolving the Tralee branch of the Young Men's Society, in consequence of the disrespect which had been shown him, and the insubordination displayed in the introduction of toasts which he and the Rev. Mr Mawe had forbidden. His Lordship authorises that the hall should be immediately closed, and in his letter to the Rev. Mr. Kearney remarks, ' Although the society on that occasion did not sustain you, and you had in consequence to leave the chair, yet I cherish the hope that there will be found in Tralee many young men desirous to comply with the rules, and to act in the spirit of the organisation. We may, therefore, reestablish it at a future time, with careful exclusion of the offending parties, and of all those who sympathise with them.' I need scarcely add that His Lordship, in the course he has adopted, will be supported by every respectable Catholic in Tralee. - Freeman's Journal

THE 'DOINGS' IN BALLINA ON THE 10TH - OUT EXcellent contemporary, the Sligo Champion, devotes several columns of its last issue to a detailed statement of the alleged 'outrages' in Balilon on the occasion of the celebration of the royal marriage .-Great as have been the efforts to fasten the fourrages' on the Catholic body of that town, our Slige contemporary ably and conclusively exposes the clumsy calumny, and clearly proves that the 'outrages' such as they were, were commenced in the grossest and most offensive mauner by the Orauge faction. Our contemporary says :- 'It should be known to the public at large that four Catholic children had been for some time in the Presbyterian Orphanage in Ballina. Their mother was dead but on the 9th instant, the day preceding the marriage of the Prince of Wales, the father of those children proceeded to the Orphanage and demanded them. We need not say that there was no inclination to give them up, but the father's authority prevailed, and the children were rescued by him, aided by two priests, to the great joy of a number of the townspeople, who cheered them on their departure. This was a heavy blow and sore discouragement to the cause of proselytism; but we can well believe that it was determined to have satisfaction on the first op-portunity. Verbum sat sapientii. Now, as to the outrages.' It is a fact that the town was most peaceable until the Orange flag, or something of the same dye, was exposed from the windows of a shopkeeper in the town. It is also a fact that, previous to this exhibition of loyalty, the British flag was hoisted in another part of the town, but not the slightest symptom of rebellion was exhibited by the people-even when a number of emigrants who were bound to America were passing it, with their friends, there was neither word nor act to denote anything of the 'savage insult' with which Mr. Joynt has charged the people. No, it was what they considered to be an Orange flag that exasperated the people -that flag under which such atrocities have beretofore been perpetrated. It was that which led to the getting up of the American flag, 'the Stars and Stripes,' and also led to the breaking of some windows on the night of the 10th of March. The individual raised an outcry, as if by previous concert, calculated to lead those at a distance to believe that the town was half demolished-sacked; the truth being that the only damage done was the breaking of about one hundred panes of glass, the greater number, no doubt, having been demolished by the boys." THE INFLAMMATORY PLACARDS IN CORK. -- The author of the inflammatory placards posted so extensively about the city on the Sunday and Monday previ ous to the marriage of the Prince of Wales has been discovered. He is Mr. Edward O'Sullivan of the Butter Exchange, who has become notorious for the bitterness of his harangues against the Crown, and his devotedness to the 'National' cause. From the appearance of the placards, suspicion as to their authorship rested strongly on him ; but so well and so secretely was the affair managed, that up to within a couple of days ago no clue could be obtained as to who printed the productions. Ultimately it was found out that one of them was from the office of Mr. Boylan, printer, Hanover-place, and was composed from manuscript supplied by Mr. O'Sullivan in his own handwriting. It is stated that Mr. Boylan has sworn information as to how it came into his possesed, and commences with the words -

aggravated fuct of a Crimean soldier, a man of anabundoned to the worst vengeance of the enemy he ter disregard of the responsibilities incurred by a government based on an acceptance of varying poli-tical convictions, that is not favourable to the high standard of national honour we had always believed paramount in every Freuchman's mind. The journal in question carries its genuine character in its every line, and the simple and manly narrative, evidently the work of no practised retailer of horrors, but the daily record of a hand less familiar with the pen than with the sword, has gone abroad an eternal protest against the pretended extension of civilisation and humanity her conquerors have given to Naples, and the deeds denounced by Emile de Girsrdin, and for which the Siecle can find only words of indignant reprobation, will scarcely find sympathy among Englishmen who are uplifting their voice in deprecation of Russian oppression in Poland. Wherever there is a plain negation of the first principles of humanity, wherever there is injustice or cruelty, wherever there is a de-nial of fair usage of gallant men who have honorably sustained and nobly lost a cause their traditions bound them to, Englishmen will be found to advocate generous treatment to the conquered, whether their sympathy goes with the principles or not, and the terrible facts of which the journal I refer to is but an indication are grave enough to calm the attention of even as fully occupied an assemblage as the English House of Commons. Time is rolling on, and the amnesty hoped for in the Neapolitan provinces is daily becoming a more patent accessity. If it is never to be granted why is not the mask thrown aside and the facts acknowledged that what Piedmont won by treason she keeps by the sword, the rifle, the chain gang, and the prison ; that the civil and military organisation is insufficient to ensure common security outside the city gates to even English excursionists, and that it is only brute force that keeps down a general insurrection.

Seven thousand fusilations-and the present affair. counting from the 20th of February to the 7th of March, add 29 to the number ; 32,000 condemned to the galleys; the entire aristocracy in exile, and the people daily more estranged from their conquerorsthese are no augury of the age of gold the revolution was to usher in. It is only the overwhelming military force that maintains tolerable quiet, and liberty exists nowhere from Messina to the Tronto. Is this to continue for ever, and are the richest and most beautiful provinces of Italy to be doomed to a hopeless struggle for their autonomy-hopeless only because Piedmont counts for a maintennace of her conquests on moral support in England? At least, let her prove herself worthy of it, and be humane in her dealings with the country for whose destinies she has made herself responsible in the face of Europe, and which herself responsible to a pass never equalled in the annals she has brought to a pass never equalled in the annals of former dynasties. 'Ab, your amiable friend 'Anof former dynasties. glicus' is mounting his hobby,' I think I hear a subscriber to the Times say, as he looks complacently scriper to the Links (we know his principles runs at a lenter of 'B. W's,' we know his principles runs in favor of tyranny.' No, my very dear sirand mem-

prove her strength by her mercy. She is Lady of Italy by the popular will; be it so ! Then an army of 80,000 bayonets, and that barely holding its own, is a crying anomaly. Freedom has no need of the weapons of tyranny. 'There is no blood upon her azure robes,' and the principles of '89, scarcely need the acts of '63 to enforce them. If, on the other hand, she is not yet mistress of the countries she professes to resistance of her unwilling subjects is yet to be quelled vi et urmis, why does she not accept her position, and avow that her rule is that of a military despotism as regards the Sicilies ?

I would ask any impartial traveller in the Kingcom of Naples in 1862 what he thinks would be the result of a second plebiscile, where bonest voting was ensured by a neutral occupation? The experiment would have no certain result. The elimination of the House of Savoy, and the restoration of Francis II., if possible, and failing that possibility, of any dynasty that offered a temporary respite from tyranny insupportable, and all the more galling that it adds the insult of a profession of liberty to the acts of despotism unmitigated.

By the official returns it appears that in the three provinces alone of Terra di Lavore, Salerno, and Naples, the prisoners for reaction are 22,700, which gives the fearful proportion for the sixteen provinces of 70,000 political prisoners. At San Stefano, where most of them are Garibaldians, the wretched 'gallotti' are chained to the walls and unable to sleep on account of the irons which are attached to their feet and waists In the dungeons of Chieti are 500 reac-tionaries untried since 1860, and it is the same miserable record in every prison in the Regno. Well might the unlucky Garibaldian deserter who committed suicide in despair a few weeks since, in one of the bagni of Naples, write on his dungeon wall :--

I have fought against abuses, and I hang myself that I may not see yet greater ones (Mi son baltuto contro gi abusi, e per uon veder maggiori mi appicco). Well might Nicotera exclaim, in his place in the Turin Chambers, 'The Government of the Bourbons ever maintained a certain respect for the law and the magistracy. There is no example of the triburals having received directly and openly, in defiance of decency, any orders in the aim. of influencing their decision one way or the other. This example, gen-tlemen, was given by the Minister of Turin by his

BARTH. WOODLOCK, Rector. Catholic University of Ireland, 88 Stephen'sgreen, Dublin, March 24

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY AND THE 'MOBNING NEWS.'-The following is from the Dublin Morning News, the only daily newspaper in that city under Catholic management, which was founded by Mr. A M. Sullivan, the proprietor of the Nation, and which till last Saturday was edited by him, having become the property of certain Catholics who desired to see their religion and their country worthily represented in the press.

The editor has lately been returned as Town Councillor in the Corporation by the exertions and votes of the Catholic Clergy. The support of the Catholics of Ireland has been claimed for the Morning News on the ground that the time had come when the Irish Catholics ought to have an organ of their own in the Daily Metropolitan Press more truly Catholic and more distinctively Irish than the Freeman's Journal. The attempt may have been well meant, but hitherto as far as the interests of the Church and of the country are concerned has been a disastrous failure, or as the Morning News would say 'a most severe mistake.'

The Morning News says :--

It is merely a calumny to represent the conduct of the University students as animated by "unmanly insult of a young and gentle girl." This is not the country where young and beautiful girls are most in danger of insult and outrage. Those students meant, by the very act, to show their detestation of the country where such 'unmanly insults' are a national characteristic. They meant to mark their revolt against identification with that country which the French colonels designated " the den of revolutionary assassing.' They meant but to mark their abhorrence of the nation who, but yesterday, earned 'a notorions infamy' by their base, cowardly and unmanly outrages and calumnies against a Princess fully as fair. We differ in toto from the judgment of illuminating the University."We consider it a most severe mistake. But the authorities of that institution had a right to their own decision on the point, as fully and as freely as we to our criticism upon it; and an insubordinate revolt of the students against that decision touches on a principle subversive of all University discipline and good order. But we tell the

purselves of the conviction that their policy is to erait has had numerous victims. If we had not yet many deaths by famine, for this we are indebted to the efforts of our revered Archbishop, the Most Rev. Dr. MacHale, of Tuam. We entreat all who are disposed to compassionate our sorely-tired and afflicted flocks to confide their charities to his Grace. If the lives of many of our people were not in danger, and if we were not accountable to the Father of the poor, who has given us an example of self-abasement for the welfare of His children, we solemnly declare that we would shrink with horror from this perpetual mendicancy. Again we call on Government to give the people employment, or, if they are resolved to extirpate the Celtic race, we would suggest a less scandalous, a less infamous, and a less inhuman course than death by starvation to effect that purpose, and that would be their giving facilities for free emigration to a down-trodden people to some other country where they might forget, if possible, the heartless neglect they experienced from their rulers in their loved rative land.

the people of the West. If the Government will still

Patrick M'Manus, P.P., Clifden, chairman. William Scully, P.P., Moyrus. Joseph M'Guiness, P.P., Ballinakil. James Flannelly, P.P., Roundstone. Patrick Flatley, C.C., Clitden. Thomas Ronayne, C.C., Clifden. Thomas M'Waller, C.C. Boffin, Patrick Loftus, C.C., Ballinakil.

IRISH DISTRESS. - High Mass in Tuam Cathedral. A solemn High Mass, coram ponifice, was celebrated on Monday in the cathedral for the temporal and spiritual welfare of those generous benefactors who so iberally subscribed from America, Australia, Canada, California, and different parts of Europe, thro' His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam, for the relief of our suffering fellow countrymen during the trying ordeal through which they were dosmed to pass during the late season of deep and widespread distress with which the West of Ireland was so sociely afflicted. The Mass commenced about half-past 11 o'clock, and the Very Rev. John O'Grady, P.P., Athreny, officiated as high priest celebrant, assisted sion. This placard was the largest of the three postby the Rev. James Waldron, O.A., as deacon; the

Rev. James M'Gee, C.C., as sub-deacon, and the Very Rev. P. J. O'Brien, President of St. Jarlath's College, as master of the ceremonics. His Grace the Archbishop presided, and the clergy of the deapery of Tuam, with an immense congregation of the faithful, were present at the interesting and impressive ceremonies, which terminated about one o'clock.

YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY, TRALEE - Its Dissolution by the Most Rev. Dr. Moriarty .- Tralee, Friday .- As a most exaggerated and incorrect account of certain proceedings of the Tralee Young Men's Society in connection with the celebration of St. Patrick's Day has appeared in one of your Dublin contemporaries. I am induced to furnish you with an accurate account of what really occurred. At the outset I must state that it is not at all my intention to deny that the proceedings were in themselves of a most novel and extraordinary nature, and cannot fail to reflect on the authors. At the soirce the Rev. Mr. Kearney, R.C.C., spiritual director of the society, presided. very reason he has devoted his pen to a most uppo-pular task of exposure of uppleasant facts it was a friend of Italy, one and indivisible, who rises to de-pular task of exposure of uppleasant facts it was a friend of Italy, one and indivisible, who rises to de-the foul motives charged against them—but a praise-Rev. J. Mawe, P.P., two of the Dominican Fathers, Cork Examiner Three others of the Roman Catholic Curates of the

" The Saxon and the Dane Our immortal hills profane."

The second of the placards that has been traced was printed at the office of Mr. Hurley, George's-st. It was the one commencing ' Proclamation to Ire-The manuscript of both documents has been land.' forwarded to the authorities in Dublin. Mr. O'Sullivan, it is understood, has absconded. According to some reports he is now on his way to France, but it is believed in well informed circles thet he is not far distant from the city. He was last seen in Cork of Tuesday, when he was engaged in the Butter Ex-change. He then acknowledged to a magistrate of the city that he was the author of the placards, and, pulling some documents out of his pocket, said :-Here are the receipts for the printing, and here are those for the posting; go and tell that to John Francis Maguire.' Informations, it is understood, have been sworn against him, and a warrant issued for his apprehension. The person who posted

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. ____APRIL 24, 1863

"NATIONALISH" IN CORK. -" Nationalism " apis stated, pretty well known to the police. As an for which they are engaged by American agent, and instance of this the following fact may be mentioned : forwarded with gold watches, large bounties, &c., &c. A respectable young man in this city, one in whom - Limerick Reporter. the society, in A bout a week ago the priest metwhim. in the street, and, stopping him, said -"You were sworn in a 'Nationalist' last night." The young sword in: amazement, and asked low he had learned that fact. The priest then replied -" There is a detective amongst you, and the name of every one of you is taken down ; you are all as well known to them as you are at your own homes. Take my to them so on the next night of meeting, and withthe young man took his advice, and is now clear of the weshes of 'Nationalism.'- Cork Constitution.

THE GALWAY CONTRACT. - A serious bitch has occurred at the last moment to delay still longer the restoration of the Galway contract. It is stated that the Admiralty inspector appointed by the Government to examine the condition and capabilities of the vessels of the Atlantic Company has reported that the Hibernin and Columbia are both deficient in point of speed, and that they would not be able to to point of sport, and the they would not be hole to perform the journeys with regularity, and in the time required by the terms of the contract.

DISEASE IN SHEEP .- The disease among sheep in many parts of the North of Ireland has assumed a victuallers are treated with by those in the habit of purchasing good quality, as it is a notorious fact that many unprincipled parties buy up diseased sheep and slaughter them at once, offering the meat at a low figure. - Cor. of Express

A SLANDER REFUTED. - We (Dublin Telegraph) are authorised to correct directly and unequirocally the following statement made by the Daily Express :-"For the last low days the most painful cumors have been affont, involving the honor of a family of high respectability in Galway. For self-evident reasons, I for the present, withhold the names of the parties; but as to the fact there is no second opinion. The report is prevalent, and believed to be true, that a Roman Catholic priest, officiating in a chapel in Galway, and high in the confidence of his bishop, with whom he was on terms of close intimacy, has eloped with the wife of a professional man, who leaves a young family of eight children and an affectionate husband.

CONDITION OF THE COUNTY LIMERICK .- A COFFEE pondent informs us that there have been recently heavy falls of rain and piercing cold in the county of Limerick. The result of this unfavorable state of the weather has been to delay tillage to a consider-able extent. In some districts little has been done in the way of potato planting. At present prospects do not look well ; but there can be no doubt that a few weeks of genial weather would be a great blessing to the farmer, and enable him to get down his crops rapidly. In Newcastle West (adds our correspondent) much distress prevails. On Monday large numbers of distressed, hungry people, who are suffering continued privation, owing to the want of employment, made a demonstration. The excellent parish priest, the Very Rev. Dr. O'Brien, had bread distributed to many poor persons .- Evening Post.

Mr. John Ennis, M.P., the chairman of the Midland Great Western Railway, made some very suggestive cemarks on the state of the country at the half-yearly meeting of the company, which was held yesterday. He stated that the company had received for the goods and passenger traffic upon the line during the past half-year something like £5,800 less than they had received last year during the corresponding period. He did not think the London Exhibition had taken one shilling from their receipts. That idea was simply absurd. Among the causes of the failing off which he could point to was the total want of employment in the country. There was no famme, he said ; far from it; provisions were never so cheap and abundant; but the people were impoverished. They had no means, for want of employment, to buy feed. What, then, was to raise up those persons but employment, and how was em-ployment to be given ? When it became the interest of the owners to employ, but not one hour before that But were these impoverished people, price of the cheap food? Mr. Eanis and his brother a Priest of their own Ghurch, except on their special directors testify that they are not. On the contrary, there was a disposition to refuse prolitable employment when it was offered to them. But very lately the persons employed on their line, extending for a distance of 70 miles, had ' turned out' and abandon- i ed their employment. The engineer had been obliged to go to the North for men to carry on the ordi- struction and consolution. nary business of the line. What was the cousequence? The men whose services they had secured | were denied the purchase of provisions at Clousilla, tive to the Alabama, Mr. Laird declared that he had in the neighbourhood of Dublin. The people said to them :- 'No, you are strangers; we will give you nothing. Go home : we refuse your mouey.' Mr. Easis asked, - If such things happened in the neighborhood of Dublin, what must the state of thidgs be atadistance? He did not mean to say that the country at large would act that part, but there was something unsatisfactory on the question of employment. Here the chairman touched upon the sore part of our social system. Employment is the thing that is wanted; there is plenty of capital, which could be proficably employed in developing the re-sources of the country in a variety of ways; but the moment a gentleman becomes an extensive employer of labour, and proceeds to exercise his rights in that enpacity, he comes into collision with unreasonable, ill conditioned men, who have got com-munistic notions. If such men have not their own way-if they are not permitted to idle, and drink, and ruin their employer by their dishonest conduct, they send him a threatening letter. One such case may deter hundreds from giving employment, and thus running the risk of their lives and keeping their families in constant terror. Consequently, the owners of property turn their tillage land into pastare, and take their families to live in Dublin, or in England, or on the Continent This is the secret of the anomalous state of things to which Mr. Ennis alluded; and the very men who raise a clamour about it have themselves contributed to produce it by the diseased state of feeling they have produced among the people by their constant abuse of the Gorerement and of the upper classes of society, and by their mendacions and factions statements about the pretended oppression of the people. Until this distemper is cured the country cannot prosper. It should be remarked that since the men struck on the Midland line there have been several attempts to upset the railway trains. Mr. Ennis mentioned another source of difficulty with the small farmers-the decrease of the money remittances from America in consequence of the war. In 1861 there were paid into the banks of Dublin draughts to the amount of £254,000 all money gifts from Irishmen and Irishwomen to their friends in this country. In 1862 the remittances to this city had fallen off' to the extent of £51,000 .- Times. Emoration - Queenstown. - The Black Ball Clipper, Bsejapote, which arrived here on Thursday, 100 19th March, having embarked here 620 passengers, &c., proceeded for Moreton Bay, at one p.m., all well. The weather fine. Our quays presented on Thursday and the early portion of the following day a busy scone. Numbers of emigrants, accompanied by many of their friends, perambalated the city, making the preparations from their own 'native isle of the ocean,' to seek their fortane in ' the land of the west.'. The Zephyr, Liver-pool steamer, steamed away next day with, besides a large cattle carge, one bundred and five persons of both sexes; hound some bundred and five persons of both sexes; bound, some for the Canadas and others of the Moscovite oppressors." for the United States .- Waterford Mail. 19 Sa A

Several young man bave been leaving Ireland pers to be rapidly extending itself in this locality. for the last fow months, ostensibly to emigrate to pears who and their proceedings, however, are, it America, but actually for service in the Federal arniv The members and their proceedings, however, are, it America, but actually for service in the Federal arniv is fated, pretty well known to the police. As an for which they are engaged by American agent, and is fated, this the following fact may be mentioned to forwarded with cold matches to be the following fact may be mentioned to forwarded with cold matches to be the following fact may be mentioned to forwarded with cold matches to be the forwarded with

> boring counties, proceeded from this port early on Saturday morning, in the Shamrock steamboat, Capt. Stewart, master, for Liverpool, ca route for America. This is the second batch of emigrants who have left this part of the country within the space of a month. - Sligo Independent.

The exodus has already commenced, and never were so large a number auxious to leave the country, draw your name from the society." It is said that had they the means to defray the expenses of the voyage. They leave Ireland as if they fled from a falling house. But for the unsettled state of America the small farmers and peasantry would bid farewell to Ireland in numbers which would startle our rulers and landlords. The cost of a massage to Melbourne, Queensland or New Zealand, is too high for the majority of emigrants; and those who leave for the southern hemisphere have, for the most part, received assistance from relatives who have preceded them. America seems to be the destination of the Celtic race. - Western Star.

ANOTHER MARRIAGE BILL .- Mr. Butt's Bill for the the Registration of Roman Catholic Marriages in Ireland was distributed on Monday with other Parliavirulent type, and numbers of them die in the fields. mentary papers. It contains eight short clauses, and in the purchase of mutton at the shambles corsider. Is wholly of a permissive character. It allows marable caution is exercised, and none but respectable | ringes celebrated by a Roman Catholic clergyman to be registered whenever the parties choose, under the 7th and 8th Vic. (An Act for Marriages in Ireland, and for Registering such Marriages), but the certificate is not to be received by the Registrar-General. unless accompanied by another certificate signed by an Archbishop or Bishop of the Catholic Church officiating in Ireland, stating that he has reason to believe that the marriage thereia mentioned was duly celebrated according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church The seventh clause is as follows :-Every certificate so deposited in the Registrar-General's office shall be for all purposes relating to such marriage was, at the time of celebrating such marriage, a priest in holy orders of the Church of Rome, and shall also be prime facie evidence that the parties to such marriage were professing the Roman Catholic religion."

> The following is an address from the Dublin corporation to the Queer.

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty. The humble Address of the Right Hon, the Lord

Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Dubliu.

Most Gracious Sovereign, - We, the Lord Mayor, Idermen, and Burgesses of the city of Dublin, most humbly approach your Majesty to express our most sincere congratulations to your Majesiy upon the hap-py and interesting event of the marriage of his Roy-Highness the Prince of Wales with her Royal lighness the Princess Alexandra.

We venture to assure your Majesty that the citizens of our loyal and ancient city entirely share in the general joy of the nation, and in the universal hope that the Royal marriage, so suitably celebrated, may be productive of much comfort and unmixed satisfaction to your Majesty, and of lasting advantage to the vast empire over which your Majesty reigns.

We pray that, under divine Providence, your Maiesty may have a long and prosperous reign over a contented and united people, and that the illustrious union may be as happy and blessed as your devoted peuple wish. .

GREAT BRITAIN.

The following is a copy of the petition signed at the different churches and chapels of the metropolis, by desire of His Eminence the Archuishop of Westminster : ---

To the Honorable the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of the United Kingdom, in Parliament as-sembled. The Humble Petition of the undersigned Members of the Roman Catholic Church of the Assumption, Warwick-street, London, sheweth :

those under sentence of death, are subject to the care of the Protestant Chaplain of the Gaol; and that such Roman Catholic prisoners cannot be visited by request. Therefore your Petitioners do humbly pray

republic has fallen to pieces like a piece of crockery in the careless hands of the housemaid, and there is do much they cannot conceal, the fissures, and the value of the broken crockery is gone. The grand republic was a grand house, built however on the sand, and now it is coming down, and the fall of that house is great, for it brings down with it a great English trade, which compelled all other trades to bow before it, and required even the policy of the country to order itself according to its rule. In both ruins there are uppleasant sights, but, what is worst of all, there are people to be found who rejoice in the ruins, and who, in their intimate confidence, make no effort to hide their satisfaction at the dislocation of America, and at the collapse of the great Manchester School and power. These two interests in the world, the American Union and the Cotton interest, made themselves felt where their presence was not desired. American statesmen were exacting, and Cotton Lords were supercilious : they were not pleasant in their lives, and in their deaths they were not mourned. Those who had dealings with them found them hard, and now have a little relief : for the strong man is on s sick bed, and the servauts, visitors, and triends are not very careful of their speech, and take a little malicious and grim joy in their present ability to tell their minds to one who would never listen to them before. In America the calamity is greater than in Manchester, but it is not the less inevitable, and it is Bot a whit the easier to bear because there is no escaping from it. Here in England we have a pressing and urgent affliction to bear in the desolation of the cotton districts ; hitherto the evil has been partially relieved, but that relief must cease in self-defence, because the longer it is extended, the greater will be the reason for its continuance, and the greater will be the number of those who will need it. It is not easy to say what is to be done. The suffering work-people cannot be maintained in idleness, but the unpopularity of the cotton manufacturers as a class, and their overbearing insolence to those of the inhabitants of the county who were not truders, will make the further collection of alms a matter of great difficulty. Of late, another element has made itself visible. which was at first recognised, but of which nobudy would speak. The cotton manufacturers seem to think it fair that they should levy taxes upon the rest of the Kingdom. They put forward a claim to greater consideration than is accorded to any other trade, and people are expected to make still

greater sacrificos in the hope that the Cottor men may make more money at some future time. It is no doubt very hard that a branch of trade, hitherto most productive, should be given up ; but this seems to be a matter which nobody can prevent. The manufacturers persuade themselves that trade will revive, and they call upon their fellow-countrymen to keep their laborers for them. If this could be done, they might fairly make their claim heard, but assuredly, it is beyond our power. The contributions made for the relief of Lancashire have been made at the expense of other charities in some measure, and if they are to be repeated, will swallow up all that men have. It will not be in the power of the South to keep the North as a workhouse, and the signs of coming evils are already visible. Public distributions of bread to the multitude have in all countries led to riots, because idleness, even if enforced, is sure to become pleasant by habit, - Tublet.

THE PRISON MINISTERS ACT .- Among the bills at present before Parliament, we know of none which has stronger claims upon the support of every real friend and advocate of the broad principles of civil and religious liberty than the bill entitled the 'Prison Ministers Act of 1863,' introduced by Sir George Grey, as one of the measures of reform promised by her Majesty's Government. But there is in London an association, or what purports to be one, of which society of religious reformers, of which a Mr. Benthe night from their respective watch-towers, are crying out with loud voices that it this bill pass, so many Catholics are prisoners that there will be no resisting the appointment of Catholic Chaptains to ment that could be advanced in support of the immediate passing of the bill. If there be in the prisons of this country such numbers of prisoners, not

The great ruin that is to be seen in America, is week. Whereupon, M. is Baron' replied that he had | tion of his sentence, and then became one of Sir also to be seen on a smaller scale in this country, but no money —an averment which was, in all likelihood Joshua Jebb's pet lambs A little while ago, at one the end of it is nother nigh nor visible. The model true. The Baroness added that she had only a of the most aristocratic of the West-end Clubs, the shilling, and would not hunger her children to pay for lodgings. The "nobles" of the distinguished pair had woidently come to nine pence; but mine hostess wanted her money, and therefore suggested that they should either obtain a loan from the benevolent and philanthropic personage who was said to be everybody's ancle, or leave a box as security for the debt. No sooner, however, had these reasonable suggestions been made, than the Baron's good temper wholly abandoued him, and bursting out into fearful oaths, and applying to the poor widow the most disgusting epithets, he finally, in a fit of indignation, tore her cap off, threw it into the fire, destroyed her handkerchief, and becoming more violent and farious every instant, at length pulled a portion of her hair from her head. Not content with this explosion of barouist ize, he tore open a door in which the landlady had put one of his boxes, struck her upon the head with a stick, and also upon the arm and shoulder when she sought to remonstrate with him on his brutal conduct. This was, however, not all; he next took forcible possession of one of the bedrooms, and refused to leave the house. Such are the nature, and wild benets of their caravans and menageries, this itinerant vituperator of all that is sacred and holy in the creed he once professed, but probably never followed, is at length beginning to reap the fruits of his vile labors. Forsaken by his quondam protectors, nuable to procure a platform to utter or an audience to listen to his foul-monthed obsceniplace to place an object of score, contempt, and aversion to the right-minded and reputable of all creeds and classes, and with only a single shilling left to provide himself, his wife, and his children with shelter and subsistence. Surely, it is not surprising that the united efforts of the so-called Religious Societies to uproot Popery and plant Protestantism in its stead, have so signally failed, when they are compelled to employ such wretched instruments as the soi-disant Baron and Baroness de Camin Register.

MR. THACKEBAY AT THE ROYAL WEDDING - OR the day of her entrance into London who looked more bright and happy than the Princess ? On the day of the marriage the fair face wore its marks of care already, and looked out quite grave, and frightened almost, under the wreaths, and lace, and orange fluwers. Would you have had her feel no tremour? A maiden on the bridegroom's threshold, a princess led up to the throng? I think ber pallor and doubt you, was our vote who sat in X compariment, let us say, in the nave of St George's Chapel, at Windsor, and saw a part of one of the brightest ceremonies ever performed there. My dear cousin Mary, you have an account of the dresses, and 1 promise you there were princesses besides the bride whom it did the eyes good to behold. Around the bride sailed a bevy of young creatures so fair, white, and graceful that I thought of those fairy-tale beauties who are sometimes princesses and sometimes white swans, -The Royal Princesses and the Royal Knights of the purple velvet, 30s a yard, my dear, not of course inrichest satin, or that costly miniver which we used to read about in noor Jerrold's writings. The young Princesses were habited in kilts ; and by the side of the Princess Royal trotted such a little wee solemn Highlander. He is the young heir and chief of the famous clan of Brandenburg. His cyrie is among the Eagles Mr. Charles Bird is secretary, and in Edicburgh a | and I pray no harm may befall the dear little chieftain. The heralds in their tabards were mayellons noch is the representative, and these watchmen of to behold, and a nod from Rouge Croix gave me the keenest gratification. I tried to catch Garter's eye, but either I couldn't or he wouldn't. In his robes, he is like one of the Three Kings in old missai illuminations. Gold Stick in waiting is even more "That by the present laws all Roman Catholic attend several of the prisons. This is very likely to splendid. With his gold rod and robes and trap-prisoners in Borough and County Gaols, excepting be true, and its probable truth is the strongest argu-pings of many colors he looks like a Royal enchantour by a wave of his glittering wand. The silver that your Honorable House will be pleased to exempt ligion, in the name of Christian charity and mercy, on whose back a gold-laced drammer drubbed his it had to assail, while the limitations in the offensive by law all Roman Cathoric prisoners from the care let them be appointed -no matter what may be their march. When the silver clarions had blown, and, powers of the iron-clade took away all the offensive under a clear chorus of white-robed children chantus that the inmates of prisons do not ask to see the ing round the organ, the noble procession passed into the chapel and was bidden from our eight for a while, there was silence, or from the inner chapel so faint a hum. Then hymns arose, and in the full we knew that prayers were being said, and the sacred right performed which joined Albert Edward to Alexandra his wife. I am sure hearty prayers were offered up outside the gate as well as within for that princely young pair, and for their mother and The peace, the freedom, the happiness, the Queen. order which her rule guarantees, are part of my birthright as an Englishman, and I bless God for my share. Where else shall I find such liberty of action, thought, speech, or laws which protect me so well? Her part of her compact with her people, what Sovereign ever better performed? If ours sits apart from the festivities of the day it is because she suffers from a grief so recent that the loyal heart cannot master it as yet, and remain Iren und fest to a heloved memory. A part of the music which celebrates the day's service was composed by the husband who is gone to the place where the just and pure of life meet the reward promised by the Father of all of us to good and faithful servants who have well done here below. As this one gives in his account, surely we may remember how the Prince was the friend of all peaceful arts and learning ; how he was true and fast always to duty, home, honor; how, through a life of complicated trials, he was sagacious, righteous, nctive, and self-denying. And as we trace in the young faces of his many children the father's features and likeness, what Englishman will not pray that they may have inherited also some of the great qualifies which won for the Prince Consort the love and respect of our country. The papers tell us how, on the night of the marriage of the Prince of Wales, all over England and Scotland illuminations were made, the poor and children were feasted, and in village and city thousands of kindly schemes were devised to mark the national happiness and symnathy. "The bonfire on Coptnoint at Folkestone was seen in France," the Telegraph says, "more clearly than even the French marine lights could be seen at Folkestone.' Long may the fire continue to burn. There are European coasts (and inland places) where the liberty light has been extinguished or is so low that you can't see to read by it-there are great Atlantic shores where it flickers and smokes very gloomily. Let us be thankful to the honest

of the most aristocratic of the West-end Clubs, the magistrate who had committed this man for tria found him in the hall of the club, making inquiries of one of the servants. The magistrate thereupon returned to the sitting-room of the club, and mentioned the circumstance. The late Marquis of Lansdowne, who was then present, considered that it was the duty of the members to make inquiries as to what brought this man to their club; and the porter, on being interrogated, stated that the man had called to see a nobleman remarkable for his philanthropy. Some short time afterwards that noblelord mate his appearance, and was greeted with the somewhat dubious question, ' Who is your friend ?'-His answer was simple and characteristic, 'Oh, ha is a poor clergyman, out at elbows, who called upon me two or three days age, and I gave him £10.' His astonishment, therefore, when he was told who his friend really was muy easily be imagined. The person in question was next heard of in one of the principal firms in the City of London, where he represented a bankrupt's estate. Ilis manner was very pleasing, and his ability such as to strike every one who came in contact with him. He was, however, latest exploits of Mr. Andrews, alias the Baron de again identified as the former convict, and the firm Camin. Like his apostate prototypes Achilli, and closed their transactions with him as soon as possi-uther charlatan proteges of the proselytising asso- ble. On author occasion, at a meeting, at which ciations who exhibit them as showmen to the lusus [hord Brougham was to preside, who should accompany his lordship but this objectionable person. His next appearance in public was at the opening of the International Exhibition, when he took his place on the raised data amidist the very pink of the atistoensey, and apparently in intimate conversation with Royalty. He is last heard of at the Levee No one for a single instant believed that the master of the ties and ribald slanders, he skulks, with his partner Horse and the husband of the Mistress of the Robes in columny, and detraction, and profanity, from to Her Majesty, could intentionally have been a party to one of the greatest outrages that could have been offored to the Queen and to the Prince of Wales. The Dukn was deceived, as other persons have been, by this audacions individual. The person in question was introduced to his Grace as one of the principal guarantors to the Commissioners for the International Exhibition, and seeing his name down for so large a sum he rashly jumped to the conclusion that he was a respectable man, and that there could be no possible harm in presenting him at Court. The way with others of like upenviable repute, to bring about in which the delinquent was discovered was curious the consummation they so devoutly wish .- Werkly enough. Every one knows that the first levee this season was a tremendous rash ; dukes, earls, balane, and bishops tought almost for their lives, in their engerness to get into the presentation-room ; appongst those who pressed forward was the identical ticketof leave man, and, as Fare would have it, who should he justle against and nearly upset but Chief Baron Pollock, who had sentenced him to penal servitude. The judge recognized hum in an instant, although several years had elapsed, and he wrote to the hard Unamberlain on the subject. Inquiries were then became her as well as her smiles. That, I can tell (institutes, and the presentation was immediately cancelled. Observer

UNITED STATES.

The New York Times says to A correspondence totween our own and the British Government has been going on for several weeks, touching and concerning the private Alabama and sister ships of a predatory character. This correspondence has culminated in an infimation that the fitting out of more armed yessels in British ports to prey upon our commerce would Garter swept by in prodigions robes and trains of the regarded as an untriendly net toward the United States, and the explicit information that under the cluding the lining, which, I have no doubt, was of the instructions of the President, the Secretary of Sinte had to enter a solemn protest against this builders. Practical and wise, however, the Secretary, alluding to the fact that a large number of ships were building for rebel account in English yards, offered to vecome their purchaser at contract or other prices

The correspondent of the New York Times with the Federal expedition against Charleston, gives the following as the result of the attack :-" Distressing though it be to write tidings which will carry bain and humiliation to the heart of the nation to read, it only remains to tell you that this floct of iron-clads has measured its strength against Fort Sumter and the works that flank the entrance to Charleston barhor, and that it has withdrawn from the contester, and as if he had raised up all this scene of glam- discomfited. Estimated in the terms of time, the trial was brief; but it was decisive. An ordeat of trampeters wear such quaint caps as those I have two hours served to prove that the defensive powers in communion with the Established Church, as to re- humbly tried to depict on the playful heads of chil- of the iron fleet were insufficient to withstand the quire the regular attendance of other ministers of re- dren. Behind the trumpeters came a drum-beater, turnble force of the offensive enginery of the works

by law all Roman Catholic prisoners from the care of a Minister of another religion, and to provide by peculiar tenets. It is no answer to this appeal to tell law that all Roman Catholic prisoners shall be visit. Us that the inmates of prisons do not ask to see the ed by a Priest of their own Charch for religious in- | ministers of their respective religions. If this were

"And your Petitioners will ever pray."

In the discussion in the House of Commons relareceived proposals from an agent of the Federal Navy Department to build iron-clads and rams. completely armed and equipped, and he offered to place the correspondence in the hands of Lord Palmerston. He asked which was the greater breach of neutrality, to sell ships without guns, or to send to New York cargoes of rifled canuon. He stated that since the commencement of the war there had been shipped from Liverpool to the Northern ports more than 60,000 muskets, 370,000 rilles, 52,000,000 percussion caps, and many cargoes of 'hardware.' These were from Custom-house munifests which had passed through the hands of the American Consul in Liverpool.

Sir G. Grey's statement in reference to the extraordinary mission of two English police officers to Warsaw, at the request of the Russian Government, is not considered satisfactory. The Right Hon. Baronet, who denied that a siege had been declared in Poland prior to the mission of the police officers, and that they had made a report on their return, now admits the state of siege had been proclaimed long before the officers went to Warsaw, and that they had made a report. This subject has created a great deal of excitement out of doors, as it is felt that, however well-intentioned Her Majesty's Ministers might have been in their desire to see a metropolitan police system established in Poland instead of martial law, still that they exhibited a grave want of discretion in complying with an application which they must have known was never intended to be acted upon. but which must, necessarily, leave the British Government open to much misapprehension on the Continent. The matter of the detective force arrangements requires a sharp eye on the part of the British public, especially now we learn that our spy system beats even the Russian. More need not be said. - Court Journal.

Speaking of this matter, the hondon Morning Ad-rerliser says: -"Mr. Hennessy, (who brought the subject of English detectives before Parliament) must persevere in the praiseworthy task he has undertaken. He must prove the matter to the bottom. The veil must be removed, in order that we may clearly see the real state of affairs. It is, to say the least, a very suspicious fact, that Sir George Grey's reply to Baron Brunnow's application for English detectives, is not given. Why has it been withheld? There must be a reason for its non-production. Until the public know what passed between the Russian Ambassador and the English Home Secretary, they will not be satisfied. But be the ultimate result what it may, we only give expression to the universal feeling among all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, when after he and the Baroness had lodged in the house of we say that Mr. Hennessy has rendered an important the widow for some tine, as she was about to remove to another bouse, and was anxious that her illustrious service to the cause of Constitutional Government, lodgers should seek another domicile, probably be cause they had not been the most profitable tenants. by the able and energetic manner in which he has ารากษฐานการณ์ชื่

an answer, there would be no need of a gaol chaplain of any creed ; for assuredly the majority of the Church of England prisoners would far rather be delivered from the visits of the chaplain, and from at-tendance at the weekly service on Sanday, than be required to receive the one or attend the other. But if it be good for them to be visited by the chaplain whether they desire it or not, we are bound to conclude that a visit of the Catholic Priest to the Gatholic prisoners would be equally beneficial. Indeed, the presumption is that it would be more so, as the Priest's visits would be more associated in the prisoner's mind with the administration of sacraments ; and as he would not profess to leave behind him any substitute for his personal presence .- Hull ddverliser. BARON DE CAMIN IN TROUBLE AGAIN. - We have

for some time past been under the agreeable impression that the illustrious Baron and his no less illustrious cara sussa the Baroness, had, like many other artistes before them, retired from the stage to repose on their isurels, and enjoy in connubial bliss and harmony the fruits-if fruits they had-of their histrionic labors. Their "last appearance," like many others so called, was not their last, and yielding, not as is usually done in such cases, to the urgent and pressing solicitations of friends and admirers, but to the polite intimation of a magisterial summons at the snit of their landlady, the Baron appeared before the Rhadamanthus of the Police at Leeds, on a charge of having committed a violent assault on the complainant, who was a widow, in whose house the noble foreigners had condescended to take up their abode, not under their own names, but under that of the more plebein and British one of simple Mr. and Mrs Andrews. This was, of course, quite as it should be. People of high rank and station are in the habit of travelling incog, and assuming fictitious names, the more effectually to conceal their real ones. The Baron and his lady may have had other reasons still more cogent and best known to themselves for thus allowing "Andrews' to come for a time between the wind and their nobility; but, on the whole, the new appellation was a tolerably appropriate one, inasmuch as the noble pair had become somewhat notorious for their rather questionable performances and singular escapades as merry Andrews in various localities. Un the present occasion, M. le Baron. guardians of ours, and for the kind sky under which otherwise Monsieur Andrews, appeared not at-but it burns bright and steady .- Cornhill Magazine for in court - with his pericranium encircled with a bandage in the form of a turban, and looking exceedingly weak and attenuated, whether from loss of blood in the direful encounter with the complainant, or from want of the wherewithal to keep body and soul together, we know not. But there he stood very unlike the frantic peripatetic defamer of nuos

aud the vehement declaimer against Pope and

Popery. The charge preferred against him was that

She, however, allowed them to remain three or four

days longer, at the end of which she demanded pay!

Aprıl. THE RECENT COURT SCANDAL .- Considerable scandal has been occasioned by a recent incident at Court. The facts are as follows :- The Duke of Wellingson presented to the Prince of Wales, as the member that it was the object of our victories to representative of Her Majesty, at the late levee, a make them our brethren again. But it is not to man who had been convicted of felony some ter years since, and who had obtained a ticket of leave. A variety of rumors are affoat as to how this occurrance came to pass, but we have reason to believe that the following is the true relation of the circumstances :- Some ten years since the person in question committed the mistake of altering a cheque for £6 to \$600, for which he was taken before a local magistrate, committed, and subsequently sentenced by Baron Pollock to penal servitude, the sentence days longer, at the end of which are compared their aparts being accompanied with remarks, anything but com-ment for the period they had occupied their aparts being accompanied with remarks, anything but com-ments, without, however, charging for the last half plimentary to the delinguant. He underwent a por-ments, without, however, charging for the last half plimentary to the delinguant. He underwent a por-

inge which might have been derived from their superior powers of resistance over the torts. The ensary, by ins obstructive appliances, was able to detain the fleet - whose total arrangent is thirty-two gaug - in the focus of fire of a circle of works monating, at least, three hundred gans; in half an hour, five out of the nine ships, were wholly or partially disables ! Such is the guastly fact in its naked proportions."

Galonel Kimball, of the Hawkins' Zounces, stationed at Suffork, Virginia, was recently killed there under the following circumstances. Colonel Kimball had charge of the navance picket, at mgat, and hearing a borseman approach, challenged in the usual manner; the answer was 'A friend with the countersign.' The stranger was then, according to the army regulations, ordered - 'To dismount, udvance, and give the countersign'-but he repliedam General Corcoran,' and moved on without dismonating. Colonel Kimball seized his rein, when the stranger, who was General Corcoran, shot tim in the neck, killing him instantly. The occurrence has created much excitement, and is expected to produce collisions between the trish and other troops.

THE FEDERAL ARMY OF THE SOUTH WEST. - The New York World gives the following account of the Federal Army on the Mississippi, which we commend to the particular attention of those who sympathise with the brutal, bloody, and god-forsaken despotism which has its head-quarters at Washington :-- Our army there is to-day the most demoralized camped anywhere on the continent. The ground over which they have passed or near which they have been stationed is marked with desolution. The barbarities of Jacksonville and Beaufort have there been repeated on a larger scale. The plantations of peaceful unarmed citizens, whether of northern or of southern sympathies, and whether tranuted by women and children or by men, have been stripped of everything which was portable or valuable, from the contents of a hen-coop to silver spoons, women's trinke's, or night-gowns. Plano cases have had their wires cut and been transformed to horse-troughs. Pictures have been out from their rames, window-glasses and micrors smashed in sueer deviltry or in drunkenness, white women as true to the Union as any general whose troops have thus run riot have been insulted and driven in fright from their homes, and the negro women who have escaped ravishment have accompanied their husbands to a liberty whose first fruits were abuse and starvation, and whose last will be disease and death. It is inexpressibly painful to record these things of any army of ours. There are worse records against some of the armies of every nation, but we who are nghting men once our brethren could have alforded to remake them our brethren again. But it is not to moralize upon the consequences to the wretched inhabitants of this district that these facts bave been mentioned. It is simply to show that our troops there are not to be counted upon as an efficient, well disciplined force. They are pitiably demoralized .--It is our generals and colonels there who have suffered them to become so ; and whoever is taking account of our means to reduce Vicksburg must begin with this - that our army is commanded and officered br.men who have permitted these outrageous acts and made up of men whose discipline and valor is qualified by this frightful demoralization.

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CARAGE FI JOS PE THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE ____ APRIL 24, 1863.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

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The True

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

At No. 223, Notre Dame Street, by J. GILLIES.

G. E. CLERK, Editor.

TERMS:

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

To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by car riers, Two Dollars and a-half, if paid in advance, but if not paid in advance, then Three Dollars.

Single copies, price 3d, can be had at this Office. Pickup's News Depot, St. Francis Xavier Street ; a T. Riddell's, (late from Mr. E. Pickup,) No. 22,

Great St. James Street, opposite Messrs. Dawson & Son; and at W. Dallon's, corner of Sl. Lawrence and Craig Sts.

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1863.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Although Langiewicz has been defeated, and is in exile, the Polish insurrection is not completely crushed. Desultory fighting still continues, but with small prospects of ultimate advantage to the insurgents. The Archbishop of Warsaw has tendered the resignation of his seat in the Council of State, addressing to the Czar a letter upon the state of Poland indicating what that unhappy country demands. " Poland' says the illustrious Prelate, "demands an independent political life. The most terrible repression will not be able to quench the spirit which animates all classes. . . . Nothing but the restoration of political independence to Poland, united only by dynastic ties to Russia, will be able to avert the sad probability of your reigning, not over a flourishing country, but over the embers and ruins of our villages and towns."-This very decided action of the Catholic Hierarchy in Poland in favor of national liberty has greatly disgusted the Protestant Liberals of England with the cause of the insurgents. Mr. Newdegate made a strong pro-Russian speech in the House of Commons, of which the burden was that the Poles, as Papists, had no title to the sympathy of Protestaut England, which should be awarded to the Czar as an enemy of the Pone and Popery. The attitude of France on the Polish question is unchanged ; she will not fight at present, and foreign assistance to the insurgents can hardly be looked for from any other quarter.

The Greeks seem to have managed to get a King at last in the person of Prince William of Denmark ; the only condition they exact is that their Sovereign elect shall profess the faith of the Greek Church, a little arrangement to which the Times hopes that the Protestant King of Denmark will oprose no obstacles. Protestant morality is indeed altogether beyond our comprehension. If from conscientious motives solely, and at the sacrifice of all his worldly prospects, Protestant become a Catholic, the " pervert," as he is called, is an object of contumely and derislon ; whilst, according to the same moral code, a change from Protestantism to the religion of the Greeks, is, if dictated purely by worldly or political motives, a highly praiseworthy act. And yet on every point whereou Protestantism differs from Romanism it differs also, and to the same extent, from the faith of the Greek schismatics ; with two exceptions-that of the Papal Supremacy, and the Double Procession of the Holy Ghost. The Italian question has ceased since the outbreak of the Polish insurrection to attract the supposed that it is settled—or that the unification of the Italian Peninsula under the rule of Piedmont has advanced one step towards completion. | ing. On the contrary, the prospects of the usurping government are more gloomy than ever. Its finances are bankrupt : Farini, one of its most able Ministers, has succumbed to the pressure upon his intellect, and is now the inmate of a lunatic asylum ; whilst in the Kingdom of Naples, and in the Island of Sicily, political chaos has come again. fleet of iron-clads and Monitors has remained irreverend, demonstrated to their own infinite very quict. Whether it is in contemplation to satisfaction, their natural and inherent right to renew the attack is doubtful, but from the rough | tax Papists for the support of schools to which manner in which the assailants were treated upon) the latter do not, in the exercise of their absothe previous occasion-we think it more probable | lute parental rights, see fit to send their children. that the capture of Charleston has been post- Has not the Protestant, so they argued, the cause of the North, and its moral effect, in Engall points-is for the Federals tantamount to being conquered. Their position imposes upon them the necessity of advancing, and not to advance is for them equivalent to a retreat. If the Confederates can only hold their own, they are the vic-

the two governments may ultimately arise is by no means improbable, but if such should unfortunately be the case, the fault will not be with that of Great, Britain. Of the absurdity-to use the mildest form of expression-of the complaints made by the Federals against England because of its furnishing the Confederates with ships and munitions of war, a conclusive and most amusing instance was given by Mr. Laird during the course of a debate upon the subject in the House of Commons. Mr. Laird showed by figures -- that the Northerners have received far more assistance from England than their Southern opponents, and that where the latter have obtained one cargo of munitions of war, the Federals have obtained twenty. Thus the latter had imported no less than 341,000 rifles during the present conflict, and up to the 31sst of December last-with other supplies in proportion : and as a set off to its complaints against the building of the Alabama, Mr. Laird informed the House that he had received from the Federal Government, through its agent, several applications for "iron-plated

steamers" for "gunboats," and "vessels of war for the Federal navy-with guns and everything appertaining." This it appears [that if either of the contending parties has the right to complain of England's " one-sided neutrality" it is that of the South. At the same time it would be wellif it were possible-to prevent either party from receiving any material assistance of any kind, from British territory; but as this cannot be done, it would be monstrous for the government of the latter to take more stringent measures against those of its subjects who are carrying on a lucrative trade in munitions of war with the Confederates-than it does against British subjects furnishing the Federals with similar commodities.

Our latest European dates are by City of Baltimore, from Liverpool, Sth inst., and by Jura a day later. By these we learn that Lord Russell has instructed Lord Lyons to demand the release of the Peterhoff and cargo, with compensation for the elicit detention, unless legal grounds for the capture of the said vessel can be at once adduced. Another armed steamer, supposed to be for the use of the Confederates, had put to sea from Greenock. The Government had detained the Alexander, a oun boat building at Liverpool, upon suspicion, but no case had been made out against her. The Continental news is of little importance.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT .--- With the exception of the passing of the Separate School Bill by the Legislative Council, we can find nothing in the proceedings of this august body during the past week worthy of special notice. There have been rumors, as there always have been and will be, of a Ministerial crisis, and a break up of the present Cabinet-but we cannot pretend to say how far these rumors are well founded. PROTESTANT MEETING AT TORONTO. -Pursuant to notice given at a preliminary assembly, a great Protestant open-air meeting, to protest against Separate Schools, was held in the Queen's Park, Toronto, on the afternoon of Tuesday the 14th inst. By advice of His Lordshin, the Bishop of the Diocess, all Catholics carefully abstained from attendance, and thus deprived the Protestant Reformers and Orangemen of the anticipated pleasure of shedding Popish blood. A large body of Protestant ministers, and of men armed with rifles and bayonets were present; the latter in readiness attention which it deserves: but it must not be to put down any expression of opinion by Romanists-and our Protestant fellow-cetizens, had therefore every thing their own way at the meet-Except the white-chokers, the rifles and bayonets, there was nothing to distinguish this scorns to take notice ; or whether working insidimeeting from others held for a similar purpose throughout the Western section of the Province, since the present agitation on the School Question commenced. The real question at issuethat of the right of the State to educate?-was prudently left untouched ; but, assuming this as Since its repulse before Charleston the vaunted settled in their favor, the speakers, reverend and poned sine die. This is a great disaster to the right to wallop his Papist niggers? Has he not jects more loyal and devoted than are the Cathe right to dictate to the mere Papist father tholic Bishops, Clergy and laity of Canada; and land will be prodigious. Not to be victorious at and mother, how, by whom, and with whom, of the latter, or Catholic laity, they are invaritheir little Popish brats shall be educated? Of ably the most loyal to their Queen who are the course these questions were decided unanimously most docile to their Church, and the most atin the affirmative; and after a great expenditure tached to the Holy See. It is amongst your of stinking breath, the ministers on the platform | Liberal Kautholics alone-amongst those who "skedaddled," as the Yankees have it; and the for the sake of sharing in the public plunder, tors, and they have certainly evinced their ability Orange rabble round and beneath the platform coquet with the Clear Grits or Protestant Reto repel every attack made upon them. We dispersed to the neighboring groggeries, to pour formers, that men of doubtful loyalty are to be bear rumors of serious misunderstandings betwixt forth libations of strong whiskey in honor of found; and Mr. O. Gowan, may rest assured, the Yankee and British governments, arising out their infernal gods, and to devote the Pope and when he hears a professing Catholic spouting of the question of the Alabama on the one hand, his followers to hell. In these respects, the fustion treason, or flatulently appealing to the and out of the piratical seizures of British mer- meeting was like all other truly Protestant God of Battles and the sword, that he has be- voluntary efforts of the kindhearted people of the relief of the distressed operatives of the cotton chant ships by Federal cruisers on the other. meetings, and deserves no further notice from fore him one, certainly, who rarely, if ever, ap- British Empire, been collected for the relief of districts, it is equally impossible to relrain from

That out of those misunderstandings, war betwirt the Catholic journalist. One line of argument, however, because not altogether void of the semblance of force against Papists, we must notice, though we do so most reluctantly. This argument was brought forward, and dwelt at large upon by a low Orangeman of the name of Ogle R. Gowan-a. relative, we suppose, of the other Gowan who pretended that the Catholic lasty did not ask for Separate Schools; although the said laity were by him believed to feel so warmly on the subject, as to render it prudent for Protestants to have their meeting against Separate Schools surrounded by armed men, and desperadoes of every class. This slander has, however, been effectually refuted; would to God that it were as easy to refute another slander against the loyalty of Catholics, upon which Mr. O. Gowan insisted strongly, as an argument against conceding to them Separate Schools.

Catholics, the speaker argued, were disloyal they were not prepared to perform the duties of faithful and loyal subjects of Queen Victoria; and therefore were not entitled to the rights of British subjects-far less than were they entitled to any favorable consideration from the Legislature when claiming special privileges. Were the premises true-were it the fact that Catholics, because of their religion, were necessarily disloyal-that the Church through the teachings of her Bishops and Clergy encouraged, or even tolerated, disloyal sentiments towards Queen Victoria, and the British Empire amongst the Catholic laity-then indeed we should admit the conclusions which Mr. O. Gowan sought to establish, by quoting the language, and reading extracts from the columns of some of our contemporaries professing to be either organs, or guides, of Catholic opinion in Canada. It is not for us to sit in judgment upon these our contem-

poraries, or to dictate to them in what terms they shall address their respective readers, what they shall admit in the shape of selected matter into, or reject from, their columns. They are amenable to another tribunal. If they, or any of them, desire to see armed resistance to British rule in Ireland, and Canada contributing to and abetting that armed resistance,-if they, or any of them, see aught to glory in, in the late riots on the occasion of the marriage of the Prince of Wales, or approve of the principles of the revolutionary movement now unfortunately rife all over the world -- it is not our duty, though we ab hor their principles, to censure them or to take

them to task. But we do protest, in the name of our maligned Church, against the conclusion that, in so far as these men advocate, or lend the aid of their columns to disseminate rebellious, disloyal and revolutionary sentiments, they in any manner represent the feelings, views and wishes, either of the Catholic Hierarchy, or of that portion of the Catholic laity who are docile to the teachings of their Church.

We speak proprio motu, it is true; but in this case we will make so bold as to say that we speak in the name of our Bishops, and our Clergy, who will no doubt correct us if we are in error, or if in any degree we shall have misrepresented them. We assert then, that our Church, speaking to us through the mouths of those Bishops and priests, enjoins upon us the duty of loyalty to the British Government under which we dwell. Not a lip loyalty merely, but a heart loyalty; not a loyalty which approves itself merely in words, but one which, should the occasion arise, would manifest itself in deeds .-We assert that our Pastors of all ranks thus preach, and thus feel. Allegiance to our Queen and to our Government they insist upon, not only as a matter of expediency, but as a duty which we cannot violate or neglect without offending God, and imperilling our eternal salvation. They detest all treason, whether manifesting itself openly, as much of the so-called treason of the day does, in flatulent oratory and fustian speeches - of which the Government

proaches the Sacraments ; and one too who, if the Lancashire Distress : but from the want of the God of Battles whom he invokes were to take him at his word, would very quickly subside into a sharp and most pacific money-making man of business.

We have said it, and we say it again, that the Catholic who in Canada should be disloyal, would be without excuse. In so far as our religious liberties are menaced at all, they are menaced, not by the British Government-not by the preponderance of the monarchical or aristocratic element in our Constitution-not by the spread amongst us of too strong loyal or Conservative principles; but by the strong Yankee tendencies or proclivities of the Protestant Reformers of Upper Canada, and by the dissemination of the accursed principles of the Revolution amongst the Rouges of Lower Canada. From democracy we have everything to dread ; in the maintenance of the monarchical element of our Gov-

ernment, and consequently in the maintenance of our Imperial connection, and of our status as British subjects, lies our best, indeed our only chance, under God, for successfully resisting the spread of Protestant Reform or Yankee principles in the West, and the principles of the Revolution in the Eastern section of the Province. It is thus our interest, as it is our duty, to be loyal; and it is because it is so, because the more than half Yankeefied population of Upper Canada feel intuitively that it is so, that they look upon Catholics as their natural enemies, as the most formidable obstacle to their treasonable designs. These Canadian Yankees, represented faithfully by the Globe, and well depicted by a gallant officer as a set of creatures who can only be made to feel through the medium of their pockets, constitute the great bulk of the Protestant Reform party in Canada. Naturally, or from their origin, they are averse to the social system of aristocratic England, and sympathise with Yankee equality and democracy. Their commercial interests attract them strongly towards the Yankee States; and thus they continually gravitate towards New York rather than towards London or Liverpool, towards Washington • rather than towards Westminster .---Their loyalty is but a question of dollars and the price of so many bushels of wheat; and the in their eyes only in so far as they afford topics for namby-pamby declaination to a lot of halfdrunk Orangemen celebrating their orgies m some low corner groggery. For half a cent per pound additional upon their pork, we would undertake to procure a transfer of all the loyalty of the Orangemen and Protestant Reformers of Upper Canada from Queen Victoria to President Lincoln.

We know the men, and they know us-hence their hostility. But it is to be regretted that any Catholics in Canada should, upon any pretence or provocation whatsoever, be so foolish, or so wicked, as to give these men an excuse for taunting the Catholic Church with disloyalty .--It is against this taunt, against this unjust reproach, that we indignantly protest, in the name ot our revered Bishops and Pastors, and in the

the requisite organisation, or administrative machinery for distributing them, these funds have but very imperfectly fulfilled the object for which they were collected. The operatives of Lancashire derive but little benefit from them; and in consequence an angry and very dangerous spirit is now beginning to display itself amongst the people whom the colton famine has thrown out of their accustomed employment.

A writer in the London Times, a Dr. J. H. Bridges writing under date of the 16th March, brings this unpleasant side of the picture very prominently before the public. He has been on the spot, taking notes; and, as he tells us, "by the courtesy of the officials," has been favorably placed for obtaining a correct view of the working of the relief system adopted by the administrators of the Poor Laws. Here is the result. of his experience :---

" It would not be easy to give an adequate description of what I saw. I could hardly expect to be be-lieved, since I should certainly have found it hard, before I saw it, to have believed it on another's report. Rigorous, stringent investigation I expected. did not expect opprobrious insult. No one hopes the Poor Law to be merciful; we have a right to demand that it shall be just. We have a right to ask that the half million honest labourers who, after exhausting their savings and selling their furniture, are thrown upon its scanty pittance, shall not be treated like vagabonds or felous. I assert firmly that of several hundred applicants whom I saw admitted before those two Boards, not one was treated with the decent civility that is shown to Government convicts in Wakefield or Portland. About half a minute is given to the consideration of each case. The decision is final; there is no appeal; any murmur is at once and readily silenced by the threat. 'If you complain, we will give you the house.' A policeman is at hand to shove the complainant from the room, while another introduces the next applicant. 'You may think our manner somewhat harsh,' said one of the officials, apologetically, 'but it is our only way of getting rid of the cases.'

I had a long conversation with a gentleman who has sat for 25 years at the Manchester Board, and has frequently been its chairman. Though differing from him toto cwlo in principle, I would give him the credit justly his due for conscientiously devoting his time and energies to a system which he believes it essential to the well-being of the community to carry out to its extreme consequences. He is looked up to as one of the ablest and most authoritative exponents of the Poor Law in the country; his views, therefore, have great interest and weight. He began by expressing very broadly his great regret at the existence of the Relief Fund, as rendering the working of the Poor Law difficult and confused. I asked if he thought the Poor Law adequate to deal with the emergency unassisted? 'Unquestionably,' he cents; Queen Victoria represents to them but replied. But as the crisis is so ovidently exceptional, would you not somewhat extend our ordinary scale of outdoor relief ?' 'Yes,' he said, 'I would British Empire and its traditions are valuable raise it from an average of 1s. 4d. to is. 6d. per head; or, taking the simplest case, that of a grown up man without family, I would go so far as to give him 2s. 6d., but certainly not more.' 'But how,' I asked, 'is a man to live on a sum which will barely pay his rent ?' 'Oh,' he replied, as if in surprise as my ignorance, 'the Poor Law takes no account for 'But a man cannot sleep in the streets?' Well,' he said, 'either he is a vagabond or an hones: man; if the former, there is the house for him; if the latter, his employer will probably not press for cent till good times return.' So on the strength of this hope the poor man is to satisfy hunger and clothe himself as best he can on 41d. a day. We then spoke of the prorosal made by some benevolent millowners to the Manchester and Salford Boards to contribute 1s. 6d. weekly to their hands, provided that the guardians would consent not to subtract it from their weekly allowance. He told me that he had done his utmost to defeat an intention so wholly incompatible with the spirit of the Poor Law, but that unfortunately the counsels of one or two 'bumanitarians' had in this case prevailed. In Salford, the true principle had been preserved in tact. Of course the result was that the millowners withdrew their allowance, which would simply have been so much paid into the pockets of the ratepayers. I asked how he dealt with the question of co-operative investment; as with the case of a man possessing, e. g., 50/: in shares, these being unsaleable. Most assuredly, he answered, the man should be compelled to sell them, if only for 5s., before the Board could give him a farthing. Notwithstanding the avowed opposition of our views, and the express anderstanding that our conversation was not confidential, he very courteously supplied me with some valuable statistics, showing the cost weekly of out-door, and also of indoor relief during the last few years. From these I find that in ordinary years there are three thousand recipients of out-door relief in the township of Manchester, which contains 195,000 persons. These received on an average 13. 4d. per head weekly. During the last few months the number has varied from 25,000 to 35,000, and the rate of relief is about 1s 6d. Now, let us turn to the workhouse inmates. Here we find an almost unvarying average of 3,000, the number in the workhouses being actually somewhat less now than in ordinary times. The weekly cost of their maintenance I find to be, for food only, from 1s 11d to 2s 3d per head; for clothing and other necessaries about 9d; and for rent of buildings, &c., at least a shilling in addition. Thus the sum given for out-door maintenance is considerably less than half of that by which the barest subsistence can be given in the workhouse with all the economy consequent on a large establishment! The question why the people do not flock into the workhouses will be asked by none who know the intensity of the hatred with which the 'Bastille' is regarded throughout these districts. I was in the house of a poor woman the other day in Staleybridge, whose face boto the plainest marks of famine, and who, as I found from her landlord, had subsisted for more than a month upon 3s from the Relief Fund. The Board, it seemed, had previously allowed her 4s besides, but latterly had insisted that she should come into the house, which she had refused to do. I asked her 'Because they would separate me from my Wby ?' children.' I said that was bad, but was it not better than starving? She stood up, and, turning to the wretched crib where her children lay asleep, said slowly, in a very quiet and calm tone, 'You see these children, Sir? They are all I have, and rather than go into the workhouse and be parted from them, l would let a man take a knife and open my bosom, and pluck my heart out. Ayo, sooner than have them taken from me, I would carry them out upon the hills yonder, and we would lie down there and die together.' Such, Sir, is the system on which the people of Lancashire will have to depend for life unless unforcseen events occur across the Atlantic, or unless the Government can be awakened to the simplest sense of its responsibilities."

ously and more dangerously through secret societies organised under a great variety of names, and often upon most specious pretences. Certainly our Church does not forbid us to seek redress for grievances; but by the mouths of our Pastors she insists strongly that that redress must be sought for in a peaceable manner, and by Constitutional means. This too was the language of O'Connell, whom few will accuse of want of love for Ireland.

Her Majesty Queen Victoria, we say it advisedly, and as a Catholic journalist, has no sub-

interests of our Catholic brother laymen. In their name-though as gentlemen we blush that we should be in a manner forced to do so, by the slanders of these huckster loyalists of the Toronto Protestant Meeting-we make public profession of our loyalty to Queen Victoria; of our detestation of the revolutionary movement principles; and of our scorn for those socalled Catholics who, having voluntarily made Canada their abode, speak and act as if they were still at liberty to conspire against the Government which protects them and their Church. We speak as Canadians, and as Catholics .-The sum of our argument is this. If we desire equal rights with our Protestant fellow-citizens we must make up our minds to accept equal duties; if we desire to be treated as loyal subjects, we must carefully eschew, as of the devil, all fustian cant about armed rebellion against a Government to which, when we came to Canada, we voluntarily and deliberately submitted ourselves, and which we are therefore in honor and in conscience bound to obey, and to defend against all enemies, external or internal. This doctrine may not be popular but it is true, and we care more for truth than we do for popularity. It is also the doctrine of the Church ; and the duty of the Catholic journalist is at all risks to defend the good name of his spiritual mother, often alas! brought in question by the foolish conduct, and reckless language of her own children.

* In their own words, "they look to Washington.³

Poor Laws .- "The " Lancashire Distress" is now entering upon a new phase. Hitherto we have been content to admire the patience of the Lancashire operatives under the pressure of the cotton famine, and the generosity with which the public rushed to the aid of the distress of their suffering fellow creatures. There is however another side to the picture, and this when turned to the public gaze is by no means so attractive as that upon which we have hitherto looked. If the latter is one of which Protestant Englishmen may be proud, as an evidence of their liberality, and warm-hearted sympathy with the poor, the other is equally conclusive as to the impotency of all Protestant machinery for discharging the functions of charity. Immense funds have, by the

This is a very sad picture, no doubt, but we fear a true one. If it is impossible not to admire the generosity with which the British public lavishly contributed of their substance towards the

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -APRIL 24. 1863.

denouncing that accursed system of " Poor Laws" denouncing that intentions of to the insolence of Boards of Guardians; and What action will you take in the matter? generous public; but which Protestantism has are left no alternative betweet the slow agonies imposed as a sad and disgraceful necessity upon of starvation, and the unutterable horrors of the the British nation as the consequence of its bostility to Catholic Conventual institutions. These furnished, and can alone furnish, the machinery necessary for wisely and economically distributing suffering. relief amongst the poor; and as every one conversant with the statistics of pauperism is aware, it is far more difficult to distribute properly, than it is to collect abundantly. To raise a subscription for the relief of any given form of distress for good; they do but aggravate the evil, and was no account of him at the Station Rouses. A is, comparatively speaking, an easy matter; to generate discontent, and hatred of the rich boy, and had him committed to the 'Union Home,' administer the funds so raised, in such a manner impossible without a regular organisation, animated by the principles, not of political economy, but of Christian charity. Natural motives will clasping their starving children to their bosoms, he brought my child there? He replied, 'That is prompt men to put their hands in their pockets, deliberately prefer death for themselves and little and subscribe hberally towards alleviating the ones, to the relief and shelter which Poor Laws from his house. I said, no; that I wanted my child. Protestant people of England; but to make a shire will have to depend for life, unless unforeproper and economical use of the funds so collected, it requires a supernatural factor or agent, and this the Catholic Church alone can supply.

There is nothing degrading, nothing humiliating in the reception of alms given in the name of Christ, and from the supernatural motives which in the power even, of any Government to alle-Catholicity inspires. The inmate of a Convent. on Catholic charitable asylum, is watched over and ministered unto by the Sister of Charity, impotent for good; and they have done their who sees in the object of those tender ministra- utmost, then when they remain passive, and options the person of Him Whose sacred feet a pose no artificial obstacles to the free exercise of week. loving woman of old, washed with her tears, and wined with the hairs of her head. Such ministrations are therefore doubly blessed; they bless the giver and the receiver; and in a word, they lore which has its roots in Christ, and which brings | The latter do but pollute all they touch ; and the office of Alderman Daugherty, and listened to the forth fruit meet for heaven.

But to be the recipient of Poor Law relief, to eat the bread reluctantantly doled out by Parochial Guardians-but to be an inmate of the loathed Poor House Bastille, are things which do degrade, which do humiliate, which brutalize, and imprint an indelible stigma of disgrace upon the unhappy wretches whose hard lot it is to be compelled to submit thereunto. The victim of poverty who has once received these degrading alms, eaten of that bitter bread, and breathed the fetid atmosphere of the Protestant Poor for good of which it is capable. So long as it re-House, can never again raise his head amongst fuses to do this, the poor and hungry have the his fellow-creatures; and ao wonder that his right to reproach Government with being the bubble concerns doing business, every one of which, heart overflows with hate towards a system under author of the sufferings and humiliations that powhich poverty is dealt with as a crime, and the pauper is treated with asperity and an insolence are all Governments which legislate against they were swindled exceeds twenty million dollars. not allowed to be displayed towards the doubly Popery-is, despite its material wealth and miliconvicted felon in the Penitentiary. " Not one" | tary force, in a most precarious condition. of the applicants for relief to the Poor Law Boards, says the writer in the London Zimes, "was treated with the decent civility that is shown to Government convicts in Wakefield or Portland." blame not the men, not the officials, not Boards of Guardians, but the degrading, brutalising, because anti-Christian system which they are forced which the Protestant Reformation has bequeathed to Great Britain, and of which, without a return to the Catholic Church, and the substitution of the principles of Christian charity for the rules and regulations of Poor Law officials, it is impossible for the people of Great Britain to direst themselves. It will stick to them and to their flesh, till it poison the blood within their veins, and sting them to madness-till it proroke a Jacqueric, or social insurrection of the poor against the rich, of the have-nots against those that have. What must be the feelings of the poor towards the Poor Law system of Propauper mother to the proposal that she should become an inmate of the Protestant Poor House: "She stood up and turning to the wretched crib where her children lay asleep, said slowly in a rery quiet and calm tone- 'You see these children, Str? They are all I have, and rather than go into the workhouse and be parted from my bosom, and pluck my heart out. Aye, carry them out upon the hills yonder, and we would lie down there and die together."-London Times. And these feelings are not confined to the mothers of England we may be sure : their husbands, it cannot be doubted, fully participate therein, and we may therein see good reasons for apprebeading that the bitter and burning words of the agonised mother, shall yet find their counterpart in bitter and angry deeds. Men will not be mocked forever. Knowing that it is iniquilous law that deprives them of the consolations of Christian charity-because that law in its batred of Popery has destroyed, and still operates to obstruct the restoration of, those institutions in, and by which alone true charity can be administered-the poor of Great Britain feel that they have just cause of complaint against the State. By its iniquitous and artificial restrictions upon

to administer. This system is the fatal legacy their shattered ranks, or even a relaxation of the testant England, judge from the reply of the ity with genuine Yankees. This superstition has them, I would let a man take a knife and open | It is to be hoped that the unfortunate Irish in the sconer than have them taken from me, I would of which they have been guilty, in fighting the Private charity, they are doomed to the inhuman ment, which follows, and say how long will you per-

and degrading infliction of Poor Laws, to submit mit this. Fathers and mothers, it is this poor womoral charnel house, or Workhouse, which has

The situation in Lancashire is evidently beseen events occur across the Atlantic, or unless the Government can be awakened to the simplest sense of its responsibilities."

private charity. It is not their function, it is not in their power, to feed the hungry, to clothe the naked, to dry the tears of the mourners and the wounded in spirit. These are the functions not of the State official, but of the good Samaritanare the bright consummate flowers of that divine of the Church, and not of secular authorities. country people are. A few weeks ago I was in the bread which they grudgingly dole out is as story of a poor girl who, nearly two years ago, de-posited \$60 in our of these bogus saving funds which poison to the eater. All that as Catholics we ask from Government is strict neutrality, and paid back on demand. The poor friendless girl dethat it interfere not to impede the flow of the posited her hard earned money here until she could stream of charity by means of those artificial add a few more dollars to it, for the purpose of pay-dams with which, under the pretence of discourag- ing the passage of her brother and sister in Ireland out to this country. Alderman, Dougherty gave ing Popery, it has blocked up the channel through which that stream was wont to flow. Allow us books, but when the police officer went to levy upon to build the Convent, and there will be no more the stock be found nearly one hundred judgments, need of the Poor House; give free and unfetter- previously obtained, had precedence of his. The ed scope to the ministrations of the Sister of Charity, and the world will be delivered from the ting, which is to satisfy all those claims. This conofficial insolence of "Boards of Guardians." cern still advertises that 'money deposited with This Government could do, and this is the utmost them will be paid back on demand.' Beware of the official insolence of "Boards of Guardians." verty imposes upon them; and that Government which is justly obnoxious to such a reproach-as

How Irish Soldiers are Treated in the NORTHERN STATES. - The Irish American complains bitterly of the unjust treatment to which the soldiers of the Irish Brigade are sub-That this is so, we can readily believe; but we jected by the Yankee government; especially to take it to heart. Nothing can be more false does the above named journal insist " that an unjust discrimination has been made in practically refusing the Irish Brigade a chance to recruit severe duties which they were obliged to perform with reduced numbers, in front of the enemy; fighting qualities of the Irishman are well apprewhile Eastern regiments, that had not suffered ciated by the cuuning Northerners who greatly of the Catholic body for a number of years back, to half as much in proportion, have been sent home | prefer fighting by proxy, to fighting in person .-upon the shallowest pretexts." The "Eastern regiments" are Yankee-not Irish, and therefore are entitled to higher consideration than any which mere Irish Papists can lay claim to. It seems as if the latter labored under the strange delusion, that, having fought the battles of the Northern States, or rather that having done all the fighting, they were entitled to be treated as if they were on a footing of equalbeen exploded by the recent action of the Washjugton authorities towards the remnant of the Irish Brigade ; whose members now feel, as the Irish American tells us "that their loyalty has been scorned, and their importance, as a component part of the community, slightly treated through prejudice and hostile political feeling." U. States may shortly see the egregious folly battles of men who hate and despise them, and of mixing themselves up in quarrels, in which they have no interest : quarrels in which they get all the hard blows, the astute Yankees in whose cause they have been so foolish as to fight, reserving to themselves all the spoils.

STATEMENT OF MRS. MARGARET POWERS.

On the 17th of March last, my little boy, five and a half years old, was playing with his little playmates in front of my house, when, as the neighborsupplanted the Catholic Convent, whose gates ing children say, he was accosted by a policeman stood ever open wide to every form of human and told that if he (my boy) would go with him (a policeman !) a square, that he would give him a new pair of shoes. When I returned home at night from my work (for I have to work to support my children and myself), I was told that my boy had been taken coming serions. Poor Laws, even when supple- away by a policeman, I started and ran, almost franmented by as noble an outburst of private liber- tically, from Station House to Station House, till after midnight, but got no tidings of my boy. I startality as the world ever witnessed, are impotent | ed again in search of my boy after daylight, but there policeman told me that Boyd Adams arrested my amongst the poor. Honest men are treated and also told me where Adams lived. I repuired to his house and saw him. I asked him if it was he as to carry out the objects of the subscribers is with a harshness and an amount of brutal inso- who took my child away, telling him at the same lence which would not be tolerated towards time my name and where I lived. He said, 'Yes, that is my business; your child is in the Home, corfelons, by Poor Law officials; weak mothers, ner of 12th and Fitzwater streets.' I asked him why none of your business.' I said, you must get back my child for me at once. He told me to clear away He then arrested me and took me before an Alderwants of their neighbors-and certainly no men propose to them. "Such," says Dr. Bridges, He then arrested me and took me before an Alder-man, where he swore an assault and battery against are more generous in this respect than are the "is the system on which the people of Lanca- me. I never touched him, the creature, in my life. The Alderman (Welding) ordered me to prison. I begged him (the Alderman), and Adams, to let me go. I begged Adams again to come a few squares to see the man 1 worked for, and that I could get him to go my bail. He refused, and dragged me off to prison, where I remained two nights and nearly "Government !" again, always "Government !" two days. My sick baby was brought to me whi in the cell by a neighboring woman. We both as if it were the legitimate function, as if it were | caught a severe cold from the dampness of the prison walls, from the effects of which my darling baby died. A few days after I was bailed out by my good viate the burdens of poverty ! Powerful for and kind employer, Mr. O'Neil, cor. of 2d and Gold evil, all secular Governments are, in this matter, streets. My boy is still in the 'llome,' corner of 12th and Fitzwater streets, but thanks -a hundred thous-

and thanks over - to a few friends, particularly John P. O'Neil, Esq., attorney-at-law, Sixth and Walnut MARGARET POWERS,

406 Pennsylvania st., between Pine and Philadelphia streets." SWINDLING OUR PEOPLE.

There is no other class of people so often duped and swindled out of their hard-earned money as our advertised that money deposited therein would be out to this country. Alderman Dougherty gave judgment for the amount mentioned in the deposit capital stock consists of two counters, two desks, a small safe, four chairs, au old stove and some matsnare, my friends, and keep your money in your own possession if you have any to spare. At the beginning of this war there were about twelve of those except St. John's, The Philadelphia, and another at Tenth and Walnut sts., cheated the depositors. The number of depositors, thus swindled, numbered more than ten thousand, and the amount out of which

We have been requested to publish, and call attention to the subjoined warning against emigration to the United States. This warning, though applicable to French Canadians, is especially addressed to Irishmen, who would do well than the inducements held out to Irishmen and French Canadians to come to the United States. Labor is there but scantily remunerated; and the sole object of the crimps is to procure, if possible, recruits for the Yankee army. The Irishmen, so they guess and calculate, are excellent food for powder; and as their services are not required in time of peace, as they compete injuriously with those of the thrifty Yankee, and Irish Brigade. The plain state of the case is this: The Yankees want recruits for their army, but they deem themselves far too valuable for the rough work of the soldier. They are ready to do the talking, and the contracting part of the business ; but they intend that the coarser or fighting part of the business be done if possible by mggers, by Irishmen, and other toreigners, whom they-the Yankees-look upon as a kind of inferior " critters," and treat accordingly. The niggers have berality as to refuse a measure so manifestly just. also their particular objections to hard blows, and entertain some peculiar opinions respecting that same villainous saltpetre. Nothing remains therefore but to decoy foreigners into the Northern States, upon the lying pretence that there wages are high, lood cheap and abundant; and then by means of the Conscription Act, the poor unwary immigrant is quietly drafted off to swell the numbers of the Army of the Potomac, and to perish miserably amongst the swamps of the South. If there be any true patriotism still left amongst the conductors of the press in Ireland, and in Lower Canada, they wil emphatically warn their fellow-countrymen against allowing themselves to be seduced by the crimps, and recruiting agents of the Northern States. Nothing but misery awaits the Irishmen and French Canadians who are fools enough to trust to the lying promises of those Yankee emissaries ; and this point is well brought out by our respected subjects. correspondent, whose letter of warning we give below :---

any present emigration to the "Stutes" under the deceiving pretext that there high wages are given to labor. That inducement on the part of the Yankees, is a "mockery, a delusion and a snare." In reality

no higher wages are given now than formerly; for the laborer is paid with Treasury Greenbacks that are wofully depreciated, and whose depreciation. together with the high prices of almost everything, (on account of the money expected in exchange) reduce even the rate of wages given to the laboring classes. The whole is a pious Puritan swindle to get recruits for Lincoln's army. This caution well out]would serve not only for Canada, but for Ireland also, whence many are flocking to the ' States' lured by the glitter of the nominally high wages.

The true nature of these high wages should be shown up. The word of alarm could thus be given to the Irish journals. To them also a word of invita-tion might be added to turn the tide of emigration from the States or certain death, to Upper Canada; as there the Catholic population need some accessions to their number in order to make head against Orangeism.

I believe you will add to your many other services in the cause of our Holy Religion, by taking due note of the above

Believe me, &c , -Onn Who Knows.

Mr. Gillies of this office has returned from his collecting and canvassing tour in the West. He returns his thanks to the many friends, from whose hands he received so much assistance during his tour; and would request those indebted to this paper to whom he had not time to make a personal visit, to remit the amount of their several accounts to this office without delay.

THE SEPARATE SCHOOL BILL.-This Bill has passed through the Legislative Council without amendments, and with a large majority in its favor. It may therefore we strust now be considered out of danger, and part of the law of streets, I hope to get him back to me early next the land. As such, we succerely hope that it may give full satisfaction to the people of Upper Canada, and that henceforward the School agitation in so far as Catholics are concerned, is at

To Mr. Scott the thanks of the Catholic commonity of Upper Canada are justly due; for to him more than to any other man in the Legislature are they indebted for that reform in their School system for which they have long been seeking. He has established a claim on their gratifude ; and by his unwearied exertions in their hehall, he has proved that there is in the Canadian Parliament one man on whom they can rely, one man to whom they can safely entrust the defence and advocacy of their dearest rights. We do not, of course, forget the assistance that we have received from our French Canadian fellow-catizens. and coreligionists, nor are we unmindful of their gallant and able auvocacy of the can-e of freedom of education : but to Mr. Scott, as the representative pur excellence of the English speaking portion of the Catholic community, our thanks are in an especial manner due.

The Globe and other representatives of the Protestant Reform party are, of course very indignant, and funt at many terrible things; they will, however, have to digest the venom of their spleen, though it do split them.

CATHOLIU MEETING AT STRATFORD. To the Editor of the True Wilness.

DEAR SIR, - Pursuant to notice, a meeting of Catholic gentlemen from various parts of the County of Perth, was held at Stratford this day, for the purpose of eliciting an expression of opinion on a subject all important to that body throughout this province, viz. : The Separate School Bill of Mr. Scott. The meeting was composed almost exclusively of Reeves and Magistrates of the County, men who occupy useful and may fairly be presumed to be in accordance with the wishes of the seven thousand Catholic inhabitants of the County in relation to this question. The meeting was called to order at two o'clock. John Carroll, Esq., Reeve of Hibbert, was called to the chair, and Mr. James O'Loans appointed Secretary. The Chairman explained in a lucid and forcible manner the object of the meeting, speaking of the patient struggles secure the right whenever they should think proper to use it, of giving their children a religious combined with a secular education. He expressed his belief, that in event of Mr. Scott's Bill becoming law it would not be availed of to the extent contemplated by many persons favourable as well as by many unfavourable to its passage; nor at all to an extent to impair the working of the Common School bring down prices, the more of them expended on Law. He regarded the proposed amendment the battle field, the better. Upon this principle more in the light of a shield to Catholic children, or in other words, as the means of escape should an atthe post of danger is always confided to the tempt be made in the Common Schools, as is too often the case, to tamper with their religious fuith. The chairman then contrasted the traly christian and liberal conduct of the Catholic malority of Lower Canada in this respect, as compared with the course pursued by the Protestant majority of Upper Canada. He did not despair, however, of the final triumph of the cause, for alhtough Catholics were moderate and unostentatious in their demands, it is nevertheless a fact that the whole Catholic body of Canad are united as one man in demanding this right, and so long as it may be denied them, agitation on the subject will not coase. It was also his opinion that until the question was satisfactorily settled, that Ca-tholics would besitate in yielding political support to any party that may be so deficient in honest li-The following resolutions were then put to the meeting and unanimously adopted :--1st. Moved by Joseph Neigh, Esq., and seconded by M. Heshon, Esq.-That, as parents, we claim the exclusive light of controlling the education of our children free from all State interference, and that we regard it as a sacred duty to watch carefully over such education, and that in no other way can this

not actuated by a desire to do justice and to promote the public welfare, so much as by a desire to serve certain political ends.

5

5th, Moved by J. Kidd, Esq., and seconded by J. Corcoran, Esq .- That the present Administration in endeavoring to settle in a satisfactory manner the Separate School question, and by that means terminate once for all a subject which until finally and satisfactorily settled, must ever in this province continue to be a source of discord and heart burning, deserve, in the opinion of this meeting, the thanks of the Catholic body of Canada.

6th, Moved by Wm. Whaling, Esq., and seconded by Wm. McGingan, Esq. - Therefore it is resolved, that we as Catholics, will not aid or support in any way whatsoever, any person offering himself as a candidate to represent us either in the Legislative Assembly, or in the Legislative Council of Canada. unless such person be prepared to do as justice in this most important (to us) of all matters, and extend to the Catholic minority of Upper Canada the same privileges regarding education as the Protest.

ant minority of Lower Ganada at present enjoy. 7th, Moved by P. Whelinan, Esq., and seconded by Mr. A. Harrison-That in the opinion of this meeting, the grateful thanks of the Catholic body of this province is due to the members of our Legislative Assembly, who generously supported the School Bill introduced at the late session, and that Mr. Scott, the originator of the bill la question is entitled to our heartfelt gratitude for his indefatigable exertions to get this bill passed into law.

8th, Moved by Mr. J. O'Higgins, and seconded by Mr. Wm. Payton-That J. Corcoran Esq., the mover, and Mr. J. O'Loane, be a committee to draw up a pelition to obtain signatures threto, to present to the Legislative Council, praying that the present Separate School Bill, now before that honourable body may become law.

Joux GAANOLL, Chairman. JAMES O'LOANE, Secretary. April 7th, 1863.

DEATH OF A NUN.- We regret to have to record the death of a Sister of Charity in this city. Sister Francis Xavier, after a lingering illness, expired on Tuesday evening. She was one of the first Sisters of the Order who came to this city in 1845 and founded the establishment here. - Ever since she laboured in the service of the poor ; devoting her life to their interest. She has now passed away, we hope, to meet the reward of the meek and bumble followers of their Divine Master. - Requiescal in pace. - Ottawa Tribune

The election of officers of the above Society took place on Sunday evening last, in the Hall of the St. Patrick's Literary Association, when the following gentlemen were elected to conduct the business of the Society for the ensning year : -President - Rev. M. Molloy. 1st Vice President Mr. John Heney,

2nd ao. do - Mr. T. F O Brien Treasure: - M Thomas Kehbe. Rec. Secretary - Mr. John O'R.illy, Cor. do - Mr. P. V. Flynn, Committee of Managemetic Mesos homas Haney, John Conway, John J. and M. Millio, Robert O'-Reilly, P. Slattery, Ohacie and oreans, da nos Greene

John Quain, William Bingham Phone Brady, James O'Reilly, John Buckley, Robert Smith, Laurance O'-Conner, and Michael McGrath. -Ottawa Tribune.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, PEREBORO'. - The aunual meeting of the St. Patrick's Society, Peterboro', for the election of officers, was held on the 13th inst. After preliminaries the meeting proceeded to busi! The first thing to be done was to elect a Preuess. sident, and as soon as the matter was mentioned the Rev. Dean Kelly was chosen by acclamation. The reverend gentleman bowever tendered his resignation in writing, urging that the delicate state of his health, and the, many calls pressing upon him from his extensive and laborious mission would leave him anable to fulfil the duties of that office. He stated however that he would be very happy to act as Chaplain, and to do all in his power to premote the intorests of the society. His resignation was accepted with regret, and Mr. Edward Lawder, lato Vico Prosident, was chosen President for the current year. The following officers were then duly elected :-

P. Shevlin, Rsq. -- 1st. Vice-President. Patk. Fitzgerald - 2nd. do T. G. McAuliffe-Recording Secretary, Michael Healy-Cor. Secretary and Librarian

MORE ON THE SAME SUBJECT .- We clip the following from the Irish American as another warning to Irishmen against emigration to the U. States, and as a fair average specimen of the manner in which their fellow-countrymen are abused and fleeced by the dwellers in the happy land of wooden nutmegs, and universal philanthropy :---

To the Editors of the Irish American. I beg to call the attention of the fathers and mothers of this city to the following distressing, inhuman and outrageous case of kidnapping perpetrated by that contemptible wretch, Boyd Adams. Fathers and mothers of Philadelphis, read the mother's state

To the Editor of the True Witness,

Sault-au-Recollet, April 16, 1863. DEAR SIR-I think you would do a deal of good lieving as we do, that journalists and others, who by putting in your paper a word of caution against | who are endeavoring to create this ill-feeling, are

duty be conscientiously fulfilled than by coupling sound religious training with secular instruction. 2nd, Moved by J. Stinson, Esq., and seconded by P. Collins, Esq. — That, in claiming the right of sepa-rate education for our children, we have no desire to trench on the rights of others, nor to claim any privilege to which we are not justly entitled, nor to claim a right which under similar circumstances we would deny to others.

3rd, Moved by John Fitzgerald, Esq., Reeve of the Township of South Easthope, and seconded by J. Mahoney, Esq. - That, in exercising our undoubted right of educating our children as we ourselves think best, we confer an invaluable service on society, as by coupling their religious with their secular education they become better members of society, more obedient to the laws of the country, and more loyal | tronage on them.

4th, Moved by J. Prindible, Esq., and seconded by Mr. J. Oavanagh-That we regrot exceedingly to find that an attempt is being made, by gross misrepresentations, to work a hosrile feeling against the Separate School bill now before Parliament. Be-

onn marty Rev. Dean Kelly - Chaplain John Molony-Chief Marshal Christopher Bayd, William O'Donnell. Assistant Marshals Michael Redmond, John Sullivan,

Committee of Management-Mussrs. R. Tronwith, E. Lane, Michael Molony, Peter Burns, John Doherty, Florence McAuliffe, John McCullough, Cornelius McGrath, J. B. Dunn, C. McCormack, Jas. Duignan, James Navin.— Com.

SAVE Your Lungs .- We often feel shocked at the terrible manner of some people's coughing in church, in the lecture room, street, home and abroad - when by a 25 cent box of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers they can save your lungs, cure their coughs, colds, sore throat, &c.

Sold in Montreal by J. M. Henry & Sons; Lymans, Olare & Co., Carter, Kerry & Co., S. J. Lyman & Co Lamplough & Campbell, and at the Medical Hall, and all Medicine Dealers.

Married,

At St. Andrews, near Cornwall, on the 21st inst., by the Rev. J. J. Chisholm, A. R. Chisholm, Esq., of Alexandria, to Miss Janet McDonell, of the former place.

M. KEARNEY & BROS.,

PRACTICAL PLUMBERS & GAS FITTERS,

TIN SMITHS,

ZINC, GALVANISED AND SHEET IRON MAKERS,

WILL REMOVE

LITTLE WILLIAM STREET, (One Door from Notre Dame Street, Opposite the Recollet Church)

On the First of May next.

THEY have much pleasure in offering their sincer thanks to their friends and the public for the very liberal patronage they have received since they have commenced business ; and hope, by strict attention and moderate charges, to merit a continuance of eame

N.B.-K. & Bros. would respectfully intimate that they keep constantly on hand a general assortment of PLAIN and JAPANNED WARES, and materials of ALL KINDS connected with the Trade; and with more spacious PREMISES, they hope to be able to meet the demands of all who may bestow their pa-

F Jobbing punctually attended to.

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE APRIL 124,11868.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March, 25 .- La France of this evenmg publishes an article under the heading of "A Congress for Poland," and signed by the secretary of the paper.

The writer believes himself able to state that Prince Metternich is the bearer of assurances authorising earnest hopes of an equitable solution of the Polish question. The Cabinet of Vienna appears disposed to participate in diplomatic action calculated to put an end to a position of alfairs which is the permanent cause of trouble to Europe. La France considers it probable that a congress comprising all the Powers who signed the Treaty of Vienna will meet at no distant date to regulate matters upon an equitable basis.

His Royal Highness Prince Alfred is expected to arrive at Marseilles on Saturday on his way to England.

The Paris correspondent of the Post writes in reference to the Emperor's letter to M. Billault :---

It was of the utmost importance for the Emperor that France should know his exact views. The country was agitated, excited, and uncertain a week ago. Here the sympathy for Poland is universal and deep-rooted. The Clergy, the press of all shades, and the people of all classes would on principle applaud a war to deliver Poland. It only remained for the Emperor to nod assent, and Europe would have ere long echoed to the trainp of marching legions, and the shouts of wide-spread popular revolt. -Prudence and the head triumphed over sympathy and the heart. Napoleon III. probably still remembers the horrors of war as witnessed in the Italian campaign. The ruler of France perhaps fitable an example in high places. At Imola all felt too this was not a moment for demanding the Church plate has been stolen, pyx, chalices, soldier, when he gets his Protestant Bible, cannot or again so soon the blood and treasure of France for a foreign cause, with a Mexican expedition on hand. Then again the Emperor does not chapel were also carried off. In the same city culate Ezechiel and Jeremias throughout the barprobably wish to quarrel with Russia, and make the Revolutionaries amused and edified the popu- racks. an enemy, it might be, of Germany. In fact a cloud of considerations dictated a peace policy, of the Confirmation of the Prince Imperial of as set forth in M. Billault's speech. The France under the windows of Cardinal Balluft, he 'Commission of Brigandage,' which we may sate French journals hope yet in diplomacy, and an- and in fact the progressive movement gives it appears that out of 159 municipalities created by ticipate an annesty. Inductive reasoning is the every hope of our living to see religion persecut-auly true basis for correctly anticipating the ed openly in the provinces under Piedmontese mity to it; out of 9,632 National Guards, 3,006 are future. Rule in Warsaw, before the revolt, had | rule, a consummation Catholic supporters of Her been more oppressive and cruel than ever. The Russian forces sent to Poland had orders to exterminate and destroy. Some of the Russian in their hands. The prosecutions of the Catho- exception of two foreigners and three peesants, all officers preferred death, or retirement from serofficers preferred death. or returement from ser- the press are a very significant feature, and show ex-Royalist army. size, rather than execute the orders of the Czar. in how much real liberty is enjoyed under the A letter from Foggia, in the kingdom of Naples, Wanton murder and destruction of property new regime. The Defensore, the Monitore, duted on the 11th inst., and published in the Armonia have characterised the conduct of the Russian troops in Poland. Nicholas was never more all under process, and the editor of the latter has cruel than Alexander. Is the leopard to change been condemned to a heavy fine and four months tarine and of the Observantine Franciscans. You ins kin in the hour of victory ? Of course when I toreign Governments make friendly representanons, the Cabinet of St. Petersburg will listen, and give out vague hints of reconciliation, amin siy, and all that the foreign Powers can desire. Lord Nagier and the French Ambassador at St. Peter-burg have no doubt sent home a-surances | tisans and slavery for its foes, and is as com- of the dead buried there. The town is indignant, that the Czar as soon as authority is restored will take into serious consideration the political condition of Poland. In fact M. Billault says as much. But, judging from the past conduct of Russia towards Poland, such promises ought not, perhaps to be confided in. Should the less expensive ones, and that the honor of bememonanty of the Czar triumph, he will add a longing to the Kingdom of Italy one and ingreat glory to his reign."

ITALY.

PIEDMONT .- The financial position of the so-

self wings that fly away : ______ aber ables and T _____ Los dineros del Sagristan, Cantando vienent y ballando se van.

"The sacristan's fee comes singing and goes

dancing." Although the exchequer of Victor likely to be quite as rapid if not so hilarious, if numerals, that Italy is on the verge of national bankruptcy, only to be staved off by increased taxation, reduced expenditure, or a forced loan-The country refuses to stand the first, M. de Sartiges's advice to try the second experiment is politely declined, and the third is in process of

carrying out. How has the money gone ?-There were all the funds confiscated from churches, benefices, and cloisters-all the spoliations of the dispossessed princes, and yet there is a deficit daily increasing. What has Italy done with her moome, has she muddled it away in paying small debts? like the Irish gentleman in difficulties, or is it absorbed by the enormous standing army she is maintaining in the interests of peace and civilisation, or in according pensions to well-deserving Ecclesiastics like Father Giacomo whose absolution of Cavour, whatever may be its value to the illustrious President in regions we can take no count of, is worth 1,500 lire per annum on this side of the bourne, to the no less worthy Confessor to whom a pension of that amount has just been granted.

The sacrileges in the annexed provinces are proceeding unchecked, and private robberies are fast multiplying, stimulated no doubt by so proand ciborium. The Sacred Host was left on lation by performing a most blasphemous parody Majesty's present advisers would do well to rehe press are a very significant feature, and show Babilonia, and Ape Caltolico, of Naples, are of the 19th inst, says :- "Two other monasteries there is to be licence for all evil in the press, suppressed. The church of the latter, not being the full development of religious journalism is adapted for stables, has been made into a store for and restrained in every way, and in fact the freedom of the Revolution means incence to its parpletely alient to the spirit of Christian liberty as | but the Gavernment gives us no cessation from its any system can well be.

It is, in fact, most grinding servitude, and that their old masters were far easier and much divisible, is dearly bought by increased taxation, like Christians. heavy conscription, political arrests of daily necurrence, (there have been 950 in Milan zione place, the day before yesterday, on the part of the people against the troops. The continued insults within tweive months), a figance going irretriev-Viva Roberto Secondo is serawled on every their old Sovereign, the Modenese army has followed its chivalrous leader Francis V. to Austria, and rumours of its doing something more rule of Pius IX poorly compensated by the Gross of Savoy or of Naples. There is little used to say what is too patent for denial; La Marmora us sent in a report consequent on the encounter with Schiavone at Benevento, saying that he despairs of ever sappressing the Reaction, and requesting his release trom office. The Minister has refused his resigna-"no band exceeds for:y in strength," and gives a total of two hundred for the whole kingdom, for Pilone's Millazzo, where he killed the standard-bearer of Garibaldi, and is a man of good education, as is fusillations are seven this week, two among them women, and one a boy of thirteen. After all, what does it siguify? Are they not Papists and blind Reit should be a grave matter to their fellow Papists, wrong done to Catholic people a wrong to ourselves, and that should speak out where utterance is grantcountry in Europe a few nights since, when the cause of another and elder sister in oppression was pleaded in the English House of Oommons, by one of the few Tablet.

ably to the bad, and centralisation in a sub town, and such a struggle took place that it spread Alpine town, where Italian is barely understood. into a general insurrection. Several gendarmes were Predmont has raused her predecessors in every killed in the affrey and among them a serjeant-mastate annexed a restum at popularity by contrast. jor. A great body of troops came up, but the people perty and the outrages on religion and the rights will in Parma. The Luscans are crying for justice against the oppression they suffered at the shocked at finding that the unage of Our Savi-our was unnailed (*declove*) from the cross on army, was raised from the ranks to a lieutenantey, diana, it is only in the towas that they are very nu-our was unnailed (*declove*) from the cross on army, was raised from the ranks to a lieutenantey, diana, it is only in the towas that they are very nu-

part of the leg. Should the tumefaction continue in this direction, the consectuences would, in the opinion of his physicians, most likely prove fatal. The mo-

dern Philoctetes has of late been too unwell to see visitors in his island retreat.

Ross -- Pilone has, unluckily for himself, ventured Emmanuel has not been filled by any such harm- to Rome, and has just been arrested by the Roman less expedients as are here attributed to the police and lodged in prison ; a pretty strong proof Church functionary, the exit of its funds seems of the non-complicity of the Roman Government with the Reaction, if any were needed, and which fact, we trust, Mr. Odo Russell will record in his we may accord any credit to M. de Pisle's re- next despatch on the Brigandage, not omitting to cent pamphlet on Italian finance, the statements add a record of the fact that the humane government in which prove by the indisputable logic of of Victor Emmanuel bas shot three Royalists at Sassinoro, four at Corato in the Terra di Bari, three at Putignano, on the 12th, and another, a Chief (Michere Vitale), at San Severo. A company of the Lancers of Saluzzo has been surprised at Frasca by the Royalists, and fourteen killed after a terrible resistance.

A letter from Rome in the Armonia, dated on the 14th inst., says : - We heartily laugh here at the cf-forts made by the Auglican Church to defend the few dogmas left to it by the will of the great feminine theologian, Queen Elizabeth. A certain Bishop Colenso of Port Natal in Africa, has put forth certain commentaries of his on the l'entateuch and Joshua, wherein, following the glorious footsteps of the professors of Gottingen, he denied the historical truth, and still more the supernatural character of the sacred writings. The Anglican Archbishops and Bi-shops of the United Kingdom addressed to him a collective letter, in which, between advice and threat, they urge him to retract, and allude to his resignation. But there is something more and still worse. The famous Essays and Reviews, which, profiting by free trade, are importing into England the produce of German paradox, and have for some time been assailing the Bible and Christianity, are written by Anglican Priests and diguitaries, whom it has been vainly attempted to punish and dismiss. However, the Church of Henry and Elizabeth acts like prodi-

gals, who the more they are runned at home the more they spend abroad; and it renews with fury its proselvtism even in Rome, where it is now sending Protestant Bibles into the French barracks. It is a holy work, and a profitable one withal ; the honest French will not read it; he takes it at once to his superior officer and gets a handful of cigars in exchange. A the altar and all the ex-votos of the Lady promising way, truly, of making Protestants-to cir-

KINGDOM OF NAPLES. - The Contemporaneo gives a few figures containing the results of the labors of openly Bourbonists; of 4,020 Priests, 64 are Liberals, and the rest Reactionists ; of 1,900 Religious, only 170 are Liberals ; of 14,568 so-called Brigands, 11000 flect on as they may soon have the casting vote are soldiers of the dissolved army; finally, with the the chiefs of the Reaction are superior officers of the

have been suppressed in Foggia, those of the Alenaunprisonment in consequence of his opinion . If and that of the Capuchin Fathers had already been the only possible counterpoise, and this is fettered cannon and other warlike implements, after having been profaned in a thousand ways, even to the ex-tent of filling the various family tombs with horsedung, without even transferring elsewhere the bones nets of oppression.

'In the town of Basi, the deputies who form the commission against brigandage, were driven out people are beginning to find out to their cost amidst boorings and vollies of stones. Last week a brigand was shot in Foggia, and five others were taken to San Marco in Lamis, who, as they had been wounded in fight were despetched on the spot, without any trouble being taken to enable them to die

'In Montesantangelo a tremendous reaction took

PORBIGN INTBLLIGENCE. (one of their many thousands) touchang the ten-they may carry, him. to death. The instep of the the recruits are medically, examined in the choir itself sians fire at five, or six hundred paces, while the dency easily acquired, money has to make to it-what is worse the swelling is ascending to the upper at lithis in private, and are silent and renduring in The troops of the field and it is worse the swelling is ascending to the upper analytical such of the field and the choir itself sine of the intervention of the public in verice of AUSTRIA.

All the insurgents belonging to the kingdom of Poland, who have failen into the hands of the Aus-trians have considerately, been sent into the interior, to be imprisoned in the fortresses. I say 'considerately because if given up to the Russians they would almost certainly be shot.

Among a hundred anecdotes impossible to verify which are circulating about the town is one to the effect that, as the insurgents were crossing the frontier this morning, a party of Cossacks followed them too far, and were fired upon by a goard of Austrians. It is even said that the Austrians on this occasion made a dozen Russians prisoners ; and some lock-up house, into which no outsider can possibly penetrate, is named as the place where they are incarcerated.

One thing is quite certain, that the insurgents who sought refuge and found a prison in Cracow to-day were not nursued by the Rossians in any force. though they may have been slightly harassed by Cossack patrols at the frontier. The great majority fought their last military fight at Busk on the 18th, when the Russians engaged were driven northwards to Kielce. Their next struggle was with hunger, and many of the young men and boys who gave themselves up early this morning to the Austriaus had scarcely eaten a mouthful of bread since the break-up of Langiewicz's camp on the 19th. The peasants do not seem to have objected to supply the insurgents with food as long as they were extravagantly and exhorbitantly paid for it. They proved their sympathy by selling them leaves at 12 roubles a dozen, and I know one instance of a young man having paid as much as two roubles for a single losf.

VIENNA, March 26 .- Langiewicz has been set at iberty on parole. He and his followers proceeded to Brann, (Moravia). The violation of the Galizian frontier by the Russians will be considered as a violalation of international law.

The views expressed by La France, of Austria having consented to a Congress for the regulation of the Polish affairs, are not sufficiently grounded. The Austrian Cabinet would, on the contrary, rather avoid a Congress for the present; anticipating that Russia would make further concessions to Poland. POLAND.

Of the rights of the Poles under the Treaties of 1815 there can be no question. Although their connexion with France during the war had alienated the sympathies of the more zealous Allies, although many hought that when Bonaparte fell Poland might well be left to go into captivity with him, yet the remembrance of their unfortunate heroism excited the good will of European statesmen generally, and public opinion was even then strong enough to forbid their being left to their fate. The consequence was that the Czar entered on the government of the new Kingdom of Poland with a Constitution which guaranteed a Biennial Diet, consisting of a Senate for life, and a Chamber of Deputies, a separate Polish Ministry, an independent Judiciary, a national Army, and a free press. How soon these fair promises were violated, and how the late Emperor and his brother Constantine tortured the Poles into revolt within fifteen years, are matters of history; but England and France, and Austria, and the other Powers, if they resolve on inviting Russia to discuss with them the affairs of the revolted kingdom, have only to point out that the Government which now exists is not that which Alexander I, guaranteed, and it will be for Russia to explain her reasons for not fulfilling the obligations she had accepted. How clear was the opinion of the great Powers in 1815 in favor of Polish nationality is shown by the Proclamation of the King of Prussia when he resumed possession of his Polish provinces. 'You are incorporated by my Monarchy,' writes Frederick William, 'but without being obliged to renounce your nationality. You will participate in the Constitution which I intend to give my faithful subjects, and you will have a provisional Constitution like the other provinces of the kingdom. Your religion will be maintained, your personal rights and your property will return under the protection of the laws, upon which you will also be called in future to deliberate. Your language shall be used with the German in all public transactions, and every one of you, according to his abilities, shall be eligible to public employments in the Grand Duchy, and to all the offices, honours, and dignities of my kingdom.'

Intelligence from Warsaw of the 13th confirms the announcement of the increasing boldness of the insurgents, who had then advanced nearly as far as

are not estimated at more than thirty or thirty-five shousand men."

EXECUTION OF POLISE PRISONERS. - The Czas, of Gracow, says that all the chiefs of the insurrection who have fallen into the hands of the Russians, have been shot. Thus, at Radom, M. Jasiniski' was shot without a trial; at Sicolce, MM. Olszewski and Moritz; and at Lublin, M. Cusinter Bogdanowich, one of the most intrepid leaders of the national movement. When the latter was brought to the place at which he was to be executed, the military governor of Lublin said to him, 'You are very young Sue for pardon! 'Yes, General, he replied, I am young, but the cause I defended is very old.' 'You have your mother?' ' My mother would blush if I begged the Russians to pardon me. But I pray you do not trifle with me at such a moment. You were to shoot me at six o'clock, and it is already ten minutes past six.' Some moments afterwards the noble young man was no more.

MUBRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER .- The introduction of this healthful and delicate perfume must nevitably render the inferior scented waters, manufactured from strong and impure essential oils. a drug in the market. Twenty years ago it took the place of the European 'extracts' and 'essonces' in the South American and West Indian markets, superceding even the veritable Eau de Cologne. Its aroma is a closer approximation to the breath of living flowers, than that of any toilet article in use; and as a wash for the teeth, and for the complexion (when diluted with water) it is unequalled. As there are imitations abroad, it is important to see that the names of "Murray & Lauman" are embossed on the bottle and inscribed on the label. Kept by all respectable Druggists.

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REVOLUTIONIZES THE SYSTEM. - One of the grand marvels in medical science is the rapidity with which Bristol's Sursaparilla recruits the strength of broken down invalids. Experience aloue can coable the sick to realize its effect in cases of general debility. No matter to what state of physical prostration the patient may have been reduced, Bristol's Sursuparilla will recuperate him. Some physicians have sug-gested the injection of pure blood into the veins of the sick, but this potent restorative converts every drop of blood in the patient's body into a living tonic, capable of lending new strength to the muscles, the nerves, the stomach and the whole nnimal machinery. Let no weakling despair of living to a good old age-for in this preparation exists a vital principle which will restore the strength of the feeblest.

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LADISS OF DELICATE CONSTITUTION and uncertain health are strenuously advised to throw aside the nauseous and useless preparations with which they are accustomed to drug themselves, and test the hy-geian, body-and-mind-strengthening virtues of Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters. In all the complaints and disabilities arising from sexual causes, they will find this cheering, refreshing and invigorating preparation of extraordinary efficacy. Its regu-lating properties are wonderful, and as a remedy for the languor, nausea, tremors, convulsions, hysteria, &c., which often accompany the development of womanhood, it has no equal either among the prescriptions of the faculty or advertised medicines. For the many distressing feelings which usher in and often follow the period of maternity, and also for the painful and dangerous symptoms which sometimes ac-company 'change of life,' Hostetter's Bitters are ear-nestly recommended. No other restorative seems to suit so well the constitutions and the organization of the feebler sex. In all cases of female debility, where there is a want of brisk vital action, the Bilters produce a most important change - relieving local weakness, and re-establishing the general health. Agents for Montreal : Devins & Bolton, Lamp-

lough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson. K. Campbell & Co., J. Gurdner, J. A. Harto H. R. Gray, and Picault a Son.

called Italian Kingdom, which a loan of 700,000,000 frames has for the moment saved from bankruptcy, has its parallel only in the wretched moral condition of that unhappy country. The wholesale spointion of monastic proof the Church, perpetrated under the sanction of the Government, have, at length produced these results. Already there are indications of a tearful demoralisation amongst the people, in proof of which I extract a few from a long list of crime-, recorded in the last number of the Correspondance de Rome :-The Stella del Secchio, an Italian journal.

mentions that the Church of Serreglio, near the Baths of Luzca, has been lately ransacked .-The ronbers broke open the door of the taberaacle, upset the consecrated particles, and spilled tion, as no successor can be found. The Commission the helv oils, took away the sacred vessels, after of Brigandage has stated in its official report, that the holy oils, took away the sacred vessels, after having also stripped the altar. The people of the lowa, horrified at the sacrilege, held a three which bands it is necessary to maintain eighty days' devotion, as a reparation, and to invoke the thousand bayonets, and Heaven knows how many mercy of God. The Church of St. Giacomo di grades of mobile and llying columns, not counting a Gallicano has also been robbed. Two chorning their from Northern Italy. Even with an escort the cup for the large host, two chaitees and their of eighty light cavalry, the Commission has patenas, several reliquaries, and costly rosaries, not dared traverse several of the provinces, with "ex-voto" offerings, have all been carried and it has omitted all mention of away. On the First Sunday of Leut at Pisa band, the strongest and most formidable of all, seven the inhabitants of a street in the Faubourg were Some header and most formulable of all, seven which it hung, and placed in the obverse posi- and decorated for his gallantry at the Volturno and tion, the back and shoulders turned outwards .-In other streets the niches containing statues In other streets the niches containing statues proved by an admirable letter be has just addressed of the Madonna and Saints have been disfigured to M. Alexandre Dumas, in answer to his statements and treated with other marks of indignity. The regarding the Reactionaries, and in which the author preacher of the Leut at Pistona, in Tuscany, of Monte Christo has fairly met his match. The having dared to describe to his auditory the history of the disaster that befell Napoleon 1. after his outrages on the temporal power of the Holy actionaries, who persist in refusing the biessings of See, received notice from the authorities to de-liberty, and is not the 'Sainte Carabine' the best sist from similar historical citations in future, missionary for similar ignorance. Perhaps so; but otherwise that he would be conducted to prison who hold the same faith, who pay allegiance to the with his hands tied. The Echo, a journal of Ancona, mentions that the expulsion of the Nuns of St. Clare is imminent ; their convent is to be all other nationalities, that should make a great converted into a barrack. Preparations are also being made to throw down the Church of ed us, in the Press, on the hustings, in the registrathe Arch-confraternity of the B. Sacrament in tion room, on the platform and the lecture, as it the same city. From Sicily we learn that Fra spoke in words that have awaked an echo in every Pantaleo has been preaching at Palermo the suppression of the convents, the abolition of celibacy of the Ciergy, Bishops, and of the Pope who had the courage to protest against the atroci-humself. These extracts, which are but a few use of Piedmontese rule in Naples. - Correspondent of taken from numerous details of a similar character, will suffice to show the fearful progress which crime is making under Piedmontese rule.

The health of Garibaldi is again causing his ardent sympathisers' great anxiety. His feet, or at least one of them, would seem to be in a state not well calca-

and oppression of the police raised a tumult in the intimated their dotermination to resist, if they wished hands of the police. The judge-instructor has gone there this morning to draw up a detailed report." The Nomade of Naples, of the 17th inst., says :--

The police heving arrested Signor Cravone, Parish Priest of Pietrasanta for having refused to administer the Sacraments to a dying man, the said Parish Privat has applied to be provisionally liberated, and the Attorney-General has offered to grant it on giving bail to the amount of 3,500 lire (£130)."

The France publishes in a prominent place the following on the state of Italy from a well informed person : ---

There is nothing exaggerated in what has been said about the situation of the kingdom of Naples. The country has been turned topsy turry. At Naples order is maintained, but the people are dissatisfied. The absence of the Court, of the ambassadors, and other distinguished foreigners, causes great injury to connerce. The people who might have accepted Rome as a capital was not equally inclined towards Turin. Out of Naples the whole country is literally in the power of the brigands, but they are not very numerous. They, however, meet with support from the peasants. The greater number, however, of those who are called brigands are Royalists, who only attack the partisans of Victor Emmanuel; but there are some had characters, who avail themselves of the merous, and they are too well armed to be open to attack. If foreign intervention should give a point of support either to the Garibaldians, or to the Royalists, the probability is that Victor Emmanuel would not be able to maintain himself in the kingdom of Naples, but if Italy is left to herself, it is possible that this state of things may continue for an indefinite length of time. In the meantime, the country is every day becoming more and more demoralised. Terrible hatred arise out of the sanguinary struggles which desolate the kingdom ; the peasants acquire a habit of pillaging ; a spirit of insubordination everywhere prevails, and if this lasts long the Government, whatever it may be, which has to re-establish order in that unfortunate country, will meet with as many difficulties as King Victor Emmanuel. His friends even will be a great embarrassment to him.

A letter from Palermo, dated on March the 14th, and published by the A-moniu, says that the churches in Sicily are exposed to all kinds of profamity by the party in power and the revolutionists. A member of the Turin Parliament of the name of Pricciardi held a public meeting on a Sunday in the great Church of St. Dominic, at which the most revolutionary speeches were held, and the apostate Friar, Pantaleo, climbed up to the pulpit to atter the grossest blasphemies against the dogmas of the Church, the Papacy, the cetibacy of Priests and Religious, and said that the Papacy was abolished and that Garibaldi is the only High Priest! The ecclesiastical authorities say nothing about this from fear. When the conscription

Praga, a suburb of Warsaw, on the right bank of the Vistula, where is situate a station on the Warsaw and St Petersburg Railway. In the neighborhood of the little town of Miloswa, on the high road, four miles from Warsaw, a band of many thousand insurgents had assembled without any attempt to at tack them being made by the Russians. Most of the scholars of the preparatory school for the university had gone over to the insurgents, and the school was entirely closed. Recruiting for the insurgents was carried on openly in the city, and oftentimes people were found in the brandy shops reading aloud the proclamation by the Dictator Langiewicz, and summoning their hearers, who were mostly working people of all classes, to join the cause of their country, and to proceed to the forests. Generally these recruiting agents found willing hearers, and the people would assemble at a given place, when the oath would be administered to them, and then they would leave Warsaw in a body. That such proceedings should be allowed to take place in a city where a mighty gerrison is situated, that city being also the capital of the country, where a state of siege and martial law was in force, would appear to be incredible; but there is no doubt of the truth of the statement.

The institutions granted to the Poles would appear to be undergoing a gradual condition of col-lapse, Members of the Conneil of State daily send in their resignations, and similar measures are resorted to by the town and district circles. It is also affirmed that all the officials have received anonymous summonses to send in their resignations immediately. In the provinces many of the taxes were not collected, as it was feared that the Government treasuries would be confiscated by the insurgents.

The Czus of Cracow, in a leading article, expresses regret that the tactics of the dictator should have been changed from those of a war of partisans to regular warfare; but in deploring the issue of the affair, attributes to it an importance purely local. The flight of the dictator, it says, does not impart a graver character to the incident. Although Langiewicz should not reappear, the situation will rest the same; he had been too short a time at the head of the troops, which were not properly concentrated under his direction. The dictatorship was but a symbol of the sacrifices and of the united action of the country-the expression of the wishes of the nation. The Czas terminates its article in these words -"We know not who will replace the dictator, but the incident of the 19th is only an episode, and by no means the termination of the strife .- From the Daily News.

It appears from documents published in the Independence Belge that General Microslawski considers himself to have been ill-used by Langiewicz. The former states that he was named dictator by the National Committee, and two of the three Poles who were sent to him at Paris confirm his statement; the third has fallen in the struggle. It is evident that the dissensions which have hitherto been so fatal to the Polish cause are not altogether absent from this last movement.

The Presse of Vienna says :- "All the chiefs of the insurrection are convinced that, it will hold out a long time yet. It was foreseen that Langiewicz would be beaten, but this does not take from the in-

UNITED STATES.

The New York Times finds consolation for the Federal repulse at Charleston, in the discovery of a means whereby the Northern harbours may be made impervious to the attacks of the British fleet in case of war. The Times does not appear to be sensible that the admission that Charleston and other Confederate ports similary defended cannot be captured, is also an admission that the South cannot be subjugated. It assumes also rather too much when it takes for granted that what could be done by its Monitor fleet, could not be done by vessels such as the Warrior, Black Prince and Royal Oak armed with guns effective at a range of three miles, and manued by British seamen. Enough is known of the Federal iron-clad llect to prove that for the reduction of a strong fortress it is utterly inefficient. Offensively its faults are slowness and inaccuracy of fire; in two hours tea vessels fired 151 shots, say fifteen each, from thirty-two guns, or less than 24 shots per gun each hour. Of these shots only thirty-two struck Fort Sumter, and did practically no damage. The officers on board the Monitors report that it was impossible to take nim. If one of the British iron-clads could have got over the bar at Charleston, she would with two guns working at two miles range have fired more shots than the whole Federal fleet, and struck Fort Sumter nearly every time. There is no novelty in the means taken by the Confederates to defend Charleston harbor ; and they owe their efficiency quite as much to the want of enterprise and courage of the assailants as to the inefficiency of the Monitors. It is evident from all the accounts that the Federals quailed from the first before the obstacles and dangers they had to encounter, and made their weak attack rather to obey orders from Washington than with any hope of success, or determina-tion to achieve it. It was absurd to commence the attack at 3 o'clock in the afternoon; and equally absurd to support it by a land force of only 7,000 men, when eight times that number were arrayed on the opposite side, with ample means to convert any success by water into worse than a failure. The telegraph to-day reports that the President has ordered the attack to be renewed, and to be continued 50 long as an iron-clac floats ; if he has done so, he has done no more than is necessary to save not only the Monitor fleet, but the reputation of the Federal navy for gallantry and enterprise from becoming the laughing stock of the world. Even the Confederates cannot persuade themselves that the attack is abandoned after such a trifling contest; and begin to regret having wasted so much ingenuity, time, and money in constructing defences against an enemy so easily discouraged, and driven oll.-Commercial Advertiser.

While the white men of the South and North are cutting each other's throats on behalf ostensibly of negro slavery, but really of independence on the one side, and of negro emancipation and centralised despotism on the other, it is remarkable that the black men of the North take very slight interest in the struggle. The slaves of the South range themselves for the most part on the side of their masters, and the free colored men in the Middle, Northern, and Western States act as if they knew but too well that no good would result, or was intended to result, to much crime is making under Fleumontese rule. of them, would seem to be in a state not well calca-The Spaniards have a time-honored proverb lated to bear him to Rome, however sconer or later churches are selected for the recruiting council, and wanting to the insurgents are maskets. The Rus-



charges.

ntal Music \$1,50 per month. itrum-

9th. The cleanliness of the younger pupils will be attended to by the Sisters who have charge of the Infirmary.

10th. Parents who wish to have clothes provided for their children will deposit in the hands of the Treasurer a sum proportionate to what clothing is required.

11th. The parents shall receive every quarter, with the bill of expenses, a bulletin of the health, conduct, assiduity, and improvement of their children.

12th. Each quarter must be paid in advance, in bunkable money.

JOS. REZE, President.

NOTICE PARTIES ABOUT TO FURNISH.

THE SUBSURIBER, thankful for the very liberal patronage afforded to him during the jast twelve years in business, wishes to inform them that notwithstanding his determination to give up the retail Furniture business this Spring, partly for want of being able to procure premises large enough to carry on the Wholesale and Retail Business; but having surmounted that difficulty by the purchase of that large lot of ground at the entrance of St. Joseph Street, second street from McGill Street, on which he is about to crect extensive premises, in every way adapted to his largely increasing trade, and attached to which he will have large Workshops, where be will be enabled to attend to the largest orders with which he may be favored. The new Store will be similar in construction and style to the one he has occupied for the past eight years, but double the size, being 60 ft. front, by 97 feet deep, and is to be finished by the 1st of September. He has now released his old stand for another season, where will be found one of the Largest and best assorted Stocks of FURNITURE ever on view in Montreal, and which will be all finished and completed by the 1st of April, part of which has been purchased for gold in Boston and New York at the great gold discount, which will enable him to sell such Goods at less than Boston and New York prices.

-- ALSO, ---

A large assortment of BLAOK WALNUT FURN. TURE, manufactured expressly to his order in Upper Cauada; and from the large quantity ordered and by taking advantage of Cash Trade at this dull season of the year, can be sold below anything yet offered. He intends to mark his Goods this year at a much less percentage of profit and by so doing to double his already very large sales. In order to make room for the new Stock, the balance of his old Stock will be clearep out at Cost up to the 10th of April; and to avoid selling at auction, he will offer the above inducements to parties in want of Goods in his line. A great quantity of goods, commonly called old shopkeepers', but nothing the worse, will be sold regardless of prices. All warranted to be as represented,

and delivered free of charge. Please call at 244 Notre Dame Street, and avail yourselves of the present opportunity to get decided bargains;

OWEN MCGARVEY, (Wholesale & Retail Furniture Warehouse,) No. 244 Notre Dame Street. April 10, 1863. .

Syphilitic Infections, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weaknesses, and, indeed, the whole series of complaints that arise from impurity of the blood. Minute reports of individual cases may be found in AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC, which is furnished to the druggists for gratuitous distribution, wherein may be learned the directions for its use, and some of the remarkable cures which it has made when all other remedies had failed to afford relief. Those cases are purposely taken from all sections of the country, in order that every reader may have access to some one who can speak to him of its benefits from personal experience. Scrofula depresses the vital energies, and thus leaves its victims far more subject to disease and its fatal results than are healthy constitugreatly shorten, the average duration of human life. The vast importance of the state tions has led us to spend years in perfecting a remedy which is adequate to its cure. This we now offer to the public under the name of ATER'S SAREAPARILLA, although it is composed of ingredients, some of which exceed the best of Sarsaparilla in alterative power. By its aid you may protect yourself from the suffer-ing and danger of these disorders. Parge out the foul corruptions that rot and fester in the blood; purge out the causes of disease, and vigorous health will follow. By its peculiar virtues this remedy stimulates the vital functions, and thus expels the distempers which lurk within the system or burst out on any part of it. We know the public have been deceived by

many compounds of Sarsaparilla, that promised much and did nothing; but they will neither be deceived nor disappointed in this. Its virtues have been proven by abundant trial, and there remains no question of its surpassing excellence for the cure of the afflicting diseases it is in-tended to reach. Although under the same name, it is a very different medicine from any other which has been before the people, and is far more effectual than any other which has ever been available to them.

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The World's Great Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

This has been so long used and so universally known, that we need do no more than assure the public that its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do all it has ever done.

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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.

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

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FOR the REMOVAL and permanent Cure of all DISEASES arising from an impure state of the Blood, or habit of the system, viz. :--

Scroful», King's Evil, Rheumatism, obstinate cutazeous Eruptions, Erysipelas, Pimples on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald head, Pains of the Bones and Joints, Consumption, Coughs, Colds, stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic symptoms, Spinal complaints, Lumbago and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, or Dropsy, Dyspopsia, Ashma, exposure or imprudence in life, &c.

It invariably cures Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Ge-leral and Nervous Debility, the Liver Complaint, Inlammation in the Kidneys, and all those obstructions to which Females are liable. This Extract is extenively used by the first Physicians in the country, ind is confidently recommended as being the best trticle now in use

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The Great Purifier of the Blood,

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Scrofulu or King's Evil, Old Sores, Boils, Tumors. Abscesses, Ulcers.

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SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SCALD HEAD, SCURVY,

White Swellings and Neuralgic Affections, Nervous and General Debility of the system, Loss of Ap-petite, Languor, Dizziness and all Affections of the Liver, Fever and ague, Bilious Fevers, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague and Janudice.

It is the very best, and, in fact, the only sure and reliable medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood, or from excessive use of calomel.

The afflicted may rest assured that there is not the least particle of MINERAL, MERCURIAL, or any other poisonous substance in this medicine. It is pecfectly harmless, and may be administered to persons in the very weakest stages of sickness, or to the most helpless infants without doing the least injury.

Full directions how to take this most valuable medicine will be found around each bottle : and to guard against counterfeits, see that the written signature of LANMAN & KEMP is upon the blue labe ... Sole Manufacturers,

LANMAN & KEMP, Nos. 69, 71, and 73, Water Street, New York, U.S.

We have appointed Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, J. Gardner, K. Campbell & Co., A. G. Davidson, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray, as the Agents for Moutreal. 12m. Feb. 26, 1863.

A good reliable Agent wanted in every town, to take the entire control, for his neighborhood, of 1,000 AGENTS one of the BEST and MOST PROVIT-ABLLE articles ever presented to the public. The right MAN or WO-Wanted MAN can make from \$20 to \$50 a weekeasily. For circular, with full description, address JACOB LEWIS. 83 & 84 Nassau Street, New York.

THIS rare Perfume is prepared from tropical flowers of surpassing fragrance, without any admixture of coaree essential oils, which form the staple of many "Essences" and Extracts for the Toilet. Its aroma is almost inexhaustible, and as fresh and delicate as the breath of Lrving Flowers.

FLORIDA WATER.

WHAT ARE ITS ANTECEDENTS?

For twenty years it has maintained its ascendancy over all other perfumes, throughout the West Indies, Cuba and South America, and we earnestly recommend it to the inhabitants of this country as an article which for softness and delicacy of flavor has no equal. During the warm summer months it is peculiarly appreciated for its refreshing influence on the skin and used in the bath it gives buoyancy and strength to the exhausted body, which at those periods is particularly desirable.

HEADACHE AND FAINTNESS

Are certain to be removed by treely bathing the temples with it. As an odor for the handkerchief, it is as delicious as the Otto of Roses. It lends freshness and transparency to the complexion, and removes RASHES, TAN AND BLOTCHES

from the skin. COUNTERFEITS.

Beware of imitations Look for the name of MUR-RAY & LANMAN on the bottle, wrapper and ornamented lubel. Prepared only by

LANMAN & KEMP, Wholesale Druggists, 69, 71 and 73 Water Street, N. Y.

Agents for Montreal : - Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray. And for sale by all the leading Druggists and first-class Perfumers throughout the world. Feb. 26, 1863. 12m.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS, KINGSTON, C.W.

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

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constan attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English language. A large and well selected Li 5 " THI to Oron to

the Pupils. TERN Beard and Initia, 5 .18 LE ALIAND

tember, and onds on the First Tuursday of July. July 21st, 1861.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

Persons of feeble habit, liable to Nervous Atlacks, Lownest of Spiril, and Fils of Languor, find prompt and permanent relief from the Bitters. The testimony on this point is most conclusive, and from both sexes.

The agony of Billious Colic is immediately assuaged by a single dose of the stimulant, and by occasionally resorting to it, the return of the complaint may be prevented.

For Sea-Sickness it is a positive specific-either removing the contents of the stomach, and with them the terrible nausea, or relieving the internal irritation by which the disposition to vomit is occasioned. As a General Tonic, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS produce effects which must be experienced or witness-

ed before they can be fally appreciated. In cases of Constitutional Weakness, Premature Decay, and De-bility and Decrepitude arising from OLD Acz, it exercises the electric influence. In the convalescent stages of all diseases it operates as a delightful invigorant. When the powers of nature are relaxed, it operates to re-enforce and re-establish them.

Last, but not least, it is The Only Safe Stimulant. being manufactured from sound and innocuous materials, and entirely free from the acrid elements present more or less in all the ordinary tonics and stomachics of the day.

The fact is well known to physicians that the basis of all the medicinal stimulants of the pharmacopœia is fiery and unpurified alcohol, an article which no medication can deprive of its pernicious properties. The liquors of commerce are still worse. They are all adultcrated. Hence the faculty, while universally admitting the necessity for diffusive tonics, hesitate to employ those in common use lest the remedy should prove deadlier than the disease. During the last twenty years, the quality of these articles has been continually deteriorating, and it is notorious that the fluids which bear the names of the various spirituous liquors, are flavored and fixed up with corrosive drugs, to a degree which renders them danger-ons to the healthy and murderous to the sick. Under these circumstances, medical men are glad to avail themselves of a preparation absolutely free from those objections, and combining the three invaluable properties of a stimulant, a corrective, and a gentle laxative. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are therefore held in high estimation by our most eminent practitioners, and bid fair to supercede all other invigorants, both in public hospitals and in private practice. No family medicine has been so universally, and, i 1 may truly added, descruedly popular with the amiligent portion of the community, as HOSTET-THES BLTTERS.

Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, r., sourgh, Pa., U: S., and Sold by all Druggists.

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KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT.

TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

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

For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected part, apply the Gintment freely, and you will see the For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as conveni-

ent.

For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in to your hearts content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the inventor.

For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the surface; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will spply the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it n.

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

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

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Warren Street, Roxbury Mass.

For Sale by every Druggist in the United State and British Provinces.

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

ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM, Boston, May 26, 1856.

Mr. Kennedy-Dear Sir-Permit me to return Jon my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asy-lum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humor 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 our charge, from your valuable discovery. One in particular suffered for a length of time, with a very sore leg; we were afraid amputation would be fe cessary. We feel much pleasure in informing you that he is now perfectly well.

SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH. Hamilton, Ö. W

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