

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

- Coloured covers /
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la
marge intérieure.

- Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression

- Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire

- Blank leaves added during restorations may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas
été numérisées.



CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XIII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1863.

No. 30.

A TALE OF THE TYROL.

The time appointed for the signing the marriage contract now approached, and far from opposing its accomplishment, Theresa appeared rather anxious that it should be concluded.

Theresa turned pale, and shuddered. 'My dear Raymond,' said she, 'do not ask it. I am too guilty towards him; I durst not meet his reproachful looks.'

'What request can you make, dear Raymond, that I should hesitate to comply with?' said Theresa.

'It is,' said he, in a faltering voice, 'that you would consent to see Sebastian for a few minutes. He has returned to fetch away his grandmother.'

Theresa covered her face with her hands, but did not speak.

'Theresa,' said her father, somewhat sternly, 'this is no time for trifling. Do you still love this youth?'

'Till yesterday I thought I did not. Oh, Raymond! why did you insist upon that meeting?'

'It is enough,' said Raymond, taking her hand and placing it in that of Sebastian; 'may Heaven preserve and bless you both!'

Sebastian and Theresa were united on the following week. Many years have since elapsed, and their affection continues as strong as on the day of their marriage.

'It is he,' said she; 'well do I know that step. Oh! that it were over.'

Raymond entered, accompanied by Sebastian, whose pale countenance and trembling frame evinced his inward agitation.

'Theresa,' said he, 'will you not say one word of welcome to your friend?'

'I am not worthy to welcome him,' said she, as with averted eyes she extended her hand towards the youth, who held it for a moment in his, and then retired to the farthest side of the room.

'I shall return immediately,' said Raymond, rising.

'Oh, stay! do not leave me, I entreat, I implore,' said Theresa.

But he was gone. The young people gazed upon one another in silence for some moments, as if afraid to trust their voices to speak, while their flushed cheeks and hurried breathing betrayed their inward conflicts.

'I doubted your faith—your honor—Sebastian; can you forgive me?'

'I forgive you, Theresa—I forgive and bless you; it is my daily prayer that every happiness may attend on you and that worthy, that generous man whom you have—Farewell, Theresa! farewell for ever!' and the unhappy youth rushed out of the room.

Theresa, no longer able to control her emotion, burst into tears.

'Why, oh! why did Raymond insist upon this meeting?' said she; 'I was so tranquil—so resigned before.'

'Resigned, Theresa?' said I; 'and do you think Raymond can be satisfied with your being only resigned to be his wife?'

'Oh! that is not what I meant. I am so confused, I know not what I say. But why did he expose me to this trial—he who used to be so kind, so considerate?'

In my own mind I could not but agree with her that Raymond had been imprudent in subjecting these young people to have their feelings excited and tortured by this meeting.

'It seems as if Raymond avoided me,' said she; 'I have not seen him for more than a few minutes since yesterday.'

What she was speaking Raymond entered, accompanied by her father; the former appeared to be struggling with feelings he endeavored to suppress. He seated himself beside his cousin, saying:—

'Take this paper, Theresa, and see if you approve of it. It is the marriage contract.'

'What need of this, dear Raymond?' said she.

'Have not you and my father seen it?' 'Yes; but I wish you to look at it for a moment,' said he, speaking in a hurried manner.

She cast her eyes upon the paper, and then let it fall from her hands, exclaiming—

'What is this? I feel quite bewildered; I am losing my senses, I fear. What name do I see written here?'

'You see the name of Sebastian Freiditz, Theresa,' said Raymond, while his whole frame trembled with emotion, 'the name of your early love. To him I resign my claim.'

'What can you mean?'

'I mean that I can enjoy no happiness that wrings the hearts of others—that I would not endure what I did yesterday in witnessing your sufferings and those of that poor youth, for all that the world could bestow.'

He left the room, but returned in a moment leading in Sebastian.

'Theresa,' said he, 'this young man's devotion to his country's cause merits a reward such as you alone can bestow. In his favor I resign my claim to your hand. Your father, at my entreaty, has promised his consent. Will you accept of this youth for your husband?'

Theresa covered her face with her hands, but did not speak.

'Theresa,' said her father, somewhat sternly, 'this is no time for trifling. Do you still love this youth?'

'Till yesterday I thought I did not. Oh, Raymond! why did you insist upon that meeting?'

'It is enough,' said Raymond, taking her hand and placing it in that of Sebastian; 'may Heaven preserve and bless you both!'

Sebastian and Theresa were united on the following week. Many years have since elapsed, and their affection continues as strong as on the day of their marriage.

'It is he,' said she; 'well do I know that step. Oh! that it were over.'

Raymond entered, accompanied by Sebastian, whose pale countenance and trembling frame evinced his inward agitation.

'Theresa,' said he, 'will you not say one word of welcome to your friend?'

'I am not worthy to welcome him,' said she, as with averted eyes she extended her hand towards the youth, who held it for a moment in his, and then retired to the farthest side of the room.

'I shall return immediately,' said Raymond, rising.

'Oh, stay! do not leave me, I entreat, I implore,' said Theresa.

But he was gone. The young people gazed upon one another in silence for some moments, as if afraid to trust their voices to speak, while their flushed cheeks and hurried breathing betrayed their inward conflicts.

'I doubted your faith—your honor—Sebastian; can you forgive me?'

'I forgive you, Theresa—I forgive and bless you; it is my daily prayer that every happiness may attend on you and that worthy, that generous man whom you have—Farewell, Theresa! farewell for ever!' and the unhappy youth rushed out of the room.

Theresa, no longer able to control her emotion, burst into tears.

'Why, oh! why did Raymond insist upon this meeting?' said she; 'I was so tranquil—so resigned before.'

'Resigned, Theresa?' said I; 'and do you think Raymond can be satisfied with your being only resigned to be his wife?'

'Oh! that is not what I meant. I am so confused, I know not what I say. But why did he expose me to this trial—he who used to be so kind, so considerate?'

In my own mind I could not but agree with her that Raymond had been imprudent in subjecting these young people to have their feelings excited and tortured by this meeting.

'It seems as if Raymond avoided me,' said she; 'I have not seen him for more than a few minutes since yesterday.'

What she was speaking Raymond entered, accompanied by her father; the former appeared to be struggling with feelings he endeavored to suppress. He seated himself beside his cousin, saying:—

'Take this paper, Theresa, and see if you approve of it. It is the marriage contract.'

'What need of this, dear Raymond?' said she.

undulating tresses, falling carelessly on her shoulders, caressed by the zephyr, mark her detachment from all earthly things; her eyes are fixed on Heaven, her only home; there is a great facility in her utterance; there is a grace and freedom of expression; there is a brilliancy, even a poetry, which animates her; she has a smile on her countenance, which is bright and radiant, and there is a warmth and expression of heart which is peculiar to herself.

She has Rachel's beauty, Judith's strength, Esther's grace, Naomi's tenderness and Ruth's charity. She is robed in white, which is symbolical of her piety, and the green band which girds her loins proclaims her inflexible chastity.

She often kisses, with respect, the golden cross which reposes on her breast. On her left she has a harp, on which, like David, she sings God's praises.

Well, dear child, do you now recognise this noble and august lady, whose aspect is so striking and captivating! She is the sister of France and the daughter of the Church. Her name is Erin; her surname is Catholic. She is called a queen, not because one of her divisions is named King's County;—not because she counts amongst her ancestors a series of kings; but because she exercises in the world an extraordinary moral influence.

The virtue of Erin's children will be proverbial, it will flourish every where, as Aaron's rod, as the root of Jesse, as the rose of Jericho, and as the vine of Engaddi.

Amongst her children, some will be named Donatus, which reminds us of her blessings;—Benedict, of her bounty; Columbus, of her sweetness; Constant, of her perseverance; Roc, of her firmness; and Beatus, of the peace of her soul.

Her dwelling is modest, but the temples which she raises for God's worship are rich and magnificent. In the beginning you only saw a wooden cross at the corner of the road, a statue of the Blessed Virgin in the hollow of a tree, perhaps a chapel on a small hillock; but later, she builds with her industrious hands, those elegant and beautiful temples, where architecture, sculpture, poetry, and all that art can do to embellish, seem to rival each other, in order to show forth the glory of God.

She will also build those venerated asylums, where virgins consecrate themselves to God; others, where children are reared; others, where old age is protected; and others consecrated to the pupils of the sanctuary.—These benefactors of humanity will be called Franciscans, Cistercians, Bernardines and Trappists; others will be named Bridgettines, Carmelites and Augustinians; and many will bear the sweet and modest names of Sisters of Mercy, Sisters of Charity, and when the stranger meets on his way these devoted souls, he will say, with transport and truth, this is the manna come down from Heaven; this is the lightning-conductor against God's wrath, and these are the terrestrial angels.

The traveller who visits the old country of Erin, will feel sad in seeing those shattered remains of ancient splendor, and those fragments of columns covered with ivy and briar, where owls find a refuge from the light of day, and where the philosopher nourishes his dreams. But, the stranger will also love this land of virtue and simplicity: this land of Gessen, where the soil is so fertile, and this land of Egypt, where hospitality loves to press to its bosom exiled children.

How many times has Erin not offered a refuge to the sons of France, when expelled from their country by the revolution—she folded them in her benevolent arms, where they received a new spark of genius and virtue!

Erin does not disdain the spade; she knows how to handle the spindle; fishing and agriculture are her ordinary occupations; natural sciences and mathematics are not unknown to her, but what she loves above all this is, the divine treasure of prayer. France has its Bayard and Du Guesclin; Spain has her Cid and Alonso of Agular; Switzerland, William Tell and Hofer, but Erin will be proud of her Christian heroes.

Her warriors will be celebrated; her poets will be cited with honor; her songs will be tinged with a sweet melody. The Church, even, will extol the virtues of this humble Erin, and this country will be decorated with the sublime title of "The Island of Saints."

Therefore, dear child, you will see virtuous Erin meditating on the miseries of humanity, and on the celestial truths, with a crook in her hand like another Genevieve, thus devoutly watching her flock grazing in the green meadows, or else she will seek her God near the sparkling rivulet, or at the foot of a murmuring waterfall; or, again, she will penetrate the deepest woods, to study more attentively the Divine mysteries.—The breeze of the zephyr, the perfume of flowers, the verdure of the fields, and the ears of corn bending under the cruel scythe, suffice to elevate her soul to the highest contemplation; she will, like Anthony, reproach the sun for interrupting her communion with her God. In the ecstasy of Divine pleasure, she will, like Xavier, exclaim: "This is too much, O, my Jesus; this

is too much happiness here below; keep, I beseech Thee, these rewards for the life to come;" and again, like the Seraphic Virgin of Avila, she will aspire to martyrdom. Patience, O sweet angel; God will listen to thy ardent desires! I know it; God has told me so!

Not only blessings and graces will flow from the folds of her garment of innocence, but also marvels and miracles. The shadow of her robe will give sight to the blind, hearing to the deaf, speech to the mute, and to the paralytic the use of his limbs. One word from her lips will dismay the guilty, convert the sinner and bless all her children. At Erin's school, the young child will invoke the Lord; the virgin will prefer her innocence to all worldly treasures, and the old man breathing his last, will turn his eyes with transport towards Heaven.

For her rivers will often dry up their waters; trees will fall down in the forest; torrents will appease their wrath.—For her poison will lose all malice; swords will lose their sharpness, and thorns will turn into roses. For her fire will lose its torturing power; fetters will be no restraint, and bondage will become liberty. Sometimes, even at her voice, demons will be cast out; stones will be changed into bread, and the dead will come out of their tombs.

In the sequel of time, pirates will ravage her coasts; error will clutch virtuous Erin with its cruel claws; the name, the glory and the blessings of this Queen shall be immortal as the Author of her virtues. The remains of those venerated asylums, bearing the beautiful titles of Grace of God, Clara-Fontaine, St. Mary, St. John and St. Catherine, will exist for all posterity. In the romantic valleys of Glendaloch, you will always hear that pious voice to smile with the flowers. Galway has, in all times, been a place favorable to contemplation. St. Bridget had a known partiality for her beloved Kildare. Dublin will always boast of St. Lawrence, the archbishop who gloried in belonging only to God. Londonderry is proud of having built an altar on St. Eugenius' tomb. St. Dymna the daughter of an Irish king, was happy to be able to kneel at the feet of the holy priest Generebert, and receive, through him, the grace of baptism.

St. Cyra rivalled her brother St. Fiacre in virtue. St. Columba, that celebrated abbot, has left a legacy of undying glory to Erin. St. Cormac will always be honored at Cashal as a saint, a poet and a king.

The echoes of Meath will repeat, from age to age, the celebrated name of the Abbess St. Samthana.

St. Edana, titular patroness of Tuamnia's parish, in the diocese of Elphin, will always reward the faith of her children.

St. Damnade will love to multiply her miracles in the counties of Fermanagh and Cavan.

St. Psalmodius, a pious hermit of the old time, loved to chant the Psalms of David in his solitude of Clonfert, on the borders of the river Shannon.

St. Secundinus contributed much to bring forth the work of religion in Ireland.

St. Aidan, bishop of Mayo, considerably advanced Catholic civilization, which was, after him, well continued by his successors, O'Dunan and O'Duffy.

St. Barr, a native of Connaught, and the founder of the town of Cork, was a brave and heroic champion against heresy in Ireland; and the head of the martyr Oliver Plunket, Archbishop of Armagh, is still kept with religious veneration in the Convent of St. Catherine of Sienna, in Drogheda.

St. Virgilius composed well-known hymns to the glory of God. St. Alto, his disciple, who was of noble family, sang the divine praises at the Court of the Kings. These are some of the rays which sparkle in Erin's diadem, and we must truly admit, that her beauty is peerless, that her holiness is eminent, and that she has a right to our admiration. But how much more will she fill us with respect, when she displays her apostolic blessings! but, before our noble and courageous Erin sets out on so difficult a mission, approach, dear child, salute and bless her, for thou shalt receive, in exchange, a smile from her lips, a sweet look from her benignant eyes, and a blessing from her maternal heart.

CHAPTER II.—CATHOLIC ERIN BUCKLES ON THE ARMOR OF THE APOSTLE TO GO AND EVANGELIZE THE WORLD.

"This is the victory which overcometh the world: our faith."—St. JOHN I. 4.

Divine Providence has ordained in all wisdom that Erin should dwell on the borders of the ocean. Thus, she presents her right hand to the old world, her left hand to the new, and in both hemispheres she distributes the milk of her doctrine and of her maternal tenderness.

Erin's imagination and sensitive heart bowed the knee, for many centuries, before fire, water and stones; but as soon as the sun of divine revelation shines before her eyes, like the generous Sicam-

bre, enlightened from above, she destroys what she adored to embrace truth. She is not satisfied with pouring out her spiritual blessings on her own country; she must needs penetrate, with the fire that devours her, the other extremity of the earth. Zealous in fulfilling the mysterious and benevolent mission that heaven has given her, she puts on the helmet of salvation, the breast-plate of justice, the shield of faith, and the sword of God's word; with the grace of the spouse who has risen; with the warmth of the sun which fructifies the earth with the rapidity of light; with the impetuosity of thunder she crosses the seas; passes over mountains and overleaps all obstacles that oppose the propagation of the gospel.

Contemplate, dear child, with admiration and respect, the long series of Erin's children, who are going to perpetuate her glory and her blessings. First amongst the children of Erin—her child by adoption, though France claims the honor of his birth, was St. Patrick, the docile instrument of divine grace, the most perfect apostle: he was commissioned to complete the foundation of the holy work of Erin, but to merit this high office, the generous soldier of Christ, like David, must first of all be a shepherd in the valley of Galatradia; like Joseph, he must submit to the rigors of exile, and like Job, he must suffer poverty and hunger. The apostleship being the continuation of our redemption, in order to become a worthy minister of the Most High, he must drink of the chalice of the passion; this is the usual conduct of God, and the illustrious St. Patrick will be constantly faithful to these divine decrees.

I will not lose my time in answering at any length those writers, who pretend that the name and history of St. Patrick is a mere fable. I will content myself with observing, that if this assertion be true, what is to be done with all the churches which were built by this Saint?—Where are the monasteries to be placed, which he also founded? Why reject all these blessings with which he has favored so many cities? How can contemporary histories be contradicted which speak of his voyages? in what way can we deny the ancient martyrologies, who describe his miracles? what saint should we then choose as a patron for Ireland, and who would be the chief, the head of those zealous ministers, who in their discourses and in their writings always praise the memory of St. Patrick? I pass over in silence and contempt such false and unjust allegations, and prefer relating to you one of those artless scenes, which portray so forcibly the faith of the fifth century.

journeying to the interior of the province of Meath, St. Patrick and his disciples rested at an early hour in the morning near a fountain, that they might chant the praises of the Most High. This fountain was near the royal residence of Cruachan at Elphin, and near it the daughters of the monarch had fixed their abode. While the missionary, attired in his white robe, was engaged in intoning the divine praises, the princesses approached, intending to wash in the fountain. Struck by the strange but venerable appearance of the missionary, they anxiously enquired to what order of beings he belonged; to several enquiries, St. Patrick returned meek and courteous replies, and while gratifying their curiosity, he took care to instruct them in the knowledge of the true God. The conversation that took place, is too interesting to be omitted.

'Who are ye?' said these princesses. 'Do you belong to the air; to the heavens or to the earth? or, does your God dwell in the sun or on the earth; on mountains; in valleys; in the sea, or in rivers?' Is he rich, is he young or old?—has he sons or daughters, and are they handsome?' Such were the simple and artless interrogations of Ethnea and Felhima, and the apostle, with feelings of pity for their ignorance and simplicity, explained the nature and attributes of the only true God, and knowing that the hand of God conducted them thither, he unfolded the whole system of revelation, the fall of man and the economy of redemption. Listening with delight to the discourse of the saint, the princesses besought him to instruct them how they would become acceptable and pleasing to him whose grace was inwardly moving their hearts. The saint immediately gave the necessary instruction. They believed and were baptised in the fountain, and were permitted to partake of the bread of life. Having consecrated themselves to God, they died, the holy and immaculate spouses of their Redeemer.

Encouraged by this success, our pious missionary went through the other provinces of Ireland; he penetrates Gaul and Italy, visits St. Martin of Tours, St. German of Auxerre, and more especially the Pope Celestine, from whom he received his commission to preach the gospel. At his approach, idols are overthrown; sinners are converted; a great number of young men follow his footsteps; and virgins take the veil. He converted and baptised particularly the Kings of Dublin and Munster, and the seven sons of the King of Connaught.

In one word, he not only converted the whole

country by his preaching and wonderful miracles, but he also cultivated this vineyard with so fruitful a benediction and increase from heaven, as to render Ireland a most flourishing garden in the Church of God, and a country of saints.

Fridolin, who was of royal birth, was Saint Patrick's rival; he went over to France, entered a monastery at Poitiers, and assisted by Clovis the King, the bishop and the inhabitants, he established the church dedicated to the grant St. Hilary. This saint, by reason of his many apostolical journeys, is known in history as Fridolin the Traveller.

Colman, who was also of illustrious birth, made first a pilgrimage of penance to Rome, and then planted the faith in Germany.

St. Ninan converted the prince Peada the pagan King of the Mercians, Siebert King of the East Saxons, and consecrated Cedd, bishop of that nation.

St. Sedulius was an evangelical poet, an eloquent orator, and a Catholic writer. The Church has selected the hymns: "A solis ortus cardine," "Hosius Hierodes," and the introit of the Mass of the Blessed Virgin Mary: "Salve Sancta Parens," from the writings of Sedulius and dignified them with recital in the divine office.

St. Columbanus drew up a rule for the guidance of his institute of Fontaines, which was observed in France before that of St. Benedict was introduced, and the gallican bishops, in the council of Macon, A. D. 627, commended the constitution of Columbanus, which for many years has been the rule in several monasteries of France, Italy, Germany and Switzerland.

St. Gallus or Gall, another Irishman, was one of the principal disciples who had accompanied St. Columbanus on his mission from Ireland. Having removed from Bregentis to Milan, in the year 612, and afterwards to Switzerland, his labors and miracles were such, that he is recognized as the apostle of the Swiss.

St. Fiacre was born of an illustrious family in Ireland. He withdrew to France with some disciples, and erected a monastery at Breuil, in honor of the Blessed Virgin Mary. His reputation for sanctity was such, that infirm persons from all parts were brought to him, who received health by his laying hands on them. My native place, in catholic Belgium, glories in involving daily the memory of this dear patron, St. Fiacre, and his feast is celebrated there with pomp and solemnity every year, on the 28th of August.

St. Livinus, bishop of Dublin, was a native of Ireland; urged by zeal for the conversion of souls, he left Ireland and went to Belgium, where he was received with great kindness by Floribert, abbot of two monasteries at Ghent. He celebrated Mass every day for thirty days, on the tomb of St. Bavo. Afterwards, he proceeded on his mission through Flanders and Brabant. The memory of Livinus is still greatly revered in Belgium.

St. Viro, a native of Ireland, is said to have been of an ancient family in the county of Clare. He repaired to Gaul, where he was graciously received by Pepin Heristal, who regarded him with veneration, and made his confession to him barefoot. Pepin assigned him a dwelling at Mons-Petri, in the diocese of Lieges. He was buried in the oratory which he had erected.

How sublime, how glorious, dear child, to see this long procession of Christian heroes pass before you, and yet those I have named are but a few compared to the entire number. To close the long list of Erin's worthy children, we shall add the names of some of those illustrious saints, whose virtues rival those of the noblest of their brethren; their triumphs and their blessings will be honored and praised throughout all generations.

St. Bridget was born at Fochard in Leinster, soon after Ireland had been blessed with the light of faith, she received the religious veil in her youth from the hands of St. Mel, nephew and disciple of St. Patrick; she built herself a cell under a large oak, thence called Kill-dara, or cell of the oak; living, as her name implies, the bright shining light of that country by her virtues. She flourished in the beginning of the sixth century; several churches in England, in Scotland, in Germany, and some in France, are dedicated to God under her name. The head of St. Bridget is now kept in the Church of the Jesuits, at Lisbon.

St. Grimonia or Germania was an Irish maiden of illustrious birth, who left her country to consecrate herself to God. A Chapel was built, on the place where she lived, to keep her relics; it grew famous, and since a town has been built there, and is called from its original name, Cappel.

St. Osmunda was descended also from an illustrious family in Ireland, and retired to France to live in a state of virginity. She fixed her residence in Lesser Brittany, where she served God in solitude with great fervor, and died near St. Brien, in the seventh century. For several centuries her relics were kept in a shrine in a chapel dedicated to God under her patronage, in the abbatical church of St. Denis, near Paris; but a part of them were dispersed by the Calvinists, in 1567.

St. Maxenta was an Irish lady, who, to preserve her virginity, went to France, and lived as a recluse, near the river Oise, two leagues from Senlis. One of the continuators of Bede mentions in the seventh century her veneration at the passage of the Oise, which town is from her precious relics which are honored there, called Pont St. Maxence.

St. Modwena, having led a religious life several years in her own country, she came into England in the reign of King Ethelwory, about the year 840. That pious King being acquainted with her sanctity, committed to her care the education of his daughter Editha, and founded for her the monastery of Pollesworth. St. Modwena had before established two famous nunneries in Scotland; one at Stirling, and the other at Edinburgh.

The holy virgin St. Cetamia, who is said to have been the first Irish virgin who took the veil, was placed as superior of the nunnery, at Clogher. These are, dear child, the glories and blessings

of Erin's descendants consecrated by ancient history; this sacred fire still burns in the hearts of those valiant soldiers of Christianity, for modern history and our contemporary history displays to us every day some new acts of their zeal. Truly, if a celebrated politician has lately said, that the banner of liberty must go over the world in passing through France, with how much more reason can we say that the light of faith carried by Erin's children, must enlighten the whole world. But what do you mean by faith? Faith is not learning; it is not skill or science. It is not the possession of the wise, or the inheritance of the opulent, or the spoil of the valiant, or the badge of the great and noble. No, it can be possessed even by those who have not the eloquence to propagate, or the genius to defend it. Faith was to be easy of access, to be light of burden, and to adapt itself to the smallest amount of ability. Faith must conquer the world. Who, for a moment, can imagine that because children are taught to measure the distance from city to city over the map of the world, because they learn the names and habits of animals of birds and fishes, or because they are made quick at mental computation, or at grammatical derivations, they are able to preserve their faith pure? Every one knows that it is not the extension of secular education, which prevents the corruption and seduction of virtue. It is the simple and lively faith, that foils and overcomes every attempt to lead them astray. The simple creed in the peasant's mouth, is a preservative against all errors. His humble confidence in the sound teaching of his clergy, his artless submission to the authority of his bishop, his firm attachment to the chair of St. Peter, such are the securities of his lively faith. Is it not true, my dear child, that there are lands, in which the Almighty has so scattered gold, that it is everywhere to be found? It is to be picked up in large masses on the mountain sides, or dug out deep in the bowels of the earth, or again it is to be gathered from the sands of the torrent or the desert. Such is the faith of Erin's children. It is mingled with the entire soil, and it is to be found in the sands of the sacred streams and holy springs. It is to be discovered in every retreat in which the hermit once lived, or in the desolate valley to which the saint retired for the contemplation of sacred things. Yes, my dear child, the great glory of Erin—its prerogative—its privilege from God, is the wonderful gift of faith, and that it enjoys, and has enjoyed, above all other nations of the earth.

The faith of Erin's children is not vague and barren; no, it is vigorous and practical. Therefore, after having raised up temples worthy of God's sovereign majesty, they construct comfortable presbyteries for their ministers, and erect schools, academies and universities. They understand perfectly, that in the great struggle between God and evil, their particular mission is to propagate faith and defend it; they know, consequently, that prayer and knowledge are the two solitary sources where the Christian hero must imbibe religion; hence, you every where find them (where they can) erecting schools as well as churches. The same spirit animates them in erecting hospitals and asylums for the blind, the deaf and dumb, for orphans and for penitents.

The same spirit animates them, when their principal families glory in consecrating to the service of the altar, or to the service of the poor their most promising members, male and female.

The same spirit animates them, in surrounding the Holy Father with one of their Irish brigades.

The same spirit animated them, in sending money for Peter's Pence.

It is the same spirit which finds them ready to assemble other legions, in order to sustain the supreme head of the Church.

It is the same spirit which prompts them to take so great care of their poorer parents and relations suffering at home. Do you know the sum the poor emigrants send to Ireland every year? You would scarcely believe it. It is prodigious. 5,000,000 dollars! As for me, I have never seen such a thing in this world.

It is the same spirit which makes the rich and the poor, amongst Erin's children, so faithful in assisting at the holy sacrifice of the mass, in receiving the Divine sacraments, and in giving indulgences for the repose of the souls in purgatory.

The children of Erin have braved the storms of ocean in every age; they have evangelized the Isles of the Hebrides, the North of England, and then again you see them in Neustria, in Flanders, and amongst the Austrorians, the Helvetians, the Rhodians, in the two Burgundies. They pass the Rhine and penetrate to Bavaria and all Germany, to the south of the Danube. They penetrate Spain, and you meet them in Italy and Greece. Nor is this only in the past—even now they continue this great work.

England also owes to Ireland her salvation and her life; those poor fishermen, those feeble women pray, suffer and mourn for England's sins, and advance daily the hour of their return to the bosom of the Catholic Church.

No nation, except France, furnishes more bishops and more priests for foreign missions; the merchants are from a country I do not name but the priest's and apostles, the peaceful conquerors, these are Erin's children.

To fulfill the will of God, who has constituted and chosen Erin's children as the missionaries of the world, the latter leave their country, but never, never, do they forget the tender and pious cradle of their infancy.

Ah! when Erin's poor child goes off in those large vessels far away over the great ocean, he may leave his native land to see it no more; when he casts a last look of love; oh, how many tears blind his eyes! What eternal longings! what sighs for his home! But the image of his beloved country is never effaced from his memory. Erin's child has only one fatherland! On the coasts of America, in the forests of Australia, under every sky, in every clime, Ireland follows him; she is his first and last love. The poor exile even carries away with him, full often, a little of his native soil. In the box which contains his few necessaries of food and clothing,

there is a place where he carefully preserves a little of his native earth, or it may be, some roots of the national shamrock; and he will plant those roots before the cottage he has built in America or Australia, and he will show his little children the verdure he has cultivated, the precious relic of that dear Ireland he will perhaps never see again.

THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILROADS.

(From the London Times.)

We have recently enjoyed a full opportunity of appreciating the prospects which railway enterprises in our North American Colonies hold out to British capital. The Grand Trunk Railway of Canada is an experiment on so large a scale and so decisive in its results that it leaves no room for doubt or uncertainty. Experience cannot teach those whom such a lesson fails to instruct. The Grand Trunk Railway was ushered into the world under auspices more than ordinarily favourable. It passed through a country thoroughly settled by an active and industrious population. No scheme was ever begun with higher expectations. It has absorbed and swallowed up we know not how many millions of English capital. It yields to the share holders, we believe, no return and fails even to pay its working expenses. On another subject we have also lately had some experience. We were told that the position of Canada taken in connexion with its severe climate quite cut it off from intercourse with the mother country during the winter. We were taught to believe that during six months of the year this fine colony was absolutely at the mercy of American invasion. At last the affair of the Trent called upon us to make the experiment, and we found much to our surprise and relief, that it was perfectly possible to convey many thousands of English soldiers from Halifax into the interior of Canada without losing a single life or impairing in any degree the efficiency of the force.

With two such facts as these staring us in the face we must confess to no little surprise at the revival in a distinct and tangible shape of a rumour which we had sincerely hoped had died away never to revive.

The report is that our Government is about to contract a debt of some £3,000,000 sterling in order to construct a railway which is to unite Canada and Nova Scotia. Five-twelfths of the capital, it is said, are to be found by Canada, and seven-twelfths are to be taken by the other two provinces. As the loan, according to the information we have received, is to be raised on the credit of England, there must, we suppose, be some arrangement not mentioned, by which the property is to be transferred from the Home Government to the colonies. In fact the Treasury have determined to raise the money by Imperial debentures, and to form a sinking fund which shall pay off the principal in about forty years. We know not whether there is exact truth in the details to which we have alluded; but we are inclined to suppose that they are not very wide of the mark, and that is the intention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to make to Parliament a proposition somewhat to the effect we have mentioned. We should not do justice to the opinion which we hold on this subject were we to express any desire for the success of such an undertaking, and we certainly do not anticipate for it an easy and undisputed passage through the House of Commons. We are about to increase our debt, if we are correctly informed, by the very considerable sum of £3,000,000 sterling, to be repaid, indeed, at the end of forty years by a sinking fund, but a debt for which we are to be primarily liable, acting in the capacity not of guarantors, but of principals, and receiving our interest whenever we can get it from the Colonial Legislature. What benefit is England to receive in exchange for this heavy liability? What increase of her capital, her happiness, or her power is she to derive in exchange for taking on herself so vast an enterprise in another hemisphere? We have no reason to suppose that the railway will open to us any new avenue for commerce. Halifax and Quebec are both accessible by sea, the latter for the whole year round; the country between them is wild and desolate for a considerable part of the way. The climate is in winter so severe that in all probability the running of trains will be discontinued for a considerable time during that season. We do not believe that any practical man entertains the slightest hope that the line can pay its working expenses. In all this there is nothing peculiarly attractive to this country. The uses of the line, if any, will be purely military, and the only Power the invasion of which we have to dread is the great American Republic. But is the great American Republic going to endure in its integrity? Is it probable that it will remain one, or will divide itself even into two great Confederacies, and no more? Yet if the American Republic be broken up all four invasion for Canada is at an end. Would it not, then, be wiser to wait and see what becomes of the enemy against whom we are invited to set up so costly a defence? Suppose, however contrary to apparent probability, that the United States emerge whole and undivided out of the present crisis, what means do we possess of preventing that which we see happening every day in the present war—the occupation and destruction of the railway by wandering bands of hostile cavalry? Let any one look on the map at the position occupied by the State of Maine, and he will see at once how impossible it will be to maintain so long a line against an enemy placed in a situation so advantageous. The great probability is that the line, expensive in time of peace, would be found useless in time of war, and that after having spent we know not how many millions in its construction we should be forced to leave recourse after all to the road which we decided to replace. Waiving this objection, we would next ask what is the object which we hope to attain by this railway? It is the reinforcing of Canada in time of need, the pouring troops from these islands into an invaded colony. We are to spend our millions in time of peace in order to succour a country which in time of peace will do nothing whatever to defend itself. If Canada wishes to be safe from invasion she should provide herself during peace with a force well disciplined, organized, and commanded, able to act immediately and effectually in case of war. The experience of two American campaigns has shown how efficient a protection such a force will afford against any number of those Volunteers in whom the North has so often trusted only to be deceived; but Canada will not raise such a force. She relies on war to discipline her levies, and leaves the duty of providing the nucleus of a regular army entirely to England. We are invited to burden our credit in order to construct this great work on behalf of communities which contribute nothing to our revenue, nothing to our naval and military strength, and one of which levies an import duty of 20 per cent. on our manufactures. Why should we do this? Are there no other terms on which two communities can be united together than that all the burden should be borne by one side and all the benefits be received by the other? The people of England are far more heavily taxed than the people of Canada, and out of that heavy taxation they make large contributions toward the service of the colony. On what principle, we should like to know once for all, can England be reasonably asked to aggravate that inequality?

Look, then, at the financial position of Canada. Canada is to bear five-twelfths of the expense of a work which no one believes has any commercial value. The finances of Canada are at this moment most seriously embarrassed, and that embarrassment is made the excuse of a hostile financial tariff. But, if so, what can be worse policy than for us to stimulate to an expenditure which she is so unable to afford? At the present moment it is mortifying to reflect upon the splendid opportunities which Canada enjoys of increasing her commerce, and of which she is unable to avail herself to the full extent, because she is weighed down by debt, and hampered by heavy

Customs' dues. She is in no condition to undertake any public work which does not hold out a certain prospect of ample remuneration. She cannot, she tells us, find money for her defence in time of peace, and at the same time is willing to aid in the construction of a railway, with such prospects as we have described, for the remote chance of possible utility in time of war. There is really some danger that our transactions with our colonies should injure materially the character which we have deservedly obtained for plain common sense and business-like calculation in our public as well as our private affairs. What avails it that we are perpetually putting aside some tempting but over-ambitious scheme, refusing the bait of a barren acquisition, and are now even beginning to contract the limits of an empire too vast for the objects of a sober ambition, if, at the very time when we are giving all these proofs of moderation and good sense, we are flinging away millions into the gulf of a colonial expenditure which neither yields as a return in money nor in those good offices which one ally may reasonably believe he has a fair right to claim from another? We suffer our colonists to abuse the name of the Sovereign by incurring in her name a ruinous amount of debt, and we then stimulate them to further unproductive outlay by supplying with our own credit that power of borrowing on the security of their own revenue which our culpable connivance has assisted them to exhaust.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

On Wednesday the Redemptorist Fathers concluded their mission in Clonmel, on which occasion a public meeting was held, over which the Mayor presided, Alderman Hackett, J.P., remarking that it was his proper place, as chief magistrate of the town. The address, which was adopted, gave credit to the 'missionaries' for having 'rescued many from the abyss of sin and placed them on the road to Heaven; for having planted the love of God and man in their hearts, and thereby reconciled them to the Omnipotent.' On the departure of the 'missionaries' the whole population seemed to turn out to bid them farewell; many were in tears, and some were so wild in their enthusiasm that they insisted on drawing the omnibus to the railway station. Some adventurous youths clung to the carriages when the train moved off. The Redemptorist Fathers have visited most of the towns in Ireland. Their chief, the Rev. Mr. Harbison, remarked that they had more of what are called 'the better classes' among their hearers and penitents in Clonmel than in any other place.—Cor. Times.

THE O'CONNELL LINEAGE.

Happening the other day to cast our eyes over Burke's History of the Commonwealth of Great Britain and Ireland, we found in the seventh part that work the following interesting account of the O'Connell family, under the suggestive title—'O'Connell, of Darrynane Abbey.' We are quite certain that it will be perused with pleasure, especially at the present moment when the Irish nation is about to honour the memory of one of her truest and most beautiful spirits. The account itself, if given in its entirety, would, from its unusual copiousness, occupy too much space. We are, therefore, necessitated to be somewhat brief, and must content ourselves with subtracting the most salient details.—'The surname of O'Connell, according to the authority of Irish writers, emanated from Conal Gabhra, an ancient prince of the royal line of Heber, son of Milesius, from whom, likewise, the districts of Upper and Lower Connelloe, in the county of Limerick, acquired their denomination, districts originally the land and abode of the family before us, as chief of the sept of O'Connell. Thence they removed to Iveragh, in the western extremity of Kerry; and there, for a considerable time, enjoyed the rank of Toparchs. The rebellion of 1641, however, translated the O'Connells, with many other victims of that disastrous event, to the county of Clare. Aodh, or Hugh O'Connell, lord and chief of the clan, who appears joined with his two sons, Hugh and Jeffrey, in a commission issued by Edward III, anno 1337, empowering them to reduce some refractory tribes in the county of Limerick, which had refused submission to the terms to which Hugh and his sons had acknowledged the royal authority. He was succeeded by the elder son, Hugh O'Connell, second of the name, and chief of the sept, who was long at hostility with his neighbours, the Geraldines, in defence of his possessions. From his union with Marguerite, daughter of Mahon Meneiry O'Brien, Prince of Thomond, and his wife, Ann, daughter of Feidlim O'Connell, Prince of Conaunradh, in Clare, sprang Jeffrey O'Connell, successor to his father, and chief of his nation, as he is especially designated in an order on the Irish Exchequer under Edward III, anno 1372, in his favor for thirty marks. Richard II. retained this Jeffrey near his person, and remunerated his faithful services by various donations. His wife was Catherine, daughter of O'Connor, dynasty of Treghty-O'Connor, by whom he had, with other issue, a son, Daniel O'Connell, similarly distinguished as chief of his sept, in a treaty entered into by himself and his son, in 1421, with James Fitzgerald, seventh Earl of Desmond, known for his pious foundations. Daniel espoused Honora, daughter of O'Sullivan Beare, Lord of Dunboy, Beare, and Bantry, in the county of Cork, and had a son, Hugh O'Connell, third of that name, who had been a party to the above treaty of 1421, and succeeded as captain of his sept. The honour of knighthood was conferred upon him by Sir Richard Nugent, seventh Baron of Delvin, then invested with a high military command, and afterwards Lord Deputy of Ireland. In 1490 he obtained from Henry VII. an order on the Irish Exchequer for twenty pounds sterling, in consideration of the eminent services rendered by him in the province of Munster. By his wife, Mary, daughter of McCarthy More, Prince of Desmond, he left Maurice O'Connell, lord of the sept, who with his two brothers, espoused the pretensions of Perkins Warbeck, in opposition to Henry VII., but promptly recalled to his allegiance, he received the royal pardon on the 24th August, 1492, with Maurice, tenth Earl of Desmond, who had been engaged in the same rebellion.

Morgan O'Connell, of Ballycarberry, made his submission to Henry VII., engaging for himself and his heirs male to pay a crown rent of twenty pence Irish, as a nominal tribute and recognition of that monarch's sovereignty. By Edward VI. he was appointed, under a royal writ of 20th Dec., 1550, high sheriff of the county of Kerry. His son and successor, Richard O'Connell, made a submission of his territory of Ballycarberry, in the barony of Iveragh, to Queen Elizabeth, and obtained from that sovereign re-grant thereof, with all its seigniorial dependencies and appurtenances, in recompense of his signal success against the rebels of Desmond. Daniel O'Connell, Esq., of Aggloire, in the barony of Iveragh, took no part in the insurrection of 1641, and preserved his estate. The elder son, John O'Connell, Esq., of Aggloire and Darrynane, in the barony of Iveragh, raised a company of foot for the service of James II., and embarked it in the regiment of his cousin, General Maurice O'Connell. He signalled himself at the siege of Derry in 1688, as well as at the battles of the Boyne and Aughrim, in 1690 and 1691. After the latter conflict he retired with his shattered regiment to Limerick, and was comprehended in the capitulation of that city. Daniel O'Connell, his second son, had twenty-two children, of whom John, the first, died in his father's lifetime; Maurice, the second, who succeeded him, died without issue; Morgan, the third, married Catherine, daughter of John O'Millane, Esq., of Whitechurch, in the county of Cork; O'Connell, the fourth, was drowned in his youth; and of Daniel, the fifth and last mentioned, Mr. Burke has given the following very agreeable little sketch:—

'Daniel Count O'Connell, born in August, 1743, entered the French service in Lord Clere's regiment of the Irish Brigade, in 1760, and made his first campaign in the Seven Years War. His cousin, Morgan O'Connell, of Ballybrack, in Iveragh, entered the Austrian service at the same time, where he particularly distinguished himself—he reached the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and was appointed Chamberlain to the Emperor. He subsequently distinguished himself at the capture of Port Mahon, in 1770 and 1782, at the grand attack on Gibraltar, where he was severely wounded. Adhering to Louis XVI., until that unhappy monarch was immured in the Temple, he then emigrated to England, and was appointed, in 1783, colonel of the 6th Irish Brigade, a command which he retained until that corps was disbanded; but his religion, which had forbidden even the first step, now again interposed a barrier to his further advancement in his country's service. In 1814, on the resumption of the French crown by the Bourbons, he was restored to his military rank of general, and named Grand Cross of the Order of St. Louis—honours of which merit, intrinsic and varied, was the exclusive source, for his professional acquirements were of the highest class; and never were the accomplishments of the soldier more happily blended into the virtues and manners that dignify the Christian and grace the gentleman. He died in July, 1823, aged ninety, at his Chateau near Blois, on the Loire, holding the ranks of general in the French and oldest colonel in the English service—a conjunction probably without precedent, but enjoyed, with the sanction of both governments. Maurice O'Connell, the successor of Daniel, died, as we have said, without issue. His death occurred in 1825, at the age of ninety-seven, when he was succeeded by his nephew, Daniel O'Connell, the Liberator. It is scarcely necessary for us to append the old family motto, which has merged almost into a household word, and the principle enunciated in which has been so eminently well set forth, both in the person and character of O'Connell. 'Cia!l' agos Neart' means, literally, reason and power, or power used with judgment. They were our champion's favorite weapons in the long, patient struggle for Emancipation; with their aid he cut his way through many hard-fought fields of debate, and even the most churchly sceptical of his political adversaries will not deny how skillfully, and with what consummate tact, he wielded them. The distinguished advocate well knew that power, though a very strong, is still a very tickle element—that if the high faculty of judgment does not give it its proper bias, it is painfully apt to lose balance in the hands of its unwary possessor and degenerate into a paltry intility.

* Some portion of this unforfeited property, we believe, is free from all chiefly, impost, or crown charge, a very unusual circumstance, and one that demonstrates antiquity of possession. † In the year 1782, the French government having resolved that the act of war should undergo revision, a military board was formed, comprising four general officers and one colonel for that purpose. The colonel selected was O'Connell, then commanding the Shandors regiment, who was esteemed one of the most scientific officers in the service. Without protection or family he had risen to a colonelcy before he had attained his fortieth year. But a few meetings of the board had taken place, when the superior officers, struck with his depth and accuracy of information, great military genius, and correct views displayed by Colonel O'Connell, unanimously agreed to confide in him the renewal of the whole French military code, and he executed the arduous duty so perfectly, that his tactics were those followed in the early campaigns of revolutionised France, adhered to by Napoleon, and adopted by Prussia, Austria, Russia, and England.

THE QUEEN'S COLLEGE AT CORK.—It will be remembered that about twelve months ago a wing of the Queen's College, at Cork, was burned down in the dead of night. There was little doubt that the fire was the deed of an incendiary, but it was as clear that the incendiary was domiciled in the college. In these circumstances the corporation of Cork resisted the attempt of the Government to impose upon the citizens, by a presentment, the cost of restoring the building. This led to litigation in the superior courts of law in Dublin, which has resulted in a victory for the corporation and the defeat of the Government, with costs.

LANDLORD LIBERILITY.—JOHN CONOLLY, Esq., OF ARTANE.—It affords us (Cork Post) at all times very great pleasure to give publicity to acts of liberality on the part of landlords towards their tenants; but at a period like the present, when a succession of deficient harvests has blighted the toil of industry, and reduced the small farmer, as well as the sturdy labourer, to a state of almost unparalleled distress, it gives us peculiar gratification to be enabled to record such a noble act of generosity as the one it now becomes our duty to chronicle. We subjoin a copy of the letter which Mr. Conolly has addressed to his tenants, which states concisely the nature of the abatement he has made to them, and the publication of which we should rejoice to see conduce to similar concessions on the part of other landlords.—'Kilmore, Artane, January 23, 1863.—Dear Sir: The last three seasons having been so unfavourable to the farmers, I have come to the conclusion to make an abatement of fifty per cent on the last half year's rent received from those tenants who are paying the fair value of their lands. I enclose a bill for this amount, which I shall thank you to acknowledge, and remain, truly yours, JOHN CONOLLY.

A GOOD LANDLORD.—It always gives us great pleasure to chronicle good acts on the part of an Irish landlord. They are of such rare occurrence that they delight the more as well as surprise—a sort of angel-visiting, blow and far between. We are informed that James Blaw of Arifry is an excellent and most indulgent landlord. He advances money to take his tenants out of their difficulties, and makes the collection of his rent the last claim upon them. We fully and cordially give him credit for these acts of benevolence, and only regret that many other landlords in the West do not follow such praiseworthy examples.—Corky American.

RIOTS IN CLONMEL.—A disturbance took place here on this morning, which not alone reflects an indelible amount of discredit on its originators, but subjects them to the grave responsibility of having aroused the passions of an excitable multitude. It appears that during the celebration of divine service at the Roman Catholic chapel at Clonmel, about twelve o'clock to-day by some of the Redemptorist Fathers, who have been on a mission in Clonmel during the past month, an unfortunate man named M'Mahon had the foolishness to enter the chapel yard and distribute offensive tracts to the people around. The multitude, laboring under the delusion that he had been delegated by the missionaries, at first treated him with every respect, but when they became aware of his true errand, and understood that they had been receiving books containing epithets the most offensive to their religion, they rushed with a wild yell of rage on the "couper," who, but for the timely interference of the Rev. Mr. Sluden, C.C., would have been badly treated. M'Mahon after a lapse of a few minutes, made his escape, and followed by the infuriated mob, rushed through Clonmel and Main street, and at length found refuge in the parochial school in Main street. A vast concourse of people then assembled in front of the schoolhouse, and proceeded to demolish the windows with stones. All the shops in the principal streets were closed at an early hour in the day, and the infuriated multitude paraded the town selling and shouting. At about three o'clock the excitement became so great that the mayor considered it necessary to have the military called out, and accordingly some fifty men of the Royal Artillery, under the command of Lieutenant Dickson, stationed themselves at the Main-guard, where the crowd was most dense and turbulent. The mayor, accompanied by his secretary, Mr. Dorry, paraded the streets, and endeavored to calm the excitement, which was then at its height.

† Daniel Count O'Connell, born in August, 1743,

The Free Press says:—But one feeling pervades all classes in Gloucest... Protestants as well as Catholics... on the subject of the excitement caused on Wednesday last...

THE STATE OF IRELAND.—We are not at all disappointed at the absence of all reference in what is called the Queen's Speech...

DISTRESS IN THE COUNTY CLARE.—ENNIS.—I regret very much to say that poverty and distress to a lamentable extent exist in the county Clare...

"TURN THEM OUT."—It is time to ask what course will the Irish members pursue in the Session of Parliament opened on Thursday last?

GALWAY AS A HARBOR OF REFUGE.—During the late gales, in which many vessels were consigned to the deep, some others found refuge in our noble bay.

DESTITUTION IN BALLYLONGFORD.—The distressed tradesmen and laborers of Ballylongford and its vicinity, announced through a bell man at the chapel gate after Mass on Sunday last...

DEATH FROM STARVATION IN LIMERICK.—On Thursday morning, at about five o'clock, one of the night watchmen found in a lane near Arthur's Quay, a man who appeared to be in an utter state of destitution...

WATERFORD.—There is more poverty and destitution amongst the humbler classes in Waterford at this moment than at any time since the year '48.

Sir Edward Grogan has announced his determination to retire from the representation of the city of Dublin. It was stated at the meetings of the Conservative Registration Society on Saturday that he would not offer himself for re-election at the next dissolution of Parliament.

A NUT FOR THE NATIONAL BOARD.—I was lately in a quarter sessions court in a neighbouring county, the chairman of which is one of the subscribers to the godless colleges.

THE GALWAY SCANDAL.—We feel peculiar gratification at being able to announce authoritatively that Her Majesty's Government have definitively resolved to restore the Galway subsidy...

LETTER OF JOHN MITCHELL.—When the Federals captured Mr. Sanders they found in his possession a letter from the well-known John Mitchell, addressed to the Dublin Nation.

Irish citizens are giving a hearty support to the Government. The letter concludes thus:—'There are, as I learn, about 40,000 Irishmen in the Southern army, but they are distributed, as they ought to be, through all regiments and all arms of the service...

THE GREEK DIFFICULTY SOLVED.—Smith O'Brien would make an excellent King of the Greeks; and should the Turks dare to encroach on his dominions, he would, we are confident, deal as sharply with them as his great ancestor dealt with the Danes...

Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. W. S. Bernard, the late member for Bangon, who died on Friday, was in the 71st year of his age. He served in the Peninsula with the 6th Regt., and was at the siege of Cadix and the battle of Barossa...

A NUT FOR THE NATIONAL BOARD.—I was lately in a quarter sessions court in a neighbouring county, the chairman of which is one of the subscribers to the godless colleges.

THIS YOUNG GENTLEMAN from Listowel is not, perhaps, ignorant of the properties of granite, yellow clay, coal, ashes, and sand, and knows something about crickets' claws, and has learned that lesson in the fourth book of 'the Board'...

A BRANCH OF THE UNION BANK OF IRELAND was to have been opened at Bray, Co. Wicklow, on the 19th Feb.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PUBLIC OPINION IN ENGLAND.—No failure of the Federal politicians has been more complete than that which has attended their efforts to bring English sympathy to their side in a war of ambition...

MR. MASON, Confederate Commissioner, was present, on the 9th ult., at the Banquet given by the Lord Mayor of London, and his name was mentioned in connection with the toast to visitors.

JUSTIFICATORY GENERALISATIONS.—Pitt's rapid ascent to power was attributed, by a contemporary, to his facility of rapid generalisation. This faculty had been acquired by Pitt through his early practice in a debating society of youths...

vented:— Providence has dictated the abandonment of the Rights of Search. When the conscience of the people, led by a Bishop and an ex-Minister, was troubled by the bombardment, in time of peace and without cause of quarrel...

'China has been opened to the Gospel.' Not long afterwards a rebellion was provoked in India. The event was one which alarmed every Englishman, and the more so because every Englishman knew that the matter was unintelligible to him...

DR. M'NEILL AND THE JESUITS.—The following letter appeared in the Liverpool Mercury of Wednesday:— To the Rev. Canon M'Neille, D.D. Rev. Sir,—The Liverpool papers of last week record a speech made by you at a meeting of the Scripture Readers' Society...

'Now, reverend sir, in the face of the people of Liverpool, to whom your speech has gone forth, and before your bishop, in whose presence you made it, I proclaim these statements to be untrue, and I challenge you to produce the grounds upon which you based them.'

MR. MASON, Confederate Commissioner, was present, on the 9th ult., at the Banquet given by the Lord Mayor of London, and his name was mentioned in connection with the toast to visitors.

CHEERING FACTS FOR THE BILIOUS.—Every day demonstrates more clearly that Liver Complaint, in all its distressing forms, can be controlled and cured without difficulty or inconvenience.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Ladies being the 'precious porcelain of human clay,' are entitled to all the elegant luxuries which art, stimulated by gallantry, can devise.

The True Witness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY
At No. 223, Notre Dame Street, by
J. GILLIES.
G. E. OLERK, Editor.

TERMS:
To all country subscribers, or subscribers receiving their papers through the post, or calling for them at 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 carriers, 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; at T. Ridwell's, (late from Mr. E. Pickup,) No. 22, Great St. James Street, opposite Messrs. Dawson & Son; and at W. Dalton's, corner of St. Lawrence and Craig Sts.
Also at Mr. Alexander's Bookstore, opposite the Post-Office, Quebec.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1863.

Mr. Gillies of this office is now on a visit to our subscribers throughout the Upper Province, with full power to settle all accounts, and to make such arrangements as may to him seem appropriate. We take this opportunity of recommending him and the object of his visit to our Western subscribers.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

When first it was rumored that Lord Russell had, through his agent Mr. Odo Russell, made to the Sovereign Pontiff the cool proposal that he should abdicate his sovereignty in favor of the King of Sardinia, and that the British Government would, in that case, kindly undertake to furnish the Pope with quarters in the island of Malta, and dry lodgings in Valetta, the news excited no little commotion. By those who best knew Lord Russell, the unbounded and unflinching arrogance of the little man, and that he is equally ready as a moment's notice to undertake the command of the Channel Fleet, or to superintend a delicate and most dangerous surgical operation, the rumor was looked upon as exceedingly probable; by more it was greeted with blank surprise; whilst the majority perhaps treated it as too monstrous for the pages of the modern historical romance. It turns out however, that it was perfectly correct: and from the correspondence just laid before the Imperial Parliament, we learn the full particulars of this most extraordinary diplomatic transaction.

Lord Russell, in the first series of the now published official correspondence, informs Mr. Odo Russell, that "Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that Rome should be the capital of the Italian Kingdom;" and such being the "opinion" of the Palmerston-Russell Ministry, it was clearly the duty of the Sovereign Pontiff to abdicate at once in favor of Victor Emmanuel: in which case "the Admiral of Her Majesty in the Mediterranean would convey the Pope to Malta, to Trieste, to Marcellas, or Valencia, and if His Holiness should choose to remain in Malta, Her Majesty's Government would there provide a mansion fit for his reception"—with board no doubt for himself and one man servant.

This liberal offer was by Mr. Odo Russell duly communicated to Cardinal Antonelli, who again laid it before the Sovereign Pontiff—and both no doubt, must have enjoyed a quiet but hearty laugh over the impertinence of the entire proceeding. His Holiness however with all due gravity caused Mr. Odo Russell to be informed that for the present, he had no design of giving up housekeeping, and of going into furnished lodgings—though if ever the whim to that effect should take him, His Holiness would give Johnny Russell's kind offer all the attention that it deserved.

If the first series of correspondence between Lord Russell and his man Jack, puts them both in merely a ridiculous light before the world, the second places the latter in a very unenviable position. He—that is to say Mr. Odo Russell—wrote a rigmorale letter to his employer at London, setting forth how the Bourbon Committee at Rome had sent a detachment of 260 armed men to join Tristano, dressed as French soldiers so as to "deceive the Italian outposts and patrols." Upon the receipt of this intelligence Lord Russell wrote a flaming despatch to Earl Cowley, to be communicated to M. Drouyn de Lhuys, remonstrating with the French Government for sanctioning what his little Lordship was pleased to term "these barbarous outrages." The French Government having written for information to their General at Rome—the Count de Montebello—learnt that Mr. Odo Russell's statement was a tissue of falsehoods, and the issue of the affair must have been very unpleasant, personally, to their author. He, it seems, having had the impudence to call upon General Montebello, was by the latter very coolly received, and bowed, not to say kicked, out of the room, as a bearer of false reports. Such has been the ignominious termination of British "non-interference" in the affairs of the Italian Peninsula. Meanwhile, the gallant resistance of the loyal Neapolitans to their alien invaders, is making rapid and steady progress, in spite of the atrocities of the latter. In vain have these shot in cold blood no less than

Seven Thousand adherents of the rightful king of Naples; in vain does the London Times, and other organs of European Liberalism exhort the Piedmontese to still more energetic measures to crush the resistance of a brave and loyal people—for "brigandage" is becoming more bold and more formidable, the more it is repressed, and—as the organs of the intrusive Government assure us—the more it is thoroughly extinguished in blood. The Times takes comfort however in the fact that there are many lewd and disorderly priests in the City of Naples, who have availed themselves of the invasion of their native land by the Piedmontese, to throw off their allegiance to the Church, and to give full scope to the indulgence of their carnal appetites. As a set off to the alarming progress of the "brigands," the Times' correspondent recounts with much glee the proceedings of a public meeting lately held in the City of Naples, and under the protection of Piedmontese bayonets; whereas some of these lewd priests, aforesaid, distinguished themselves by "deepest scorn and indignation" which they "reserved for the Church and her Ministers." Of these, one of the most prominent was a certain Santaniello, who, to judge by the report of his speech published in the Times, must be a very extraordinary person indeed; for he is represented as piously giving God thanks for that he was not only horn an Italian, but that he "was born a Christian"—and not, of course, as is the case with less favored mortals, a child of the devil. Neo-Christianity is evidently going a-head in Italy, and great is the satisfaction of the Protestant world, as one by one the fundamental doctrines of the old religion are cast to the winds by the apostles of the new Evangel. Men who were "born" Christians will no doubt approve themselves the spiritual as well as the political and social regenerators of a revolutionized Italy.

The designs of the Emperor of France with regard to this Continent are still wrapt in impenetrable obscurity. The Poles continue their gallant, but it is to be supposed, hopeless struggle with the colossal power of Russia; but unless they are aided by some of the European Powers, the result will, we fear, be but an increase of the sufferings of the unhappy people of Poland.

From the theatre of war on this Continent we have nothing important to relate. Vicksburg is not yet taken, and the military operations of the week have been limited to occasional and indecisive skirmishes. At sea the Confederate cruisers have made some very valuable seizures, and the Yankee gunboat *Indianola* has been destroyed by the Confederate man-of-war, the *Queen of the West*.

The political news is more exciting, and more important than the military. The Legislature of Indiana has had its proceedings suddenly closed by the secession of all its Republican members; and an entire change of policy by Abe Lincoln is announced. General McClellan is to be reinstated in command of something, somewhere, by way of stopping the clamors of his friends: and the conservative party in the North is to be conciliated, if possible, by the appointment of some of its members to seats in the Washington Cabinet. The enrolment of the blacks proceeds but slowly.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.—The long dreary debate on the Address is at an end, Ministers having had majorities in their favor. Still the torrent of talk flows on, turbid as ever, but no important measures have as yet been brought forward. Our readers will, we are sure, excuse us for not inflicting upon them the debates, weary, stale, flat and unprofitable, of the Canadian Parliament, or Talk-house.

To the Editor of the True Witness.
Sir—The country owes you much for the fearless and able manner which you have treated the case of the unhappy Aylwards; and I am pleased to find that the statement of facts which was furnished you by your correspondent *Sarsfield*, has not been questioned by the press in either section of the Province. In a short time the evidence taken at the trial, officially authenticated, will be furnished to the public; you can fearlessly await its publicity, fully relying that the history of the tragedy, as it appeared in the columns of the *True Witness*, will be sustained in every essential particular. It is of much moment when a newspaper published in the interests of religion, and exercising so vast an influence as your journal undoubtedly does, discusses a question of such momentous interest as that which is involved in the Aylward affair, that it should have truth for its basis; and that the facts should be clearly and fairly stated. The public have then the privilege of drawing their own conclusions, and of forming an intelligent opinion equally with yourself. The 1st number of the *True Witness* contains the proceedings of a meeting of the "Catholics of Belleville," convened for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of a letter which appeared in the *Canadian Freeman*, relative to the Aylwards, and signed an "Irish Catholic." At that meeting documents were read, and incorporated into a resolution, giving expression to the belief on the part of the meeting, that had these papers been produced at the trial, the Jury would not have found the Aylwards guilty of murder. I take the liberty of reproducing these papers here in order that the few remarks I intend to make on them may appear more intelligible to your readers:—

"May 20th, 1862.
"This day came before me Richard Aylward, and deposed that on Friday last, Wm. Munro and his son

Alexander, without any provocation on my part excepting an attempt to shoot their heads, knocked me down, and attempted to take a gun out of my hands with the avowed intention of shooting me. Not succeeding in this, Alexander Munro seized a pistol which had fallen from me in the struggle, endeavored to shoot me with it, in which he was abetted by the old man. He further deposes that he is in bodily fear in consequence of threats made by the said Munros, and William Johnston, all of whom he wishes bound over to keep the peace, Johnston having on one occasion threatened his life.

(Signed) "RICHARD AYLWARD.
"Sworn before me this 20th day of May, 1862,
(Signed) "ANDREW JELLY, J. P."

Anne Perrin being sworn, deposed as follows:—
On Sunday the first of June, I saw Mary Aylward at her own house, we spoke about the death of Munro, and she said she was sorry she gave him the blow.
(Signed)

(Signed) A. A. YOMANS, (Witness).
her ANNE PERRIN, mark.

In discussing this case, it is of much importance to have the opinion of the Catholics of Belleville, as given at this meeting fully known; for it will tend much to assure the public that there existed no undue bias against the prisoners on the part of the Jury who tried them; and the publication of the documents to the nonproduction of which at the trial so much importance is given, must prove exceedingly gratifying to the friends of the Administration as it shows that no evidence has been discovered since the trial bearing upon the case, and that which the Catholics at that meeting supposed to be evidence is nothing of the kind, and could not be received as evidence at the trial. The first document is a copy of the deposition of Aylward himself, taken before a magistrate after he did the alleged act for which he was tried; and clearly could not have been received as evidence in his defence any more than his declarations of innocence, or his own history of the transaction to contradict the testimony of sworn witnesses that he did the act complained of, which was the issue to be tried by the Jury. Then as to Johnston "having on one occasion threatened his life," surely any tyro in the law knows that Aylward's statement that Johnston (a witness against him) did actually threaten his life, could not be given in evidence to contradict Johnston's testimony on the charge of murder, or on the charge of an assault on a third party.

The second document is a paper alleged to be signed by Anne Perrin, wherein she states that she saw Mrs. Aylward at her own house, and that Mrs. Aylward said she was sorry she gave Munro the blow. Now in the name of common sense, how could Mrs. Aylward's expression of sorrow to Anne Perrin on the first of June, contradict a witness who stated that on a different day she said that she was not sorry, or that she intended to cut off Munro's head? The thing is absurd; and I only regret that the Catholics at that meeting instead of depending on these papers to make out a case, did not fearlessly rely, as they justly might have done, on the facts adduced at the trial to vindicate the memory of the poor Aylwards, and boldly to charge the Administration with gross culpability in not advising the exercise of the royal clemency, so strongly recommended by the Jury, and so earnestly prayed for by all the leading men of Hastings with the solitary exception of the Grit M. P.

A GREEN.
We have no hesitation in saying that we fully agree with the respected writer of the above, with respect to the legal worthlessness of the affidavits therein contained. As evidence which could, or should have been adduced on the trial, they were not worth a straw; and we think that the Counsel for the prisoners exercised a wise discretion in not attempting even to lay them before the Court. The case for the defence was a good one without them, and would not have been improved by the production of the silly and irrelevant documents in question.

For, as on the 20th of May, the day on which Aylward made his affidavit, Munro was lying wounded on his death bed, it is clear that the deponent had no cause to apprehend violence from him whom he sought to bind over to keep the peace; and that, therefore, he had some object in view in making the said deposition, other than that of protecting himself against the violence of Munro. That object was to put on record his version of the transaction of the 16th; but, legally, this could not have been admitted as evidence; whilst morally it was as worthless as the *ex parte* version of the same transaction given by the younger Munro—than which we can conceive nothing more worthless. Aylward and Munro were both interested parties, and both therefore, morally, most incompetent witnesses. One statement however could, legally, be received; whilst the other, as the statement of the accused person on his trial, could not be admitted as evidence.

The peculiarity of the Aylward case is this: that only four persons, and all four interested parties, had, or could have, any the slightest knowledge of the circumstances under which the elder Munro met his death. These four persons were the two Aylwards, and the two Munros; and the sole questions at issue are these: In the struggle which terminated fatally for the elder of the latter, did Aylward attack the two Munros? or did the two Munros attack Aylward? Upon these points the elder Munro preserved, during the ten or eleven day of his last illness, a strict silence: the younger Munro, on the other hand, asserted that Aylward attacked him and his father, thus commencing the fray; whilst, on the contrary, both the Aylwards asserted with their dying breath, that the two Munros attacked Aylward, by attempting to wrest from him the gun which the latter had in his hands. Of these two contradictory statements the latter is, intrinsically, by far the more

probable; and as the extrinsic evidence is in both cases, morally worthless, we have only the intrinsic, to help us to a correct appreciation of the respective credibility of the two conflicting accounts.

That given by Aylward may be false, but it is coherent and consistent throughout, and harmonises with all the other known facts of the case. That of the younger Munro is *per se* highly incredible, very incoherent and inconsistent, and perfectly irreconcilable with other statements by him made on the trial. It is not probable that one man would attack two, of whom one alone was much more than a match for him; it is not probable, or consistent with the hypothesis of "malice prepense" on the part of the Aylwards, that the man should have left his house in company with two powerful foes upon whom he meditated an attack, when, if so disposed, he might have assaulted them at the house, and conjointly with his wife and with equality of numbers on his side; and the hypothesis of Aylward having been the assailant, is irreconcilable with the admitted fact that it was the Munros who came over to the Aylwards for no other conceivable purpose than that of having a row with the latter, or in other words of "getting satisfaction" out of them for having short their—the Munros'—fowls.

On the other hand, it is very probable that two strong men should attack, and attempt to wrest a gun from the hands of one weak one; and that they should do so, is perfectly consistent with the reason assigned by Aylward for rushing out towards his young wheat—viz., the design of again shooting any fowls that might be trespassing therein—a design which of course the Munros would be interested in frustrating; whilst it is not easy to understand why Aylward, having gone a considerable distance from his house in company with the two Munros, should suddenly, and without provocation have turned round upon them for the purpose of attacking them. The account of the transaction given by the Aylwards, though legally worthless, and from the peculiar circumstances of the case—such as the absence of all disinterested witnesses—incapable of legal proof, is certainly far more probable and truth-like than that given by the younger Munro.

The latter also tells us that Aylward suddenly turned round, and without provocation presented his gun at him and his father with his left hand—not a very formidable mode of attack, as any one familiar with the use of firearms will recognise—and pulled out a pistol with his right.—From this it is clear that Aylward, before the row commenced, must have been walking in front of the Munros, or he would not have had to turn round to bring his gun to bear upon the latter. But no one who meditates evil against another, is such a fool as to walk in front of him against whom he entertains a malicious intent.—Just as a policeman always makes his prisoner walk before, and not behind, him—so he who meditates violence against another always takes good care to walk behind the object of his hostile designs; and the fact that the two Munros were behind Aylward when the row commenced, more than counterbalanced any advantage which the possession of firearms gave to the latter.—We have had some little bush experiences in the matter ourselves; and from these we know that no man, meditating hostilities, would be such a fool as to allow him, against whom he meditated those hostilities, to walk behind him; for by so doing he would be giving to his intended foe all the advantages of position that the latter could require. This though apparently, and to persons not acquainted with the usages of bush life, a small matter, is of importance in enabling us to test the respective credibility of the two contradictory versions of the Aylward-Munro tragedy. It does not of course prove the truth of that made by the former; but it raises reasonable doubts as to the truth of that of the latter; and according to the principles of British jurisprudence, the accused on a charge of felony should have the benefit of every doubt. We are not called upon to show that the Aylwards were innocent of deliberate and premeditated murder; all that can be expected of us is to show that the evidence adduced against them did not conclusively establish their guilt.

And this is the only point that we have intended to make, or have endeavored to establish. It is not true that we have represented the Aylwards as "martyrs to their religion"—as the *Witness* in its issue of the 26th ult. falsely pretends; and we have on more than one occasion given full credit to our Protestant fellow-citizens for the charitable and active exertions by them made to avert the catastrophe of the 8th Dec. Respecting the selection of the day—a solemn Festival of the Catholic Church, and one especially distinguished in the ecclesiastical calendar of the Church of England—we have expressed a strong opinion; but as we pretend not to infallibility, as our opinions have no bearings upon the merits of the case—that is to say the guilt or innocence of the Aylwards; and as the justice of those opinions is impugned by the *Witness*, we willingly admit that on this one point we may have been in error; and that the

selection of the Feast of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Mother of Our Lord, was the result of an inadvertence on the part of the Judge, who sentenced the Aylwards, and of the Executive, who insisted upon that sentence being carried into execution in all its particulars.

We have also said that the brutal and unprecedented conduct—as reported in the *Belleville Protestant journals*—of the spectators of the execution—their hideous cries to "hurry them up," and their eagerness to feast their eyes upon the death struggles of the unhappy convicts, are calculated to raise suspicions that, amongst some, there existed a prejudice against the Aylwards as Papists; but at the same time we have, in the strongest terms, repudiated all intention of attributing the diabolical sentiments of the crowd around the scaffold, to any considerable number of our separated brethren. There are bad and cruel men of all denominations, amongst those calling themselves Catholics, as well as amongst Protestants; but the theological errors of the latter cannot prevent us from recognising and cheerfully admitting the fact, that the petition for mercy to the Aylwards was signed by every Protestant "to whom it was presented," with one solitary and painful exception. The rabble around the scaffold on the 8th of December, roared and bellowed to "hurry them—the victims—up;" and amongst those who so roared and bellowed, there were probably many excellent voters, whose sweet voices might decide the fate of a contested election; but with the exception of this rabble; and perhaps of the man who refused to sign the petition for mercy, we do not think that there was a Protestant who would not gladly have hailed a reprieve to the Aylwards as an act of simple justice on the part of the Executive.

But all this has nothing to do with the question of the guilt or innocence of the Aylwards; and this alone is the question which interests us, and which has induced us to give the tragedy such prominence in our columns. This question alone, and to the exclusion of all side issues, we have endeavored to discuss; and that we have done so fairly, is pretty evident from this—that neither by the *Witness*, nor by any other journal in Canada, has the truth of a single one of our statements of the facts of the case been impugned; and that, though we have been accused of misrepresentation, and unfair pleading, no single instance of either has been specified by any one of our opponents. The *Witness* of the 26th ult. commenting upon our report of the Aylward case, as given by the *Globe*, says that "it does not contain a single new fact;" thus paying us the highest compliment, by admitting that the first statement, as originally given in our columns by *Sarsfield*, is identical, in all substantial facts, with that given subsequently by the *Toronto Globe*. Higher compliment than this no man could desire; for it is an admission by an opponent that all the facts of the case have been correctly given from the first by the *True Witness*.

Again, the *Witness* says of our analysis of the evidence given on the trial, as reported in the *Globe* that:—

"The whole pleading is of the style often used in criminal courts by unscrupulous advocates, who appeal more to the national and religious prejudices of the jury, than to their impartial judgment."

But as the *Witness* does not cite one single word from our analysis of the evidence, does not attempt even to indicate one instance wherein we have been guilty of false logic, vicious argument, or "appeals to national and religious prejudices;" and as the *Witness* would no doubt gladly if it could, convict us of error, and expose the fallacy of our reasoning, we are entitled to assume that the soundness of our argument, and the fairness of our analysis of the evidence as reported by the *Globe*, are as unassailable, as is the truth of the facts, or premises from which we argued, and drew our conclusions. Again we say to the *Witness*, and to all our opponents—"Convict us, if you can, of a single false statement of facts with regard to the row in which the elder Munro received the fatal wound, and we will at once retract it, and make the necessary correction. Convict us of false or vicious reasoning from the premises which those facts supply, and we will act in like manner. But so long as, without condescending to particulars, you can deal only in vague generalities, remember that you are paying the highest compliment in your power, to our veracity, and to the soundness of our conclusions."

Once for all we repeat, and we trust that it is the last time that we shall be compelled to do so—we assign, we attempt to assign, no reason for the extraordinary verdict of the jury, for the extraordinary severity of the sentence pronounced by the judge, or for the extraordinary obduracy of the Executive—an obduracy the more extraordinary in the case of the Aylwards, seeing that the most detestable of all murderers—Yankee abortionists who in the prosecution of their filthy but lucrative trade, destroy the life of mother as well as of child—are invariably the special objects of Executive clemency, and of the sympathies of that very large section of our Canadian press whose columns teem with abortion advertisements." But in our own defence, and as a proof how false is the insinuation that

We have taken up the Aylward case with the view of making political capital against the Ministry, and that the outcry against the Belleville tragedy originated with the Catholic press, we may be permitted to copy the following letter which appeared in the same extra of the Protestant Belleville Intelligence as that which gave an account of the execution of the 8th December.

To the Editor of the Intelligencer. TWO VICTIMS SACRIFICED BY THE PRESENT CABINET.

To the Electors of the County of Hastings.

Gentlemen,—Without reference to creed or politics, I implore of you not to give any countenance to any who will support the present Government. They do not deserve your support. They showed little regard to your numerous signed petitions, signed, as they were, by the leading men of all denominations in Town and County, including among the names attached thereto, Ministers of religion, of most all denominations, also members of Parliament, members of the Honourable Legislative Council, Magistrates, &c., which were sent to this Government, calling for mercy in accordance with the wish of the jury who strongly recommended them to the mercy of the executive.

There are but few cases, if any, on record of such cruel tragedy; but it appears the men in power show mercy and clemency from their counsils. I have no hesitation in saying that these poor unfortunate people are the victims of Puritanical and to the so-called liberal brawlers of Western Canada. No case on record where a poor man and his wife were doomed to death for defending themselves when attacked on their own premises.

Yon, intelligent freemen and heads of families, of all denominations assist in driving from power the present hard-hearted and unmerciful crew. You see what little notice, and what little regard this Junta in power took to the voice of these poor people's orphan children, although calling for mercy to save their only support in this world, their father and mother, but no mercy; place and power must be preserved the laws of the subject are little in their thoughts.

Even this so-called Liberal Government, and be it known to all who have a human heart beating within his bosom, that this so-called Liberal Government would not, and refused the poor unfortunate persons a respite for a few days to prepare them for eternity—which is all good men's aim—although signed by their own spiritual advisers; in addition to this, the petition was signed by the leading men of the town; and I must here remark that the Hon. Robt. Read is to be remembered by all humane people, who on all occasions was ready and willing to sign the petitions without any reservations. God will bless him.

An Elector.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Cornwall, March 2nd, 1863.

DEAR SIR,—As an illustration of the entrenched justice invariably dealt out by professed Liberals to all those who have the moral courage to controvert their peculiar views on any given subject, I may mention the fact that the subjoined communication was sent last week, to our local paper of the Reform, not Clear-Grit—stamp, in reply to some editorial comments in the previous number of that journal on "the case of the Aylwards." The letter of "Fairplay" explains itself, and I think, in a very temperate though firm spirit. Nevertheless, the writer thereof was given to understand afterwards, when he remonstrated in the proper quarter for his communication having been placed under the heading, "advertisement," that on no other conditions would it have been allowed to appear in the columns of that paper, except on the usual advertising terms! Was not that liberal treatment from the liberal conductor of a liberal newspaper?

Yours truly, A CATHOLIC.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

To the Editor of the "Freelholder."

Cornwall, Feb. 23rd, 1863.

Dear Sir,—It would appear from the tenor of your remarks on the "case of the Aylwards" in your last issue, that you are under the impression that all those who subscribe to the opinion that those two unfortunate were unjustly condemned to death, are actuated by a spirit of opposition to the present government, and by the covert design of raising such a storm of indignation against them, as may eventually succeed in ousting them from office. Now, Sir, I beg to assure you that, in this idea, you are egregiously mistaken with regard to a multitude of cases. I think, Sir, you will hardly gaisay my assertion that I am a sincere friend of the Premier, and of his ministry taken as a whole, as any other individual of your acquaintance, and I would go as far as consistency of principle might allow me in order to keep them in power, whilst they continue to pursue their present independent and patriotic course towards the country at large; and yet I confess myself one of many, here and elsewhere, who are intimately convinced, after a careful perusal of all the facts connected with "the Aylward tragedy," that that ill-starred pair were harshly dealt with—in other words that neither of them ought to have undergone the penalty of death. I have not, I acknowledge, made use of a political microscope, nor invoked the aid of clairvoyance for the occasion. But I have quietly pondered over and compared with each other in all their bearings, both sides of the story from the commencement of the lamentable dispute between the Aylwards and the Munro's down to its sad finale; and nevertheless, I have utterly failed to discover, what you were pleased to state broadly in the article above referred to, that "the evidence showed the case to be one of peculiar barbarity," or that Chief Justice Draper was warranted in charging the jury to the effect that "the evidence left no room to doubt the willful and malicious nature of the murder." With all due respect for that high legal functionary, I presume to say that the weightiest sentences those culprits deserved was the Penitentiary for life. For I hold with many gentlemen of the long robe, whose legal opinion I value quite as much as that of the learned Chief Justice aforesaid, or of the Solicitor General West who watched the prosecution for the Crown, that the persecuted Aylward and his devoted wife were not guilty of murder in the strict sense of the term, and that manslaughter, which some respectable authorities consider to have been justifiable on the part of the latter on account of the peculiar circumstance in which she was actually placed, was their greatest offence, and I am perfectly satisfied that such will be the finding of the Parliamentary inquiry which report says will shortly be instituted into the whole affair. I must submit moreover, though without meaning the slightest offence to those who may be of a different opinion from myself on this painful subject, that I am at a loss to imagine how any calm reflecting mind, after reviewing the whole facts of the case, could arrive at any other conclusion than that unfortunate Aylwards suffered for their transgression, grievous though it may have been, beyond the requirements of Justice. And had I not already encroached upon your space further than was my intention, I could easily support my position by arguments drawn from sources unfavorable as well as favorable to the cause of the executed, as to whether the learned Judge who sentenced the pri-

soners to death on such one sided testimony, or the Executive, who permitted that iniquitous sentence to take its course, is responsible for the unjust destruction of life in this memorable case, I shall not wait to inquire now. In the first place, because it were a bootless inquiry at present, as those poor creatures have long since been buried into eternity, and cannot be recalled; and secondly, because I am decidedly opposed to mixing the matter up with politics; and I wish to treat it simply as a question of equal rights and justice before the law, both of which I contend were rudely violated in the case of the Aylwards. I shall merely add here my firm belief that if those poor victims of injustice were still in life, they would not now be subjected to the extreme penalty of death.

I am, sir, yours, FAIRPLAY.

It may pass amongst Englishmen as a refined species of amusement to invent hard names and base epithets for Ireland and the Irish; but it is one little calculated to inspire Irishmen with any very profound respect for England and her Protestant institutions, or to raise either her or those institutions in the estimation of the civilized nations of the earth. To call Irishmen "Yahoos" after Punch's elegant phraseology, may be all very witty according to a certain standard of wit; but is little calculated to promote brotherhood and mutual charity. We are accustomed to hear the middle ages blamed as barbarous, on account of the opprobrious epithets heaped upon the Jews in those ages; but if "modern civilization and liberalism" have improved in aught upon those ages, it is in their hatred of their fellow-men. The Jew of the Middle Ages was "a base dog" according to the polite phraseology of the times. Modern civilization having with Swift extended its knowledge of the animal kingdom has, extended its terminology likewise, and applies the name "Yahoo" to express its contempt of its fellows. "If we could only see ourselves as others see us," is an old aphorism; and as of individuals, so of ages. When some centuries hence these our days seen through the vista of ages shall appear "dark" to the curious student of antiquity; and when acts of barbarism, ever the most salient features of history, shall discover themselves with offensive prominence to his curious search, it will not be the least damning evidence against the civilization of this age, to find the most popular periodicals of the times racking their acknowledgedly fertile brains for opprobrious epithets and base names against their fellow-men. The Helotism of Ancient Greece—the Ghettoism of Medieval Europe are not more damning evidences against Hellenic and Medieval civilization, than will be the Irish helotism and Ghettoism of modern England. Dogan-ism in America, and Yahoo-ism in England will go further to brand the age with barbarism than all its Science and learning and manufactures will be able to gain for it the credit of civilization and refinement. Should some stray numbers of Punch be discovered palimpsested with mould and dust in the dark closets of some future Herculeanum, the eager antiquary of future ages will draw therefrom some not too favourable conclusions as to the spirit of national enmity, religious toleration and political freedom of Protestant England.

England boasts that she is foremost in the race for true civil and religious liberty, and claims to have distanced all competitors. But let her take care—there is one rider creeping up behind—his young horse well in hand ready for the final burst. 'Twill be a sore thing for Englishmen when the white cap (of Austria) comes in before the blue. Louis Kossuth (if we may be allowed to exhume defunct political cats paws) made England ring with the grievances of Hungarian nationality, and John Bull was too stolid and too dull to discover the real point of the joke—to see that the Magyar was only poking fun at him. John is not quick at "a fortiore," and failed in consequence to see that the Hungarians tale of woe was pleasant sunshine and warm summer weather compared to Ireland's biting frost. It were pity for Ireland's cause, but that some Irish Chieftain, leaving his island home would make the antique cities of Catholic Austria ring with the blood curdling recital of Ireland's wrongs. What would Catholic Vienna, smarting under the unjust reproaches of England for her presumed harsh treatment of her Protestant inhabitants, say think you to this Church of England by law (and bayonets) Established in Ireland? What would the grave Austrians say of Ireland's perennial famines? What would be his estimate of our political Utopia with one member of our body politic rotting and withering away? The dead chained to the living would be but a mild comparison for Austrian keenness. 'Twere a rare subject this, for some Irish Magyar; may God grant us one in his own good time.

S.C.R.D.S.

To "ENQUIRER."—A Seat in the City Council, whether of Quebec or of Montreal, does not for a wonder carry with it the title of "Honorable," common and ridiculous though that title be throughout North America. Almost every man one meets, whether in the United States or in Canada, is an "Honorable," or a "General" at least; and we agree with Enquirer that a seat in the City Council should confer the honor, if honor indeed it be, as well as any other trumpety tenure of office. The whole thing however is a farce, and is the proper subject rather of a joke, than of any serious discussion.

It affords us very great pleasure to state that at the meeting of the Board of Examiners, held at the Court House in this City, on Monday last, Mr. J. J. Curran, B.C.L., was duly admitted to the Bar, after undergoing a very severe examination in a highly creditable manner; and the gentlemen of the Board congratulated him on his proficiency in the various branches of the law. We understand Mr. Curran intends to open an Office in a few days, and we heartily wish him success in his professional career.

We have a letter from Mill Town, St. Stephen's, New Brunswick, dated Sept. 19 h, 1863, with a remittance of three dollars, to which the writer has forgotten to sign his name.

ST. PETER'S PENANCE.—The following important, and highly gratifying statement has been put forth by His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston:—

CIRCULAR. Kingston, 24th Feb. 1863. Rev. and Dear Sir—I have the pleasure to send you the statement of monies received during the year 1862 from the different Missions of the Diocese for the Saint Peter's Penance Association.

You will perceive that in a good number of the Missions the first collection was not taken up in March last. This was owing to the late period at which the Pastoral establishing the Saint Peter's Association was issued, which, in many cases, rendered it impossible to have the collection taken up at the time appointed.

The total amount received is \$1509 72; a very satisfactory proof that the Saint Peter's Association has taken root among our good Catholics, and that the love of the Holy Father is deeply seated in their hearts. No doubt the offering for 1863 will be much larger than that of the past year, as the Association is now organized, and the feelings of the people are warmly enlisted in favor of the Holy See.

The sum required to become a member of the Saint Peter's Association is so exceedingly small that the very poorest among us can afford to enrol themselves as members. The success of the Association does not so much depend on the largeness of the amount subscribed by each individual, as on the large number of the contributors. Let every Catholic give a little, let all contribute and the offering will be a large one, in every way worthy of the cause for which it is made.

A very simple statement will make this evident. There are in the Diocese of Kingston close upon 90,000 Catholics. Now if we suppose that each person gives 5 cents, this would amount annually to \$4,500. If it were true that we cannot expect every one will contribute; but it is equally true that but very few will content themselves with offering five cents. From this it is clear that although we have reason to congratulate ourselves on the results of the year just passed, we must not rest satisfied with what has been done, but make new efforts to bring the Association to that position it should occupy. If we but do our duty, (and who will not do it in such a cause?) we will more than double the amount contributed this year.

I request, Rev. and Dear Sir, that you will use all your influence to promote this holy work. You are acquainted with all the events transpiring in Italy; you know the constant and violent efforts which are being continually renewed by the revolutionary and Anti-Catholic party against the Church of God. I need not remind you of the pressing wants of the Holy Father, and the strong claims which he has to the sympathy of every Catholic heart. I feel confident you will neglect nothing to incite your people to contribute to the fund, and make the offering what it ought to be.

You will please read to the people of your Mission the accompanying statement of the sums received from the different parts of the Diocese. It will be pleasing to them to learn what has been done elsewhere; and at the same time, it will be for many an incentive to perform their duty with more zeal, and to display a greater amount of generosity. A similar statement of all monies received for the Saint Peter's Association shall be sent you in the course of next July, and I shall have the same published in some of the Catholic newspapers.

I remain, Reverend and Dear Sir, Yours sincerely in Christ,

E. J., Bp. of Kingston.

Amounts received during the year 1862 from the different Missions of the Diocese of Kingston, for the Saint Peter's Penance.

Table with columns: MISSIONS, MARCH, SEPT, TOTAL. Lists various missions and their contributions.

PROGRAMME OF PROCESSION ON ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

The following will be the route of the Procession on St. Patrick's Day:— The Procession will form in front of the St. Patrick's Hall, Bonaventure Building, at 8 o'clock sharp, and thence proceed through Great St. James', Biliary and Laganchetiere Streets to the St. Patrick's Church.

We have appointed L. P. Fontaine & Co., as our sole advertising Agents for New York.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW. Leonard Scott, New York; B. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

The January number of this well known periodical is perhaps open to the objection of being somewhat unattractive to the general reader. Its best and most labored article in the number before us, is one on the "New Testament," with a critical dissertation of the sacred text in the original Greek. The writer seems to contend for the verbal inspiration of the New Testament in the most rigid sense; and to claim for every case, for every tense, for every article or preposition employed, almost for every letter, a divine origin. We have also a very interesting notice of recent travels in Persia, with an account of the political and physical aspect of that interesting country.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW. January 1863. Leonard Scott, New York; B. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

This—the recognized organ, or representative of the more advanced, or liberal Protestantism of the British world, will always be studied with interest by those who wish to understand the tendencies of modern non-Catholic thought, and to appreciate the claims of Protestantism to be accepted as a phase of the Christian religion. The most able and the most consistent of the organs of Protestantism, the Westminster Review is, by its more evangelical contemporaries, denounced as rationalistic, and indeed infidel; and the very men who most loudly cheer, when bad Catholics proclaim themselves disciples of the rationalistic school, and revolt against the supernatural teachings of the "Church of Rome," are also the first and the loudest to cry out against the rationalism of the Westminster Review. Thus, even in Montreal, we have known very evangelical journals to use their utmost influence to exclude from public reading-rooms, well written, and most ably conducted periodicals, such as the Review in question, and the New York Christian Inquirer; and at the same time severely to censure the bigotry and intolerance of Romish priests, for exerting their influence to prevent the dissemination amongst the young Catholic generation of anti-Catholic principles through the agency of an anti-Catholic and rationalistic literature. The rule with our evangelicals seems to be this: "To cry up and encourage Rationalism so long as it protests against the Real Presence, and Purgatory; but to denounce it as the abomination of desolation, when it submits to the test of human reason, the truth of the doctrines of the Incarnation, of Predestination, the Trinity, or the eternity of future punishments. Of course, as Catholics, and therefore holding in abhorrence the peculiar theology of the Westminster Review, we cannot conscientiously recommend it as good reading for Catholics; but justice requires that we should award it the praise of occupying the foremost place in the field of Protestant periodical literature.

EDUCATION. To the Editor of the True Witness.

Lacolle, March 2, 1863.

DEAR SIR—Allow me, through the medium of your invaluable journal, to place before the public the following remarks on our present school laws:—

As the law stands at present, it is useless to expect men of talent and ability to devote themselves to the art of teaching as a profession, and as a means by which they may acquire even a moderately independent livelihood. In the first place, the Teacher, though ever so competent, is entirely at the mercy of the School Commissioners, who are, not infrequently chosen from amongst those persons who are the most ignorant, and the most opposed to the present school system. These Commissioners imagine, and I suppose not without reason, that they are elected more for the purpose of reducing the already reduced salaries of the Teachers, and opposing the due administration of the school law, than for anything else. They have it in their power to dismiss a school Teacher at any time for "immorality, insubordination, incapacity, or neglecting faithfully to perform his duty." This is right and as it should be; and if their power over the Teacher extended no further it would be well, and there would be nothing to complain of in this particular. But it is not so. A Teacher, no matter how well qualified, or diligent in the performance of his duties, is liable to be dismissed at the expiration of the term for which he was engaged, provided the Commissioners give him three months previous notice. This three months notice was no doubt wisely intended as a protection to the Teacher against the whims or caprices of School Commissioners, but is now so abused as to be of no protection at all. The School Teacher is now in the same position as the tenant at will in Ireland, liable to be shoved out at the end of the year on being, like the other, served with notice to quit. Should he be so unfortunate as to incur, by word or deed, the displeasure of a School Commissioner or Trustee, he is sure to be served with the three months notice, in order that he may be dismissed, or if that cannot be done, to strike off a Dollar or two from his monthly salary. If the Teacher should urge that his salary is already so small that it is scarcely sufficient to procure for him the common necessities of life, he is answered, "very well, if you don't take it at that, here is Mr. so and so, probably a relative of this Commissioner or of his better half, who is ready and willing to take the school at a less salary than what has been offered to you." So the poor Teacher, thus pressed, is forced to accept the reduced salary, or pull up his stakes, no matter at what sacrifice, and wander up and down in search of some other school. It may be that this poor Teacher is the father of a family, and that he has a garden to the cultivation of which he has devoted his leisure hours, and had gathered around him some of these necessities which make a home desirable. These, all these, he must part with for half their value, at a time too when perhaps he thought of establishing himself permanently in that locality. Under these circumstances it is useless to expect that men of worth will devote themselves to the profession of teaching as a means of obtaining an honorable and independent livelihood. The effect of this state of things is, that the country is filling up with itinerant Teachers, both male and female, who are "here to day and away to-morrow," to obtain a few dollars to enable them to proceed farther, or to assist them in obtaining some office or situation more lucrative, and consequently more desirable, than that of teaching. It is evident to any man that this class of Teachers cannot take that interest in the intellectual and moral training of the children committed to their care that a resident Teacher would. This downward tendency in our Common Schools will continue every year, going on from bad to worse, unless the Legislature interpose, and make the Teacher's tenure of his school dependent only on good behaviour and the faithful discharge of his duty. This is the case in the Parochial schools of Scotland and England, where a Teacher when once established in a school is seldom, or never removed during his life time.

In other countries the removal of Teachers is left

with the School Inspectors; men, who from their education and the nature of their office, would be the proper judges between School Commissioners and Teachers. But to leave matters of dispute between School Commissioners and Teachers to be adjudicated upon by the former is wrong, as no man is deemed a competent judge in his own case. Instead of doing away with our Inspectors, or even decreasing their number, as some would suggest, they should be invested with sufficient authority to enforce their recommendations on School Commissioners and Teachers. As it is at present, the Inspector recommends certain reforms to the School Commissioners with respect to the schools under their control, and goes away hoping to find, at his next visit, that his recommendations have been carried out; but to his great disappointment, finds them not only not carried out, but in many instances wholly disregarded. Our Inspectors notwithstanding this do a great deal of good to our Common Schools by their frequent visits and their counsel and advice to the Teachers; but with their powers limited as they are at present what can they do? Certainly not half of a quarter of that which they would do if they had sufficient authority over School Commissioners and Teachers to compel them to carry out their instructions.

Until something is done to give to the good Teacher a guarantee that he shall not be disturbed in his school so long as he honestly and faithfully discharges his duties, and the powers of School Inspectors extended, it will be useless for the friends of Education to expect the results which they anticipated from the working of our present School System. Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for your kindness, I am,

A FRIEND OF EDUCATION.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, March 3rd, 1863. Flour Pollards, \$2.25 to \$2.75; Middlings, \$3.00 to \$3.50; Fine, \$3.00 to \$4.00; Super. No 2 \$4.20 to \$4.25; Superfine \$4.37 1/2 to \$4.35; Fancy, \$4.55 to \$4.60; Extra, \$4.85 to \$5.05; Superior Extra, \$5.15 to \$5.50; Bag Flour, \$2.35 to \$2.40. We hear of sales of Super. to-day at \$4.27 1/2, \$4.30, \$4.32 1/2, and \$4.35.

Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, about \$4.60 to \$4.80. Wheat—Canada Spring, 90c to 93c; U. C. White Winter, nominal, \$1.03 to \$1.05; ex store. Wheat is almost unobtainable. We note one sale of poor U. C. Spring at 85c.

Peas per 60 lbs, 70c to 72c; per 40 lbs, 40c. Ashes per 112 lbs, Pots \$6.00 to \$6.05; Inferior Pots, about \$6.10; Pearls, \$6.00 to \$6.10.

Butter per lb.—The demand is somewhat better, but sales can only be made at the lowest quotations; medium 11c to 12c; fine 12c to 13c; choice, 14c to 15c.

Dressed Hogs per 100 lbs, \$3.50 to \$4.50, according to weight and quality.

Seeds, Clover, 6c to 7c per lb.; Timothy, \$2 to \$2.25 per 15 lbs.—Montreal Witness.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.—The Municipal Election for Mayor and City Councilors closed on Saturday last.

For Mayor, J. L. Beaudry, Esq., was re-elected without opposition, receiving 1529 votes. The election throughout was remarkably quiet, and the number of votes polled unusually small, there having been no contest in several of the wards. We subjoin the returns of the election in the respective wards at the close of the polls on Saturday:—

Table listing election results by ward: East—Jacques Grenier, no opposition. Centre—Alex. McGibbon, no opposition. West—Frederick Penn, no opposition. St. Ann's—Wm. Rodden, no opposition. St. Antoine—McCreedy, 321. St. Lawrence—Devlin, 233. St. Louis—Montmarquet, 175. St. James—Lamoureux, 220. St. Mary—Reinhardt, 213. St. Anne—Labadie, 98. Graves, 0.

THE QUEEN'S DIAMONDS.—The Empress of France has diamonds by the peck. Such nonsense as jewelry and fine furbelows, constitute the bone marrow of all such aristocracy. But, when you are suffering from a cold, cough, sore throat, &c., you will find a real blessing in a box of Bryn's Pulmonic Wafers, 25 cents a box.

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

Births. In this city, on the 1st inst., Mrs Christopher Egau, of a daughter.

In this city, on the 1st inst., the wife of Mr Michael Kearney, of a son.

Died. At Henryville, C. E., on 24th ultimo, Mr. Bernard Hagan, aged 74 years, father-in-law of Mr. D. Shanono, of this city. May his soul rest in peace.



A SPECIAL MEETING of the St. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will be held in the Society's New Hall, BONAVENTURE BUILDING, on MONDAY EVENING next, 9th inst., in order to make further and full arrangements for the due celebration of St. Patrick's Day.

Members proposed at the Monthly Meeting may be balloted for at this meeting.

Old and new members are respectfully requested to attend. Chair to be taken at EIGHT o'clock, p.m., sharp. (By Order) P. O'MEARA, Rec. Sec.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,

IN AID OF THE BUILDING FUND OF THE SOCIETY.

IN THE CITY CONCERT HALL, ON TUESDAY EVENING, 17th MARCH, (ST. PATRICK'S DAY.)

TICKETS OF ADMISSION—25 cts. Immediately after the Concert a PUBLIC DINNER will be given in the Refreshment Room of the City Concert Hall, under the auspices of the Society.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION—\$1.00 each. Doors open at SEVEN, P.M.; Concert to commence at EIGHT, precisely. Full particulars in next issue. (By Order) P. O'MEARA, Rec. Sec.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—The unexpected proportions which the Polish insurrection is taking occasion some disquiet among official people here. As it was desirable to prevent any discussion on so delicate a subject in the Legislative Corps, the President of that body has, it is said, tried his best to induce the deputy who intended making a motion in favor of Poland to desist, but, as I hear, without effect. The deputy in question readily admitted the force of the sympathies which bind the President of the Legislative Chamber to Russia, but he positively refused to pledge himself to silence; and as for the Emperor, whose name is reported to have been made use of, he observed that no one could persuade him that His Majesty was not a friend to Poland. Should this impracticable legislator persist in his motion, he will, if not silenced at the outset, be replied to probably by Mr. Billaut. The Russian Ambassadors at the foreign Courts have written to their Government describing the feeling of indignation throughout Europe at the system practised at Warsaw, and at the brutal manner in which Count Orloff has been written to from the Russian Embassy here as to whether a contradiction might be given to the statement in a Paris newspaper that he had gone to Warsaw to try to dissuade the Grand Duke from carrying out the conscription. The reputed answer is that the statement was correct, and that, if it were contradicted, no should contradict the contradiction.

Baron Dupin in his speech on the Address in the Senate on Thursday paid the following tribute to the memory of the late Cardinal Morlot. Alluding to the diminution in the number of associations of St. Vincent de Paul, he said:— "This is a deplorable state of things, and my regret is double when I see the void created in the Senate by the death of Archbishop Morlot, whose last words in this Assembly were a testimony in favor of the association in which he had such confidence that he handed up to it the entire of his allowance as senator (30,000fr.), and this fact was never mentioned by himself."

The Temps has received a communication from the Minister of the Interior, reminding it of the decree of 1852, prohibiting the publication of any account of the debates in the Chambers except that which is made out under the supervision of the Presidents of the Legislative Chambers, or copied from the *Moniteur*; that any infraction of the 43d Article of the Constitution is punishable by a fine of from 1,000fr. to 5,000fr., and the infraction of the decree by a fine of from 50fr. to 5,000fr., "irrespective of the penalties prescribed by the law, should the said report be an unfaithful or malicious one." The warning is repeated in the *Moniteur*, and the journals are informed that, if the infraction be repeated, criminal proceedings will be taken against them. On this the *Temps* remarks:—

"In this state of things, and considering it impossible to find the ideal line which absolutely separates the discussion from the report; not having the certainty of distinguishing that which, in the eyes of the Minister, is permitted from that which is prohibited; and knowing by experience what it costs us not to be, in doubtful matters, of the same sentiment as the Minister, we have taken the resolution not to say a word more on the debates on the Address, and consequently we suppress the article which the debate of yesterday on the affairs of Mexico suggested to us. As French citizens, we have the natural right to read these debates, to meditate, and to form an opinion upon them; but, despite our authorization, despite our caution money, and despite the stamp duty which we pay in order to be allowed to speak on public affairs, we are no longer sure of the right to express our opinion in our own paper, be that opinion right or wrong, at our own risk and peril, and to communicate it to our fellow-citizens."

We shall therefore, I presume, have no further comment on any kind on the debates in the Chambers. *Times* Cor.

Three thousand five hundred soldiers are leaving Oberburg for Mexico; 1,000 are embarking at Algiers for the same destination, besides 300 Arabs for the baggage service. Agents have been beating up in all directions for the purchase of mules; it appears that no less than 15,000 of these useful animals are required. Some disappointment is felt at the little progress yet made by General Forey, certainly not through his fault, for the circumstances are beyond his control.

A BALL AT THE TULLERIES.—A certain number of Neapolitan refugees - *Reactionnaires* - had the honor of being invited to the ball given by the Empress on Monday week. They were, it is said, not much surprised, agreeably or otherwise, and of course accepted the invitation. The Empress conversed with them for some time, and was particularly in his inquiries about the King. Prince Napoleon was not present. He excused himself on the ground that he, the son-in-law of Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, could not well meet persons who still regarded King Francis as King of the Two Sicilies, and who wore on their breasts crosses and stars given by him. The Minister of Italy, who was to have presented a certain number of Piedmontese, also excused himself, and the Piedmontese were informed that their presentation must take place some other time. - *Times*.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—This Government has just given an undeniable proof of its debased and ferocious spirit by sending the Count de Christen to the Island of Nisida to go through the iniquitous sentence passed upon him, and together with the Marquis Carraccola, De Angeli, and others. It is a fact worthy of note, that the Piedmontese have not performed one act of magnanimity, or left on record one disinterested or generous deed that they can appeal to in their favor in the day of retribution. The telegram is lying before me from the Government Commission at Naples, who telegraphed all over Italy, that 'the innocent would be liberated.' A Government of any dignity would have had more self-respect than to have condemned a general officer (and one to whom they themselves offered a command) to a degrading sentence, and to keep company with thieves and assassins. In the Piedmontese official countenance the character of debased tyranny is strikingly observable. Garibaldi's paper the *Zenzero* and the *Popolo d'Italia* state, 'de Christen and companions have been sent to Nisida. Many will blame this most unhuman punishment.'

From all parts of Italy there are endless proofs of the increasing horror of Piedmontese rule. In Parma they are calling out for 'Duke Robert,' and in Florence the very name is detested, except by the mere hirelings, who regard the *Firenze*, a daily journal supported by high interests and opposed to their views with exceeding wrath.

The cry of despair from the Neapolitan districts is heartrending; and the address of devotion to Francis II., expressive also of the repentance of those who acknowledge they had been for a moment led astray, receives a singularly valuable confirmation in the following declaration of the *Nuova Europa*, one of the foremost of the Revolutionary press:— "Amongst us, it is well to note, there reigns a most serious misfortune: loss of the popular cause, of the man of the people; because so great has been the persecution, that those who were yesterday anti-Bourbonic to-day are Royalists to the ends of the hair, and those who were Republican are to-day Monarchical." - *Cor. of Tablet*.

M. Peruzzi, the Italian Minister of the Interior, has addressed the following circular to the prefects:— "Truce, Jan. 21.—Several circumstances reveal the existence of an evident understanding between the adversaries of Italian unity, particularly those who are foreigners to our country, for the purpose of carrying on with extraordinary ardor a propaganda in a federative sense. They address themselves to mun-

icipal sentiments, and take advantage of all occasions of transient discontent, the natural consequence of political changes and of the want of national organization in the different branches of the administration—a want to which the Ministry and the Parliament propose to apply a prompt remedy. This propaganda, inaugurated and energetically favored by the party which has the France for its organ in Paris, has established at Naples and at Florence journals which precisely bear the names of those two capitals. Those journals, as well as others, agree in the essential points of their polemic with the Clerical journals and with certain organs of the party of action in combating the unity which the latter, particularly the *Nuova Europa* of Florence, openly declare to be incompatible with the constitutional monarchy. Those excesses could not be tolerated without leading to the downfall of the moral authority of the Government, which must always show itself the constant and energetic adversary of every idea contrary to unity, and without giving rise to a mistrust among the great national party and exposing itself to the intolerable excess of the kind of which the Naples journal has recently given the signal. This is why the undersigned, while thinking it proper to leave the fullest liberty to discussion, regards as indispensable an active surveillance and an energetic and constant repression, within the limits of the law, with regard to that portion of the press which endeavors to oppose unity, and the constitutional monarchy of the dynasty of Savoy, and to weaken faith in the accomplishment of the destinies of the nation, conformably to the wishes of the Parliament.

The undersigned is convinced that in acting in that manner against the journals, of whatever color they may be, he will obtain the assent of public opinion. Although the task of surveillance and of repression is confided by the law to the judicial authorities, nevertheless political authority must not remain entirely inactive; it is, on the contrary, important that both one and the other should lend mutual support each within the sphere of its attributions. For this purpose the undersigned requests the prefects to give their attention to the excesses of the press in question, and to make on-official communications to the proper authorities whenever they see in those excesses the necessary grounds for proceedings. Thanks to those measures which will be communicated by the Minister of Justice to the legal functionaries, the undersigned hopes that the surveillance and the repression will be prompt and efficacious, and waits for an acknowledgment of the receipt of the present circular.

U. PERUZZI.

TURIN, Jan. 27.—The correspondence of the *Gazette de France* states that typhus fever has broken out in the prisons of the asseration; at Potenza, twelve hundred political prisoners have died from this fearful epidemic, which has also carried off two Piedmontese doctors, victims of their sedulous attentions to these unfortunate Neapolitans. The Princess Barberini-Siarcia has been arrested on the Bourbonist simply as a Muratist agent, and not as a Bourbonist agent. All the documents published in order to mislead the public as to the true motive of her arrest, are false and apocryphal. The king is about to fill up the Archbishops and Bishops which are vacant, about thirty in number, on his own authority, without asking the Pope's sanction. We shall soon see Commander Passaglia buckling on the cassock of the State-Bishop.

TURIN, Jan. 28.—The *Costituzione* states that the Italian Government has made some very strong complaints to the French Government respecting the Muratist intrigues in the kingdom of Naples. Some documents found in the possession of the Princess Barberini-Siarcia have led to this step by the Turin Cabinet. The environs of Gaeta are overrun by numerous bands of patriots; fresh troops have been dispatched to this quarter. M. de la Rorere said truly: "It will end by the whole of the Italian army being sent to the Two Sicilies." On the 20th of December 700 gendarmes were sent. Eight days ago, 600 other gendarmes were sent to Naples, and in another month 700 more will go. The Mayor of Tossicra, near Teramo, in the Abruzzi, has been deprived of his office, suspected of not being very unfavorable to the Bourbon reaction.

The Liberty of Conscience under the Piedmontese Government, the *Correspondance de Rome* of Jan. 24 says:— "We have no hesitation in condemning the late rulers of Lombardy and Tuscany, and to declare them to be the first cause of the disaffection of some amongst the clergy. We now see what Josephine has done in Milan, and Leopoldine has done in Florence. The Turin Government has only assisted in developing such germs, as an unwholesome climate breeds noxious herbs. The Chapter of the Milan Cathedral presents to us the spectacle of three Canons, who allow themselves to be named by the civil power in opposition to the Vicar-Capitular; and Florence fields false priests, who impudently accuse the Episcopate of blindness, and Catholic and spiritual Rome of being gagged by temporal Roms. Happily, Rome is not silent, and the nations bear her voice with loving obedience. The State in which Protestantism had been able to make a few proselytes, Tuscany, is retreating from its errors. We learn that several inhabitants of Pontedera have returned to the faith. A man of the name of Lorenzo Massi began the movement in November last. The family of Valentino Frantozzi, who was the centre of the Protestant meetings, having then abjured the Valdo-Calvinistic-Bavagelio-Plymouthist sect, deserted the cause, and the municipality of Pontedera, yielding to the same influence, had the courage to declare itself Catholic. The Government has threatened to imprison the Dominican Fathers of the Church of San-Domenico Bologna (where the body of St. Dominie is kept), if they continue their preaching against Protestantism. We stated some time ago, on good authority, the treatment that was being inflicted on Mgr. Canzi, Vicar-Capitular of Bologna, who is suffering for the faith in the prisons of Palianza. We said that the venerable prelate was already ailing in his health. The journals of to-day (January the 24th) confirm our information. *Tuo Diritto* confesses that in Franza the return of the Pope's authority is universally desired, and that the condition of Coenza deserves the attention of the Ministry. The town is the constant scene of struggles between the partisans of the *cope* and the *Strumolists*.

ROME.—The Roman correspondent of the *Armenia*, writing on the 26th of January, says:— "The more I read the documents of the famous *yellow book*, the more I warn Catholics to believe in the Pope, and the Pope alone. He it well understood that, by the Pope, I mean also his glorious and worthy Minister and friend, Cardinal Antonelli. They know well enough what they say, and why they have spoken, are speaking, and will speak; it is that those who have ears to hear may understand. The *Standard* gives the following letter from Rome, which has been published in the *Alonde*; it is dated Jan. 24:—

"The communications of our correspondent with regard to Mr. Odo Russell, the English diplomatic agent at Rome, have been confirmed by the documents in the *Yellow Book*. It appears that the spirit of the army of occupation is very excited against that personage, and that the best plan he could pursue would be to withdraw. This Mr. Odo Russell is the bitter enemy of France, and he thinks that the surest means of injuring France is to overthrow the Pope, and to re-ignite Italian unity. Mr. Odo Russell, with the fixed idea of undermining French policy and the government of the Pope, employed himself in works which the *Yellow Book* does not mention. We have partly made them known, and the remainder will settle themselves hereafter. He did not, or rather he would not, see Muratist intrigues in every direction, and arranged himself in such a manner as to place his spectacles on the nose of British diplomacy. The glasses have fallen to the ground, and we hope Mr. Odo Russell also. It is not we that will pick them up. Lord Normauy passed a judg-

ment on the traitor Boncompagni, a Piedmontese diplomatist at Florence, which is wonderfully applicable to Mr. Odo Russell: 'As we advance towards the denouement of the Italian question the light becomes more striking; on the real merits and resources of the Papal government, so that every one is forced to admit the truth, and praise the wisdom of the Roman laws.' The *Giornali di Roma* published on the 24th a remarkable memoir on the Oadastres or Doomsday Book in the Pontifical States, and on the operations of the persons employed in taking the valuations of property during the last few years. The *Correspondance de Rome* also announces that a revision of the postal tariff is under examination. Post Office stamps also about to be introduced. The codification of the civil and penal laws is also in a forward state. The famous brigand Crocco has arrived at Rome, and had been handed over to the Pontifical military tribunal, and he has been provisionally placed in prison. Workmen are now employed in scraping the walls of the rooms of the Quirinal, which the Neapolitans have covered with inscriptions in honor of their king and queen. The news from Naples is of the most afflicting kind. That from the Papal provinces is most satisfactory; the inhabitants are now able to compare their lot with that of the inhabitants of the provinces subjected to Piedmontese tyranny.

KINGDOM OF THE TWO SICILIES.—Seven Thousand Reactionaries shot in the Two Sicilies.—We find the following in the *Gazette de France*:—

"Our correspondents affirm that the first results of the inquiry by the commission on brigandage fix at 7,000 the number of persons shot up to this day in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

"*L'Armenia* relates this news, but, after having submitted it to this control, it says:—

"We have searched through the *Official Journal* of Naples, we have read again and again the journals of the revolution, we have examined the *Official Gazette* of the kingdom itself, and we have found that the number of persons that we mentioned as having been shot, greatly surpasses the number of seven thousand given by the commission of inquiry."

For ourselves, it is with difficulty that we believe our eyes and ears, and yet every one knows what consideration we profess for the men and the things of the Piedmontese revolution.

"Assuredly it will be admitted that there perished as many reactionaries in the combats as by the Piedmontese fassilade. This, then, would give a total of 15,000 men killed in some way or other by the Piedmontese, in a country where the French consul reckoned up as the precise number three hundred brigands. Now can we subtract from 15,000 take 300, and there remains to assist us herein, M. Soulange Bodin!"

"But let us return to the seven thousand persons shot. The Piedmontese commission installed at Naples is far from having terminated its labors; consequently, we know nothing beyond a partial result. Among the seven thousand there figure undoubtedly shepherds shot for saying they did not know where the reactionaries were hid; young women shot for not having denounced the asylum of their fathers and brothers; old men shot for not having brought back children who had gone away under the Bourbon banner; laborers shot for having been found in the country in possession of too large a piece of bread, suspected persons of all conditions declared to be in connivance with reaction, for the sole reason that they did not take up arms against it.

"Seven thousand persons shot in a country which universal suffrage has given to Piedmont!"

"Seven thousand persons shot, and subscriptions are opened for the victims of brigandage! And Italy is united; and the revolution gives for its watchword, 'Unity!' And the ministers at Turin, in the documents which the chancelleries consent to receive, declare that the Italian revolution commits no excesses; and the Liberal press of cosmopolitan Piedmontism cannot sufficiently eulogize the heroes of that great work, nor does it possess flowers enough to scatter over the Italian land.

"There was a time when Mr. Gladstone inflamed England by giving a romantic description of the Neapolitan prisons, in which the Bourbons had the audacity to shut up for some days conspirators and builders of barricades.

"There was a time when diplomacy wept over the martyr Pocerio, which unheard-of cruelty put under arrest in one of the most salubrious climates, and in the midst of a splendid country, in the Chateau de Monte Sarcbio, where he ate 'young peas in the month of March,' as he himself relates in a letter.

"There was a time when the Great Powers declared that they wished to interfere everywhere in favor of humanity and civilization.

"There was a time when France and England withdrew their ambassadors from Naples in order to give a lesson to Ferdinand II., during a reign in which the penalty of death was abolished for political offences.

"And, notwithstanding this, the ascendancy of France is such that Naom, is enabled to say, 'It is sufficient for France to frown to restore everything to order.'

"Ah, we shall be tempted to close this article with sarcasms.

"But if we content ourselves with the emotion which must take possession of every honest soul in presence of such a spectacle, we may be permitted to ask that in the discussions, in the Senate and the Corps Legislatif—where the Italian question, it must be allowed, has been treated hitherto in a manner so incomplete—this number of 7,000 may be pronounced, repeated, and commented on! Is there a document in any of the books, yellow or blue, which speaks with such a loud voice as these seven thousand persons shot?"

NAPLES, Jan. 28.—We are now officially in possession of the fact, that no less than seven thousand unfortunate adherents of His Majesty Francis the Second, King of the Two Sicilies, have paid the forfeit of their loyalty in cold blood, and at the hands of the apostles of liberty and civilization, within the last two years—seven thousand Catholic Royalists butchered by the Piedmontese without a word of effective remonstrance even from the Catholic nations of Europe, and in the countries undermined by heresy, this huge iniquity is absolutely supported and approved. The decay in political morality in England is one of the worst and most alarming auguries for her future. She was more Protestant perhaps in the days of Pitt than she is now; but English statesmen were not found the apologists of the *Noyades* of Lyons, and the massacres of La Vendee; English frigates did not then refuse shelter to a fugitive Royalist escaping from a fate worse than death, because he wore the tunic of the Catholic Priesthood, and boasted himself a devoted adherent of the race of St. Louis, as the letter of Monsignor Genattempo proves was the case on board the *Neptune* a short time since. But now, in the very crisis of his escape, when he had no home to receive him, no shelter to turn to, and driven from the deck of the *Neptune*, a fugitive from the terrible sentence of the galleys, he found what a bitter mockery was the boasted hospitality of the British flag when a Priest and a Bourbonist was the helpless claimant.— Surely, on the opening of Parliament, as the *Herald* suggests, this most disgraceful act of inhumanity will take its place as a salient point in the long act of indictment against the *so-called* philanthropists of the Ministerial benches. *Tempora mutantur* with a witness, since the days of Niuvorta, and Pisciomi, and Passaglia! That it was the act of the officers themselves I have every reason to know was not the case; but, of course, orders must be obeyed, and no doubt orders had been transmitted from the Admiralty providing for such an emergency.

NAPLES, January 31.—Yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, the Marquis Avitabile, Governor of the National Bank, was seized by the brigands near Torre dell' Annunziata.

He had left Naples on a short trip to his villa

(which is close to the high road), and on arriving found some of the band of Pione waiting for him. He was requested to give an order for 100,000fr. as the price of his ransom, but it was reduced to 80,000fr., which were paid this morning to 'one' of the band, who came in for it. The Marchese is now at liberty, and has returned to Naples.

A few days since, too, as 'Cote', an Italian, was going up Vesuvius, merely to visit the locality, he was alarmed at seeing a number of armed men. "These are brigands," he said. "The guide told him to have no fear, and going down, addressed Pione, the captain, and told him that the visitor was an Englishman, when he was permitted to pass on. I report these facts to show the necessity of immediate and energetic action, as also to counteract the evil influence of those who, because they themselves have escaped all danger, laugh at the existence of brigandage. All here are demoralized, or it would not be possible for such a man as Pione to maintain himself where he is as he has done for upwards of a year.

The Vicar-Capitular of Messina, who had signed, and sent round to be signed, Passaglia's insolent address, has now nobly recanted, asking pardon from the Pope and inviting others to imitate his example.

BRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Feb. 9.—The reply of the King of the Address of the Upper House was read to the members to-day.

In this reply the King says that his heart is gratified at perceiving such a complete agreement between the loyal Address of the Upper House and his own views. His Majesty continues:—

"It will be the aim of the Government to firmly maintain the position it has taken up, at the same time remaining open to any approaches which may be made by the Chamber of Deputies with the view of increasing the greatness of Prussia through her military power."

BERLIN, Feb. 9.—The *Nord Deutsche Zeitung* of this evening says:—

"News of an alarming character has been received from the Polish provinces. Up to the present time the agitation prevailing in Russian Poland has not crossed our frontier, but great excitement has now commenced in some districts, chiefly in that of Kulin, among the Polish landed proprietors.

The *Neue Preussische (Kreutz) Zeitung* says:—

"The extension of the Polish insurrection has increased. The whole of the 1st and 3d Prussian Army Corps, and a division of the 2d corps, are to be concentrated. It is rumored that the battalion is in future to consist of 800 men."

POLAND.

Further details relative to the conscription in Poland are given in a letter from Warsaw dated the 20th of January. It states that on the night of the 26th the conscription was enforced in the most arbitrary form in the provinces. Fortunately, however, the military agents were not able to lay their hands on many young men. In the town of Lublin, for example with a population of 20,000, there were but 12 conscripts found. At Lowitz, a town of 6,000 inhabitants, the authorities were forced to be content with three conscripts; all the young men who feared to be taken away as conscripts fled and joined the insurgents.

There can be no doubt of the magnitude of the Polish insurrection. We have no details, and the bare telegraphic summaries come to us from the Russian authorities, who, of course, represent events as favorably as possible for their cause. But nothing can be more ominous than even these meagre reports. The dates and the names of places cannot err. The columns of Polish news and a map of the country are enough to show how widespread is the revolt, and how little progress has been made in suppressing it, in spite of alleged victories over the insurgents. Wengrow, which it is said has been taken by the Russians after a bloody conflict, is considerably to the east of Warsaw, near the frontier has been the scene of events apparently of much importance. In a combat on the 6th the Russians are said to have been defeated, and a number of the Imperial troops, probably disaffected Poles, fled across the frontier. In the South there has been severe fighting, and the Warsaw and Vienna Railway has fallen into the hands of the insurgents. Of the universality of the movement there can be no doubt. - *Times*.

GREECE.

The *Coburger Zeitung* gives official confirmation to the news that the Duke of Saxe-Coburg has definitively declined to become a candidate for the throne of Greece, and announces that his Highness will himself make public a full account of the negotiations which preceded his refusal.

UNITED STATES.

AN INFAMOUS ORDER.—Gen. Milroy has issued an order assessing taxes on the citizens of Virginia, and in default of payment, the tax collectors are ordered as follows:—

"You are to burn their houses, seize all their property and shoot them. You will be sure that you strictly carry out this order."

This is a new way to make friends of the Union; but as it comes from an abolition cannibal, it is not to be considered horrible or wrong! There is some probability of abolitionists soon sending the Nation to the lowest depth of infamy and disgrace.—*Mahoning Sentinel*.

Over eighty thousand laborers of Ohio have petitioned the General Assembly to pass a law excluding in the future, negro and mulatto immigration into the State.

The *Times* has the following in a Washington despatch:—Gen. Hooker has arrested 30 deserters: had them tried by court-martial and sentenced to be shot. It is believed he will inexorably enforce the sentence.

AID AND COMFORT TO THE ENEMY.—The Norfolk correspondent of a radical journal in this city paints the following picture of life in that city:—

"A very pretty Norfolk lady, with two children, whose once wealthy husband lately lost his life in the rebel army, applied a few days ago to the provost-marshal for redress against certain union men who would not pay rent on her houses which they occupied. An outcry would have been raised had he compelled these men to pay rents to the estate of a rebel in arms, and he stated his position. The lady then said that but one hundred dollars remained between herself and starvation, and she knew not where to turn. 'But,' said the pretty creature, as she lifted her tearful eyes and her clasped hands upwards, 'if I'm to suffer for the sins of my husband, I'll bear it, even to martyrdom.' Cases of this kind might fill many pages. The unaccounted publication of such stories as this is certainly calculated to afford aid and comfort to the enemies of the Union by bringing the defenders of the Union into hatred and contempt. If it be true that there are men in Norfolk, calling themselves 'Union men,' who make a pretext of their 'loyalty' to rob a widow and her orphan children, it is the plain duty of every officer who respects the flag of his country to rescue it from such base uses. It is quite time that the word 'loyalty' should be vindicated from its abusers. Under the cover of this word reckless journalism at the North has contrived to give currency to all manner of slander, injustice, and untruthfulness. We can hardly afford to have it identified at the South with downright dishonesty and with cowardly imposition upon the poor and the helpless. Wherever the standard of the Union is raised, those who uphold it are bound by every consideration alike of honour and of policy to make it as much the symbol of protection to the weak and erring as of chastisement to the defiant enemies of the state. - *N.Y. World*.

To any respectable publicist, who has studied ancient and modern constitutional arrangements, our position is perfectly plain. The Federal Power has

violated the provisions of the Constitution, by which alone it had its existence. Abiding by that Constitution, it was so strong it could have stood against the world! Having violated it, it is, in law and in fact, so poor that there is none to do it reverence! New York is stronger than the Federal Government, violating the Federal Constitution. Pennsylvania is stronger than she, thus crippled. Nay, Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and other States, any one of a broken Federal Constitution and a violated Government. So far as constitutional law and constitutional government go, the power has, mostly, reverted to the constituent States. Though it is not formally acknowledged, yet, virtually, the old Union is disrupted. It is a sad thought, but the time for tears has passed: it is the hour for efficient and salutary action. The States alone—as they made the old Confederation, and then abandoned it, and by degrees, each State for itself, and in its own chosen time, built on its remains the late Union—the States, each acting in its sovereign capacity, have now the living question of Reconstruction to deal with. - *N. Y. Freeman*.

WHITE SLAVERY AT THE TORTUGAS.—The Tortugas are barren reefs, or little islands, off the southern point of Florida, at the entrance from the Atlantic to the Gulf of Mexico. On one of the islands the Administration are having built Fort Jefferson. The work, we believe, is doing by contract. However that may be, large numbers of Irishmen were induced or seduced, in this city, last spring, when work here was slack, to engage to go there at the wages of one dollar a day and found. It is our duty to warn all other poor fellows not to fall into this trap. Several worthy men, fully accredited to us as honest and reliable, who have been there, have called on us, and they all unite in giving the most horrible and heart-rending account of the atrocities perpetrated on the white laborers by the conscienceless Yankee contractors, or task-masters. The poor laborers are used as never negro slaves have been in any of the Southern States. They have been made to work from half-past five o'clock in the morning to half-past six in the evening—sometimes with a tropical sun over them, and the thermometer at 115° Fahrenheit. Their food has been damaged and unwholesome flesh-meats, and bread made from sea-moulded and wormy flour. The sickness and deaths that must result from such treatment, in such a climate, need not be dwelt on. Their pay has been held back for months, and when given them, by a hocus-poocus among those interested, it has been in drafts on New York, which a 'friend' stood ready to cash at five per cent. discount. What makes the slavery more intolerable is, that the military aided and abetted the contractors or bosses, and that to refuse this killing work secured to the poor laborers imprisonment and punishment. We have the names of those incupated in these transactions, and we have ample evidence of the correctness of the accusations. It ought to call forth an official investigation, by Government, at the hands of some humane and trustworthy Commissioner. Should such a course be chosen, we will furnish him with the means of satisfying himself on the spot of all the wrongs we detail here, and of yet others we do not allude to. In the absence of such a government investigation, we warn all workmen to avoid contracting to go to Key West, or to any of the Florida Keys, or to the Tortugas, and it will be a real charity for other papers to copy this warning, and for priests and others to put poor Irishmen on their guard. The office where these men were engaged is yet open, we are told, at No. 5 Bowling Green, in this city. - *N. Y. Freeman*.

CONCERNING LANCASHIRE.—The contributors to the Lancashire fund are beginning to be laughed at. The property owners in that country have escaped handsomely from the burdens which they in the first place should be called on to bear, the manufacturers have made fortunes, and the operatives have had a time of idleness, recreation, and feasting, all owing to what was called 'the public benevolence,' but what will soon be known as the public gullibility. The *Times* says:— "It is no exaggeration to put down the assessable property of Lancashire at £10,000,000, and a 7d. rate on this for the quarter, or 2s 4d for the year would have defrayed all the poor law expenditure of the three months ending Christmas, with a surplus of some £5,000 to spare," and as to the entire expenditure from all sources—rates, subscription lists, and private charity—it says that a rate on the county of 1s. 3d. would have amply covered all! Such a rate would be counted moderate one in most of the Irish unions, even at times when there is no cry of distress in the country. "The great outburst of national sympathy," says the *Times*, "secured the people from all risk of starvation, and helped the rate payers, rich and poor, to the extent of at least a half a million." A half a million of money has thus been contributed to the wealthy landowners, shopkeepers, and manufacturers of Lancashire by what is euphuistically called 'the great outburst of public sympathy.' As regards the operatives, doubts are entertained whether the majority of them can ever be got to work again, after their pleasant experience of the sweets of 'public sympathy.' 'It will be well,' says the *Times*, 'if some of them are not permanently spoiled by the luxuries of idleness;' and again, 'the lazy fellows who spend their time between a little hand-loom weaving, fusian cutting, or some other decaying craft, and pigeon-shooting, foot-races, and mayhap, a bit of poaching, and for whom the village or the small manufacturing town have gradually grown too hot, all take refuge in the crowd of Manchester; and very comfortable quarters many of them find it just now.' 'S. G. O., in the same journal writes:— 'Very large numbers have received relief, from the guardians and from relief committees, whom under ordinary circumstances a labour test would have driven to the industry they have thus shirked. I am well assured from many quarters that already this forced idleness is fast deteriorating the character of the operative.' The writer, in another part of his letter, alludes to the fact that the manufacturers do not desire to see the idle operatives absorbed into other trades; hoping for a revival of the cotton supply, they, for their own advantage wish to keep the men on the spot, paid and fed by the public. The Registrar General's quarterly return of marriages, births, and deaths in England, shows that the cotton famine in Lancashire has caused not an increase of mortality, but an improvement in the public health.

Purify, purify, purify the blood with AYER'S Sarsaparilla, and the humors, derangements and disempowers which pervade the system at this season will disappear. We have tried it and speak with knowledge.

GRILLS AND FRYER DEFIED.—Armed with BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla, persons residing in Fever and Ague Districts may laugh at that prostrating disease. One bottle of this potent vegetable tonic breaks the chill and by persevering in its use, the strength is completely restored and the system fortified against the malaria which generates the complaint. For thirty years this has been the universal experience in localities infested with intermittent fevers. But the benign effects of the great Life-Preserving Specific are not confined to any class of ailments; its scope is almost as wide as that of Disease itself. Scrofula of the direct type, flesh-consuming cancer, contractions of the joints, sinews and muscles, torpidity and congestion of the liver, morbid conditions of the stomach and bowels, asthma, liver cough, eruptions, rheumatism, general debility, are subdued with a rapidity and certainty that amazes the most experienced physicians, by its searching, healing, soothing and invigorating properties. Sold by druggists through all parts of the world.

Agents for Montreal, Devis & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, and H. R. Gray.

A CARD.

THE RELIGIOUS of the SACRED HEART take pleasure in announcing to the Public, that on the FIRST of MAY next, they purpose taking possession of the House of Mr. A. La Roquette, situated on La-... Montreal, Jan. 16, 1863.

TO TEACHERS.

A MALE and FEMALE TEACHER, holding First Class Certificates, are wanted in the Roman Catholic Separate School, PRESCOTT, to whom a competent Salary will be paid. The School will be opened on the FIFTH of JANUARY, 1863.

PATRICK CONLON, JOHN MURPHY, HUGH GALLAGHER, Trustees.



HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

A pure and powerful Tonic, corrective and alterative, of wonderful efficacy in Disease of the STOMACH, LIVER and BOWELS. PROTECTIVE PROPERTIES: Prevents Fever and Ague, and Bilious Remittent Fever; fortifies the system against Miasma and the evil effects of unwholesome water; invigorates the organs of digestion and the bowels; steadies the nerves, and tends to PROLONG LIFE.

Nothing that is not wholesome, genial, and restorative in its nature enters into the composition of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This popular preparation contains no mineral of any kind; no deadly botanical element; no fiery excitant; but it is a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic herbs and plants with the purest and mildest of all diffusive stimulants.

The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated and the appetite restored by this agreeable Tonic, and hence it works wonders in cases of Dyspepsia and in less confirmed forms of Indigestion. Acting as a gentle and painless aperient, as well as upon the liver, it also invariably relieves the CONSTIPATION superinduced by irregular action of the digestive and secretory organs.

Persons of feeble habit, liable to Nervous Attacks, Lowness of Spirit, and Fits of Langour, find prompt and permanent relief from the Bitters. The testimony on this point is most conclusive, and from both sexes.

The agony of Bilious 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 witnessed before they can be fully appreciated. In cases of Constitutional Weakness, Premature Decay, and Debility and Deceptible arising from Old Aged, 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 narcotic 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 pharmacopoeia is fiery and unwholesome alcohol, an article which no medication can deprive of its pernicious properties. The liquors of commerce are still worse. They are adulterated. 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 dangerous 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 supersede all other invigorants, both in public hospitals and in private practice. No family medicine has been so universally, and, it may truly added, deservedly popular with the intelligent portion of the community, as HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S., and Sold by all Druggists. Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Hartie, A. G. Davidson, and H. R. Gray.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

THE WORLD'S GREAT REMEDY FOR SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS DISEASES. From Emory Edge, a well-known merchant of Lowell, Mass., U. S.

"I have sold large quantities of your Sarsaparilla, but never yet one bottle which failed of the desired effect and full satisfaction to those who took it. As fast as our people try it, they agree there has been no medicine like it before in our community."

From Mrs. Jane E. Rice, a well-known and well-respected lady of Denierville, Cape May Co., N. J. My daughter has suffered for a year past with a scrofulous eruption, which was very troublesome. Nothing afforded any relief until we tried your Sarsaparilla, which soon completely cured her."

From Charles P. Gage, Esq., of the widely-known firm of Gage, Murray & Co., manufacturers of celebrated papers in Nashua, N. H. "I had for several years a very troublesome humor in my face, which grew constantly worse until it disfigured my features and became an intolerable affliction. I tried almost everything a man could do of both nature and medicine, but was unable to cure until we tried your Sarsaparilla. She has been well for some months."

From Dr. Robt. Stratton, Bristol, England. "I only do my duty to you and the public, when I add my testimony to that you publish of the medicinal virtues of your Sarsaparilla. My daughter, aged ten, had an afflicting humor in her ears, eyelids and hair for months, which was unable to cure until we tried your Sarsaparilla. She has been well for some months."

From Dr. Robt. Stratton, Bristol, England. "I have used your Sarsaparilla in my family, for general debility, and for purifying the blood, with very beneficial results, and feel confidence in commending it to the afflicted."

From Hon. Henry Monro, M. P., of Newcastle, C. W., a leading member of the Canadian Parliament. "I have used your Sarsaparilla in my family, for general debility, and for purifying the blood, with very beneficial results, and feel confidence in commending it to the afflicted."

From Harvey Sicker, Esq., the able editor of the "Lancashire Democrat," Pennsylvania. "Our only child, about three years of age, was attacked by scrofula on his forehead. The rapidly spread until they formed a large and violent sore, which covered his face, and actually blinded his eyes for some days. A skillful physician applied nitrate of silver and other remedies, without apparent effect. For fifteen days we guarded his eyes, lest with them he should tear open the festering and corrupt wound which covered his whole face. Having tried every thing else we had any hope from, we began giving your Sarsaparilla, and applying the lot of potash lotion, as you direct. The sore began to heal when we had given the first bottle, and was well when we had finished the second. The child's eyes, which had come out, grew again, and he is now as healthy and fat as any other child. His whole neighborhood predicted that the child must die."

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

The above certificate is known by us to be true, and any statement from Mr. Hain entirely reliable. HARVEY BIRN & Bro., Druggists, Reading, Pa.

B. W. BALL, Esq., the eminent author of this city, states, 6th Jan., 1860: "My wife has been of late years afflicted with a humor which comes out upon her skin in the autumn and winter, with such insufferable itching as to render life almost insupportable. It has not failed to come upon her in cold weather, nor has any remedial aid been able to hasten its departure before spring, or at all alleviate her sufferings from it. This season it began in October with its usual violence, and by the advice of my physician I gave her your Sarsaparilla. In a week it had brought the humor out upon her skin worse than I had ever seen it before; but it soon began to disappear. The itching has ceased, and the humor is now entirely gone, so that she is completely cured. This remarkable result was undoubtedly produced by your Sarsaparilla."

Charles P. Gage, Esq., of the widely-known firm of Gage, Murray & Co., manufacturers of "valuable papers in Nashua, N. H.," writes to Dr. Ayer: "I had for several years a very troublesome humor in my face, which grew constantly worse until it disfigured my features and became an intolerable affliction. I tried almost everything a man could do of both nature and medicine, but without any relief whatever, until I took your Sarsaparilla. It immediately made my face worse, as you told me it might for a time; but in a few weeks the new skin began to form under the blotches, and continued until my face is as smooth as any body's, and I am without any symptoms of the disease that I know of. I enjoy perfect health, and without a doubt owe to your Sarsaparilla."

Boston, Jan. 8, 1861. J. C. AYER, M. D. Dear Sir:—For a long time I have been afflicted with a humor which broke out in blotches on my face and over my body. It was attended with intolerable itching at times, and was always very uncomfortable. Nothing I could take gave me any relief until I tried your Sarsaparilla, which has completely cured me. ELLY CORMACK.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Migraine, &c., are rapidly cured by this Sarsaparilla.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS

possess so many advantages over the other purgatives in the market, and their superior virtues are so universally known, that we need not do more than to assure the public their quality is maintained equal to the best it ever has been, and that they may be depended on to do all that they have ever done.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, M. D., & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by

Lymans, Clark & Co., Montreal.

SADLIER & CO'S NEW BOOKS.

JUST READY, THE METHOD OF MEDITATION. By the Very Rev. John Rootham, General of the Society of Jesus. 18mo, cloth, 38 cents.

SONGS for CATHOLIC SCHOOLS, with Aids to Memory, set to Music. Words by Rev. Dr. Cummings. Music by Signor Speraenza and Mr. John M. Loretz, jun. 18mo, half-bound, 38 cents; cloth, 50 cents.

A NEW ILLUSTRATED LARGE PRINT PRAYER BOOK. DAILY PRAYERS: A MANUAL OF CATHOLIC DEVOTION, Compiled from the most approved sources, and adapted to all states and conditions in life, ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED.

For several years we have been asked for a large print Prayer Book, and for one reason or another we delayed getting up one until the present time. We desired to make it, when made, the most complete and the most elegant Prayer Book published either in Europe or America, and we think we have succeeded.

The Features which distinguish it from all other Prayer Books are as follows: I. It contains the principal public and private Devotions used by Catholics, in very large type.

II. The Short Prayers at Mass are illustrated with thirty-seven new plates, designed and engraved expressly for this book.

III. It contains the Epistles, Gospels, and Collects for all the Sundays and Festivals of the Year, together with the Offices of Holy Week, in three sizes larger type than they can be found in any other Prayer Book.

IV. The book is illustrated throughout with initial letters and cuts. It is printed on fine paper, from electrotype plates, making it altogether the handsomest Prayer Book published.

Table with 2 columns: Price and Description. 18mo. of nearly 900 pages: Sheep, \$0 75; Roan, plain, \$1 00; Embossed, gilt, \$1 50; Imit., full gilt, \$1 75; " " clasp, \$2 00; English morocco, \$2 00; Morocco extra, \$2 50; Mor. extra, clasp, \$3 00; Mor. extra, bevelled, \$3 00; Mor. extra, bevelled, clasp, \$3 50; Mor. extra, panelled, \$5 00.

THE MASS BOOK: Containing the Office for Holy Mass, with the Epistles and Gospels for all the Sundays and Holidays, the Offices for Holy Week, Vespers and Benediction.

In presenting the Mass Book to the Catholic public, it is well to enumerate some of its advantages: I. It contains the proper Masses for all the Sundays and Festivals of the Year, answering all the purposes of a Missal.

II. It contains the principal Offices for Holy Week, which will save the purchase of a special book for that service.

III. It contains the Vespers for Sundays and Holydays, which is not to be found in any Missal published.

IV. The type is three sizes larger than any Missal published, and the price is less than one-half.

V. It is purposely printed on thin paper, so that it can be conveniently carried in the pocket.

Table with 2 columns: Price and Description. 18mo., cloth, \$0 38; roan, plain, \$0 50; embossed, gilt, \$0 63; " " clasp, \$0 75; " imitation, full gilt, \$0 75; " " clasp, \$0 88.

FINE EDITION OF THE MASS BOOK, Printed on super extra paper, with fine steel engravings. Embossed, gilt edges, \$1 00; full gilt, \$1 25; Morocco extra, C. ombe edges, \$1 50; gilt edges, \$2 00; " " clasp, \$2 50; " bevelled, \$2 50; " " clasp, \$3 00.

MRS. SADLIER'S NEW STORY, OLD AND NEW; TASTE VERSUS FASHION. BY MRS. J. SADLIER, Author of "The Confederate Chieftains," "New Lights," "Bessy Conway," "Eltour Preston," "Willy Burke," &c., &c.

A NEW VOLUME OF SERMONS FOR 1862, BY THE PAULIST FATHERS. 12mo. cloth \$1. SERMONS by the PAULIST FATHERS, for 1861, cloth, 75c.

The TALISMAN: An Original Drama for Young Ladies. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 10 cents. On the 25th February, A POPULAR LIFE OF ST. PATRICK. By an Irish Priest. 16mo cloth 75c., cloth gilt, \$1.

This, it is believed, will supply a great want—a correct and readable Life of St. Patrick. It is written by a Priest who has devoted much time to the study of Irish History and Antiquities, and, judging from his Life of our National Saint he has turned his studies to some account.

About 1st April, A POPULAR HISTORY OF IRELAND, from the Earliest Period to the Emancipation of the Catholics. By Hon. T. D. M'Gee. 12mo., 2 vols., cloth, \$2; half cloth or morocco, \$3. TRUE SPIRITUAL CONFERENCES. By Cardinal Francis of Sales, with an Introduction by Saint Wiseman. 12mo., cloth, \$1. NEW INDIAN SKETCHES. By Father De Smet. 18mo., cloth, 50 cents.

In May, FATHER SHEEHY: A Tale of Tipperary Ninety Years Ago. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 18mo., cloth, 38 cents; cloth, gilt, 50 cents; paper, 21 cents. D. & J. SADLIER & CO., 31 Barclay Street, N. Y., and Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets, Montreal. Montreal, Jan. 22, 1863.

COLLEGE OF ST. LAURENT, NEAR MONTREAL.

I. This Institution is conducted by Religious, priests and Brothers, of the Congregation of the Holy Cross.

II. It comprises two kinds of teaching: 1st. Primary and Commercial, in a course of four years. This includes reading, writing, grammar and composition, arithmetic, the elements of history, ancient and modern, geography, book-keeping, linear drawing, algebra, geometry, mensuration, the elements of astronomy and of general literature; in a word, every branch of knowledge necessary to fit persons for occupations that do not require a classical education.

III. No pupil can be admitted to a course exclusively commercial, unless he has first acquired a correct knowledge of those branches usually taught in Primary Education.

IV. No one can commence the Latin course until he writes a good hand, and is able to give a grammatical analysis of the parts of speech of his mother tongue.

V. Every pupil coming from another house of education must present a certificate of good conduct, signed by the Superior of that Institution.

VI. There will be a course of religious instruction suited to the age and intelligence of the pupils.

VII. In conformity with the rules of the Institution great care will be taken that the classical instruction is governed by the Catholic spirit, and a careful selection will be made of those authors best adapted to develop that spirit.

VIII. CLASSICAL COURSE. 1st Year—Elements of Latin, French Grammar, English Grammar, Sacred History, Geography, Writing, Arithmetic. 2nd Year—Latin Syntax, French Grammar, English Grammar, History of Canada, Geography, Arithmetic, Calligraphy. 3rd Year—Method, Greek Grammar, English and French Exercises, Ancient History, Ecclesiastical History, Geography, Arithmetic, Calligraphy. 4th Year—Latin Versification, Greek, French, and English Exercises, Roman History, Natural History, Algebra. 5th Year—Latin, Greek, French, and English Belles-Lettres, Medieval History, Natural History, Geometry. 6th Year—Rhetoric, Education, Greek, Latin, French and English Exercises, Modern History, Geometry, Astronomy. 7th Year—Philosophy, Physics, and Chemistry.

IX. TERMS FOR BOARDERS. 1st. The scholastic year is ten months and a-half. 2nd. The terms for board are \$75. The House furnishes a bedstead and straw mattress, and also takes charge of the shoes or boots, provided there be at least two pairs for each pupil. 3rd. By paying a fixed sum of \$24, the House will undertake to furnish all the school necessities, books included. 4th. By paying a fixed sum of \$20 the House will furnish the complete bed and bedding, and also take charge of the washing. 5th. The terms for half-board are \$2 per month. Half-boarders sleep in the House, and are furnished with a bedstead and pallias. 6th. Every month that is commenced must be paid entire without any deduction. 7th. Doctors' Fees and Medicines are of course extra charges. 8th. Lessons in any of the Fine Arts are also extra charges. Instrumental Music \$1.50 per month. 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 bracketable money. JOS. REZE, President.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. AND THE BRITISH REVIEWS, PRICES CHEAP AS EVER.

To those who pay promptly in advance. NOTWITHSTANDING the cost of reprinting these Periodicals has more than doubled in consequence of the enormous rise in the price of Paper and of a general advance in all other expenses—and notwithstanding other publishers are reducing the size or increasing the price of their publications, we shall continue, for the year 1863, to furnish ours complete, as heretofore, at the old rates, viz:—

1—THE LONDON QUARTERLY, (Conservative). 2—THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, (Whig). 3—THE N. BRITISH REVIEW, (Free Church). 4—THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (Liberal). 5—BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, (Tory).

Table with 2 columns: Price and Description. For any one of the four Reviews, \$3 00; For any two of the four Reviews, 5 00; For any three of the four Reviews, 7 00; For all four of the Reviews, 8 00; For Blackwood's Magazine, 3 00; For Blackwood and one Review, 5 00; For Blackwood and two Reviews, 7 00; For Blackwood and three Reviews, 9 00; For Blackwood and the four Reviews, 10 00.

These will be our prices to all who pay prior to the 1st of April. To those who defer paying till after that time, the prices will be increased to such extent as the increased cost of Reprint may demand—therefore, Send in your orders and save your money, LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers, No. 38 Walker Street, N. Y.

We also Publish the FARMER'S GUIDE, By Henry Stephens of Edinburgh and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages and numerous Engravings. PRICE, —\$6, for the two volumes By Mail, ST. DAWSON BROS., 23 Great St. James Street, Montreal.

A good reliable Agent wanted in every town, to take the entire control, for his neighborhood, of one of the best and most profitable business articles ever presented to the public. The right man or woman can make from \$20 to \$50 a week easily. For circular, with full description, address JACOB LEWIS, 82 & 84 Nassau Street, New York.

1,000 AGENTS Wanted

MAN can make from \$20 to \$50 a week easily. For circular, with full description, address JACOB LEWIS, 82 & 84 Nassau Street, New York.

M. BERGIN, TAILOR.

No. 79, McGill Street, (opposite Dr. Bowman's). STEAM HEATING FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES.

THOMAS M'KENNA, PLUMBER, GAS & STEAMFITTER, Is now prepared to execute Orders for his New and Economical System of Steam Heating for Private and Public Buildings.

He would specially invite Gentlemen, thinking of Heating their Houses by Steam, to call and see his system in working order, at his Premises, Nos. 36 and 38 St. Henry Street.

"GOLDS," or any other system fitted up, if required. PLUMBING and GASFITTING done by good workmen. THOMAS M'KENNA, 36 and 38 Henry Street. 3m.

AMALGAM BELLS, AT prices within the reach of every Church, School-House, Factory, Cemetery, or Farm in the land. Their use all over the United States for the past 3 years has proven them to combine more valuable qualities than any other, among which tone, strength, durability, vibrations and sonorous qualities are unequalled by any other manufacturer. Sizes 50 to 5000 lbs., costing less than half other metal, or 12 1/2 cents per pound, at which price we warrant them 12 months. Send for Circular.

PRATT, ROBINSON & Co., Late M. C. CHADWICK & CO., No. 190 William Street, New York.

ACADEMY OF THE SISTERS OF THE HOLY CROSS, St. Laurent, near Montreal.

The Course of Study comprises: Religious Instruction, Reading, Writing, Grammar and Composition, Arithmetic, History, ancient and modern, Geography, book-keeping, the Elements of Astronomy, the Use of the Globes, Mapping, Domestic Economy, Music, vocal and instrumental, Painting and Drawing, &c., &c.

Besides the above, young ladies will be taught plain and fancy needlework, embroidery, all kinds of crochet work, netting, artificial flowers, &c., &c. The French and English languages are taught with equal care. COSTUME. For Summer—Dark blue dress, with cape of the same material; a straw hat, trimmed with dark blue ribbon; a white dress, with large cape. For Winter—A black or dark blue mantilla; a black bonnet, trimmed the same as in summer.

TERMS FOR BOARDERS. 1st. The scholastic year is ten months and a-half. 2nd. The terms for board are, per month, \$3.50. The House furnishes a bedstead, and also takes charge of the shoes, provided there be at least two pairs for each pupil. 3rd. The price of the washing, when taken charge of by the House, is 80 cents per month. 4th. By paying \$1.50 per month, the House will furnish the complete bed and bedding, and also take charge of the washing. 5th. The terms for half-board are \$2.00 per month. 6th. Doctor's fees and medicines are, of course, extra charges. 7th. Lessons in any of the Fine Arts are also extra charges. Instrumental Music, \$1.50 per month; use of Piano, \$1.50 per annum. Drawing lessons, 60 cents per month. Flowers, per lesson, 20 cents. 8th. Parents who wish to have clothes provided for their children will deposit in the hands of the Lady Superior a sum proportionate to what clothing is required. 9th. The parents shall receive every quarter, with the bill of expenses, a bulletin of the health, conduct, assiduity, and improvement of their children. 10th. Every month that is commenced must be paid entire, without any deduction. 11th. Each quarter must be paid in advance. 12th. Parents can see their children on Sundays and Thursdays, except during the offices of the Church. 13th. Each pupil will require to bring, besides their wardrobe, a stand, basin and ewer, a tumbler, a knife, fork and spoon, table napkins. By paying 50 cents per annum, the House will furnish a stand. Aug. 28.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY. MR. JOSEPH MOFFAT WILL OPEN AN ACADEMY FOR BOYS on the 20th of JANUARY, at 296 ST. JOSEPH STREET. He will give LESSONS in the different branches which his pupils may desire to be instructed in—Grammar, History, Geography, Writing, Arithmetic, Drawing, and Book-Keeping. He will, at the same time, open a NIGHT SCHOOL FOR MEN, and give Lessons on the PIANO, after his classes. Extra payment will be required for Music, Drawing and Book-Keeping. All at a moderate charge. Montreal, Jan. 15, 1863. 2m.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY CHANGE OF TERMINUS OF EASTERN TRAINS. ON and AFTER MONDAY, the 26th instant, the Trains for Quebec, Island Pond, Portland and Boston will ARRIVE at and DEPART from the CITY TERMINUS, instead of POINTE ST. CHARLES.

ALL TRAINS will, therefore, run as follows: FROM BONAVENTURE STREET STATION. EASTERN TRAINS. Mail Train for Quebec, at 7.30 A.M. Mail Train for Portland and Boston, (stopping over Night at Island Pond) at 3.00 P.M. Mixed Train for Island Pond and all Intermediate Stations, at 6.10 P.M.

WESTERN TRAINS. Day Express for Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, London, Detroit and the West, at 8.15 A.M. Mixed Train for Kingston and all Intermediate Stations, at 10.05 A.M. Mixed Train for Brockville and Way Stations, at 4.00 P.M.

TRAINS will ARRIVE at BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows: From Portland, Island Pond and Way Stations, at 7.45 A.M. From Brockville and Way Stations, at 1.30 P.M. From Island Pond do do, at 2.00 P.M. From Kingston do do, at 8.00 P.M. From Quebec and Richmond do, at 8.45 P.M. From Toronto, the West, and Ottawa City, at 11.40 P.M.

O. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director. Montreal, Jan. 21st, 1863.

AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.

Alexandria—Rev. J. Chisholm
Allumette Island—Patrick Lynch.
Adala—N. A. Coste.
Aylmer—J. Doyle.
Antigonish—Rev. J. Cameron.
Arichat—Rev. Mr. Girroir.
Arisaig, N. S.—Rev. K. J. McDonald.
Arthurville—M. Moran.
Brookville—C. F. Fraser.
Belleville—P. P. Lynch.
Buckingham—H. Gorman.
Burford and W. Riding, Co. Brant—Thos. Magin.
Chambly—J. Hackett.
Chatham—A. B. McIntosh.
Cobourg—P. Maguire.
Cornwall—Rev. J. S. O'Connor.
Carleton, N. B.—Rev. E. Dunphy.
Dunville—Edward M'Govern.
Dalhousie Mills—Wm. Chisholm.
Devilleville—J. M'Ever.
Dundas—J. B. Looney.
Eggenville—J. Bonfield.
East Haverbury—Rev. J. J. Collins.
Eastern Townships—P. Hackett.
Ernsdale—P. Gafney.
Frampton—Rev. M. Paradis.
Farmersville—J. Flood.
Gananoque—Rev. J. Rosstter.
Guelph—J. Harris.
Goderich—Dr. M'Dougall.
Hamilton—J. M'Carthy.
Huntingdon—J. Neary.
Ingersoll—W. Featherston.
Kennerlyville—M. Hooply.
Kingston—P. Purcell.
Lindsay—J. Kennedy.
Lansdown—M. O'Connor.
London—B. Henry.
Lacolle—W. Harty.
Maitland—Rev. R. Keleher.
Merrickville—M. Kelly.
Missinaibi—J. J. Murphy.
Osnawa—Richard Supple.
Palmerston—Francis O'Neill.
Preston—J. Ford.
Pembroke—James Heenan.
Petersburg—J. Doran.
Petersburg—B. M'Ormeick.
Pictou—Rev. Mr. Lalor.
Port Hope—J. Birmingham.
Port-Dalhousie—O. M'Mahon.
Port Mulgrave, N. S.—Rev. T. Sears.
Quebec—M. O'Leary.
Rawdon—James Carroll.
Renfrew—P. Kelly.
Russellton—J. Campion.
Richmondhill—M. Toefy.
Sarnia—P. M'Dermott.
Sherrbrooke—T. Griffith.
Sherrington—Rev. J. Graton.
South Gloucester—J. Daley.
Summerstown—D. McDonald.
St. Andrews—Rev. G. A. Hay.
St. Athanasius—T. Dunn.
St. Ann de la Pocaliere—Rev. Mr. Bourrett.
St. Columban—Rev. Mr. Falvey.
St. Catherine, C. E.—J. Caughlin.
St. John Chrysostom—J. M'Gill.
St. Raphael—A. D. McDonald.
St. Ronuald d'Etchemin—Rev. Mr. Sax.
St. Mary's—H. O'G. Trainor.
Starnesboro—C. M'Gill.
Sydenham—M. Hayden.
Trenton—Rev. Mr. Brettargh.
Thorold—John Heenan.
Thorpuille—J. Greene.
Toronto—P. F. J. Mullen, 23 Shuter Street.
Templeton—J. Eagan.
West Port—James Kehoe.
Williamstown—Rev. Mr. M'Carthy.
Wallaceburg—Thomas Jarmy.
Whitby—J. J. Murphy.

L. DEVANY, AUCTIONEER.

THE subscriber, having leased for a term of years that large and commodious three-story out-stone building five-proof roof, plate-glass front, with three floors and cellar, each 100 feet—No. 159 Notre Dame Street, Cathedral Block, and in the most central and fashionable part of the city, purposes to carry on the GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

Having been an Auctioneer for the last twelve years, and having sold in every city and town in Lower and Upper Canada, of any importance, he offers himself that he knows how to treat consignees and purchasers, and, therefore, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. I will hold THREE SALES weekly. On Tuesday and Saturday Mornings, FOR GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, &c. &c., AND THURSDAYS FOR DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, &c., &c., &c. Cash at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar will be advanced on all goods sent in for prompt sale. Returns will be made immediately after each sale and proceeds handed over. The charges for selling will be one-half what has been usually charged by other auctioneers in this city—five per cent. commission on all goods sold either by auction or private sale. Will be glad to attend out-door sales in any part of the city where required. Cash advanced on Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Plated Ware, Diamond or other precious stones. L. DEVANY, Auctioneer. March 27.

MASSON COLLEGE,

AT TERREBONNE, NEAR MONTREAL. THE object of this splendid Institution, is to give to the youth of this country a practical Education in both languages—French and English. The Course of Instruction embraces the following branches, namely:—Writing, Reading, English and French Grammar, Geography, History, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Practical Geometry, Arithmetic, Agriculture, Drawing, Music, &c., &c. JOHN PATTERSON, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND GROCERY BROKER; OFFICE—13 HOSPITAL STREET; STORES—COMMISSIONER STREET, MONTREAL. July 3.

MR. CUSACK, PROFESSOR OF FRENCH,

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

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.

[Established in 1826.] THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for circular. Address A MENEELY'S SONS, West Troy, N. Y.

H. BRENNAN, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, 195 Notre Dame Street, (Opposite the Seminary Clock), AND NO. 3 CRAIG STREET.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES!

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS THE ORIGINAL MEDICINE ESTABLISHED IN 1737, and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of PULMONIC WAFERS, in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name BRYAN being stamped on each WAFER. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing, BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest, BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases, BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils, BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Are a Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting Cures. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.

No Family should be without a Box of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS in the house. No Traveler should be without a supply of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS in his pocket. No person will ever object to give for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Twenty-Five Cents. JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y. For sale in Montreal, by J. M. Henry & Sons; Lyman, Clark & Co., Carter, Kerr & Co., S. J. Lyman & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, and at the Medical Hall, and all Medicine Dealers. Price 25 cents per box. NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C. W. General Agents for the Canadas. Feb. 6, 1863.

BRISPOL'S SARSAPARILLA



The Great Purifier of the Blood, And the only genuine and original preparation for THE PERMANENT CURE OF THE MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES OF Scrofula or King's Evil, Old Sores, Boils, Tumors, Abscesses, Ulcers, And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious eruptions. It is also a sure and reliable remedy for SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SCALD HEAD, SCURVY, White Swellings and Neuralgic Affections, Nervous and General Debility of the system, Loss of Appetite, Languor, Dizziness and all Affections of the Liver, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fevers, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague and Jaundice. 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 perfectly 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 label. 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, and H. R. Gray, as the Agents for Montreal. Feb. 26, 1863. 12m.

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF THOMAS KING, son of JOHN KING, Townland of Graigue, Parish of Killesnon, Queen's County, Ireland. Any information will be thankfully received by his uncle, William King, Bethlehem, Northampton County, State of Pennsylvania, United States. WANTED, A SITUATION, in the line of Book-Keeping, or any ordinary accounts. Address, D. S. DONNELLY, True Witness Office.

M. KEARNEY & BROTHERS,

Practical Plumbers & Gasfitters, TIN-SMITHS, ZINC, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS CORNER VICTORIA SQUARE AND CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL, MANUFACTURE AND KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND, Baths, Beer Pumps, Hot Air Furnaces, Hydrants, Shower Baths, Tinware, [ces, Water Closets, Refrigerators, Voice Pipe, Lift & Force Pumps, Water Coolers, Sinks, all sizes. Jobbing Punctually attended to.

O. J. DEVLIN, NOTARY PUBLIC. OFFICE: 32 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

W. F. MONAGAN M.D., PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR, Physician to St. Patrick's Society of Montreal. OFFICE: 153 Craig Street, Montreal, C.E.

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

THOMAS J. WALSH, B.C.L., ADVOCATE, Has opened his office at No. 34 Little St. James St.

P. J. KELLY, B.C.L., ADVOCATE, No. 38, Little St. James Street. Montreal, June 12.

CLARKE & DRISCOLL, ADVOCATES, &c., Office—No. 126 Notre Dame Street, (Opposite the Court House), MONTREAL.

H. J. CLARKE. N. DRISCOLL.

THE PERFUME OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE!



MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.

THIS rare Perfume is prepared from tropical flowers of surpassing fragrance, without any admixture of coarse 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 Living Flowers. 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 freely 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 MURRAY & LANMAN on the bottle, wrapper and ornamental label. 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, 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 constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages. A large and well selected Library will be Open to the Pupils. TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (pays'le half-yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1861.

WANTED,

A TEACHER, for the Male department of the Perth Separate School, one who holds a first class certificate, and who can furnish good Testimonials as to character and ability of teaching. Salary, \$300 per annum. Application to be made to the undersigned Trustees. WILLIAM WALSH, EDWARD KENNEDY, H. S. GALLAGHER, Perth, Co. Lanark, } Feb. 7th, 1863. }

M. O'GORMAN,

Successor to the late D. O'Gorman, BOAT BUILDER, SIMCOO STREET, KINGSTON. An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. OARS MADE TO ORDER. SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE

SAUVAGEAU & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 165 St. Paul Street. REFERENCES: HENRY THOMAS, Esq., Hon. LOUIS RENAUD VICTOR HUDON, Esq., JOSEPH TIFFIN, Esq. Montreal, June 26, 1862.

The Montreal Gazette BOOK AND JOB STEAM PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

36 Great St. James Street, SUPPLIES EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING WITH NEATNESS, ECONOMY AND DISPATCH. Being furnished with POWER PRINTING MACHINES, besides CARD and HAND PRESSES, we are enabled to execute large quantities of work, with great facility.

BOOK PRINTING!

Having the different sizes of the new SCOTCH CUT and other styles of TYPE, procured expressly for the various kinds of BOOK PRINTING, all CATALOGUES, BY-JAWS, REPORTS, SPEECHES, &c., &c., will be executed with neatness and dispatch, at moderate charges.

FANCY PRINTING!

Particular attention is paid to COLOURED and ORNAMENTAL PRINTING. The highest style of work, which it was at one time necessary to order from England or the United States, can be furnished at this Establishment, as good, and much cheaper than the imported article.

CARDS

Of all sizes and styles, can be supplied at all prices, from \$1 per thousand to \$1 for each copy. Particular attention given to BRIDAL CARDS, &c.

BILL-HEADS!

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

SHOW-BILLS!

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

BLANK AND RECEIPT BOOKS

OF EVERY SIZE AND VARIETY.

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

A share of public patronage respectfully solicited. M. LONGMOORE & CO. MONTREAL GAZETTE BUILDINGS, } 36 Great St. James Street. }

McPHERSON'S COUGH LOZENGES

Are the only certain Remedy ever discovered for COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, DIFFICULT BREATHING, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, And all Diseases of the PULMONARY ORGANS generally. McPHERSON'S Lozenges are the most convenient, pleasant, and efficacious remedy that can be employed for the removal of the above distressing, and if neglected, dangerous symptoms. They give almost instantaneous relief, and when properly persevered with, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure.—To those who are affected with difficulty of breathing, or redundancy of phlegm, they give speedy relief by promoting free expectoration. For aged persons they are indispensable; and no one whose lungs are in the least degree susceptible of cold ought to be without them. In cases of moist asthma, McPher-son's Lozenges will at once prevent that soreness which is the result of constant expectoration, and in a dry or nervous asthma, they will promote that degree of expectoration by which the painful coughing may be greatly prevented. Prepared only by the subscriber whose name is on the label of each box. J. A. HARTE, GLASGOW DRUG HALL, No. 268, Notre Dame Street, Montreal. November 7, 1862.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

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 necessary. We feel much pleasure in informing you that he is now perfectly well. SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH, Hamilton, O. W.

PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM-FITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

THOMAS M'KENNA WOULD beg to intimate to his Customers and the Public, that he has REMOVED his Plumbing, Gas and Steam-fitting Establishment, TO THE Premises, 36 and 38 Henry Street, BETWEEN ST. JOSEPH AND ST. MAURICE STREETS, where he is now prepared to execute all Orders in his line with promptness and despatch, and at most reasonable prices. Baths, Hydrants, Water Closets, Beer Pumps, Force and Lift Pumps, Malleable Iron Tubing for Gas and Steam-fitting purposes, Galvanised Iron Pipe, &c., &c., constantly on hand, and fitted up in a workmanlike manner. The trade supplied with all kinds of Iron Tubing on most reasonable terms. Thomas M'Kenna is also prepared to heat churches, hospitals, and all kinds of public and private buildings with a new "Steam Heater," which he has already fitted up in some buildings in the City, and which has given complete satisfaction. Montreal, May 2, 1861. 12m.

J. M'DONALD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

36 M'GILL STREET, CONTINUE TO SELL PRODUCE and Manufactures at the Lowest Rates of Commission. October 2.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. MR. KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, has discovered in one of the common pasture weeds a Remedy that cures EVERY KIND OF HUMOR. From the worst Scrofula down to the common Pimple He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth. One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face. Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils. Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst cancer in the mouth and stomach. Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas. One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes. Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers. One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism. Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum. Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula. DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adult, one table spoonful per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day. Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula. KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT, TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY. For Inflammation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag when you go to bed. For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the improvement in a few days. For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as convenient. For Sores on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the inventor. For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acid fluid oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the surface; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it in. For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Ointment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days, but you must keep on with the Ointment until the skin gets its natural color. This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to. Price, 2s 6d per Box. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Warren Street, Roxbury Mass. For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces. Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the readers of the True Witness with the testimony of the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylum, Boston:— ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM, Boston, May 26, 1866. Mr. Kennedy—Dear Sir—Permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors so prevalent among children, of that class so neglected before entering the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your discovery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by scrofula and other humors.