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THE HERMIT OF THE ROCK.

A TALE OF CASHEL. BY MRS. J. SADLIER.

CHAPTER XIV .- MISS MARKHAM'S STORY. A week or two after that evening at Esmond Hall, Harriet Markham sat by the bow-window f a summer-parlor in Effingham Castle, looking ut with pensive eyes on the richly-variegated andscape presented by the old park with its hill and dale, and wood and water, for a fair lake lumbered in its 'bosom of shade' visible from hat end of the Castle where Harriet sat.

· The scene was more beautiful far to the eye Than if day in its pride had array'd it,'

nd, as she watched the blue mist curling upward on the lake in delicate forms of beauty, her raceful fancy fashioned them into natuds and ars, the guardian spirits of the silvery waters. hen her thoughts began to wander back into he past, and the shadowy forms of other years rowded around, mingling with the mists of the re, their voices whispering, as it were, in the ow soft zephyr that so gently murmured by, tirring the leaves on the branches outside as ath the breath of hie. Notwithstanding her light into the realms of fancy Harriet was not lone; the Earl and Mr. Goodchild were playng chess at the further end of the room, and ear by sat Mrs. Pakenham, a large and handome woman of very mature years, and slightly prerdressed, watching the game with much aparent interest. The little girls had made their artseys some time before and retired with their urse, who was an elder sister of Celia Mulquin -this en parenthese.

'Take care, my lord,' said Mrs. Pakenham, tho, being a cousin german of Lord Effingham, ad kindly taken charge of his spleudid menage nce the death of the Counters some two years lefore; take care, my ford! there goes your might-jou have need to look after that Castle. What were you thinking of that time?

'That is easy told,' said Lord Effingham, 'I was thinking of an air I heard that poor maniac ing on our return from the Rock last spring .-Do you remember it, Miss Markham?

'Excuse me, my lord,' said Harriet with a sart and a blush, 'l-I did not hear what you

The Earl repeated his question, and then humed the first part of the air. It was 'Shule

Aroon. 'It were strange, indeed, my lord,' said Harwas one of the airs that oftenest soothed my in-

ant slumbers. 'I know not why it is,' said Lord Effingham, but ever since it seems to haunt me like a voice from the world of spirits. It is, indeed, a line old air. Do you know the words, Miss Mark-

'I know one set of words, my lord; but perlaps not the best, for there are several versions f 'Shule Agra' and 'Shule Aroon,'-as it is indiscriminately called - sung here in Manster ;nost of them are in Irish, and can hardly be rendered into good English so as to preserve the exceeding beauty and simplicity of the original.

the refram being still sung in the old musical anguage of the Gael.' 'You would oblige me much by singing the song for us,' said the Earl, whereupon the Hon. Mrs. Pakeuliam drew up her portly form in lottiest state, and looked the contempt for Irish muic which she cared not at that moment to ex-

The words I have are a sort of free translation,

ress in words. Miss Markham bowed her acquiescence; Mr. Boodchild rubbed his fat white hands, and smiled that end. And yet it is said in the neighbor-

ionor of fetching the guitar. 'No, No, Mr. Goodelild; many thanks for our politeness,' said Harriet laughing at the odd ssociation of ideas; 'the guitar and my old ong would make strange discordant melody toether-to horrow a bull for the occasion .fere is the song, my lord. And she sang with the sweetness and simplicity of the true bal-

'Oh! have you seen my Norah Fay? She's left me all the sad long day, Alone to sing a weary lay;
Go dhi mo vourneen, slaun; Shule, shule, shule aroon; Shule go sochir agus shule go cune Shule go their dorris agus ellig lume, As' go dhi mo vourneen slaun.

'You'll know her by her raven bair, Her deep blue eye, her forehead fair, Her step and laugh that banish care; As go dhi mo vourneen slaun.

In form you may her semblance find, But none like her, of womankind, If you can see her heart and mind; As' go dhi mo vourneen slaun.

4 Oh! bring to me my Norah Fay, For hours are days when she's away; The sun locks dark, and sweet birds say, Go dbi mo vourneen slaun,' &c.

'Mercy on me, what a barbarous tongue!' said Mrs. Pakenham; 'how in the world can you articulate such harsh, guttural sounds?'

'Just as easily as I do the improved Saxon which now forms our vernacular. You think the Gaelic a 'barbarous tongue,' my dear Mrs. Pakenham, and yet that 'barbarous tongue' which ought to be still the vernacular of the Irish people was once the language of a highly-civilised nation, spoken alike by king and chief, and warrior-knight, and noble lady. The bards of Erin in the long-past ages moulded it into forms of rarest beauty, and men who were great lights in their generation, made it the vehicle of their thoughts, and their lofty inspirations.

"Dear me! I should not have thought so, said Mrs. Pakenham with an extra assumption of dignity; but I suppose you know best, Miss Markham! How stands the game, my lord?

'Oh! the battle is fought and won-for once, Mr. Goodchild has carried the day. Miss Markham, you were kind enough to promise to tell us the story of Mad Mabel. Suppose you told it now to while away the hours.'

'With much pleasure, my lord,' Harriet replied, 'and the more so, as Lady Ann and Lady Emma are not present, for, although they have frequently reminded me of it, I have purposely refrained from gratifying their curiosity as the story is not exactly one that would benefit them to hear. The tragical scenes I am about to describe as briefly as I can, are, alas! but too common in this unhappy country, and are to some extent, perhaps, Irish, owing not so much to the natural ferocity of the people as the unsatisfactory relations between landlord and tenant.

' Wry, Miss Markham,' said Mrs. Pakenham, opening her eyes to their fullest extent, 'you don't mean to say you are going to entertain us with 'a tale of Irish life,' do you?'

'I would not, on any account, think of doing o, Mrs. Pakenham, said Harriet, were it not Lord Effingham's wish to hear it. So with your permission and Mr. Goodchild's, I will proceed at once, promising, at the same time, for your consolation, to make the story as short as pos-

' Miss Markham is very good,' said bland Mr. Goodchild, and he folded his plump bands athwart his goodly paunch with an air of meek resignation that was altogether impressive. The Hon. Mrs. Pakenham took up a Chinese fan that lay on a spider-table near, and commenced fanning herself with great force and admirable dexterity.

. Your lordship has doubtless heard,' said Harriet, of the murder of Mr. Chadwick. I beset smiling, if I did not remember that. It here almost every one has heard of it, either at the time it occurred, or since."

Lord Effingham replied that he had not only heard of the murder, but had known Mr. Chadwick, who had been for a short time a sort of under agent on his Irish estates, before he got promotion to that situation which subsequently cost him his life.

"Then your lordship probably knows what naner of man he was, and how little calculated to win either love or respect from the people over whom he was placed in 'brief authority.'

'It was precisely on account of his excessive harshness, amounting at times almost to brutality. that I was finally obliged to supercede him in his office, replied the Earl. 'I had heard so many complaints of his tyrannical treatment of the tenantry that I could not possibly allow him to continue it longer."

'Well, my lord, there is reason to fear that his more recent employer cared little how he treated the tenants provided only he squeezed the money out of them. He appears, indeed, to have had a cirte blanche, as most Irish agents have, in regard to the means to be employed for and nodded, and asked if he should not have the | hood, by way, I suppose, of giving the devil his due, that Mr. Chadwick was not so excessively severe in exacting the payment of rent as many others who are permitted to live on in their heartless oppression of the poor; but somehow his manner of dealing with the tenants and the peasantry in general was most insulting; be neither understood, nor cared to understand the peculiar sympathies or antipathies of the people amongst whom he lived, and was, therefore, continually treading on their corns, as the vulgar phrase goes, taking no pains at any time to conceal his contempt for them, and though fully conscious that he was an object of hatred to them, taking the Earl, and the worst of it is that legislation every apportunity of openly breathing defiance. He was a man of large, unwieldy proportions, as your lordship doubtless remembers, and I bave been told that on some occasions when he had a set divine legislation at defiance. Where the large number of the peasantry around him, he efforts of religion tail to make them wiser or would say in a scotling tone, as he rubbed down his huge frontal, puffing the while like a juvenile ever, as I had the honor of telling your lordship, ed Mrs. Pakenham in a state of breathless anwhale, 'You see I'm growing fatter and fatter it was in the mid-night assemblies of these mis- | xiety. 'Did he do that wicked act?' every day. I'm thriving on your curses, I be-heve.' Then the rustic dissemblers around would glance furtivley at each other, and force to find executioners for their horized resolve. - | did he promised to kill the obnoxious agent, a laugh, and say, ' Your honor is mighty pleas- For some days this was a difficulty, for Mr. and he kept his word.

treated them on all occasions.'

they deserve no better.'

stately kinswoman, and she was silent. Harriet the execution of the dread sentence pronounced resumed with a heightened color:

building a police-barracks at Rath Cannon, adboasting in all companies, and even to the people themselves, that he was the man to keep the have a police station at Rath Cannon for the very purpose of watching them. Now this in the peculiar state of the country, and for reasons known to themselves, was just what the peasantry least wished for, and, recognizing in this new move, yet another and more convincing proof of Mr. Chadwick's hatred of them, and, moreover, an open defiance of them, they accepted the challenge, and swore to each in their secret meetings, that Chadwick must die.'

'What a horrible set of wretches!' cried Mrs. Pakenbam, now fully absorbed in the narrative. What tiends incarnate they must be, and what a cowardly set, moreover, to conspire for the murder of one man!"

'My very dear Mrs. Pakenham,' said the chaplain, 'if you knew this unhappy country better, you would wonder at no act of baseness or cruelty on the part of the people-especially bere in Tipperary.

'You are scarcely just to this unhappy country,' Mr. Goodehild,' said Hurriet looking at bim in a way that made him feel rather small, as the phrase goes; 'even as regards Tipperary your assertion is by far too general and sweep-

Thereupon the good man began to justify himself-' I protest, Miss Markham!' said he with intense earnestness, 'I did not mean to censure' the people the Romanists, namely, of this most

miserable country---'
At this the Earl smiled, and Harriet laughed - why, my dear good sir, said she, 'you are making matters worse instead of better. Just allow me, pray, to continue my story, and I will take your explanation for granted.'

· Permit me to ask one preliminary question, Miss Markham,' said Lord Effingham, ' how can you account for the wide-spread conspiracy entered into by the peasantry for the execution of

their diabolical purpose?' ' Very easily, my lord, by the simple fact that the conspiracy already existed in the form of a secret organisation, having revenge for one of its principal objects. They called it, and probably believed it justice, acting on the assumption, not always unfounded, that there was no justice for them in the law courts of the land, that the oppressors excuse me the harsh word, my lord. do but borrow it from their phraseology;that the oppressors had the law in their own hands, and that they had to look for justice to themselves alone. There was a time when this was true to the very letter, but the misfortune of the people is that they do not see how times have changed in the country, that a more enlightened spirit is abroad amongst the gentry, and that justice is now to be found on the bench. That, in fact, the partizan magistrate of a former age is now almost the exception to the general rule, and is frowned down by the majority of his brethren on the bench. However, old prejudices, long and foully cherished, are not easily eradicated from the minds of the illiterate, and, moreover, there are always some designing knaves interested in their perpetration, so it is that many of our poor people are led blindfold into these dangerous societies formed amongst them for what they consider self-defence. Many, too, who are naturally peaceable and well-disposed are actually forced, by the most dreadful threats, to join these associations, against their own honest convictions and against the positive and most soleun prohibition of their Church.

. It is truly a lamentable state of things, said has no power to reach the evil.'

None whatever, my lord! Human legislation will have little effect amongst Irishmen who better men, no human power can do it. Howguided men that the death of Mr. Chadwick ant, so you are, and fond of crackin' your jokes, Chadwick was known to have his house well promore power to you, sir, for that same.' But vided with arms, and, moreover, to carry arms Harriet resumed, as by an effort:

the bitter morkery and contempt wherewith he long remain in that state, however, for before perhaps, her importunate entreaties not to im-'Upon my honor, I do not wonder at his night, in a wild gorge of the Keeper mountain, his own life to do the will of others, he would treating them so, said Mrs. Pakenham, all at appeared a stalwart young fellow, Patrick Grace not venture to see her till after the deed was once renewing the faming process which she had by name, who enjoyed the reputation of being perhaps unconsciously suspended. 'I really think an avenger of wrong, and the sworn toe of the tyrannical landlords. Without any sort of hesi-The Earl cast one of his black looks on his tation he declared his willingness to undertake self-devotion. on Mr. Chadwick, provided he were left to do it 'There is no knowing how long this might in his own way and at his own time. Of course have gone on, had not Mr. Chadwick commenced his proposal was eagerly accepted, for, though young in years, Patrick Grace was strong in jacent to Holy Cross Abbey, and only a short courage and in resolution. He had so many distance from Thurles. He was in the habit of times proved his prowess in one way or another against the landlords, that he was looked upon as a champion of the people's rights. A rustic Bloody Tips in order, and that he was going to Don Quixote he was, ready to do and dare all have a police station at Rath Cannon for the things for 'the cause.' A deplorable instance he was, too, of that perverted sense of justice which I have endeavored to describe. What made him still more popular amongst the people was his remarkable personal beauty, accompanied by great sprightliness of manner, and that whole-souled generosity which, above all other qualities, finds its way to the Irich heart. Such was Patrick Grace when he presented himself to | ground. execute the popular vengeance on Mr. Chadwick; the admiration of the women and the envy of the men, in his own class, and the pride and boast of all. But though the rustic Adonis danced with all the pretty girls, and applied 'the blarney' with skill and effect, he had already made his choice from amongst them, and as the old ballad says:

' Placed his affections on a comely young dame.' And like that same 'comely young dame,' sung by her enamored swain under the poetical title of the 'Rose of Ardee,' and therein familiar to every rustic singer in many parts of fair Ireland, the object of Patrick Grace's love was

'Straight, tall, and handsome, in every degree;' in fact, just the one to catch and fix the affections of a 'Roving Bachelor' of they ever were to be caught or fixed. She was an orphan, and lived as a servant in the house of a comfortable farmer, where she was treated, as is usual, amongst that class here in Ireland, as one of the family. Grace was a son of the family, and day of toil, the youth and the maiden, thrown together, in the heart-opening sunshine of rustic merriment, found themselves, they scarcely knew 'What a frightful perversion of mind?' said how or why, bound together by the tenderest the Eart. bonds of loyal and true affection. And if ever the course of true love did bid fair to run

'Dear me, Miss Markham,' said Mrs. Pakenham yawning wearily, 'what a very tiresome story.'

'I cannot agree with you, ma belle cousine,' said Lord Effingham, 'I find it extremely interesting-pray proceed, Miss Markham!

'It has a peculiar interest for me,' said the grave chaplain, from the insight it gives into

the atrocious immorality of the Romish system. 'I am not aware that it does give any such insight, observed Miss Markham; 'I have shown on the contrary, that the 'Romish system,' as mission of a crime which he considered as an act you say, so far from encouraging men in these combinations and lawless courses, is at all times engaged combatting their evil passions, and endeavoring, with all its might, to suppress those the conspirators came together in their secret occult associations which are ruinous to the faith and morals of any people-but doubly so to a Catholic people, because they withdraw them from the saving Sacraments of the Church of if he thought any one had seen him doing the which they are not allowed to participate. Do I deeed, he answered carelessly, 'Why, then, to make the matter intelligible to your lordship? I be sure, didn't all the men that were working on see Mr. Goodchild is in the condition of those the building see! But what of that-sure. I who, being convinced against their will, are of knew before I went every one that was in it. an' the same opinion."

The Earl bowed affirmatively and smiled at the keen sarcasm which Mr. Goodchild luckily for himself did not seem to understand, probably said, 'God forgive you, Patrick Grace !' when quoted by Harriet.

'Pray go on with your story,' said the somewhat petulent Mrs. Pakenham, 'supper will soon be on the table.

'Well, Patrick Grace was, of course loudly applauded, and his proposal eagerly accepted by the secret conclave, few of whose members low conspirators cursed the traitor as they chose would have cared to risk their precious lives as he did for the common good.

' And did he do it, Miss Markbam ?' exclaim-

'He did.' said Harriet, her voice sinking bewas resolved upon. The only difficulty then was theath the weight of horror and of shame, he somewhat in advance of his class, and, above all.

deep in their hearts were rankling the impreca- on his person wherever he went. It was the old | 'The young betrothed of Patrick Grace tions that fell on them from his foul tongue, and story of the cat and the bell. Things did not knew nothing of what was going on; fearing, the grand meeting of the secret conspirators one | brue his bands in blood, or run the risk of losing done, and then, he expected; that so far from blaming what he considered his heroic and patriotic act, she would be the first to applaud his

> But where-when-how did he accomplishthe awful deed?' cried Mrs. Pokenham.

> . He probably wayfaid the unfoctunate gentleman in some lonely spot under cover of the night, suggested Mr. Goodchild.

> "He did no such thing, reverend sir; if you will have the goodness to listen, you shall hear what he did. One day when the great broad sun was shining overhead, Mr. Chadwick was superintending the erection of the constabularybarracks beforementioned, talking in his loud, domineering way to the men employed on the work, and little dreaming that his last hour had come, when the daring youth who had undertaken the execution of the fearful sentence secretly pronounced upon bun, walked deliberately up, with a pistol in his band, and shot him with so sure an aim that he fell dead to the

> A groun or horror escaped from the fips of Mrs Pakenham-she could not speak; the chaplam was little less agitated. Lord Effingham alone preserved his composure.

> . What ! he asked, I in the presence of the workmen !'

* Even so, my lord, and of the passers-by, relying, doubtless, on the hatred wherewith Mr. Chadwick was regarded by the surrounding peasantry, and fully as much, perhaps, on the secret organisation which underlay the whole strata of society. He very naturally thought that no one would venture to give evidence against him for fear of their terrible revenge. And, indeed, it seemed at first as though he reckoned not without his host, for he walked away after doing the deed, unmolested by any one. One man only, a mason who was standing by Mr. Chadwick's side at the fatal moment, exclaimed, perhaps involuntarily -- ' God forgive you, Patrick Grace.' But Grace little beeded the words, his conscience being perfectly at rest with regard to during the pleasant evenings that followed the the nature of the deed he had just perpetrated,

"And especially of the Irish mad ! If your lord-hop only knew as I know the intensity of smooth, it was for Patrick Grace and this rustic horror wherewith the Itish, perhaps more than beauty, who was soon his betrothed bride, their any other people, regard the commission of murmarriage being only deferred till a mud-wall der, you could then understand, in some degree. cabin was put up to shelter their household how great must be the provocation, how fierce the excitement that closes their hearts to pity.

Well, well, said Mrs. Pakeuliam with an impatient gesture, "we can dispense with all that but what came of it?-did the horrid wretch escape? Did no one give evidence against lum 🖍 'That is just what I am going to relate,' said

Harriet with a quiet smile, and she resumed as follows :- ' As may be supposed, Grace, having no fear of being brought to trial, took no pains either to conceal humself or to deny the comof retributive justice. The news of the tragic event special like wildfire through the country, and when the veil of darkness covered the earth. haunts to meet their emissary and congratulate him and themselves on his successful attempt to rid them of their detested enemy. When asked they are all the right sort. Philip Mara was standing right alongside the ould chap when I paid my respects to him, and more by token he in blissful ignorance of the gist of the old adage he seen Chadwick falling.' So far all was conquoted by Harriet. the hour, and enjoyed for the time, in his own limited sphere, all the glory of a conquerer .--Short indeed was his unhallowed triumph .-Early next day he was arrested on the denosition of Philip Mara, and whilst he and his felto call him, and breathed the most terrible threats against him and his, they little knew what an agonized struggle the worthy mason bad undergone before he decided on giving information in the case. Mara was an upright, honest, right thinking man, with intelligence a deep sense of his obligations as a Christian, which would not permit him to keep such an There was silence for a moment, and then atrocious crune secret. And so it was that.

and prudence, and most probably, encouraged by and arrived just at the fatai moment. the advice of his venerable pastor, the brave man did what he considered his bounden duty, and gave information to the nearest magistrate concerning the murder of Mr. Chadwick. The storm of indignation that burst forth amongst the peasantry on hearing of what they considered Mara's treachery is beyond conception. Those who, being like himself under the strong influence of religion, secretly applauded his self-devotedness, and prayed that God and the Blessed Virgin might save him from the deadly vengeance of 'the boys,' who held the whole population in terror. But these kindly sympathisers being the most orderly and virtuous portion of the community, naturally shrank from incurring their enmity by any public expression of their sentiments, whereas the triends and upholders of the imprisoned Grace were loud and vociferous in their denunciations of the 'informer,' as they chose to call him. Indeed, there would have been little chance of Grace's conviction on poor Philip Mara's testimony, had he been left at large, but the Government had prudently provided for his safety by keeping him in safe quarters under a strong guard till the time came for trial, viz : the Summer Assizes, then not far distant. Fear and terror then took possession of they all proceeded to the supper-room. the friends of Grace, lashed to fury by the consciousness of their inability to save him, but amid all the raging storm of public and private excitement, which his family largely shared, there was one gentle heart that uttered no loud complaint, but pined away in sad, heart-wearing anxiety, with searce one gleam of hope to keep the life current flowing. That one was the betrothed bride of Patrick Grace. And when, at last, the dreaded day came, and the unhappy culprit stood at the bar, in the pride of youth and manly beauty, firm and undaunted as though | tically comprehending and appreciating; and in dethe shadow of the jibbet fell not athwart him. it was hard to look on him and believe him guilty English lawyer has termed, "the wild justice of re-of so beinous a crime, so cold-blooded a murder, venge." In this respect the Irish have been peculiarof so heinous a crime, so cold-blooded a murder. His sweetheart, as they would say themselves, was not present, being kept away from the court by her friends almost by main force, and the fact of her being absent from the familygroup, whose presence his keen eye soon detected, was an mexpressible relief to the doomed prisoner, though the sight of her, as his heart whispered, would have been to him as devi to the parched flower. Yet he was glad, oh! how very glad, that she was not there to see him a managled felon at the bar charged with the learful crime which he well knew was about to be proved home against him. And it was proved home, notwithstanding all the professional skill of the eminent lawyers engaged for the defence, and the audible sobs and groans and piteous entreaties for mercy, which all the exertions of the police could not silence in the body of the court, the awful sentence of death was pronounced on Patrick Grace unanimously found guilty of the murder of Mr. Chadwick. Then the fiery spirit of revenge burst forth from the ashy lips of the yet undismayed prisoner, and he the bitterest resentment of the Orange faction and said, when permission was given him to speak : was rough-dashed with the abuse of their press, be-Before a twel'month passes I'll have revenge cause in the criebrated case of Magarahan v. Maguire in my grave.' Many a heart echoed those fatal words that day, and swore that so it should be. The sentence was that the prisoner should be hung by the neck till, dead, on the very spot where his crime had been committed. And so they reared the dismal gibbet within sight of the grand old pile beneath whose ruined walls the royal O'Brien who raised it to the honor of God of the scandalous incidents connected with the mesleeps in peace, ' his warfare o'er;'-and much warfare did King Donald wage, for he was a mark that prosecutions so conducted and convictions man of might in his generation, and a thorn, so secured, allowed no other conclusion than this, moreover, in Strongbow's side. It was a strange | that scene, the noble ruins and the sculptured tombs | mockery, and a snare." This tremendous censure and the forgotten graves of the dead of other years, -- and the rich level fields, heavy with the creased by the judgment of the House of Lords, unreaped grain, and green in the freshness of which upset the unjust verdict that had been ille-Irish verdure, - and the seetling, surging, heav- gally obtained by the Crown through the instrumening multitude topping ditches and walls and trees tality of an Orange jury, guided by the one-sided charge of the Chief Justice of the day, whose conand every spot that could give a view of the charge of the duct upon the occasion won for him the soubriquet doleful spectacle—and high over all the dreadful of the Irish Scroggs.

Concernies that was to launch into eternity the We have been led futo these reflections by the rediately round the gallows was occupied by a tering in the sun, and their dark green uniform listed Church, for a libel published by the defendfelt amongst the people generally as to whether become nominal Protestants. It will be remembered they would consider it a triumph for the enemy a few years ago. The matter attracted much attenand an indebble disgrace to them if he gave young Grace had been brought to a sense of his the gallows with the priest by his side

While breathless silence chained the lips, and touched the hearts of all,'

he spoke in a clear, firm, manly voice, and extions, and, moreover, warning all who heard him scream of heart-piercing anguish rose from the not only the rights but the duties of a landlord, and outskirts of the crowd, then a shriek of maniac that in exercising those rights as he did on the occacries, naugled with strange lits of laughter, told o: Patrick Grace.

And she is --- '

'Mad Mabel-you may judge what her beauty it still remains."

' Poor thing,' said Lord Effingham in a tone of sincere compassion, 'poor thing! what a hard fate is hers—a young life and a loving heart so early blighted!?

'It was very sad,' sighed Mr. Goodchild, very sad, indeed!' and he refreshed himself with a pinch of snuff.

'It was worse than sad,' said Mrs. Pakenham rising, 'it was horrible, and I'm sure I don't know how you could sit to hear it out, my lord ! I hope, Miss Markham, when you next undertake to tell us a story, it will be of a more entertaining kind. Now let us go to supper.'

But what about the promised revenge?' said the Earl to Harriet, as he gave his arm to the elder lady who was looking her loftiest at the moment.

That is a tale in itself, my lord, and one more tragical even than this. It would be the death of Mrs. Pakenham to hear it.'

' Pray, do not tell it, then !' said the chaplam as he offered his arm, with a very low bow, and

(To be continued.)

PARTRY EVICTIONS-DUBLIN JURIES.

(From the Weekly Register.)

The remark of Sir John Davies that no people in the world admired equal justice more than the Irish, has been often quoted to the credit of that people, and to the shame of their releas; and it is as true and as applicable to our own time as it was in the distant day when it was written. But equal justice, or justice in any proportion, is unfortunately what the Irish have seldom had an opportunity of pracfault of the justice of the law, they have too frequently been driven to seek what another celebrated ly unfortunate. An Englishman boldly stan is upon his rights as guaranteed by the law; he fears no consequence from coming into collision with the power of the Grown, or the pride, passion, or self-love of the greatest in the land; for he feels that he is protected by what has been well designated the Palladium of British Liberty-Trial by Jury. But in Ireland trial by jury has a thousand times over been the curse of the people. There the forms of law and the semblance of freedom have been for ages the uptest instruments of tyranny and op pression, and the fecund source of cruel wrong .--Partizan judges, partizan sheriffs, and packed juries have, time out of mind, been the ready and unfailing machinery by which the Irish people were subjected to the terrorism of a ferocious faction, and ground down by an insolent ascendancy. In the investigation by a Committee of the House of Commons of the circumstances connected with the acquittal of the persons charged before a Dublin jury with the of-fence of making an attempt upon the life of Lord Wellesley when Viceroy, in the theatre, it was admitted by either Alderman King or Sheriff Thorpe that in any case where party spirit was evoked they could always make sure of a verdict in favour of the side which the corporation patronised. And on a later occasion we remember that Sir David Roose incurred he refused as High Sheriff of Dublin to pack an Orange jury, and, by discharging his duty honestly and conscientiously, secured the ends of justice by the acquittat of the Priest of an intamously concocted offence, and thus defeated as vile a conspiracy as was ever hatched to destroy a clever Catholic controversialist who had committed the unpardonable crime-in Orange eyes- of coming triumphant out of a polemical conflict. Need we remind the reader morable trial of O'Connell and others, which extorted from the Lord Chief Justice of England the re-" in Ireland trial by

pride of Toperary peasants. The place imme-diately round the callows was occanied by a large body of constabulary, their bayonets glitstrongly contrased with the many-hued frieze ant in the Mayo Constitution. The case originated in the country people in the crowd outside their serried circle. Much auxiety was glican Bishon of Tuam, &c., for the purpose of forcing his unfortunate Catholic tenants in Partry to Grace would die pentent or impentent; the good hoped the former, the bad, and especially his brethren of the secret society, the latter, for they would accept a large number of the peating would be not a large number of the peating would be not a large number of the peating would be not a large number of the peating would be not a large number of the peating would be not a large number of the peating would be not a large number of the peating would be not a large number of the peating would be not a large number of the peating would be not a large number of the peating would be not a large number of the peating would be not a large number of the peating would be not a large number of the peating would be not a large number of the peating would be tion at the time, and the very unchristian conduct of in at the last moment, and 'didn't die like a this most Evangelical Bishop was severely consured man.' Fortunately for his own eternal welfare, by a portion of the London Protestant Press. The animadversions of the Times were very stinging, and evidently made the noble and right reverend condition before God, and when he appeared on exterminator and proselytiser writhe. To whitewash his Lordship or at all events to modify the censure to which he laid himself open, became evidently a vital point for himself and his proselytising agents in Connaught. These persons have been drawing large sums every year for many years from pressed his heartfelt sorrow for the awful crime | England for "the work of the Reformation," as they which he was now to expiate with his life, asking call it, in Connaught; and it was certain that if some answer were not given to the serious charges God's pardon and the pardon of all good Chris- some answer were not given to the gone. Sonperism" must fail for want of funds from Eogto beware of the evil course which had brought | land " to keep the pot boiling;" and many of the him to that untimely and ignominous end This souper agents had before them no pleasanter proswas a stunning blow to his late associates, but pect than the Gazette or the workhouse, according to his nearest and dearest, and to all pious course was indispensable. The "Lord Bishop" must Christians, it was both joy and triumph, the not only be defended, but vindicated, and his evil triumph of religion over irreligion and impiety. needs must not only be justified, but so glossed over But just as the young man ceased to speak, and as to be made the counterfeit presentment of all the the priest withdrew from the lapboard, one wild cardinal virtues. It must be shown to the people of England that the Right Reverend Baron understood laughter, and people were seen to carry away a sion referred to, he only performed his duty as a tair young girl whose wild gestures and wilder good Bishop and a good citizen. To accomplish this rather difficult task, it was necessary to paint the evicted tenants as incarnate demons, whose extoo plantly that there, indeed, was 'a mind o'er- termination was called for by the best interests of thrown.' It is hardly necessary to say that this society; and this artistic process was facilitated by untappy young creature was the affianced bride the poverty of the subjects. To blacken the wretched ovtcests was felt to be a safe adventure. What chance was there of such miserable beings "taking · But how did she come to be present at such the law" of their maligners and bringing their libela moment? Surely her friends might have anticipated such a result.?

It is probable that they did, my lord, for the path seemed clear of all obstructions, and accordingly a letter was written by Lord Plunket's agent, Mr. Falkner, to the Times, in which it was stated that the evictions were not

of outrage, conspiracy, incendiarism, perjury, and protection, to evict these parties off his property at Partry." This was turning the tables with a vengeance. The evicted tenants were Thugs, and the tolate. Bishop of Tuam, Kitlala, and Achonry, and Lord of Partry and Peer of Parliament, was acciety's avenger. No doubt the subscriptions for "the Reforma-tion" poured in more copiously than ever, and "souperism" rose rapidly from a low discount to a high premium in the market of souls.

But the hapless victims of laudlord law-for after allowing such oppression to be perpetrated - and of Lord Plunket's agent's calumnious libel, were not so Parish Priest took up their cause with energy, and ed roof. whatever may be thought of Father Lavelle's discretion or indiscretion in other matters, for his conduct in shielding the poor people of Partry from the tyranny of their landlord and the infamous wiles of the Biblemongers, he deserves the utmost praise.

At his instance proceedings were taken in the name of each of the evicted tenants against Mr. Falkner for the libels upon them in his letter to the Times -libels which, by his subsequent con-duct, he admitted to be what the law considers "talse, scandalous, and malicious," and the detendant compromised the actions by an ample apology and retractation, which we published a few weeks since, and paying certain damages and all the costs. Proceedings were also taken against the Mayo Constitution for the publication of the libellous letter, but the proprietor extricated himself from his nwkward position by paying costs and giving up the of Mgr. Francis Searle, Administrator of the English Rev. James Fowler as the person who caused the foundations, Canon of Westminster, Secretary of publication of the letter in his paper.

It was for this offence that the action was tried in the Court of Exchequer in Dublin on Saturday last, The publication was proved, and no witness was Henkinson, Prior of the College of the English Benecalled for the defence, Mr. Macdonagh, who appeared for the defendant, scanned the jury box, and knowing M. Margison, Priest of Wrightington Hall, Wigas. some at least of its occupants, he told them it was the action of a Priest against a Protestant clergyman down with the perfect consciousness that he had judiciously discharged his duty to his client, and that Mr. Fowler was safe for that day at least, under the palladium of our liberties. In his charge to the ury, Baron Fuzgerald called attention to the fact that the ejectments were served in November, 1859, whereas the alleged murder which was stated in the ibet to have been the cause of the evictions, did not tappen until February, 1860,-nearly four months later. After laying it down that the act of publication was clearly established against the defendant, the learned Judge proceeded as follows:--

" The next question was, whether the letter was a libel on the plaintiff. He was one of the tenants evicted, and it would be for the jury to say, as rational men, whether reading the letter which referred to certain tenants evicted, of whom the plaintiff was one, it could be held not to include the plaintiff. The next question was, whether the letter was a libel. Well, assuming that the letter did apply to the plaintiff, it charged, as a matter of fact, that he combined lawlessly and was identified with a system of outrage, conspiracy, incendiarism, perjury and murder. He did not see how they could possibly come to any other conclusion than that such charges were libellous. If they had found the foregoing questions for the plaintiff, then came the last question—that of damages, which was entirely for themselves.

Here we have as clear and positive a ruling as an impartial judge could possibly deliever in a charge to a jury : that the defendant published the letter,that the letter was libellous, - that the libel affected the plaintiff, and that he was therefore entitled to damages, the amount of which it was within the province of the jury alone to determine. We give the result from the report in the Freeman's Jour-

The jury then retired to consider their verdict. After an absence of half an hour they returned to court, when the Foreman stated that they could not agree to a verdict.

Baron Fitzgerald-Is it upon the evidence? There is hardly any evidence at all in the case. Is it upon any particular issue that you disagree in reference to which I can give you any assistance?

The Forsman - Upon the issues, taken generally, my Lord.

Mr J J Butler (one of the jurors) - There is not the lightest chance of our agreeing. Baron Fitzgerald-I must ask you to retire again,

gentlemen. The jury retired; in haif an hour they came out

gain, and the Foreman stated that there was no kembood of their finding a verdict. Baron Fitzgerald said he wished to give them the

fullest opportunity of agreeing, because it was better that the case should be decided one way or the other after the parties had gone to the expense of a trial. What was it that they entertained any rational doubt about?

The Foreman said there was no prospect whatever f the jury coming to a conclusion.

After being out again at seven o'clock, and re eated that they could not agree, his lordship sent the jury back again, and adjourned the Court till spectators of this curious search, nine victock. At that hour his lordship came down, We shall mention, among the m and the jury after baying once more stated that they could not agree, his lordship discharged them.

Such is the working of " trial by jury" in Dublin ! In this case there was not even an attempt at a defence. The writer of the latter in the Times admitted it to be libellous, - retracted, apologised, and paid costs and compromised damages. The repubisher of the libellous letter in Castlebar condoued for his offence by paying costs, and giving up the name of the person who deliberately, gratuitously, and perversely led him into the commission of the offence. Lord Plunket's agent, Mr. Falkner had some excuse for rushing into print in defence of his employer; but Parson Fewler was not at all called upon to interfere in the matter, and his interference could have been dictated only by a desire to curry fevor with the Bishop of Tuam, who has good benefices in his gift, or the less creditable wish to blacken the character of the poor peasantry of Partry. Yet a Dublin jury could not agree that the defendant who was proved to have caused the publication of the letter, had caused it to be published,—or that the letter which its author admitted to be a libel, and which the presiding Judge ruled to be a libel upon the plaintiff, was a libel, or a libel upon the plaintiff. Mr. Macdonagh was right in sending to the jury an issue not raised by the pleadings. He asked the Orangemen in the box if they would give Jamages to a Popish Priest against a Parson, and they answered, as he felt they would, in the nega-

> AN EXCAVATION AT DOUAY. (From the Independent of Donay.)

Among the numerous religious communities which the town of Douny possessed before the Revolution of 1793, five important convents founded by our British neighbors were prominent. They were the Great Seminary, or Pope's College, in the Place Saint Jacques; the Scotch, the site of which is occupied by the Sainte-Union; the Irish, at present the hotel of M. de la Grange, Rue des Chapelets; the English, the Becollet, Franciscans; and lastly, the Benedictines, of the Rue Saint Benoit, who is still perpetuate, in our days, the example of that courageous Catholic reaction provoked by the persecution of Elizabeth.

Of these five house the most ancient was undoubtedly the English Seminary of the Place Saint Jacthey had kept her at home under a close watch, caused by default in the payment of rent (the poor pares, purchased by the State from the English Bi- Bishop of Ross, The vice-chair was occupied by but by some means she eluded their vigilance creatures were not in arrear,) "but because they shop, in 1834, for the small sum of 80,000 france Mr. N. Murphy

(the ejected tenants), had formed a lawless combina. (£30,000), and appropriated to the wants of the nation against the landlord and others for the ten military establishments. It was within these walls ante, and because they were identified with a system that, about the middle of the sixteenth century, the illustrious Cardinal Allen formed a fruitful nursery must once have been when you see how much of murder, Lord Plunket was driven, in justice to the of beroic Priests. In the space of less than fifty peaceable and well-disposed tenants and for their years more than a hundred pupils of that house died victims to their self-devotion and faith; never was there a more devoted or a more glorious Apos-

The present edifices of this large college were rebuilt in the reign of Louis XV, thanks to the liberality of several English families, whose armorial bearings, although mutilated, still appear on the interior walls, the abble family of the Howards, Dukes of Norfolk, being amongst the most munificent of the contributors. The chapel was dedicated to St. all, the law was the greatest criminal in the case for | Thomas of Canterburg. Built in the style of architecture peculiar to the Jesuits, it is remarkable only for the thickness of its walls, which support without destitute of friends as had been supposed. Their buttresses the lateral thrust of its semicircular vault-

The commanding officer of the Engineers lives in what were formerly the apartments of the Vice-President of the College. The apartments of the President are occupied by Engineer store keepers, or are turned into storehouses. The spacious refectory is become a saddle manufactory. A part of the extensive gardens of the College, covering an area of 55 acres, have been leased for many years past to a sugar refining factory. Informed of these preliminary items of information about the ci-devant English Seminary of Douny, our readers will peruse with greater interest the following particulars of the researches which are being carried on with the friendly authorisation of the Emperor, under the inspection of a committee consisting of M. Antoine, Major of Englineers, M. Key, "verificateur des domains," and M. Asselin, first alderman of the town, in presence His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman; of the Very Rev. Father Placidus Burchall, President General of the English Benedictines, of the Rev. Father Adrian dictines in Dougy, and of the Rev. Father Thomas

In the midst of the worst days of 1793, before leaving the hospitable asylum which the Faith of -Father Lavelle against Parson Fowler, and sat our fathers had opened for the persecuted English two holes which they had hastily dug, two chests, one of them containing a few sacred vessels and silver plate, the other precious relies, the most re-markable of which was the hair shirt of St. Thomas of Canterbury, and the beretta of Charles Bor-

> The chief agent in that affecting scene, the venerable Priest, Richard Thompson, died a few days ago in England, having become Vicar General of the Northern District: but the former unpil of Dougy seminary did not carry with him to his grave the secret of the precious deposit, in the concealment of whice he had taken an active part.

> About fifteen years ago the commanding officer of the Engineers showed over the college, now become a military establishment, three Englishmen who had expressed themselves as desirous of exploring the old national Catholic College of Rugland. The strangers were no other than the Very Rev. Fr. Burchall, then Prior of the Dousy Benedictioes, the Rev. Fr. Swale, procurator of the same college, and the venerable and Very Rev. Richard Thompson himself. The result of the visit was a conviction that the hiding place remained inviolate throughout the vicissitudes which the College had undergone. (It had changed owners several times.) There even still survives in England another aged priest who was an eye-witness of the deposit made in 1793. We allude to the Rev. John Penswick, Chaplain of Sir Robert Gerald, of Gurswood, near Warrington, who in his advanced old age has not forgotten the interesting event of his youth. Unfortunately, his great age did not enable him to travel at the time of the excavation we are about to describe.

After having attentively consulted the documents of the time that might guide their researches, a first trench was dug on the 18th of May, 1863, in one of the former school-rooms, now turned into a cellar; this room seemed, according to the indications given, to contain the plate. But it was soon perceived that from altered arrangements in the room an error had been committed in the true direction to be given to the excavation.

On the 19th of May, 1860, the work was begun is now turned into the dining-room of the officers, and this time the search was completely successful.

At half-past twelve, at a depth of two metres thirty centimetres (7ft. Sin) under the hearthstone mould, which came from a wooden box that had become quite rotten, and immediately there appeared, all mingled together, a considerable heap of sil-

on the persons who have had the good fortune to be

We shall mention, among the most interesting objects, a dish mounted in-silver, bearing the name of

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER TO THE BISHOP OF CLOVES. - The Right Rev. Dr. Kenne, the beloved Dishop of the Diocese of Cloyne, was entertained on the 21st ipst., at a complimentary dinner at Queenstown, on the occasion of his coming to reside in that town. The objects of his Lordship's change of residence are said to be the benefit of his health and the superintendence of the building of the new Catholic Church at Queenstown. His arrival among them was availed of by the people of Queenstown as a fitting opportunity of paying to his Lordship a compliment such as was worthy of marking the advent of so good a Prelate. The project of giving him a dinner of welcome was started by the Town Commissioners. The proposal was received with general approval, and the large assembly which greeted his Lordship gave a conclusive proof of the high estima-tion in which his Lordship is held by the people of this, one of the most important of the sections of his extensive diocese. The company present at the dinner included most of the respectable inhabitants of Queenstown and its neighborhood, Catholic and Protestant. A large number of clergymen were present. The dinner was served in the Town Hall. At one end, over the seat of the chairmun, was exhibited in large letters the appropriate motto Cead mille failthe, while at the opposite end was displayed a handsome harp and the device Erm go Bragh, worked on a green ground. Dinner was served at six o'clock punctually, at which hour about one hundred gentlemen took their seats. The chair was taken by Dr. M. Power, J.P., Ringacoultig Rouse. At the right side of the chairman sat the Right Rev. guest, next whom sat Mr. J. F. Maguire, M.P., Mayor of Cork. At the left of the chair sat the Right Rev. Dr. O'Hea,

their in erests assailed betrays the weakness of their cause. They do not attempt to deny the main features of the case against them. It is indisputable that in Ireland the Established Church, with every advantage upon its side except justice, has during the last twenty-seven years lost ground. In 1834 it counted 883,160 adherents; in 1861 it had only 693,872. But the population of Ireland, as a whole, we are told, has exhibited a corresponding diminution, hoving fallen from nearly 8,000,000 in 1834 to considerably less than 6,000,000 in 1861. The Roman Catholic church in the same period has suffered a more than corresponding decline. The members of this communion were 6,430,060 in 1834. In 1861 they were only 4,305,413. Thus, while the adherents of the united church have in twenty-seven years diminished at the rate of one-lifth, those of the Roman Catholic church have in the same period decreased at the rate of one-third. This fractional superiority -these two-fifteenths of an advantage on the side of the Established Church-apparently gave great consolation to its supports. If the 'fifteenths' were tithes they could not be dearer to the clerical affections. If it was a real grievance to the six or seven millions of Catholics in 1834 that a church of 800,000 Protestants should lord it among them, it cannot be a less grievance to the four or five millions of Catholies in 1832 that a church of 7,000,000 Protestants should monopolise the honors and emoluments of the state. It requires a degree of effrontery and even of heartlessness to press the argument of the reintively greater decline of Irish Catholicism in the way in which we have seen it urged in some quarters. The Catholic courch has not been in any appreciable degree thinned by conversions from its ranks. It probably has rather gained than lost in Catholics, a few pupils of the English seminary pre- the work of proselytising. Emigration at home and served enough presence of mind to bury at night in starvation at home sufficiently account for the two millions whom it has lost, The same causes have not acted with anything like the same force upon the members of the united church. Consisting chiefly of persons removed from the immediate pressure of distress, its decline must be attributed in a very large extent to the gradual alienation from its communion of those who formerly adhered to it. It is not even holding its own. In the few dioceses in which some little increase is perceptible that increase has gained, we believe, rather from other Protestant denominations than from the Roman Catholie Church. The old saying 'a carriage never remains in a Dissenting family for three generations, is probably not less true in Ireland than in the country where it originated. Fashion makes many no-minal converts, where the barriers to be crossed are slight, for the one that real conviction makes. With this potent auxiliary on its side the Established Church is slowly but steadily going down in Ireland . An attempt has been made to lighten the vessel by throwing overboard a couple of Archbishops, 8 bishops and some three hundred thousand pounds of annual revenue. But with very little effect. The ship is still sinking, and unless other and more extensive sacrifices are made, she must go to the bottom. At present, the income of the church gives on an average nearly £1 a head for each of its members. In some dioceses the sum is larger. 'Meath,' as the Times points out, " with a revenue of £34,828, contains but 16,231 (churchmen); Tuam, with a revenue of £19,150 has but 9.041; Ferns with a revenue of £24,493, has but 14,383; Ossory, with a revenue of £21,251, has 8,256; Limerick and Ardfert have no more than one member for every £2 of revenue; while Cloyne with a revenue of 33,642, musters but 11.746; and Cashel, with a revenue of £21,934, musters 4,721, or less than one member for every £4. What has the Established Church done with these enormous resources? In the first place, it has set itself to a task which it ought not to have undertaken; and in the second place, it has failed in the task. The clergy apparently deemed that their sole or chief business is to convert the Irish population from Roman Catholicism. As we have seen, and as they again with renewed ardour in another hall, which must themselves acknowledge; they do not succeed in doing so. The work, however, is one which does not belong to them. Government does not endow one sect in order that it may corry on a war of proselytism against another. It is did so, the objection thirty centimetres (7ft. Sin) under the hearthstone of Archbishop Cullen would be in point:—The exist-of an old chimner, the pickage encountered a black ence of an establishment is not easily reconcileable with the teaching of Protestantism, which proclaims the Bible, and nothing but the Bible, as its rule of faith, and grants to everyone the right of thinking ver objects, such as alter cracts, cups, dishes, chaf- and acting as he wishes on religious matters. To ing-dishes, cruet-stands, salt-cellars, coffee-pots, this argument no answer can be made. Proselytism copennorses, buckles, aponns and forks, &c., of is not the duty of a state which tolerates all varieties the intrinsic value of more than 4,000 francs, of opinion in theology. The ground on which in Protestant countries an establishment must be do-M. Rey, on the part of the State domnins, proceed- | fended is that which was laid down, without clear ed without delay to the detailed inventory of this perception, perhaps, of the legitimate scope of his treasure-trove, which will leave a lasting impression argument, by Lord Palmerston, in the late debate on the prisons ministers bill. Speaking of a Catholic prisoner, he said: - If you want really to afford has religious consolation you must let him have the advice of one who comes with all the advantages of Norfolk and the date of 1701, with an inscription early education, and who professes those religious mentioning this gracious gift. On various cups of a feelings which have been inculcated into the mind talin form and whose vast size recall the celebrated of the criminal when he was capable of receiving Flemish Vidracomes, we have observed under various any impressions of a religious kind. We know there coats of arms the names of Philip Howard of Nor- are numbers of Catholic prisoners who cannot have folk 1774, of the Rev. Mr. Daniel, last President of access to elergymen of their own religion. It is the seminary 1747, of Henry Wilkias 1751, of These said they don't ask it, but that is not an answer to Gifford of Chillington 1755, and of John Knapp, the complaint. The man most requiring it is the man least likely to ask it, and that is the strongest proof that he stands in need of it. You might as well say that the ignorant boy at school does not ask to say his lesson. The more he wants instruction the more he would like to play. The absence of religious feeling is the reason why a man stands most in need of religious instruction, and that which he receives from a clergyman of his own church is the most likely to touch his heart, impress his mind, and send him forth a better man. This argument has a far wider application than Lord Palmerston gave it. The promotion of morality out of jail is at least as important an object as the reformation of prisoners in it. Religion is the great safeguard to morality; and the only religion which can effect any man or body of men is that which they profess. The morality which is common to all forms of faith alone gives any of them value in the eyes of the state. If, as Lord Palmerston says, we believe the absence of religious feeling is the reason why a man stands most in need of religious instruction, and that which he receives from a clergyman of his own church is the most likely to touch his mind, impress his heart, and send him forth a better man, the endowment out of the ecclesiastical funds of the nation, at present monopolised by a single sect, of the clergy of all churches, in proportion to the number of the members of each communion, is expedient as well as just. The Irish branch of the United Church must consent to be one of many establishments, if it is to remain an establishment at all. - Northern THE GLENBRIGH ESTATES .- Eusebius M'Gillicuddy Eagar, Esq , J.P., Clifton Lodge, has been appointed agent to the Glecbeagh estates, inherited by Hon-

THE CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT. - It seems likely that

the long reprieve of the frish Church Establishment

is drawing to its term. To discuss certain institu-

tions is to threaten them. This their advocates feel.

The very innocent returns which have been printed by the House of Commons on the motion of Mr. Dill-

wyn, giving the statistics of the 'National' Church

in Ireland, have been felt as if they were an indict-

ment. The mere statement of the facts of the case

is often the most convincing argument against the

condition of things which those facts disclose. It is

so with respect to the Irish church. The sort of re-

ply which has been returned by those who have felt

Rowland Winn, under the will of the late lamented Lady Headle.—Tralce Chronicle.

The Rev. Mr. Marshall, an English Catholic clergyman, who is a purchaser of property in the Landed Estates Court, has kindly made an abatement of a quarter's rent to his tenantry at Fiddane, near Newport .- Limerick Paper.

HEADYORD CHURCH - Owing to the generosity and liberality of Richard Mausergh St. George, Esq , the proprietor of the Beadford estates, a suitable site has been granted to the revered pastor, the Rev. Conway for a Oatholic church in the town of Headford, and the first stone of the sacred edifice will be solemnly laid on Sanday, the 7th of June, by his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam, who will also preach on the auspicious occasion, when will be commenced the first church of the old faith ever erected in the town of Headford. A large number of the dignituries and clergy of the diocese will be present, and, as no tickets will be issued, it is expected that the Oatbolics of the district will assemble and subscribe to the best of their means for the promotion of a great and holy

TRALES ELECTION .- Mr. Henry Donovan, of the Erm of Donovan and Sons, proposed, and Mr. John Ohuts Neligan seconded, the numination of Mr. Thos O'Hagan, the Attorney-General. Mr. James O'Connell, J.P., of Luke View, was proposed and seconded, merely for the purpose of giving him an opportunity of speaking. After addlessing the electors for a considerable time. Mr. O'Connell resigned in favour of the Attorney-General. There being no other candidate proposed, the High Sheriff declared the Attor- the meeting of the Ballinrobe Board of Guardians, ney-General duly elected, amid the enthusiasm of the | on Thursday last, Mr. James Rutledge moved, purpeople.

DEATH OF ALEXANDER SHERLOCK, Esq. -- The grave has closed over one of the purest patriots that freland has produced within the present generation. On Friday last, the 15th ult., Alex Sherlock, Esq., J.P., late of Killapsy, county Kilkenny, expired at his residence in Tramore, in the 84th year of his age, and was followed to the grave at an early hour on Monday morning by a large concourse of sorrowing friendsin the family vault of the cemetry attuched to the parish chapel of Butlerstown, adjoining the castle of the same name which had been for generations the seat of his ancestors. Born in 1780, when the penal laws will forbade a Catholic to seek education in his own country, he at an early age entered the College of Sr Omer's, and there, amongst others of his countrymen afterwards distinguished, he formed a schoolboy friendship and esteem for the late Daniel O Conpell, which bose of years and substanent active cooperation in the cause of country and religion had year by year rendered more enduring. By a remarkable coincidence, his mortal career has closed on the sixteenth auniversary of the death of his life-long friend and school fellow. As a landlord he enjoyed the unboursed love and regard of his tenantry, who were united to him by the best of ties—the recollection of a long life spent, as that of his ancestors had been in ameliorating their physical position, and ministering to the wants and necessities of the poorest among them. The funcial was conducted in the most anogientations manner at his special desire, and a munificent bennest was substituted for the usual display on each an occasion, to be divided equally among the poor of the parish of Tramore and Butlers-The funeral service was read over the remains by the Rev. Martin Flynn, P.P.; and at a late hour a solemn office and High Mass for the repose of the soul of the deceased was celebrated in the beautiful parish chapel of Tramore, at which His Lordship the Rev. Dr. O'lirien, llishop of Waterford, presided, as-sisted by thirty of his Clergy. The church was filled in every part .- May he rest in peace.

Emigration - Tais (Saturday) morning another batch of about 100 emigrants will take their departure from this port for Liverpool, en route to the United States. During the present week there has been a considerable fulling off in the number of persons who have left this neighborhood, when compared with similar periods for several months past. --Stigo Chronicle.

On Friday the Montreal Company's fine steamer North American sailed from Lough Foyle for Canada baving on board her full compliment of passengers, and leaving behind at Derry about 150 individuals. for whom accommodation could not possibly be prorided this week .- Derry Standard.

The outgoing Inman steamer City of Bultimore. Onptain M Guigan, called at Queenstown on Friday evening and embarked a large number of emigrants -probably about 400 .- Cork Herald.

The righ to America continues as actively as ever. On Friday morning, a large number, principally of the farming class, the most of whom were from the western parts of Kirry, took their departure from their homes by the nine o'clock train from Kitlarney on route to Queenstown, to sail by the stenmiship Kangaroo which was to leave the above port on Standay morning last. The emigrants, all of tains correspondence from various parts of this whom seemed in good their dear ald land, which it would appear is destined to be the depot of poverty and privation, were accompanied to Queenstown by Mr D. Shea, with who n they booked -Killarney Correspondent of Cork Examiner.

Emourton .- This morning large numbers proceeded from the terminus, on their way to America, Canada, Australia, &c. What induces the people to ily from the ills they have to those they know not of, is obvious; the government perseveres in ignoring every call and claim which justice, common sense, and humanity in ke; the population is becoming less than it was in the commencement of the present century, and all the time tens of thousands of acres of waste land to Ireland, which could be converted into profitable land by labor, is permitted to be unproductive. - Munster News.

At the railway station of this town, on Tuesday last, a most exciting and affecting scene was presented, when some hundred persons assembled to take farewell of a batch of their friends, who were leaving by the afternoon train, and bound for the hospitable shores of Australia. Great numbers of emigrants are also leaving every day for America .-Tuam Herald.

The tide of emigration continues to flow unchecked. There is hardly a station between Sligo and this town at which, day a ter day we do not find numbers of omigrants hast-ning to Liverpool, in order to get to the sea beard for shipment to America. - Long ford Journal.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROSS.-Lest week we took a tour of inspects a through the counties of Dublin, Kildare, Carlow, Wexford, and Kilkenny. The farmers seem to have taken full advantage of the continued fine weather which prevailed for the previous several weeks, for agricultural operations had ande very rapid and forward progress. On the deep, well-tilled lands the winter wheats were looking remarkably well. The spring sown wheats were weil up and fast covering the ground. Oats and barley were also looking well, and in many places early-planted potatoes were well up and promising. -Farmer's Gazette

County Galway .- From the great quantity of rain that has fallen during the whole of this week, the corn and potato crops and all the grass lands present a most luxuriant appearance. - Tuam Herald

The various streams throughout this di trict (Ballinastor) are much swollen and the callows of the Suck completely inundated. As yet, however, the rains have not injured growing crops. Young cereals have progressed inpidly, while a large breadth of the potato crop is in a forward state .- Western

County Sligo - A good deal of rain has fallen since our last issue. Up to the present there has not been more than the country will find beneficial; but there has now been enough, and warm weather is needed. The country in the vicinity of the town is beginning to wear a magnificent livery, and the crops, it is said, never looked better. Sligo Indevendent.

County Down .- A considerable quantity of rain has fallen this week, but as the soit had been much parched by the long continuance of dry weather, the impression seems to he that there has not been too much rain. Every description of crop has been benelitted by it. - Downpatrick Recorder.

County Louth .- Beavy falls of rain, almost without intermission, have continued since Monday, and, after the long spell of dry weather, this change has been gladly welcomed by the farming classes. Still, though the country now looks extremely well, it is probable that an anxiety for fine weather will soon manifest itself, as any longthened continuence of the saturating showers experienced this week would not be advantageous .- Drogheda Conservative

DUNDALK HARBOR ENGINEER. -- We believe there are numerous candidates for this situation, which is to be given away on Tuesday next. A gentleman from Belfust is spoken of as likely to be the successful party.-Newry Examiner.

The Earl of Listowell has subscribed £20, Lord Castlerosse, £10, Sir J. B. Walsh, £5, and H. A. Herbert, Esq., M.P., £5, towards the construction of Catholic Church in the parish of Lixnaw, in which the people have not even a roof to cover them whilst they worship. The old church had to be taken down, and the prevailing distress rendered the congregation unable to complete one which in better times was begun.

BALLINHOBE UNION .-- The Sisters of Churity .-- At suant to notice of motion, that the appointment of the Sisters of Mercy as buspital nurses, be rescinded. The motion was negatived by a majority of cleven votes: no guardian but the mover having voted for it. There were thirteen guardians present. The fact is very creditable to the gentlemen of the Ballinrobe Union. We understand great improvements have been made in the hospital since it was placed way Vindicator.

BANDEDGE AND LISEURN RAILWAY, -- This line of railway, which has been in course of formation for the last four years, is now finished. The government inspector passed over the line a few weeks since, and expressed himself satisfied as being ready for traffic. It is said to be one of the best made lines in Ireland .- Belfast News Letter.

NEWRY AND ARMAGU RAILWAY .-- Lissummon Tunnel .- The progress of this work is reported as very satisfactory, notwithstanding the interruptions of the bad weather of last winter. Two more meetings of an energy peculiarly Irish, brandished at fair and the underground workings have been effected with market the "clogh alpeen," with a family consisting the same accuracy which attended the first junction of ten persons, has left for America. Leddin a between shafts Nos. 4 and 5.

GOOD LANDLORDISM. -- The Dake of Devenshire has determined on giving to the tenantry of his Irish estate, at the next rent audit, the same liberal allowance which he made to them last year -viz., to holders of hand, whose rents do not exceed £100 per annum, a reduction of twenty per cent, and to holders above that sum lifteen per cent.

ORANGE OUTRAGE -- Armagh, May 10 .- On Satarday night hat two hundred Orangemen-some of whom were armed having orums and fifes, and playing party tunes, assembled opposite Mullabrack Church, about six miles from this, and thereupon proceeded to and attacked the house of a man named James Burns, a gauger on the railway works in course of construction there. They broke several panes of glass, and endeavored to force the door, which they were prevented doing by Burns and six laborers, who were stopping in the house at the time. They fired several shots, and cautioned Borns to at once quit the place on the following day, or that ther would treat him in a different manner-which he did, fearing their threats. Burns is a Catholic, and having refused employment to some Orango la borers (which he really had not to give) is the motive assigned for this attack. One of the Orange party has been identified, arrested, and committed to bridewell for further inquiry.

THE LATE OUTRAGE ON THE PROPER OF MACROOM -The Rev. John Cullinan, P. P., in a letter to the Cork Examiner, referring to this affair, ears: -" It blood were not shed on the occasion, it is not the conduct of the indiscreet magistrate, but, under Providence, the peaceable demeanour of the people, that must be thanked for it. Of course this case cannot be allowed to rest where it is; the lives of he people are not to be wantonly perilled. It must therefore be a question for the Lord Chancellor to determine whether or not a gentleman so basty and indiscreet as Massy has shown himself to be, is fit to be entrusted any longer with the commission of the

RECRUITING IN TENLAND .- The Cork Examiner concounty, which leaves scarcely any doubt that recraiting for the Northern army is attempted to be carried on an extensive scale in the country. It appears that Mitchelstown and Charleville were visited on Saturday, and Bermoy at the end of last week, by several American gentlemen of military aspect, who publicly, from the hood doors and elsewhere, off red to give a passage to any number or young men willing to accept it, to New York for 3d each, with the certainty of continuous and remonerative work when they arrived there. The police were present on several of these occasions, which obviously discommoded the strangers, but as there was nothing illegal in the proposition made, no proceedings could be taken in the matter. Several hundred young men await the sailing of the early Inman and other steamers, who beyond a doubt have engaged to go to America on the terms offered by the American agents.

THE CASTLERELLY ESTATE. - The magnificent estute, which comprises over 11,000 acres in area, and includes the town of Ballygar, was last week sold to Christopher Neville Bagot, Esq., fourth son of the late Thomas Neville Bagot, Esq., J P., of Ard and Ballymoe. It contains a supert mansion-house, long the residence of the late worthy proprietor, Denis H Kelly, Esq., who was one of the kindest and most exemplary landlords in this country. When such an estate was changing bands, it is a matter of great rejoicement that another county Galway gentleman has become the purchaser, who, from the antecedents of his family, we feel assured will also be a kind and penevolent isudford. If he imitate the virtues and follow in the footsteps of his late lamented father, ar must become as popular in the locality as his aredecessor. This magnificent egiate was sold for the handsome sum of £105,000 - Galway Vindicator.

THE SHANNON FLOODS. - The report of J. F. Bateman, F.R S., on the Shannon floods, has been at the Treasury some days, and has been moved for in Parnament by Colonel F. French. The estimate for relieving the flooded lands and other works consequent thereon amounts to £280,000. The leading feature of the report is the removal of the weir at Moliox, and its reconstruction higher up the river, near Ranugher, the prolongation of the canal at Victoria Luck, &c. The other works are principally the deepening and removal of shoats and sluices in re-

gulating weirs. THE SALMON FISHERY .- The salmon fishing at Killaloe, and, undeed, at all the Upper Shannon stations was perer known to be so unproductive as at present; and the loss to the fishermen and inhabitants generally is consequently very great. Last season was considered very bad, but the present is worse. The bulk of the fishermen are frequently weeks together without cutching a fish-a great change truly from what this fine river was some years ago. From the Athlone district we learn that a brace of salmon have not been caught there for more than a month. Even trout, which used to be so plenty, are likewise fast disappoaring from the river, for the moshes of many of the samon stake nets in the estuary below Limerick, it is well known, are so constructed as to render their passing up all but impossible. When will there he an end of this?

EXTRAORDINARY BIRTH -- On the 10th of May the wife of Mr William Kane, of Blackhall, Bannow, of three daughters, who, together with their mamma, are going in well .- Wexford People.

collier belonging to this city, sailed from Newport, for Waterford, with a cargo of coals. On the morning of the following Thursday, about three o'clock, several dark objects floating on the sea were ob-served from the coast-guard station at Ballycotton. A boat was sent out to see what they were, when they turned out to be a boat bottom upwards, some water casks, pieces of fender, and loose spars. The boat and water casks were at once recognised as belonging to the John, the name of the vessel being painted on them, and on the following day all doubts were removed, Mr Bogan, of this city, the owner of the vessel, having identified them as his property. It is supposed that the vessel must have foundered in the severe gale of Tursday night, on the rocks near Youghal, that the crew must have taken to the boats, and while making for Ballycotton, must have been upset, and, of course, all drowned. Not the slightest hopes are entertained of any one having been saved. At the time the vessel went down she had on board the captain, William Goff, a fine young man, about twenty years of ege, the mate, a man named Hawkins, two seamen, and a boy. Hawkins and the two seamen, were married, and had families. of course, depending on their exertions for support. The captain, mate, and two of the crew belong to Cork. The vessel was a brigantine of 166 tons register. - Cork Examiner.

A branch of the Bank of Ireland is about to be esablished at Navan, at the request of several influential gentlemen, graziers, &c., who have for some time back felt rather seriously the want of such an establishment. The company have taken the in charge of the Sisters of Charity. Mr. Rutledge large building adjoining Bedford-place and Ludtow-will learn, we hope, to become more interact. -- Gal-street for the purpose. This bonse, which was in This bonse, which was in the mail-coach days, called the 'Head Inu,' is now undergoing renairs at a great expense to the company, and it is expected that business will be commenced in a few weeks.

> SMALL Pox .-- The prevalence of this fearful epidemic in different parts of the county Month -- in the rural districts particularly - is beginning to create serious alarm. The number of cases which occurred durin the last fortught has been considerable.

> THE HEAD OF THE "THREE-YEAR OLDS" LEFT FOR America .- Pat Leddin, who, with an activity and brave, powerful, athletic man, bad four sons who equalled himself, and who in every respect imitated their father. In fight they were fiercest - in every melee they came off the victors. They laughed at danger, and thought nothing of cut heads. They were the centre around which the rest of a party collected; but mainly through the exertions of the Redemptorist Fathers, at Emly, they have sought for a field of industry in a foreign land. The female portion of the family were always strictly moral, and industriously disposed. The flight of the Leddin family has wholly extinguished that unmeaning and nonsensical cry of "Three-years-old" in the ecunties of Limerick and Tipperary. Thank God that the good Archishop, the Most Rev. Dr. Lenhy's exertions have been of benefit -Limerick Reporter.

> A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY .- Whilst (says the Balluncas Observer) some turt cutters were engaged at work this week in Craigywarren Bog, on the Ballymena estate, they found, about four feet below the surface, a roll of butter which had no doubt been deposited there some centuries ago It weighed over ight pounds, and is in a perfect state of preservaion, but consolidated into a substance resembling cheese. It melts readily, and has all the essential qualities of tallow. When found it was enveloped in a decayed fibrous wrapper, supposed to have been the bark of a tree. Butter of like description has been frequently discovered throughout the bogs in this part of the kingdom, and it is generally believed to have been hidden there by the owners on the approach of hostile clans, whose incursions for plunder were very frequent in the earlier ages Near the same spot, a few days ago, a flint-arrow head, manufactured probably 1000 years ago, and one of the most perfect which we have ever seen, was also

The prospectus of the Wicklow General Mining Company, with a capital of £40,000, has been issued The direction is a highly influential and practical one, consisting of gentlemen well versed in mining affairs. The Company has secured the Royalties of the Townlands of Rockstown and Newbawn, containing about 800 acres of some of the best mineral lands in the County of Wickiow, on which a large has been expended in the mines for the reception of machinery. The re-ports are from engineers of high standing and experience, and the maps, which have been published, show most clearly the relative position of these mines with those of the Wicklow Copper Mine Company, and the mines of the Messrs Williams, the celebrated copper smelters in Swansen. We should further state, that a portion of the lands of Rockstown, where the most extensive operations have been carried on, has been purchased in perpotuity in the Landed Estates Court, and, in the words of the prospectus, the Company have thus become 'the owners of a considerable portion of the land itself, subject to a mere nominal head rent, will be saved from a large amount, which would otherwise have to be paid for surface damages, will have the exclusive control of an excellent water-course, most valuable in the development of the mines, and will receive the rents of this portion of the property. The Wicklow Railway runs through the Company's grant. No species of enterprise deserves more encourage ment that of mining, from the vast amount of employment it affords. We are sincerely glad to observe that the Wicklow Copper Mine Company, at their half-yearly meeting on Tuesday, were enabled to declare a dividend of £1 upon every £5 share, and there is no reason why the Wicklow General Mining Company should not be equally successful. A coneiderable number of shares have already been applied for.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The more completely Protestant a man is, the less of a gentleman does he become In the disgraceful scenes in which some of the under-graduates of the University of Cambridge have lately earned an unenviable notoriety, we do not imagine that they were nctuated by any special devotion to the religion of Protestantism. We ascribe their conduct to sheer want of gentleman-like feeling, arising from the one weak point of the great majority of University men - the absence of any religion. It is ignorance of any dogmatic faith, the total absence of reverence for any religious worship or tenets, that has led a number of young men in the position of gentlemen to acts, not of ill-manners only, but so scandalousiy offensive, that we doubt whether a hoor from the plough would not have blushed to commit them. We ourselves have witnessed acts of almost equal irreverence in the Trinity Chapel whilst the service was proceeding. The vulgar fellows who have devoted themselves to the cowardly outrage of interraption the worship of God in the Catholic Church in Umon-road, Cambridge, were probably more influenced by a love of ' lark' than by any controversial proclivities. The report says that they were acting in concert. But their unseemly behaviour evidently appears always to have occurred in the evening, and it is probable that they issued forth to perpetrate this low-lived fun, steeped in the orgies of a wine party. The Rev Mr. Quinlivan, the Priest who has charge of the Mission, is a Clergyman of great attaiuments, and is much respected. He has displayed the utmost patience and forbearance under provocations that would long ago have justified a much harsher treatment. He thought of the youth probably, and of the evil education of the undergraduate. But it must be remembered that they are surveying the group with a broad grin on his counte- Chiritable Relief Society, \$100; and to the D road not mere boys, such as are most of the students of nance. The stride of the Eastern ladies, their Society of the Cathedral, \$100. Baltimore Mirror

WRECK OF A VESSEL NEAR BALLYCOTTON -All continental universities. They all have arrived at height, and their general demeanor, give rise to a Hands Lost. - On Monday night last, the John; a years of maturity; nor would any flagrant departure suspicion that they were not women at all, and long years of maturity; nor would any flagrant departure to have produced any calutary effect on their unfor the purpose of laughing derisively, smoking long clay-piles, and practising other unseemly conduct,' seems to have constituted the elegant they were insulting. Such an exhibition shows con-The faith which founded the Universities of Cammore favourable contrast with the religion that has dispossessed it than in the forbearance of the Rev. Mr Quinlivan and the diporderly vulgarity of these indignant with the 'middles' who exhibited a similar lack of decent manners and common sense in a mosque in Cairo. It was for having them expelled from the service. It seems to have exhausted its indiguaon that event. For grosser outrages in a temple of the God we in common profess to adore, it has not so much as a word of rebuke. The letters which the foolish abbettors of these ill-mannered persons have sent to the papers in their defence, far from improvfacts. - Weekly Register.

> BATHGATE .- On Sunday, 10th May, the Right Rev. Bishop Gittis administered the Holy Sacrament of fore and after the administration of the Sacrament, his usual feeling and effective style. The Reverend man. assisted on the occasion.

SURDAY OBSERVANCE .- A letter in the Glasgow

Free Press, dated Coatbridge, says :- 'Our new Forwhole trade since the 15th May, and if we are to judge from appearance, its immediate effects are to be still more deeply felt in the wrong direction, and supplementary to the wickedness and backgliding of which its predecessors have been the circut cause, white from the increase in the number of dranken persons on our streets last Sunday, we were induced to think that the shebeens had been giving a joilification to their customers in anticipation of the new accession to their business. The customers themselves were swaggering about a sort or defeat attitude, evidently proud to show that they could get

four in spite of the whole family of Forces M'Kenzie Acts, and their administrators (the police) to boot This is a state of matters lamentable enough, and yet useful in affording a practical proof and illustration of the folly and silliness of the fanaticizm which has in its repeated attempts to cure the evil by legislation so signally failed, and not only so, but like an old Presbylerian asceticism in its attempts at bitter observance of Sanday, has, we say without a doubt, much increased the evil, for indeed within the sphere of observation of a Free Kirls, no man can muster courage to go out for a Sunday walk without first screwing up his courage by a dram, and after one dram another, till walking and kirk-going are both forgotten, and the poor victims content themselves with the enjoyment, such as it is, which the publichouse and sheheen affords, and where they are often oined by their wives We have said before, and we repeat now, that notwithstanding all the faniarounde and sectariza bluster of our long faced Sectland in these matters, there is more crime perpetrated, more wickedness indulged ir, and less of innocent recreation enjoyed there than in any other country in has had any amount of experience at home or abroad.

a tabular exhibit of the results of Ocean telegraph mate the actual population, which in April, 1861, naking from which we compile the following facts: The first telegraph cable haid neross a sea or strait middle of the year 1862. was that which connects Great Britain and France miles That which connects Toulon with Coreica finds a nearly equal depth, proving the Meditarianoun to have sounding pearly or quite as great as are encountered crossing from Ireland to Newfoundland. That there will be a telegraph working regularly between Europe and America before 1870 we hold to be morally certain. The very next effort to lay the wire may fail, but of ultimate success there can be no rational doubt. There are no greater dif ficulties involved than have already been successfully surmounted.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.-The new scheme for an ocean telegraph is progressing very favorably. The stock now being raised is in £5 shares, and consequently within the reach of all who wish to aid in the undertaking. This new stock is to be prefereutial, bearing guaranteed interest at the rate of eight per cent as soon as the cable is in working condition. Glass, Elliott, and Company, who have manufactured and laid nearly five thousand miles of submarine telegraph cables within the past few years, have offered to take a large risk in the Atlantic The experience in the manufacture and laying of cables within the past five years has been exceedingly valuable, and there seems but little doubt of the success of the next attempt to connect the old and new world. There are nearly ten thousand miles of submarine telegraph now in operation in different parts of the world, and many of the lines have worked, without the slightest interruption, for years. Meachants and business men in the different cities in the States are subscribing liberally to the new enterprize, and in Montreal a large amount of stock has bren taken. No money is to be called for until a sufficient amount of subscriptions are obtained; while, upon the allotment of shares, one pound per share will be called in, and the remainder in instal ments from time to time as may be deemed neces-

AN EXTRAORDINARY LECTURE AT THE TABERNACLE. - A novel entertsinment was provided a few evenings ago, by Mr. Spurgeon, at his tabernacle. The programme which had been issued proved attractive enough, and the doors were thronged by an enger crowd. There were to be seven ladies in Eastern costume, a black servant, or eunuch, to attend upon them, a number of whirling and howling dervishes. some donkey-boys of Egypt, and a quantity of dead stock, such as the hands and feet of the Egyptian ludies, gold bonnets, stomachers, ladies girdles, aud other similar curiosities. The whole was to be introduced by a traveller from the East, of the name of Gadsby. The entrance of a procession of deacons and elders did not awaken enthusiasm. The black eunuch, the dervishes, and the donkey boys were much more to the taste of the audience; while the persons who represented women in Exstern custome were greeted with shouts of laughter renewed again and again, when the audience saw Mr Spargeon From the State of the State of

from the rules of gentlemsuly behaviour and feeling; before the lecture was over there were many mur-be tolerated in any other matter on the score of murs that they were only "men dressed up." Mr. youth. Mr. Quintivan's forbearance does not appear | Spurgeon advanced to the front, and suid they had better begin their exercises, as they always did, with prayer. Directly this was over, the black man, who appeared to think that a little of that serious work Would go a great way, waved before each muffled lady a large fan, and the audience relaxed the rigiafter dinner amusement of these young gentle- dity of their countenances produced by the pastor's men of a University, every stone of whose beau- exercise. Then Mr. Spurgeon sat down by the side teous structures speaks eloquently of the Faith of the ladies, and laughed heartily at intervals at the fair creatures and their obsequious servees. A vincingly the contempt in which these young men thin man, who eyed the troupe as a manager eyes men hold their own religion. No one possessed of his company when on the stage, proved to be Mr. any religion of his own, of whatever kind, could so Gadsby. He made the audience, particularly the Gadsby. He made the audience, particularly the wantonly insult the religious feelings of others, ladies, laugh over anecdotes of men who had licked' their spouses. This was Mr. Gadeby's own exbridge and Oxford could not have been exhibited in pression, and the women present seemed to know what it meant perfectly. This attention to the ladies tastes was one great feature of the lecture. The other was the pains taken to satisfy any scrupupus of the Establishment. The Times was very ples that might be left in the minds of poster or dencons by quoting passages of Scripture in 'illustration' of the performances of the merry andrews in the rear. One after the other muffled ladies were turned round for inspection, smil the roars of the audience. One, whose eye only was exposed, exemplified the passage, Thou hast ravished me with one of thy eyes, and so with others. It was not till the lady wearing the horn came forward that the delight of the audience reached its climax. Mr. Gadeby, us his ing their case, are mere confessions of the principal best 'illustration,' said that the horn was only an emaggeration of a lady's bonnet in the present day; and, to prove it, he put one with a high peak on his own head, and strutted about the platform. The Confirmation to three hundred and twenty-three in- audience fairly shouled with laughter, and it seemed dividuals, some of whom were converts. Both be las if Mr Spurgeon bimself would never leave off .-He chapped his hands with intense glee, and was evihis Lordship addressed the large numbers present in his usual feature and effective style. The Reverend man. The extraordinary exhibition was concluded Fathers M'Corry, Galvin, and Downie, of Edinburgh, as it had begun by the reverend paster with prayer. -- Soturday Review.

REVERSES OF FOLTUNE IN VANCOUVER'S ISLAND .-Victoria resembles Melbourne before the great gold bes M Kenzie Act is now in full operation over the rush had subsided in that seem of speculation and adventure. A gentleman who once kept his cab in London, and was the member of a fashionable London club house, is serving out liquor at a bar; and this gentleman's employer was, curiously enough, a waiter at the very club of which this gentleman was a member. A gentleman, who was formerly a major in the English army, is receiving one dollar and a half a day as an ordinary day labourer. I am told that another quondam army man is hawking cabbager about the streets. Another gentleman who was a Captain in the English army, was bar-keeper, but has now gone to try his luck at the mines. Another who was a lieutenant in the army, and whom I meet nearly every day, was appearently doing nothing but maling about Another gentleman, who was a Capbila in the army, went away suddenly, I believe to Stickeen. A friend tells me that a lawyer is washing bottles. Another lawyer with whom I am acquainted is looking about for work in vain. An Oxford or . Cambridge man, i forget which, is working at a lorge, where he luckily got employment from the fact that he acquired the art of shoeing horses. I know the son of a clergyman in one of the Midland counties who has been working on the roads in Beltish Columbia. He was a servant-of-all-work for a time to Attorney-General Cary. One day I found him working under a colored man, helping to removea wooden house. For this really hard labor he recrized two dollars and a half a day, but it was a temporary job and soon over. The lad did not look over well, and had a terribly swollen face, but he was compelled to stick to his work, or - I need not mention the other alternative, - United Service Magazine.

PROGRESS OF POPULATION. - In the year 1862 the Europe, and to this conclusion must every intelli- excess of births over deaths in Great Britain amountand close observer of men and manners come who ed to 315,156. The deaths were rather more than 500,000; the births exceeded 800,000. But when OCKAN TRUEGRAPHS. - Mr Cyrus W. Field has issued emigration has been allowed for, the registrars estiwas 23,128,518, at no more than 23,417,000 in the

"CRYING" A WIFE. - An event disgraceful in charby way of Calais and Dover (27 miles across) where acter, but romantic in details, has just occured in the greatest depth is but 23 fathoms or 108 feet. That the seighborhood of Alesser. A young minister of was laid only twelve years ago; and already 49 sub- the Independent Church, for some months past lodgmarine telegraphs are recorded (only three of them in ed in a respectable house, where the family consisted this hemisphere) - which have a total length of 5,68 4 of only husband and wife. The husband's orcupamiles, or, if we count the different strands or insul- tion necessitated his being from home a great part of ated wires, of 9,557 miles, so that the wires already the day, and the young minister was left to enjoy sid down in submarine publics would considerably | much of his landonly's company. At length howmore than span the full diameter of the globe. The ever the "green-eyed monster, was aroused in the longest cable is that which connects the isle of Malia husband, who at once resolved to take mann to enwith Alexandria (Egypt) by a circuitous course, deavor to prove the correctness of his suspicious. So which makes the distance 1,535 miles, with a mani- well did he succeed that before many days had passmum depth of 2,520 feet, or nearly half a mile; but ed a preaking up of bonne was the result. The wife for deeper water is traversed by that only 520 long was publicly toried by the town mile, and the sup-which connects France with Algiers, and reached a position is that other proceedings may attumbely be meximum depth of 1,035 fathoms, or nearly two laken; bence the reason for at present omitting the names .- Birmingham Gazette

> the Jowerr's Cane. - The Flee Dr Posey and his associates in the prosecution of Professor Jowett, of Oxford, for heretical teaching have tallen from the appeal which they took to the Court of Queen's Bench. They have been advised that the Court of Queen's Bench were not likely to grant a mandamus to compel the Vice Chancellor's assessor to take up the cause There was another Court within the bounds of the University itself to which they might have appealed but the time for apeal to that tributal has now gone by. They therefore abandon the prosecution altogether .- Standard.

UNITED STATES.

The New Haven (Conn.) Journal appounces the recent conversion to Catholicity of a distinguished gentleman of that city. On Friday, the 15th inst., he Hon Charles Atwater, Jr., made his profession of faith and was bantized by the Rev. E J O Brien. in the chapel of the Convent of Mercy. Mr. Atwater is repaired to be a gentleman of refined education and one of the oldest families of that State. We congratulate him in possessing the faith of the Apristles, and in the enjoyment of that bappiness which can only be realized in the bosom of the Church.

A WAR UPON SCHOOL TRACHERS - The degradation which has faller upon the country, through the tyrannical policy of the Administration, bas b en painfully illustrated by the conduct of its officials in New Orleans towards the ladies who have charge of the education of the children of that city. The harpies of Lincoln and Company have succeeded in scenting out three teachers who have been found guilty of treason, forsooth, in this, that their children have had in their possession small red, white and blue flags without the knowledge of the storesaid teachers. For this greviou offence the first teacher was fined one hundred dollars, the second, two hundred and fifty, and the third, one hundred and fitty. This is brave work for men; but is fitting that even women should be made the victims of the usurpation under which the country is chaffing. Would it not be well for the Administration to follow out its schemes for the elevation of the negro race, by removing the white tenchers, and putting black ones in their stead? That would be in full accordance with its policy from the beginning of the present war upon the South - Metropolitum Record:

LIBERAL BROWSTS. - Mrs Rebecca Somerville, whose death is announced in this week's paper, has made the following charitable donations: - To the Female Orphaline Asylum, Franklin street, the sum of \$500 To St. Agnes' church, near Catonsville, Billimore county, \$500. To the Young Outholic Friend Society, \$100 To the St. Vincent's Infant Asylum, \$100 To the St Vincent de Paul's Benevolent Association, \$100. To the Trustees of the

The True Witness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, 18 PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No. 223, Notre Dame Street, by J. GILLIES.

G. E. OLERK, Editor. TERME:

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

To, all subscribers whose papers are delivered by car wiers, Two Dollars and a-half, if paid in advance, but if not paid in advance, then Three Dollars. lingle copies, price 3d, can be had at this Office; Pickup's News Depot, St. Francis Xavier Street; at

T. Riddell's, (late from Mr. E. Pickup,) No. 22 Great St. James Street, opposite Mesers. Dawson & Son; and at W. Dalton's, corner of St. Lawrence and Craig Sts.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1863.

Correspondents will please excuse any delay m replying to their favors, which will be attended to on the return of the Editor, who has left the city for a few days.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE Pope has addressed an autograph letter to the Emperor of Russia, of which the full text has not been published, stating that the evils which have fallen upon the Poles, are to be attributed solely to the want of faith of the Russian Government, which has never kept its treaty promises. He appeals to the humanity of the Emperor, and urges him to restore to the Poles freedom of Religion as the only means to stop the effusion of blood.

It is said that the three Great Powers have sent to Russia an urgent note asking a representative Government for Poland, the immediate cessation of all hostilities, and a general amnesty for the insurgents.

The voting in Paris shows gain for the Opposition, which, it is supposed, will have 25 members in the Legislature. The number of independent candidates has been considerable, and they have expressed their views boldly and been courageously supported by the Press. Seven Bishops and Archbishops of France bave published their answer to those consulting them about the election. In this very remarkable document, they insist that it is the duty of all Catholics, lay and clerical, to vote. They refuse to name candidates, and insist that every man should be guided by his free judgment .-They conclude by a most energetic and impressive appeal to all Frenchmen to rote for Religious Liberty at home, and the Temporal Power of the Pope. The Legislative Assembly now being formed, will, in a great measure, contribute to the settlement of the Roman and Italian Questions, which, it is evident, have only been adjourned.

The news from the United States is exciting to the last degree. As we go to press, the Federal Government seems to be in a State of panic. Gold is rising rapidly. The Confederates are reported to be advancing upon the North in three divisions. Their numbers are variously estimated and doubtless exaggerated in the terror. It would appear that while Hooker was engaged in his late reconnorsance en force, Lee moved up the Rappahaunock and massed his troops at Culpepper to fall on Hooker's right an cut him off from Washington. Hooker only discovered the trap at the last moment, and burning his tents and provisions and immense stores, fell back to Fairfax. Lee passed down Thoroughfare Gap, flanking Hooker and cutting off and entire corps. A battle is said to be progressing on the fatal battle ground of Buil's Run. One portion of the enemy has marched into Pennsylvania, has taken Chambersburg and other towns, and was, on the 16th instant: within eighteen indes of the Capital of the State. Business in Philadelphia is suspended. The attempt to get troops from Washington has failed, and the citizens are urged to flock to the rescue. The bridges on the Susqueinannas and all the country south of the river, are abandoned to the enemy, as there is no army to check his course.

General Stuart's cavalry are operating extensively on the Shenandoah Valley. Winchester t.a. been invested by the Confederates and General Milroy' forced back to Harper's Ferry. with the loss of all his artillery and the best portion of his troops, of whom he reports 2,000 killed and wounded. General Lee is supposed to be advancing with his main army upon Washington City; and the Ohio border is threatened again. The movement seems to be simultaneous along the whole line. The President calls for 100,000 men to volunteer for six months, but the Secretary of State in a later proclamation urges them to come for thirty days, and Governor Curtin of Pennsylvania, in great distress cries out that the people do not respond, and that whiist the enemy is menacing the capital. the people are quibbling as to the possible term his whining he reserves for his co-religionists;

that Johnston has succeded, after all, in re-in- which we have nothing to urge. forcing the garrison at Vicksburg. Four Fede- The Procession of the Blessed Sacrament on at the White House, published in our columns, by any of the ordinary laws of mental pathology that the stupidity or cupidity of her cotton Lords

ral generals are known to be killed, but no details are given. Grant's army is probably very badly

On the whole, the business of conquering the South, does not seem to be going on quite so bravely as the Yankees have striven to make it appear. They seem to be laboring, at present, under the effect of a big scare, and perhaps exaggerate their misfortunes, which is however not the usual practise of our Thrasonical neighbors. The telegraph reports are mengre and confused, and we must await details before we can pronounce upon the importance of the present movements; but it would appear that a crisis has arrived.

We regret to have to notice that the peace of Canada has been disturbed by an election riot at Ste. Martine, County Chateauguay, in which there has been some loss of life. We abstain from comments until we have relia-

THE "EVENING WITNESS" ON THE RAM-PAGE.—Our afternoon contemporary the Mon treal Daily Witness, is a newspaper of the prous "family" stripe. It mingles with full and accurate reports of the markets, a sort of exaggerated Evangelicalism, which it would be impossible to caricature, and side by side with which, the ordinary cant of the Stigginses, Chadbands and Snawleys seems tame.

That our contemporary should whine after his fashion, so long as he finds an audience that like that sort of music and are willing to pay for it, is all well enough; when he allows himself to be betrayed into a snart, he should, however, be reproved, and when he is tempted into a manifestation of his nature resulting in a vicious attempt to bite, be should be chastised.

Others will see to the sterner means of repres sion; for us, it suffices to amuse our readers and ourselves with a brief consideration of some of the more grotesque contortions of the Evangeheal organ in its vain efforts to "digest the venom of its spleen."

And very unfortunately for our contemporary, we are called upon here to note, that during the past week it has met with a very serious check in its favorite amusement. The excitement of the recent election betrayed it into an excess for which it is to be feared, or to be hoped, that it may have yet to suffer in its most tender partthe purse. Our neighbor found such light food for its ill-humour as attacking Sunday amusements, and social entertainments, and the recreations and innocent garety of childhood, no longer sufficiently satisfying, and overstepping those limits within which the exhibition of spite is safe, ventured to bring against some respectable gentlemen a charge of corruption, which has been met by a very serious notification to retract and apologise or expect the legal consequences of the act. Since which time, our contemporary has abandoned the snarl for the whine, and become more oility Evangelical. It would appear, however, from the significant hints of the morning apers, that it will not so easily escape, and that as present silence will not save it from its

We think this hard upon the Witness. For how can our contemporary be expected to make allowance for a delicary of feeling in others of which it has no idea itself? A professional burglar, we may imagine, would take it very untrad to be met with a rebuff for praising the skill of a fellow-creature in the "cracksman's" art, which he hunself considers as a calling open to honorable ambition; a Yankee, in expatiating with delight upon some supposed act of " smartness," would think it cruel to be taken to task for charging another with a swindle; and the Witness is now probably shocked to find that there are men,-though doubtless of another sphere than his,-who regard bribery and corquotion as serious moral delinquencies, and conges such as it has made upon the successful candinates, as insults and wrongs to be very seri-

This is very evidently the true view of the case. The Witness in charging corruption upon his opponents, meant to charge them with nothing wrong, according to the Witness' code. Indeed, in the very article for which he is directioned with prosecution, he admits that "honest men," (of the Evangelical school, we suppose.) may bribe at elections, and only seems to regret that so large an outlay as would have been pecessary to ensure success at the polls, would not, under the circumstances, pay. We quote his words. It will be seen that they bear out our view :-

" Homest men expect to make nothing for themselves or friends by success, and theref re cannot afford to go to any consulrrable expense in contesting an elec-

So much for the recent attempt of our amiable contemporary to bite, which seems to have resulted merely in intury to his teeth.

Of his sourts, as usual, the loudest and most ill-natured have been directed against ourselves or the religion which, in common with more than two-thirds of our fellow-citizens, we profess; and as, since he finds it profitable, it must either In addition to all these misfortunes, it is said please or amuse them, that is a matter against

the Sunday in the Octave of Corpus Christi, painful to behold. It seemed to have a borrible attraction for him in spite of himself. Long before the day, he had a presentiment of it, and published little venemous paragraphs of blasphemy against the adorable Sacrament of the Altar, days before the Feast, as it were asking in uncontrolable nervous agony :- " What have I to do with Thee? Why comest Thou to torment me before my time?"

But on the day after the Procession, he burst out upon this " annual trespass against the feelings and rights of the Protestant population of Montreal." The bell-ringing, the spreading of branches in the way, the children singing " Hosannah to the Son of David-Blessed is He who cometh in the Name of the Lord"-he had evidently seen and heard it all, and we doubt whether High Priest, Scribe or Pharisee was more moved at our Lord's procession in Jerusalem eighteen centuries ago, than was our modern Evangelical on beholding Him borne in triumph amongst His own people, in this His Catholic city of Ville Marie-in this city, upon which, by its pious founder, the Name of His Most Holy Mother has been called.

"The day is past," says the Witness, "for such processions in the public street." Ah, so the world has said and prophesied and hoped ever since that first procession to which we have referred. But the world has been deceived in this. The Witness well knows that the day has by no means passed, and that is why these public honors to our Lord in the Sacrament of His love, give him such pain.

As to his arguments to prove the impropriety of the procession, we shall not notice them .-He knows himself that they have no weight. They are a mere irrepressible manifestation of his sufferings, which we pity, but which we cannot consent to abate one tittle of our religious ceremonies to assuage. This is not a Protestant, but a Catholic, town. Out of a population of less than 100,000, over sixty-six thousand are members of the Catholic Church. As in Protestant cities no Catholics think of objecting to the enforced cessation of locomotion on the Puritan Sabbath, the turning of the blessed day of our Lord into a Sabbath after the model of that kept by the Pharisees whom Christ rebuked the funerael tolling of the bells which summon wretched youth to the dreary Sabbath-school, and their well-dressed parents to the well-cushioned new in the fashionable meeting-house; as no Catholic in such cities objects to Masonic processions, so it is obvious that, in a city of which two-thirds of the inhabitants are Catholics. the procession of the Blessed Sacrament once a year through a portion of three thoroughfares, on a portion of Sunday forenoon, cannot be forgone, because it stirs the bile of that very insignificant portion of the respectable Protestant minority of which the Daily Witness is the worthy organ. Those who do not like our ways, need not have chosen this spot to pitch their tents; and even were the case reversed, in a population of mixed religions, it would not be too much to ask, that on one day in the year, a procassion so decorous, so orderly, so religious, as that of last Sunday week, should be allowed to pass without exciting any feelings such as those to which our contemporary is unfortunately compelled to yield.

In large Protestant cities, such as San Francisco, a foreign and degraded population .- the Chinese, -not unfrequently occupy the public streets with Pagan processions, in which their hideous idols are borne aloft. We have never heard that any opposition has been made to this. To what then are we to attribute this outcry of Evangelicalism against a Christian procession in a Christian land, purposely conducted in such a way as not to interfere with the business arocations or the pleasure of any of those who do not choose to take a part? Wny is it that, whilst the Pagan and Foreign minority in Protestant cities may, without opposition, carry their obscene idols through the streets, in a Catholic town, a small section of the Protestant immority insolently cry ou! for the abolition of a Christian ceremony consecrated by the time-honored traditions of the place, and by the uniform practice of that portion of the Christian world whose members out-number far all others who profess the Christian name.

the torce of its audacity. We are well satisfied that the Witness speaks only for the small knot of bigots that it represents, partly no doubt with the hope of provoking to acts of indecorum which may lead Catholics to abandon the procession of the Fete Dieu, from fear of sacrilegious outrage; and partly moved by a characteristic hatred to the Blessed Sacrament, probably inexplicable to the writer himself, but which the Catholic reader of the Gospel narrative is at no the most accepted theories of the age. But loss to understand.

One other sparl of the Witness, and we have done. We wish to finish the work at once .- | all tyrannical Governments to study. Under the heading " An Organ of Infallibility Hoaxed," the editor would convey the impres-

and copied from the Boston Post, is a hoax .exercised our contemporary to an extent really The article in question was copied into the New York World, and other most respectable journals in the United States, without an intimation that it was other than what 'it purports to be, a serious statement, of very grave and serious facts. We have not yet seen a line in any paper but the Witness throwing any discredit upon it. But ihat is not the point. Our Evangelical contemporary endeavors to convey the impression that the fact is not that President Lincoln is addicted to Spiritualism, and holds intercourse, or endeavors to hold intercourse, with the dead through the intervention of mediums .-Now, whether the particular report which we reprinted, and which seems to be written in sad earnest, be authentic or not, this one thing is well known-is notorious throughout the Unionand cannot have escaped the editor of a daily journal such as the Witness,-that President Lincoln is, and long has been, habitually addicted to these necromantic practices. Even as we write, we take up a copy of the Providence (Rhode Island) Post, of June 7th, and there we find a letter from Judge Edmonds, the celebrated convert to Spiritualism from the New York Bench, correcting the editor who had mentioned him by name as one of the advisers of the President. The editor prefaces the letter by the following remarks:-

"We cheerfully publish the letter; but, although we admit that the President has enough to bear, we shall not allow him to escape from the known facts in the case. He 'consults the spirits,' as we learn from a source entitled, we think, to implicit confidence; and generally, we believe, through a me-dium who resides in New York, and is accounted one of the best in the country. Mr. Lincoln's second interview with this medium was well calculated to impress him favorably towards spiritualism. have seen you before," said the medium, Mr. R .-Yes," said the President: "You were then accompanied by a gentleman who is now dead," said Mr R. the medium. "No," said Mr. Lincoln, 'he is not dead; he has been sick, but I heard yesterday that he was recovering.' 'He is dead,' persisted the medium; 'he died this morning.' And so, much to Mr. Lincoln's astonishment and grief, it turned out."

In fact, it is as notorious that the President frequents the Spiritualists, as that he tells dirty jokes, eats opium and is a pious member of an Evangelical Church; and when our contemporary endeavors to convey the idea that we have been hoaxed, or are attempting to hoax our readers when we enlarge upon the fact, he does what we should call in others a dishonest thing, but what in him we regard as purely "Evan-

In these days of dynastic changes, the eye of the political economist, after scanning "the situation" in Poland and Sicily, will naturally rest with somewhat of anxiety upon Ireland. With Etna and Vesuvius in eruption, it were natural to look for flames from Hecla. And if deep mutterings and smothered thunders be the indicafinds it necessary to denounce in public, and with more than her wonted vehemence, any particular evil, rest assured that evil exists in an aggravated form. For in her maternal tenderness, she is not wont to expose, unnecessarily, to the world her children's failings, but with Apostolic charity, taking her child aside, she worns him in her closet; and it is only when he will not listen to her materna! voice, that she denounces him to the world. That secret societies -those accursed banes of public safety-have become rife in Ireland, is evident from the action of her Priesthood in denouncing them so vehemently, and that the wolves have sought to insunuate themselves even into her most sacred shelters, is plain from the necessity for the so prompt suppression of the Tralee Young Men's Association by their faithful nastor.

That the British Government may butherto have felt secure in their hold on Ireland, even whilst inflicting on her that supereminent of all tyrannical exactions-the English Church Establishment -- is probable; but the events of the last few weeks in Poland must surely have served to convince the most foothardy statesmen that there is a limit even to the forbearance and long suffering of the Catholic clergy, and that even that clergy with its almost unbounded influence is impotent to restrain a nation goaded to desperation. Englishmen, in their pride of power, But to enlarge upon this insolence, weakens my hitherto have laughed at the idea of Irish rebellion; and the Times in its contempt may call them "Cabbage insurrections," with other such "red lettuce phrases;" but let recent events in Poland and America teach them that even the most stupendous and tyrannical powers can avail naught against a people fighting pro arts et focis. That a small kingdom like Poland should be able to hold out, if only for a day, against so stupendous a power as Russia, is certainly contrary to theories will not hold against facts, and Poland has solved a problem which it would be well for

which no Government, however strong, can at all exiles into this wide ungravious world. The Lausion that the recent report of a spiritual seance times afford to ignore, it is certainly inexplicable cashire famine, has come to teach Englishmen

that a people who possess so high a regard for liberty as the English, should be able to tolerate in the very centre of their system, such a festering plague spot as the "Church Establishment" in Ireland. Were it an isolated act of petty tyranny, exercised by an obscure governor in a distant dependency of the Crown, that was allowed to go "unwhipt of Justice"-were it a small and insignificant portion of the community that suffered some trivial inconvenience-one would not feel surprise; but that in the very heart of a mighty nation, under the very eyes of the people and in spite of the piercing wail of the sufferers, so flagrant an act of barbarous injustice as the Protestant tythe system of Ireland should be exercised upon upwards of three millions of subjects, is a fact not likely to raise the perpetrators in the estimation of the rest of the world. Individual men may become besotted with power and crazed with fanaticism-as Cromwell in Ireland ;-nations may become demoniac for a period, as France in the Revolution; but that a nation, boasting the slightest pretension to liberal institions, should tyrannise over its sister nation for upwards of 300 years by so stupendoes an exaction, is beyond all conception.

And what renders the affair even the more inexplicable is, that were these things enacted by some Continental Catholic nation against he Protestant subjects, Englishmen would discover their iniquity in a moment ;- we should have them denounced by the English Government within twenty-four hours of their perpetration ;-they would be cited by the British press as the ordinary fruits of Catholic intolerance, and we should have the British public assembling in monster meetings around some dyspeptic looking mounds in Hyde Park to pass ungrammatical resolutions of condolence with the sufferers. Truly the mote and the beam have been bequeathed as a legacy even to all time.

S.C.R.D.S.

We take it for granted that every same man now-a-days will acknowledge that emigration is the actual and logical consequences of some one or more co-existing evils; that is to say, that no body of men will systematically leave their homesteads and their hearths, to seek their fortune in some unknown land, unless unpelled thereto by some dire, some imperative necessity. The old days of military colonisation, when cities and States were founded by the "coloni," as under the Romans, are long passed away; nor do fabulous accounts of unheard of wealth from some western "el dorado," as under Cortes, any longer tempt men in myriads across the sea .-Gold-finding has in our matter-of-fact days become gold-digging, and everybody knows that that is altogether too laborous and precarious an occupation to allure any from their homes but tions of subterranean revolutions, there have of those who are already impelled thence by some late been heard enough of strange and ominous most dire necessity. It is indeed a sad spectasounds from under the very feet of society in cle, though a noble one withal, to behold the Ireland, to indicate that hot fires are being stir- | young stripling who has been born and brought red up below the surface. When the Church up in the old homestead, - whose young heart clings thereto with as many ties and as firm a hold as does the ivy to its roof -whose every thought, whose every recollection is associated with some hill, some valley, or some dell and quiet nook, around that beloved spot -it is a sad but a noble spectacle withat to behold this tender youth obliged to tear himself from home and kindred and beloved companions, to seek his fortune in some unknown, some distant land, and to hear him with hall-choked utterance, as he brushes away a tear that trembles unbidden upon his eyelid, whispering words of cheering promise, that those he leaves behind and loves so tenderly shall, ere long, (please God!) follow him to a better land. It is a sad spectacle, inasmuch as it speaks of woes unutterable; but it is noble one withat, in that it shows us a nature too firm to be a slave-too relying to fear any danger. But if the severance of all home ties by an individual be so bad, how said indeed? - how terrible must be the exodus of a nation?

> Undoubtedly in no chapter of history, however remote its date, can a parallel be found for this Irish Exodos. Nova Scotia, New Bounswick, America-Federal and Confederate-California, Mexico, Brazil, La Piata, Australia, New Zealand-each and all have received their quota from this astonishing anabasis. To an Irishman, it is a noble sight, and one of which he may well be proud, to see his countrymen thus spread over the surface of the habitable globe, and taking part in the deliberations and destines of all the nations therein. If ancient Rome was justly proud of her warlike legions stationed in the then known world, how much more may this little island exult to see her peaceful legious pursung the arts of civilisation in every country and in every clime.

But if to Irishmen it is a noble spectacle -- to England it is indeed one of the most deep humiliation. For men will, logically deduce the existence of some flaw, some inpate weakness in the constitution, or some deep design and wickedness in the rulers of that nation wherein, unchecked, But setting aside those motives of prudence, a perennial famine drives men in myriads out as

is to end in driving thousands away to exile or to that fever has been brought about by repeated death. Let it teach them also this lesson, that the stupidity or bigotry of its rulers has in Ireland from year to year depopulated a country at once the most fertile and industrious in the world. Russia has her knout and frozen Siberia; France her Cayenne, with its fierce heats and almost certain death; Piedmont her crowded prisons, putrid with filih and fever; but surely England must have in Ireland evils more terrible still that can serve to affright a whole nation from its landmarks and drive them to seek a home in every wilderness, however dark and dismal, of the earth. But this deplorable state of things is not without hope. With Lord Fermoy, in 1861, stimating the total taxation of Ireland at £3,000,000, or 25 per cent. on the total rental; to pay for the spiritual wants of less than 700,000 as beligerents. Protestants and aliens-it cannot be but that Englishmen, stolid though they be, will begin, ere long, to feel the overwhelming disgrace entailed upon them before mankind by their bigoted and insone Government of Ireland.

GATHERUM."

A dialogue de omnibus rebus between Preceptor and Discipulus.

Discipulus - How do you reconcile, most worthy Preceptor, the theories of our modern as in the waves of the sea their depression bepathologist- concerning intoxication, with the doctrines of our Holy Religion; Are not the conclusions of these worthies at variance with our accepted notions of the sinfulness of drunk-

Preceptor-Explain yourself I pray most erudite discipulus.

Dis .- The researches of modern pathologists go to prove that drunkenness is a disease. But if a disease, how can it be a vice? And if not a vice, how can the poor drunkard be any more held answerable before a just God, for his drunkenness, than the fever patient for the ravings of furnishes its most perfect refutation. It is well his delirium?

Pre.-Beware, most beloved Discipulus, of the delusive arguments of a false philosophy. Accept not its deductions until they have been fully tried. To the hot blood of youth novelties -liberalisms in science as in politics-are ever attractive. Man is a poor slave in infancy-a hot-headed liberal in youth, and a cautious conservative in manhood and old age. Youth is ever prone to run after novelties wherever presented; it is in fact but carrying the butterfly chasings of our boyhood into a later age. Of one thing rest assured-that Science and Revelation can no more clash than can the eternal truths of God, which in reality they are. For what is Science, but the embodiment of the laws of God with relation to mind and matter, as Revelation is the embodiment of God's laws with reference to the spirit. Hence so long as truth is one, these laws cannot clash. They may perhaps for a time appear, in very sooth, to clash. but the fault is in our defective intellects, not in their objective truth. It is our false notions of Science that are to blame, not that Science itself. And be assured moreover that it is on the side of Science only that this confusion can arise; for it will not do with the Essays and Reviews to make Revelation retreat a step, and take refuge in the miserable supterfuge, " that it is our ideas of Revelation that are wrong." This sort of argument may do very well for a human church, but will not do for that divine Church which has Curist with it always, even to the consummation of the world. There is no development in the civine commission to teach. That commission was given in its fulness to the Apostles, and is continued in that fulness until now. It is to-day, what it was yesterday, and what it was be to morrow. It can no more alter or develope itself, than can the revelation, which it is divinely appointed to explain or teach. Hence ¿ Catholic need have no fear for revelation, or for the teaching of his Church. They are and must be true, or God's word has failed; and if the brain-wanderings of petty man are found at times at variance with that teaching, it is because these brain-wanderings are indeed erratic, and without a guide to preserve them on the track.

But to look to your objection. There is a speciousness about these anti-religious arguments of your modern philosophy, which is apt to stagger the undisciplined scholar, but which the veteran logician will not fail to discover at first sight. There is a confusion in your minor. "But if a disease, how can it be a vice?" That the vice of drunkenness in as much as it is a discase, is not culpable before God, may be granted without detriment to the teachings of Holy Church; but in as much as it is a voluntary weakening, or even destroying if you wish, of supported on each side by three other gentlemen free will by indulgence, it is like any other bad bearing beautiful Gothic lanterns. habit, a vice, and therefore amenable to the

in preferring present gains to the general good, patient are culpable, like the fever itself, when acts of self-indulgence. So also with that degrading disease-syphilis. The disease itself is not a sin-except in as much as it is the result and effect of impurity. Purely as a disease which is merely an abnormal state of the constitution-it is not culpable; but in as much as it is an unbealthy state, brought on by voluntary acts which, in their nature, are contrary to the laws of God, it is culpable.

But let us look to the pathology of drunkenness, in order the better to understand the objection, and in fact to find therein its own refutation. And here at the very threshold of our investigation we are met with the strife of parties; -- a cated. lact in itself sufficiently significant for the Catholie student, and one which might save him allwith Mr. Gladstone acknowledging a loss to the further trouble in the controversy. Gentlemen, farming class in three years in Ireland of he might say, you disagree upon facts; how there-26,960,000 (nearly one-third of the total value fore do you expect us to accept your concluof the agricultural produce of Ireland; with a sions! When you become agreed as to facts, Parliamentary Blue Book proving a taxation of it will be our duty to discuss your conclusions. nearly £600,000, levied in a Catholic country | Then, and not until then, can we acknowledge you

The action of stimulants upon the human body

is twofold-their action on the tissues and their

action on the nervous system. As to their ac-

tion on the tissues, the immortal Liebig thirty years ago declared alcohol to be a heat producing food. M. Lallemand now declares (and his declaration is endorsed by Dr. E. Smith and "HORÆ INANES," OR THE OMNIUM others) "L'alcohol n'est pas un aliment") (Alcohol is not a food) again with reference to their action on the nervous system, it is contended by some, that all stimulants, even in inoderate doses, have an ultimate depressing influence-that low the line of perfect repose is equal to their exaltation above that line, so that the subsequent depression of stimulants is in exact proportion to their previous exaltation. Others again contend (and both sides are maintained by right reverend and worthy authorities) that although this may hold good in the case of excessive doses, in moderate doses no such depressive influence exists. Amidst this strile of parties, the Cathohe student has naught to do but abide the issue. But it is in their action on the brain that hes the apparent anti-religious objection, and which known to pathologists, that there are certain acts of the brain, which depend upon sensation, and which do not involve any higher faculties of the thought or will. Thus laughter when produced by tickling, and tears when produced by pain, are the effects of sensation received by the brain, and immediately reflected to the muscles of the face and diaphram, in the case of laughter, and to the glands of the eye in the case of tears without any perceptable action of the thought or will; which actions might perhaps be called acts of insanity, since insanity is all that is done without the government of reason. Amongst this class it is argued is the insanity of drunkenness. By a continual indulgence, the taste or even the sight of liquor becomes all powerful, and brings on its accustomed or mechanical act, while the will is almost asleep. Now in that little word " almost" the moral theologian will perceive the whole gist of the question as far as he is concerned. That is all sins of habit the will has been rendered almost asleep, he knew long before the pathologist had discovered the reflex action of the bram; but all this does not render the crime less sinful, but on the contrary except

> Dis .- I see now clearly, most learned preceptor, that this objection is but a disingenuous play upon words, and that in as far as drunkenness is an insanity, it has been brought about by acts that at first must have been perfectly voluntary and which in fact never fully lost their volition, and that therefore it is what Catholic moralists have always held it to be-a sin.

when the will is fighting against its sluggishness, it

only increases the crune. Hence if this habit

of drunkenness be an insanity, it is a voluntary

(because brought on by repeated voluntary acts)

insanity, and therefore a crime and therefore

amenable to the judgments of a just Judge.

SACERDOS.

On Sunday within the Octave of Corpus Christi, the zealous and prous Catholics of St. Mary's parish, Williamstown (Glengarry), had the inexpressible happiness of making a solemn and public procession of the most holy Sacrament in their prettily situated village. The weather was most favorable.

A little before noon the procession, headed by the Cross-bearer and Acholytes, began to move. Immediately after the Cross came the sanctuary boys, then the female portion of the congregation, followed by the men and boys, all walking four abreast; and finally twelve little girls in white, strewing the way with flowers, and boys offering incense to the Holy of Holies, which was borne by our priests beneath a rich canopy of cloth of gold, carried by six gentlemen of the parish, preceded by six children with torches, and

Six arches, at stated intervals, spanned the chastisements of God. The ravings of a fever road over which deigned to pass the Saviour of the by the death of the Hon. Justice Connor.

world, and which was most tastefully decorated with evergreens for the occasion. Two superb repositories were erected on the way, from which Benediction was given.

About half-past one o'clock, the procession entered the church. Nearly two thousand persons were present, among whom were a goodly number of our separated brethren, who conducted themselves in the most respectful manner, many of them uncovaring when the Most Holy Sacrament passed. Indeed, everything was conducted in the most satisfactory manner, and will doubtless be an inducement to our priest to repeat again this most edifying ceremony, so pleasing to the parishioners at large.-Communi-

THE OLD ELM TREE. (Written for the True Wilness.) I fled at noon from the haunts of men, To a wooded calm retreat, Rejoicing that far away was left, The din of the crowded street. As 'neath an old, old trea I sat, Methought there was rustling round -Anon, a sighing and whispering, That yet was not human sound,

I turned to a little cottage white, But no sign of life could see: The sun's rays frolicked in gladsome play, On the grass 'neath the old elm tree. Then far above midst the thick green boughs, Did a plaintive, soft voice speak; It wid of the scenes of by-gone days, Of the strong arm 'gainst the weak.

Of battles dart, that its youth had seen ;-Now hiding behind its trunk, The lamprois, oft to his deadly aim, Bre his hapless victim sunk. Of the Indian village standing near; Of the pensive, cark-oyed maid; New 'neath its branches the warriors woold, And their warlike plans were laid.

Now, ere the foot of the pale-faced man, Had tred on the soil we see; The Huron had sought its wide-spread shade, find made it his trysting tree. It spoke of festals its vigor knew; Of a line of long-robed men, Bearing aloft the banner Cross. And a hymn it chaunted then.

to meaned as sighed by a gentle wind, Cume names of the dead and gone; The young, the brave, and the lightsome heart, The aged, whose tasks were done. I asked was the present dear to it? Through the leaves a soft breeze sprang, Twas like music in the balmy air; 'Most dear, most dear,' it sang.

Then far across the winding road, That would lead me to my home; One branch it spread in a benison, O'er all who beneath it roam. And it whispered as I left its shade. Wilt thou think sometimes of me: 'And take the blessing ere this thou'lt leave, Of an old and faithful tree.

Montreal, June 15th, 1863.

MEMBERS ELECTED.

M. Ministerial; O. Opposition; D. Doubtful. Cornwall - Hon J S Macdonald M. Hastings (S) - Wallbridge M. South Wellington - D Stirton M. Sherbrooke-Mr Galt...... St Heacinthy - Mr Sicotte M. tawa Tribune. Pontiac-Poupore.....0 South Simcoe-T Ferguson.................. North Wentworth - Notman i. Stormont-Ault..... M. South Wentworth-Remal.........

THE WRONG MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE. -- A WEDIAN called at the Central Station bouse to inquire if her absent husband was among the prisoners in the custody of the police. She called through one of the cell windows to the occupant asking if her husband was in there. The prisoner whose name was Daniel Holloy, incarcerated for lingering too long over the wine (?) cup, responded that he was her "loving lord," and in durance "ile." Like an affectionate and forgiving wife, she, without a suspicious thought, passed a pocket book containing \$31,64, through through the grating to the quasi husband, to enable him to pay the penalty for his deep indulgence. His time came, in the order of events, for appearing before the stern tripunal of the Recorder's Court. He was condemned to pay \$1. He took out the pocket book the faithful woman intended for so different a purpose, and was about to pay his fine, when the woman came into Court declaring he was not her busband at all, and that she had given him her pocket book to pay the fine with. He made some excuso about not knowing anything of the woman, and that he supposed some friend had given him the pocket On taking the pocket book from him it was found only to contain about a dollar in silver. The owner of the pocket book said that it contained about \$30 in bills besides. Holley declared he knew nothing about it. He was, however, carefully and minutely searched by the police, when the bills were found knotted in the corner of his nethermost garment. He was committed for examination. The husband of the poor woman was not in custody at all .- Heruld.

The Toronto Leader states :- 'We understand that the Hon Justice Morrison has been appointed Chancellor of the University of Toronto, rendered vacant

ANOTHER FIRE FROM COAL OIL. -It is but a few days ago we had to report one of the most destructive fires occurring in the city for some years, and now we have another which, though not to be com-pared in magnitude with the former, has had its origin in a like cause, and, what is rather remarkable, destroyed the property of the same individual who, in the other case, was perhaps the most conspicuous sufferer. The fire in question broke out at half-past 12 o'clock last night in a wooden shed owned by John McClellan, on the corner of Kempt and Wellington Streets, and in which were stored between two and three hundred barrels of petroleum or coal oil. How the oil took fire is at present unknown The place was locked up before six last evening, and was not entered again until after midnight, when it was perceived to be in flames. Happily the fire brigade were quickly on the spot, and exerted themselves in a manner deserving the highest praise, or the fire could scarcely have failed to have seized on the surrounding buildings, which in the rear, are of wood, whilst on the corner of Kempt Street is a lumber yard, and to the west close to the burning shed stood another wooden one, filled with barrels of coal oil in bond. Such a catastrophe as the spreading of the fire would have proved, was hindered, in a great measure, by a brick partition-wall, dividing the shed at a right angle, and checking the flames in that direction, whilst the fire-brigade threw torrents of water on the burning mass, and wherever a temporary queuching could be made, seized the barning barrels and rolled them into the street. The street, however, soon bucame partially inundated, owing to the choking of the sewer-grates, and the oil, leaking from the casks, burned, running on the surface of the water, and, seizing upon the contents of a bursting barrel at some distance from the shed, the danger to the property around for a while to be exceedingly imminent. lly degrees, however, the floating fires were extinguished, whilst that within the building was kept to its original limits, and finally overcome after hav-ing destroyed some farry barrels, along with the shed. A portion of the oil stored in this shed was owned by other parties, the remainder by Mr Me Cleanan whose share was anineured, as was also the shed itself, which was his property. Montreal Wit-

Accident .- A melancholy accident happened on Thursday last to the Rev. Mr. Kerr, Wesleynn Minister, residing at Brampton, while he was in the act of jumping upon a railway train as it was passing the Carleton Station, going West It appears that the train did not stop at the Carleton Station, as it should have done, and that Mr. Kerr, wishing to return bome, attempted to jump on board; unfortunstely, he missed his bold, fell under the wheels, which passed along his teg and body, nearly cutting him in two. The unfortunate man was taken up and conveyed to his residence at Brompton. At last account there was but slight hope of his recovery. - ...ldvertiser.

ALLEGED CASE OF MURDER. - A man named Moun tain, residing in St. John's suburbs, Nouvelle street was arrested on Saturday night last, charged with being instrumental in his step-mother's death. Ramor has it that, while in a state of intoxication, he kicked her in the side, and from which it is supposed she died. We withhold further particulars until the termination of the Coroner's inquest, which will be held to-day .- Quebec Daily News.

FELL OVER A RAMP .- At 9 o'clock resterday mornng, a span of horses and waggon, belonging to A. W. Ogilvie & Co , and laden with Cour, were passing down the ramp on the wharf opposite the King's Basin whilst a horse and cart were coming up, when the driver of the waggon, being obliged to approach the edge, one of his horses stepped upon the stone facing which is smooth and somewhat sloping. The consequence was, the animal slipped over, dragging its fellow, also the waggon and the driver, seated on the top of the load, on to the wharf beneath, a distance of about 5 feet. The horses sustained no injury, but the driver, named Peter Reilly, received a cut on the brow. - Com. Advertiser, 17th inst.

FATAL Accident .- It our painful daty to chronicle the following and accident, which has sent a fellow mortal, unprepared, into the presence of his Creator, now his judge. About 4 o'clock on Tuesday the 2nd instant, a carpenter named Robert Cody, who was employed on the New Hospital, at the Nunnery, now in course of completion, accidentally lost his balance. while on the top of the wall, and fell headlong, a distance of about 50 feet to the ground, fracturing his skull and otherwise seriously bruising his body. was killed immediately. Dr. Benubien the attending physician at the Hospital happened to be there at the

Stander.- A seaman of the Transit, named Man rice Hogan, being considerably intoxicated vester day forenoon, got into a row with his comrades be longing to the same vessel. One George Fisher at tempted to quiet him, when Hogan drew his knife and inflicted a fearful gash upon Fisher's left check. The latter was taken to Dr Moffet, who dressed the wound. It is not of a dangerous description; but caused great loss of blend to the sufferer - his coun tenance presented a most glastly appearance. Hagan was forthwith secured, and being sobered by the occurrence, was brought before His Honor the Judge of the Sessions, who, on his plea of guilty, sent him to good with hard labor, as will be seen by our Police Report. Drunkenness was the only cause which could be assigned for this aggravated assault. Hisgan had only been shipped vesterday morning, and had no quarrel with Fisher, to whom he was an entire stranger .- Quebec Chronicle.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS. - The weather for some time past has been somewhat variable, but there are now promises that it is about to become more settled. The frequent rains we have enjoyed during the past few weeks have had an excellent elfect upon all kinds of vegetation, and the present indications as regard the various crops are highly favourable. The wheat in this part of the country is said to have never looked so promising, and the prospects of a good yield of hay are considered cheering while the appearance of the various other crops gives good reason to hope that the return will be abundent. Our exchanges from all parts of the Province give equally encouraging accounts, and the general opinion seem to be that the harvest in all parts of the country will be an abundant one. - Kingston News.

The Port Hope Canadian says - The weather the last day or two has been rather chilly for the season Considerable quantities of rain have fatten langly, mostly in gentle showers, which has been of incalculable benefit to the growing crops. The prospect of a bountiful harvest everywhere was never better than at present; and as regards this neighborhood, we hear the most cheering accounts from all parts of the country.

We have had admirable weather for the last two or three days, and, coming so soon after the late rains, has given the country and the growing crops a glorious appearance. - Quebec Dauly News.

THE WEATHER .-- Last night we experienced one of the most dreadful thander-storms which has ever visited Quebec. The lightning finshed with vivid brightness, and the loud peals of the thunder were most terrific. The rain fell in torrents. A couple of accidents occurred during the storm. The chimney of the religious house of the Good Shepherd in St. Louis Suburbs was struck by the lightning, and the finid passing down set fire to the floor. The baggard of a man named Mr. Gregoire, residing at St. Sauveur, was also struck, and one side of it completely demolished. To day the weather is pleasant, a cool breeze blowing from the west .- Quebec Gazette. .

' How do you do, Doctor ?' Doctor bows very politely to the lady, and answers her inquiry by saying he was very much troubled with a cough. The lady says she is surprised the doctor cannot cute his cough, and recommends him to try Bryan's Pulmonic Waters saying she always used them in her family, and invariably with good success. Ductor says, 'I am usionished at a lady of your standing, using a quack medicine.' 'Why, Doctor' it is no quack medicine. It always gives relief, and every member our family carry them in their pockets; they always do good, and I know the preprietor, and don't for a moment doubt that -' Doctor will not hear any more, and is off perhaps to -for a box; price twenty-five

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

Married

On the 16th April, at St. Paul's Church, Arran Quay, Dublin, by the Rev. Mc. O'Keeffe, John J. Tighe Esq, of that city, to Kate Aloyusus, youngest daughter of Bryan Consedine Esq. of Nenugh, Co. Tipperary.

Died,

On the 29th ult., at her residence, Ormstown, County Chateauguay, Catherine Lonergan, wife of Mr. James Culling, and anot of the Rev Messrs. John and James Lonergan, aged 61 years and 6 months, a native of the County Tipperary, lichard

On the 14th instant, at his residence in Upper St. Urbain street, John Smith, Esq., aged 47 years.

In this city, on the 12th instant, George Barns Symes, Esq , of Quebec, aged 60 years

MONTRRAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Montreal, June 16, 1863.

Flour-Pollards, \$2,25 to \$2,35; Mind ings, \$2.70 to \$2.90; Fine, \$3.00 to \$3,25; Super., No. 2 \$5,75 to \$3,80; Superfine \$3,00 to \$4,05; Fancy \$4.30 to \$3,32h ; Extra, \$4,57a to \$5,95 ; Superior Extra ; Hag Flour, \$2,35 to \$2,40

Ontmeal per bri of 200 lbs. L.C., \$5.25. No J.C. Wheat-U Canada Spring, 88c to 90c.

Ashes per 112 lbs, Pois, latest sales were at \$6.00. to \$6,05 ; Inferior Pots, at 5c to 10c more ; Penris, in demand, at \$6,52h to \$6,60. Butter-There is a good demand for New at 13c to

146 c; Old is unsaleable, prices nonmalty 9c to 10. Eggs per doz, 8hc.

Lard per lb, fair demand at 74c to 8c.

Tallow per lb, 7c to 8c. Cut-Meats per 16, Smoked Hams, 60 to 80; Baron. 3kc to be.

Pork - Quiet : New Mess, \$10.50 to \$11.00 ; Prime Mess, \$8,75 to \$9,75; Prime, \$8,75 to \$9,75,-Mont-

TORONTO MARKETS.

June 13. Fall Wheat in brisk demand at 90e to 98e. Spring Wheat firmer, prices better, at The Stor for interior and 82c to 86c for good to the Kyr neminal, 56c to 60c. Barley very dull, a 55 of other Oats in moderate supply at 45c to 46c. Peas ar worth 56c to



GRAND ANNUAL PIC-NIC

OF THE

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY

WILL TARE PLACE

ON WEDNESDAY, 1st JULY NEXT.

The place and full partitionars will be given in

(By Order)

P. O'MEARA, Recording-Sectionary.

Montreal, June 18, 1863.

TO THE ELECTORS

OF THE

DIVISION OF VICTORIA.

IN compliance with the water of an influential Deparation, representing a very numerous body of the Electors of various classes and denominations, have consented to solicit the honor of representing the Victoria Riccioral Division in the Legislative Council of the Province.

A residence of more than thirty years, during which I have been actively connected with the commerce of the country, has identified my interests with those of Gamida, and if chosen as the Representative of ber most important mercanole community, I will endeavor to promote such measures in the Legislature as will foster and develop the ludus. trial and Trading interests, not only of this City and District, but of the Province generally, and at the same time supply a r case which, actionistered with economy, shall be adoquate to meet the costs of government and of an efficient system of minutary

Having herotofore taken no preminent part in politics, I avail myself of this of percently to scate that my views are progressive ter Conservative progressive as regards the maniful impro-ement of the great natural resources of this country, and as regards the spread of education on well regulated principles. Conservative as regards the existing relations of Canada towards the Paren Sine, and as regards the relative position of each section of the Province towards the other.

In a country where the advances of sett ement and civinzation are so capid, a new and unexpected condition of affairs may frequently sine to which opinions must of necessity adapt themselves, and it is therefore difficult to lay down an undeviating rule of policical action. This much, however, I will state, that if elected by your voice, I shall enter Parlinment free from all transmess and obligations of party. and as independent representative of this Educated

> I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your very obedient servant, THOMAS RYAN.

Montreal, June 15, 1863.

FOR EIGNAINTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Addresses from candidates continue to fill the columns of the papers. They are from persons of opposite political opinions; but though the words may differ they are all written to the same air, and that is " Liberty-Reduction of the Army-and Retrenchment."

PARIS, May 16 .- The Constitutionnel of today contains an article, signed by its editor, M. Paulin Limayrac, upon the intrigues of men belonging to the old parties. The writer says :-" An end is about to be put to equivocation. Up to the present time these parties have undermined the power of the Government by subterranean intrigues, penetrating the administration by its former relations with it, and vitiating the principle of Government. The tendency of popular Government is vigorous, full of sap and energy, of love for the masses and sympathy for the popular classes, who, the first to had it, were often perverted by men of a different spirit, who insinuated themselves into many positions under false pretences of devotion, corrupting the best systems by introducing the poison of ancient influences. It was a source of surprise that a known enemy of the Government should exercise so much influence on the administration. Thank God, that is about to cease. False friends, false devotion, and false services will be unma-ked and placed face to face with the declared enemies of the Government. The part which the Government has to fulfill will be freed from all the obstacles which have hitherto impeded its progress. The genius of the Empire will be fortified by that which is lost by the spirit of intrigue M. Berryer, whom the Opposition have set up as candidate for the representation of Marseilles, and who was on the point of going down to canvaes the constituency, has, in order to prevent public manifestations of a compromising characrer, renounced his intended journey. It was rumoured on the Bourse to-day that the Prussian Chambers were dissolved, but the rumour requires confirmation.

PARIS, May 28 .- La France of this evening states that the Cabinets of Paris, London, and Vienna are on the point of arriving at an agreement to propose to the Russian Government to hold conferences for the settlement of the Polish uestion.

ITALY.

The Memorial Diplomatique publishes the following as the substance of an autograph letter addressed by the Pope to the Emperor of Russia. The full text has not yet been published:

" According to information we have received from our private sources, the letter of the Sovereign Ponniff, which bears the date of the 16th of April, was presented to Prince Gortschakoft a few days after the Notes of the three Powers, through the intermedium of the Austrian Charge d'Affaires; the Holy Father as it is known, not having an official representative at the Court of Russia. If we are rightly informed, Pius IX. says in this letter, which is elaborately written, that considering the terrible speciacle now of fered by Poland he should be wanting in his most sacred duties if, as Father of the great Christian community, he did not raise his voice in favour of his children, I langed into the deepest misery, and a prey to all the evils consequent upon war. That the daty to do so was the more binding upon one, as the evils which have now betallen that unfortunate people are to be attributed solely to the Russian Government uself. which has kept the promises contracted by treaties; therefore, he followed the example of his venerable predecessor Gregory XVI., who in the secret consistory of the 22nd of July, 1840. addressed to the Sacred College a very explicit allocution on the odious persecution then suffered by the Church in Poland, in which that Sovereign Pontifi reminded the Czar of the Concordat of 1847, the prescriptions of which have never been observed. His Holiness concludes by appealing to the sentiments of humanity, of justice, and of clemency of the Emperor Alexan der, and arges inm to restore at length to the Catholics of Poland freedom of religion and or their faith as the only means likely to put a term to the actual troubles, to stop the effusion of blood, and to effect a reconciliation between the Poles and the Russian Government."

MADRID, May 25 .- It is asserted that Senor Fecundo Geni will proceed to Mexico as Spanish Plenipotentiary after the French troops shall have entered that city. Twenty-one Prefects have been replaced. The rumours of a Ministerial crisis are unfounded. Senor Enriquez has been appointed Under-Secretary to the Ministry of Marine. The Duke of Montpensier will shortly leave for London.

Madrid, May 26 .- At a dinner given at the house of Senor Madoz to 200 members of the Progressist party, the conduct of General Prim in withdrawing the Spanish troops from Mexico was generally approved.

PORTUGAL.

Wednesday's Times, in a second colition, has

the following: -

Lisbon, May 24 .- The feeling in the north of Portugal is very minical to the Government. In Foscoa tumults have occurred. At Braga, on the occasion of the Pope's anniversary, a large number of people paraded the streets with a band of music. Seditions shouts were raised, and it was found necessary to call out the guards to suppress the tumult.

The Monde gives at full length as follows the account of the events which the above telegram has probably misrepresented: - Auglo Demo cratic Portugal, dragged on by its Prime Minister to an abyse, is persecuting religion and endearouring to repress all expression of its fault on the part of the Catholic population. On the 13th of May, the birthday of Pius IX., several good Priests of the town of Braga, and several ecclesiastical students, on the eve of their ordination, had met to celebrate that day, and express by prayers and songs of joy their devotion for the Vicar of Christ. From day dawn the chines

phal arch of the new streets of Sousa. A solemn High Mass was celebrated in the Church of Nuestra Supera des Remedies while a partrait stastical Confrateraity of St. Peter, decorated understood the point of the query, and three out the with its badge, which is the tiara and keys embroidered on the habit, attracted all eyes to the imposing cortege and the number of its members. prayers for the Pope and the Church were disand during the distribution the choir performed views of the last Royal message, and contains :the hymn of Pius IX. After the Te Doum, the Blessed Sacrament having been replaced in the Tabernacle, all the ecclesiastics present signed the evening there were splendid illuminations, and a large band of musicians, followed by several thousands of persons, went to the Archbishop's palace singing, to the sound of the instruments, the hymn of Pius IX. On all sides the cry was heard of Long live the Sovereign Pontiff! Long live Plus IX.! Long live the Catholic, this festivity and these unanimous demonstrations, my assent." an official personage made his appearance; it was the Administrator of the Town Council, who shouted with anger, "Stop! I will have no vivas! Rejoice at the life of the Pope; I wish also that he may live, for I am a Catholic; but I allow no vivas!' At such an order f om civic authority to repress so arbitrarily an innocent expression of religious loyalty, the acclamations were redoubled. The Administrator gesticulated in for vivas for Free masonry? But in the middle of the way a force of 150 bayonets, commanded by a captain, came to enforce the despotic orders of the Administrator, who accompanied the officer. Another company of soldiers was placed behind the people, and it was evident that these troops had been ordered up beforehand to repress the Catholic demonstration.

"The musicians ceased to play; the people seemed at first to prepare to resist, and some spoke of arms; but prudent counsels prevailed in the end, and every bods went home, sielding to the brute force and material repression of the authorities.

"'It is proper to observe,' says the excellent jourual A Nucuo, from which we take all particulars of this event, and remarks upon them, that the Civil Governor had received notice long before of the intended demonstration, and had raised no objection against it. The measures adopted originated at aply n the personal zeal of the administrator, or, if the Government had nor share in them, it was at the solicitations of the revolutionary party, who were chagrined at the demonstrations of loyalty to the Pope made by the whole population of Braga.

Senhor Latino Coelho has resigned his sent in the Cortes in consequence of the Opposition having made so much political capital out of the protest of his constituents. His friends intend giving him a banquet. The Cortes are discussing the budget. The Minister of Figure has aunounced some important afterations in the duties, which are in many instances exorbitantly high. The last steamer from the Brazils was put in quaractine in consequence of Bahta bring declared infected by the Board of Health. The weather still continues dry, and rain is much wanted

NAPLES.

A letter from Naples, dated on the 8th inst., and addressed to the Firenze, eags: You cannot imagine risoners are shut up in large rooms, and are all pule and starving. They are obliged to feed there on very black bread, and the most corrupt food ; and in the midst of the damp and fifth of these trafy infernal dangeons, they cannot even receive any comfort from their unfortunate relations; for it is forbidden o visit thum.

Within the last few days, the inspector, Avitabile. went to visit the prisoners; and he, who serves the present Government in the police department, could not do less than lament the state of these unfortunates, so that completely horror-struck, he went out of those prisons, saying the following words, which have been reported to me from a sure source : - 'Ab! Our prisons may well be made the mark of the censure of the press of Europe! The state of our prisoners is but too truly weetched !"

According to the regulations, a committee of inspection must evisit the prisons every year. It consists of the Mayor, the King's Attorney, a few Councitiors of the Commune and province, and a few well known persons of the locality. It has the duty to propose to the Minister the reforms which it deems needful for the internal improvement f the prisons. Last Tuesday, therefore, this committee, of which Signor Colonna, Signore Rosics, Settembrint, Ameto and Turchi formed a part, went to visit our prisons They went about for three hours in the prisons of Castel Campano : and the wretched prisoners, beneving they would find advocates in the members of the committee, hastened to set forth to them their innumerable petitions, part of which were directed to ask for measures to be taken for their better treat ment, and part of them (which is worthy of special mention) were drawn up to ask for the reasons of their arbitrary detention in those prisons for severa years. In fact, as I wrote to you before, very many prisoners are incarcerated by order of the Questor (Police Communioner), and not from judiciary authority; so that a good number of them are pining for the lost three years in our prisons, without knowing what late is in reserve for them. Thus is the Statute inference; violated in our city, and indivi-dual freedom trodden under foot and despised.

It is reported that the aforesaid Committee came out of the prisons moved to compassion at the deplorable state of these unfortunates; and that they wished to propose useful reforms to the Ministry .-As for mo, I do not believe t, because the men who form it give me no security that any good is to be hoped. And, moreover, what would they obtain from Spavents and Peruzzi,?"

PIEDMONT. - The Armonia, during the mouth of May, heads its delly leading article with the words, A Flower to Mary and an offering to Pius IX, in May, 1863 Then follow lists of contributions to the St. Peter's Pence, prefaced by a few lines from the editor. "On the Iwentieth day," as the Armonia, heads it, we find the following: "The English Protes and, during this month of May, insult with more than ordinary reacour our Holy Father Pine IX. Lord Palmerston, on the 16th of May: dated to can him a pupper in the hands of Napoleon III. In 1805 another English Minister fling the same insur at Poss VII., calling him the miserable puppet of the usureer of the throne of the Bouch ins Permentary Departed vol. iv. London 1805, in 8 , col 726) But Pous VII proved to England that he knew how to reals; the French despot; and his

of Pius IX., and the bells of the whole town the effrontery of a Palmerston to ignore the merits. Osgothland, and the Princess Eugenie centributed the courage, the interpidity of our Holy Father, largely.

The Pontifical banner was placed since the heads of Napoleon III. The Suprey University of the Catholic Colinto the hands of the statue which personthes the but in the arms of Mary most boly, who covers him city of Bragu on the top of the majestic trium with the mantle of her patronage. And you will see

Nuestra Sonora dos Remedios, while a portrait dent of the Armonia of the 17th inst, "it was said of the Sovereign Pontiff was placed under the in a group of persons who keep an eye on the gloricanopy. A large number of ecclesiastics, and ous design for Parliament that when the news of an numerise crowd of people, had come up to the the Bill on the oath of the clergy reached the Tuileries, Napoleon III. put the following question, by ceremony. In the afternoon, a solemn Te Deum | telegraph, to the Tarin Unbinet : - Are you still was sung before the Blessed Sacrament, in the in your prisons room enough to throw into them midst of another large assemblage. The eccle- twenty-two theusand ecclesiastics? Your Minister PRUSSIA.

Bernin, May 27. - At to day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies the reply of the King to the address of Before the Te Deum, printed papers containing the Chamber was read by the President. The reply was not countersigned by the Ministers The antributed in the whole church, on silver dishes, swer of the king states that His Majosty lipnoids the

'The position of the country is known to the King. The Chamber by its address has cut away all hope of community of action. The attitude of the House in Foreign questions has grieved the King deeply. Prusa congratulatory address to His Holiness. In sin is not more isolated owing to her foreign policy than other Powers. Some members of the House have threatened to refuse the supplies in the contingency of a war, but the King will seriously oppose such unjustifiable endeavours to enlarge the constitutional rights of the Chamber. The King will main tain the power of the Crown undiminished, and will not allow the foundation upon which it rests to be removed.'

The message concludes as follows : . The Minis-Apostolic, Roman religion! In the midst of ters possess my confidence, and their actions have

> The reply of the King was read by the Minister of the interior, Count Fullenburg, who also gave notice that the Parliamentary session would be closed in the afternoon.

The closing of the Prussian Chambers took place at two o'clock to-day, in the White Saloon of the Royal Castle, by Herr von Bismark reading a speech from the Throne, of which the following is a sum-

DIMTY :-By its address to the King upon the 29th January the Chamber of Deputies has placed itself in direct vain, and somebody shouted out to him- Ask opposition to the Government; and, notwithstanding the answer of the King, has remained in a position adverse to an understanding. By its debates upon foreign polities the Chamber has condeavored to paralyse the influence of the Government, and has there by increased the excitement prevalent in the provinces bordering upon Foland. It has accepted misrepresentations of the opponents of Prussia, and aroused apprehensions of external dangers and entanglement in war, for which the existing relations to foreign Powers give no well-founded cause. In the recent address the Chamber, moreover, has altogether refused its co-operation with the Government. This renders the close of its deliberations unavoidably necessary. The Government reserves to itself the power of determining the manner in which the unsettled financial measures shall be brought to a conclusion, and hopes to come to a future understanding with the representatives of the country. POLAND.

> Wansaw, May 21. -On the 19th, Konoswicz, at the head of a body of Poles, chiefly peasants, completely defea ed the Russians at Chojrow. The latter escaped to Warsaw, having forty wounded. The insurgents in the government of Mobilew, after a desperate fight with the Russian troops mear Orsza, occupied the town. At flydzow, in the district of Prasynsz, twenty Polish iffemen held out against a large body of Russian troops for upwards of two hours, while the insurgents were concealing a large quantity of ammunition. This heroic band fell dead to a man. On the 14th, Colonel Sierakowski, alias Colenza defeated the Russians at Birz, on the frontier of Samogitia and Courland, but was captured the next day through the creachers of some German colonists. Anenkoff, Governor of Kinw, has resigned, and has been succeeded by General Launits. There are now 400 noides in the citedel of Dynaburg, They are promised their freedom if they will consent to sign an address to the Czar.

Brody, May 24 .- There are 5,000 armed insurgents in Volhynia. The peasants are favourable to the inancrection in all but three districts, those of Kijow Wasilkow, and Zetomic. In these districts they have been provided with arms by the governor, Drucki Sokolinoki, and encouraged by promises of rewards to some every one suspected of favouring the insurrection. About 250 persons have been brought by them to Kijow. The Government is actively spreading reports among the peasants that the bject of the insurrection is to murder them and their

VINNA. May 27 -- The General Correspondenz of to day says: - "The Polish question presents more tranquilizing symptoms, and during the last few days no event has accurred to justify a gloomy view of it. The hope that Polish affairs will be brought to a solution by diplomatic means has not been abaken."

Posen May 27. - A series of engagements has just taken place between the Russians and the Poles at Nova Wies. The Poles, commanded by Drewnwaki, were attacked at Ulow by the Russians in arge force. After a long and desperate fight the Russians retreated, losing a field officer and fifty main body, advanced towards the river Pilicia to join another body, literally fighting their way through nosis of Russians. Having crossed the river they returned to Nova Wies, were again attacked, but repulsed the Russians with the loss of some hundreds, they (the Poles) having on their side twenty killed end seventy-five wounded

LEMBERG, May 28 - A general levy is being organzed in Podolla in several districts the peasants tive declared themselves wiling to fight against the managents. The insurgent bands in Volhynia have been dispersed by the military and peasantry. Oz-chowski's corps has been defeated by the Russians. Beomwski and three priests were taken prioners by the Russians, who also captured the insurgent camp, with the aims, horses, and forage.

Caacher, May 28. - On the 25th inst. the band of insurgents Oxinski gained an important victory over the Russians near Komecool, on the Pilica, in the Government of Kalisch. Oxiocski was attacked by six companies of Russian troops, 150 of whom were killed and the remainder put to flight.

SWEDEN.

A letter from Stockholm, of the 21st inst., states that at a moment when Swedish ships of war are about to unite with French frigates at Cherbourg, while Russin is sending troops into Finland, and while appearances are more in favor of war than of peace. the King of Sweden has commanded the formation of a committee to prepare a Scandinasian Exhibition at Stockholm. Prince Oscar, Doke of Os gothland, s president of the committee. The uncertainty of the maintenance of peace, however, does not permit the King to neglect the preparations for war, and a proposal for increasing the army has been submitted to the Reichsrath by order of the Government. The War Committee is to be charged with the administration of the army. The Reichsrath sauctioned at its last sitting the construction of several railway lines, but the means recommended have not been aparrived by the three orders - the nobility, clergy, and citizens-and the committee has been requested to present other propositions The cause of the insurgent Poles is exciting the warmest sympathy among the population throughout Sweden. A concert was before the Committee, on the Conduct of the War the Vicar of Christ. From day dawn the chunes glorious successor, Pius IX, is ready again, if reliately given in Stockholm in aid of the wounded have just been furnished to the various correspond- Oo, J Gardner, J. A. Harte H. B. Gray, and Picant of the Church of Santa Cruz sounded the hyun quired, to prove the same. And it requires indeed Poles, to which the Queen Downger, the Duke of ents of the Federal press. These volumes make in & Sont

lege. His Grace the Archbishop of Sydney has publege. His Grace the Archdishop of Sydney and pao-lished a Pastoral, which appears in our latest files tent? As an illustration, General Buller said, W. lished a Pastoral, which appears in our much used to send a picker guard up a mile and a half from subjects and on Catholics generally for contributions towards the completion of St. John's Catholic College within the Sydney University. The College was commenced some years ago. Some of its re-sults the Archbishop is already able to describe as rigorous examination; but it was already able to describe as sults the Archinehop is airchay able to describe as rigorous examination, but it was always the same follows:— The advance, says his Grace, which we rigorous examination, but it was always the same have made in appreciation of the higher forms of education, and the success of the Catholic young men who have as yet graduated, are greater than could have been expected. We have now amongst the Catholic members of the University of Sydney, two Masters of Arts, and six Bachelors of Arts, and this, we repeat is, even so far, a harvest beyond the proportion of our numbers and circumstances. You od the packages sent to the soldiers by their friends, have already wrought deeds which justify the words of confidence we ventured in our first address to utter on your behalf, and we now come to you for more of them. There are deficiencies to be made up arising from the causes we have specified, but we by no means confine our exhortations to the filling up of these deficiencies. Do something more; we call upon you all. Clergy and laity, to renew the spirit and determination of your first love in this matter. The object is as noble, the good is as permanent, the credit as bright and substantial, as it ever was, and will be.'

UNITED STATES.

THE JESUITS' CHURCH SCHOOL APPAIR - PERSECU-TION IN NEW ORLEANS - Father Anthony Jourdon, the Principal of the Jesuits' school in the church of the Immaculate Conception, on Baronne street, New Orleans, was before the Provost Court this morning, May 21, on a charge of permitting the scholars to draw and keep Confederate flags and other rebel emblems in their school books. Officer Ford said that, accompanied by three other officers, be visited the school in order to search it, having been informed of treasonable practices among the scholars. As soon as they made their appearance, the scholars commenced tearing the leaves from their books and destroying papers, as if they knew exactly the purpose of their coming. On examining the books they found many of them illustrated with Confederate emblene. Ford says the priest in charge told him the school was under French protection, and he should report this to the French Consul, and asked the name of the officer for that purpose. This Father Jourdon denied when giving his testimony, and explained by saving that the officer having threatened to place the American Flag over the school, he told him that they were neutral, and could not permit anything of a political character; that he had used every means to prevent the scholars from making these emblems, or exhibiting any other signs of political predilections, and had informed them that if they committed these acts they would be severely punished. If the teachers were to be held responsi ble for these nets of the scholars, it would be impossible for them to continue their school, as they could not keep a sufficiently stric; surveillance over two hundred and fifty pupils to prevent all these acts. It was not true as a city poper had stated, that they taught treason; they had remained new tral, and not interfered with the politics of the country. 'I must regard it,' said he, 'as an absurdity to Oil creek, Venango Co, Pa. The well commenced hold us responsible for such little things done by our flowing on Saturday, the 30th ultime, the oil spouting scholars.' Judge Hughes considered the Principal to a height of fifty feet, with a roar like a hurricage of the school responsible, however, for the treasonable practices of the scholars, and fined the reverend Father \$250 .- New Orleans Paper. The decay of a people is a sad fact in humanity

It may be accomplished by war; but vices easily produce it. Virtue is the best guard against extinction. The native stock of New England is rapidly diminishing. We all perceive this. Great numbers of Putitan marriages are without children; great numbers of Paritan men and women are old bache- in an item. The ex-potentate of New Orleans has lors and old maids; and great numbers of Puritan infants die Tois is a triple condition of things, that all observe. The general fact it presents, namely, the decline of the native race, is confirmed by a recent 'Birth Report' of the State of Massachusetts. According to that document, there were born in the Commonwealth in the year 1861, of American parents, 15,097 children, and of foreign parents, 16,125 | complimentary kick of a horse without an attemptst children. This leaves a balance of twenty-eight on retaliation. General Butler's boss mason did set the foreign side. What is the cause of this? It is happen to belong to the non-resentful class. He is not war for nothing of that kind has happened in ported to have come to time instanter and sailed in New England-at least no exterminating war has fearlessly upon the redoubtable headpiece of the happened in it. The cause is not destitution, it is party who opened the fight. There was but are not emigration, it is not justificate; for the Puritans round fought, and victory fluttered down upon have never been in destitution, they are not emigrators—as the Irish and Germans are—and no plague of several unfought fields retired to 'change his bast' tors - as the Irish and Germans are - and no plague has cleared them away. What then is the cause of upon the occasion of his first severe action. Here this great dectine? The cause is in the vices of the quested to be let alone, and expressed himself as have people. They do not love their offspring, like other ling had enough and being deeply obliged. In fact parents; and their offspring do not love them, as he apologized and sued for mercy before bosilities other offspring love their parents. But besides parental and final selfishness, there are other and a sorry figure, we should have seen the other party, worse causes to this wretched decay. The physicand thereuponwe infer that party number one possess. cians of New England attest that the New Englanders love money so ardently that they exhaust their natural powers in pursuit of it—that their excessive thrift, that is, their avarice, buries them in prema-ture graves. The "Almighty Dollar" mows them down. This is a shameful truth. We regret that it is now in greater operation than ever before. But, worse still, the New England faculty of medicine shows that the New-Englanders are marked by abortionism in every stage of uterive growth. This is going to the source of life and cutting generations off, and, in most cases, it kills the source, for the mother rarely survives the diabolical process, and those wretched creatures who do survive it, are, in the majority of instances, destroyed for over in their powers of maternity. Finally, the law of increase is fundamentally sapped among the Puritans by a cherished statute of their own construction. This is the statute of divorce. Marriage was instituted by God for the increase of the human family. It is the only legitimate means for such an effect. The law of divorce destroys marriage. It is a law that encourages bastardy. Bastardy was not intended by Heaven to be a means of increasing the race. cannot, therefore, be such a means. There are basturds and they propogate themselves. But they are a spurious race, and it is fair to think that their spuriousness ultimately extinguishes them. Marriage alone is the fit means for human increase. Its destruction is the destruction of the means of human increase. But divorce is this destruction. Coasequently, the people who have divorce are their own legal exterminators. The people who cherish divorce merit the withdrawal by Heaven of the blessing of increase. But divorce operates in another way against increase. It is the suggestion of imparity. Now, a chaste people are always the most prolific. Lust is destruction to the race. We take these four facts to be the causes of the Puritan decrease, namely :- selfishness between child and parent, avarice, abortionism, and divorce. By the first, the offspring is prematurely destroyed, and the parent is poisoned against the operation of the blessing of increase; by the second, early graves are opened by the third, generations and mothers are murdered and, by the fourth, marriage, the only fit means for increase, is trampled out of sight by abominable lust. We have no doubt that there are other causes - such as intemperance in eating and drinking, and other vices too horrible to be named. But the causes given have undoubted existence; and, morally and physically, they are entirely adequate to produce the prfortunate effect assigned to them .- Boston Pilot ... FEDERAL ARMY REVELATIONS .- Advance copies of

the three volumes of the Report and evidence taken

the agregate 1.928 large octave pages. It appear Jagotnianu, mushi, district and the from a cursory grance at the documents that Majorland and the state of th Fortress Monroe. The men would leave perfectly sober, yet every night when they came back we would have trouble with them on account of the Their canteens were inspected, and yet we could find no liquor about them At last it was observed that they seemed to hold their guns up very straight and upon an examination being made, it was found that overy gan partel was if led up with whiskey; and it is not always the soldiers who do this. I ordered search of the Adam's Express Company, and examin and in one day I have taken 150 different packages of liquor from the trunks, boxes, and packages seat to the soldiers by their sympathising friends at home. General Batler says he took measures to suppress this abuse. Captain Williams, Brigade Commisser in General Blenker's division, said, in suswer to the question as regards sobriety, &c., 'I think it safe to say that you can go there any day in the week an find on an average, 500 men in that division wh you would say were unfit for duty-drank enough put the whole division to flight on the field of by

> THE NATURALIZED CITIZENS AND THE WAR. - The way in which the Secretary of War has treated Ger. Meagher and General Sigel, representing the Ger mans and the Irish is positively shameful. Those gentlemen ought to have active commands in the army, and that they have not proves that Mr. Stan ton is tainted with a remnant of that detestable Know-Nothing spirit which became rampart a fer years ago. - N. Y. Herald.

When the President's order reversing the decision of General Burnside in the case of the Chicago Tirat was received in the latter city. 900 troops were on their way from Cairo to enforce Burnside's order. Of course they could not have done it, in the face of the decision of the court, were there 9000 instead of 900 men, as five sixths of the people of Chicago would have resisted to the death, and the whole State would soon have swarmed with defenders of civil liberty Every soldier in the army of the Mississippi would have been needed to put down the people of Illinois Upon the revocation of General Burnside's order, however, the troops were stopped at Urbanna and have since been sent to reinforce General Grant This one fact of itself shows the superlative fully General Burnside's course. Had be been allowed keep along he would soon have raised the siege Vicksburg.-N. Y. Herald.

A despatch from San Francisco saye :- As harves time approaches the prospects are that the yield o coreals will be larger this year than ever before, the breadth of ground under culture being much greater

The glazing mill connected with the powder works of J. C. Marble at Buckfield, Me., blew up at 4 o'close on Wednesday morning.

Touching the reported running out of our Canadian Oil Springs, a Harrisburg, Pa., paper of Monday no tices the discovery of one of the most vatuable vein of petroleum yet discovered, one the Farrell farm, Oil creek, Venango Co. Pa. The well commenced and escaping at a rate of 2000 barrels per day. Atother flowing well in that vicinity was so affected by the opening of the new well that its field decreased over 300 barrels per day. The Farrell well, which is about 450 feet deep, was at last accounts flowing steadily at the rate of 1200 barrels a day, - flow Ad

Major-General Butler has reduced the hewspapers to the necessity of presenting him as a leading figure arrived at physical and moral humiliation in Lowell To explain the circumstances to a Milesian precedent the general metaphorically tred upon the taile a boss-mason's coat, by slapping him the face. But few boss-masons are capable of allowing their fasts to be shapped with impunity by a major-general mvelling upon his laurels, or are willing to receive the ceased. It is not stated that if the general presented ed an over-supply of unpresentable features. The champion mason's name has not been divulged, but his address in obtaining effectual redress may be found attached to all future cartes de visite of his illustrious and discomfitted antagonist - New York

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER .- Through ont Spanish America, from Nothern Mexico to the Straits of Magellan, this is considered the most exof all aromatic waters. The Spanish ladies not only use it as a perfume, but habitually, in a diluted form as a morning wash for the mouth. By the way, w would hint to gentlemen, it will render them pre-sentable after having inhaled the fumes of the strongest Havana. Those of the 'bearded sex' who have tender skins will also find it a real luxury after share

Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplorgh & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co. J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, and Picault b

THE SOLDIER'S SAVEGUARD .- This is the title testowed upon Hostetter's Stomach Bitters by an officer of the United States Army, writing from the Valley of Virginia. He says in a letter to the propietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Smith ; 'In every instance where your litters have been taken regularly and systematically, as a protective against the bilious epidemics) so common and so destructive here, they have and swered the desired end, you may therefore claim for your celebrated Tonic and Preventive the designstion of the Soldier's Safeguard! - Whenever it has been tried in the army, the result has been the same. The soldiers themselves are clamorous to bare ! substituted for the permicious liquors now used 65 stimulants in the military hospitals. Its well known basis, Spirits of Rye, the purest stimulant, in the opinion of chemists, that can be produced from any substance by any process, and this matchless invigorant is medicated with a combination of the finest tonic, antibilious and corrective herbs, barks, gums, roots, &c, known to modern pharmics. Heads Hostetter's Stomach Bitters- the best and only pre ventive in malarious diseases and the most powerfu of all recuperants in cases of debility and utter physical prostration-should be in every army hospita and convalescent camp and should form a portion the medicine stores of every regiment in the field Given promptly to the wounded, it would save the lives of thousands who must otherwise die of exhaustion on the battle field. Sold by Druggiste. Agents for Montreal: Devins & Bolton, Lampilough, & Campbell, A. G. Davidson. K. Campbell &

A GREAT MEDICAL TRIUMPH - Read the following letter from one of our most respectable citizens addressed to Messrs. Device & Bolton, Druggists, Notre

Dame Street :-Gentlemen -- Having suffered severely for 4 years Gentlemen—Having suffered severely for 4 years from palpitation of the heart and frequent attacks of fever and ague, with loss of appetite and great pain after eating, attended with weakness and gradual wasting away of body, I was induced to try Bristel's Sarsaparilla, and found from the first bottle considerable relief, and before I had finished the sixth found my maladies completely removed my appetite and my body vigorous and strong. I feel it good and my body vigorous and strong. I feel it my duty gratefully to acknowledge my cure and to remark I had previously been under the first physicians in Toronto, Chicago, Cleveland, and Toledo, without receiving any permanent or even satisfactory relief.

Yours, gratefully, ALFRED Tuck, Soap & Candle makers,

. PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.

A GENTLEMAN (M.A.) desires to give private lessons to young Gentlemen or Ladies in any of the following branches: Latin, Greek, Mathematics, the English and French languages and literature. He would also form classes to meet at his house .-

He is permitted to refer to Mgr. Bourget, Bishop of Montreal; Very Rev. M. Granet, Superior of St. Sulpice, to the Rev. Mr. Campion at St. James' Church, and the Rev. Mr. Bakewell at St. Patrick's. For further particulars, address R. A. Bakewell

3641 St. Catherine Street, or box 872 Post Office. Montreal, May 17.

TO EMIGRANTS, &c.

FOR SALE,

VALUABLE FARMS, and WOOD LANDS, situated in various parts of the Eastern Townships. Perfect titles, and ample time for payment. Address,

FREDERICK DALTON, Sec Treasurer, Manielpality of Tingwick, Co. of Arthabaska, and Land Agent, &c. . Danville Post Office, Eastern Townships, (25th May, 1863.

ROYAL

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling. AND LARGE RESERVE FUNDS.

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THIS COMPANY continues to INSURE Euildings and all other descriptions of Property against loss or damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms, and at the lowest rates charged by any good English Company.

All just losses promptly settled, without deduction or discount, and without reference to England.

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. The following advantages, amongst numerous others, are offered by this Company to parties intending to insure their lives :--Perfect security for the fulfilment of its engage-

ments to Policy-holders.

Favorable Rates of Premium. A high reputation for prudence and judgment, and

the most liberal consideration of all questions connected with the interests of the assured. Thirty days' grace allowed for payment of renewal

paemiums, and no forfeiture of Policy from uninten-

Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums may be renewed within three months, by paying the pre-mium, with a fine of ten shillings per cent. on the production of satisfactory evidence of the good state of health of the life assured. Participation of Profits by the assured, amounting

to two thirds of its net amount.

Large Bonus declared 1855, amounting to £2 per cent per annum on the sum assured, being on ages from twenty to forty, 80 per cent on the preminm. Next division of profits in 1865. Stamps and policies not charged for.

All Medical Fees paid by the Company. Medical Referee W. E. Scott, M.D.

ii. L. ROUTH, Agent.

Montreal, May 28, 1863.

NOTICE

TO PARTIES ABOUT TO FURNISH.

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

-ALSO,-

A large assortment of BLACK WALNUT FURNITURE, manufactured expressly to his order in Upper Canada; and from the large quantity ordered and by taking advantage of Uash Trade at this dull season of the year, can be sold below anything yet offered. He intends to mark his Goods this year at a much less percentage of profit and by so doing to double his already very large sales. In order to make room for the new Stock, the balance of his old Stock will be cleared out at Cost up to the 19th of April; and to avoid selling at auction, he will offer the above inducements to parties in want of Goods in his line. A great quantity of goods, commonly called old shopkeepers', but nothing the worse, will be sold regardless of prices. All warranted to be as represented

and delivered free of tharge.

Please call at 244 Notre Dame Street, and avail yourselves of the present opportunity to get de-

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

NOTICE.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE appointed by the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, to sid, protect, and give information to IRISH IMMIGRANTS, will MEET for that purpose at the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, TOU-PIN'S BUILDINGS, PLACE D'ARMES, on every TUESDAY RVENING, at HALF PAST SEVEN

Parties in the city or country who can give employment to these Immigrants are respectfully requested to send their address to the said HALL, or ST. PATRICK'S HOUSE.

(By order),

J. H. DUGGAN, Asst. Rec. Secretary.

Montreal, 19th May, 1863.

WANTED FOR ST. COLUMBA ACADEMY,

AN ENGLISH TEACHER, duly certificated for High School or Academy. References as to moral character required.

Applications (if by letter post-paid) to be addressed to the undersigned, until 15th July next. Engagements from 1st August next.

> JOS. CANTILLON, Sec -Treasurer.

St. Columba of Sillery, Quebec, ? 30th May, 1863.



Tuz reculiar rd. infection which w. Semigrana had the constitution. multitudes of noneither (godaers o. produced by me of feelded, viriant or for the blood, who was

disease, low living, disordered digestion from nobealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy the 1st, the depressing vices, and, above all, by ... disay in the constitution, descending the apparents to children unto the third and then a generation; indeed, it seems to be the cost of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquithe of the fathers upon their children." The discress which it originates take various names, se cording to the organs it attacks. In the langs, Scrofala produces tubercles, and finally consumption; in the glands, swellings which supporte and become ulcerous sores; in the stornach and bowels, derangements which produce indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver complaints; on the skin, eruptive and cutaneous affections. These all having the same origin. require the same remedy, viz. purification and invigoration of the blood. Purify the blood, and these dangerous distempers leave you. With feeble, foul, or corrupted blood, you cannot have health; with that "life of the flesh" bealthy, you cannot have scrofulous disease

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is compounded from the most effectual antidotes that medical science has discovered for this afflicting distemper, and for the cure of the disorders it entails. That it is far superior to any other remedy yet devised, is known by all who have given it a trial. That it does combine virtues truly extraordinary in their effect upon this class of complaints, is indisputably proven by the great multitude of publicly known and remarkable cures it has made of the following diseases: King's Evil or Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Erup-tions, Pimples, Blotches and Sores, Erysipelas. Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Theum, Scald Head, Coughs from the berculous deposits in the lungs, White Swellings, Debility, Dropsy, Weuralgia, Dyspopile or Indigestion, Syphilis and Syphilitic Infections, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weaknesses, and, indeed, the whole secies of complaints that arise from impurity of the blood. Minute reports of individual eases may be found in ATER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC, which is furnished to the druggists for gratuitous distribution, wherein may be corned the directions for its use, and some of in remarkable cures which it has made when Those cases are purposely taken from all secions of the country, in order that every reader to by have access to some one who can speak to of its benefits from personal experience. · ofala depresses the vital energies, and thus way its victims for more subject to discose and its fatal results than are healthy constituand) a shorten, the average duration of human The vast importance of these considera-

has led us to spend years in perfecting a which is adequate to its core. This whose other to the public under the name of which's Sarsaparitha, although it is comand of ingredients, some of which exceed the set of Surs parilla in alterative power. It es not you may protect yourself from the suffer-nol danger of these disorders. Purpo out the feat corruptions that rot and fister in the -coal parge out the causes of disease, and the use he did will follow. By its peculiar this remedy stimulates the vital fineand thus expels the distempers which within the system or burst out on any

We know the public Lave been decrying heavy compounds of Senseparation that provided county and did nothing; but they will note the wised nor disappointed in this. Its victor to ve been proven by abundant trial, and door comains no question of its surpassing excellent the cure of the afflicting diseases it is a teaded to reach. Although under the sene name, it is a very different undichae from any other which has been before the people, and is far more effectual than any other which has ever been available to them.

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> 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.

J. J. CURRAN, B.C.L., ADVOCATE,

Office-No. 40 Little St. James Street.

THE PERFUME

OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE!

FRESH FROM LIVING FLOWERS.



MURRAY & LANMAN'S

FLORIDA WATER.

THIS rare Perfume is prepared from tropical flowers of surpassing fragrance, without any admixture of course 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 mouths 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 poriods is particularly desirable.

HEADACHE AND FAINTNESS

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

from the skin. COUNTERFEITS.

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

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

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

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER: 50,000 ROLLS,

At 5 cents, 7 cents, 10 cents, 124 cents, and up to 50 cents per Roll. WINDOW SHADES IN GREAT VARIETY.

April 30,

ROBERT MILLER. (Late R. & A. Miller)

60 St. François Xavier Street, Montreal

M. O'GORMAN, TO Successor to the late D. O Gorman.

BOAT BUILDER.

SIMOO STREET, KINGSTON.

An assortment of Skills always on hand. OARS MADE TO ORDER.

SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE



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,

REMEDIAL PROPERTIES:

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver Compinint, Sick and Nervous Headache, General Debility, Nervousness, De-pression of Spirits, Constipution, Colic, In-termittent Fevers, Sea-Sickness, Cramps and Spasms, and all Complaints of either Sex, arising from Bodily Weakness, whether inherent in the system or produced by spe-Cial Causes.

Nothing that is not wholesome, genial, and resto-rative 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 balanmic berbs and plants with the purest and mildest of all

It is well to be forearmed against disease, and, so far as the human system can be protected by human means against maladics engendered by an unwholesome atmosphere, impure water, and other external causes, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS may be relied on as a Lafeguard.

In districts infested with Fener and Ague, it has been found infallible us a preventative and irresistable as a remedy. Thousands who resort to it under apprehension of an attack, escape the scourge; and thousands who neglect to avail themselves of its protective qualities in advance, are cured by a very brief course of this marvellous medicine. Fever and Ague patients, after being plied with quinine for months in vain, until fairly saturated with that dangerous alkaloid, are not unfrequently restored to bealth within a few days by the use of HOSTET-TERS BITTERS.

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

Persons of feeble habit, liable to Nervous Attacks, Lownest of Spirit, and Fits of Languar, 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 assunged 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 nausca, 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, Premuture Decay, and Devolity and Decrepitude arising from Old Ack, it exercises the electric influence. In the convalencent stages of all diseases it operates as a delightful invigorant. When the powers of nature are relaxed, it operates to re-enforce and re-establish them.

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

The fact is well known to physicians that the basis of all the medicinal sumulants of the pharmacopoia is fiery and unpurified alcohol, an article which no medication can deprive of its permicious properties. The liquors of commerce are still worse. They are all 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 BITFER'S are therefore held in high estimation by our most enineat practitioners, and bid fair to supercede all other invigorants, both in public hospitals and in private prac-No family medicine has been so universally, and it may truly added, deservedly popular with the intelligent portion of the community, as COSTET-TER'S BLTTERS.

Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pitt burgh, Pa., U. S., and Sold by all Druggists.

Agents for Montreal-Devices & Bolton, Lamplough & Uampbell, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, A. G. Davidson, Picault & Son, and H.

PURE NATIVE WINES.



THE SUBSORIBER offers for SALE a PURE LIGHT WINE made from the NATIVE GRAPES of Worcester County, Mass., by Mr. S. H ALLEN, of Shrews.

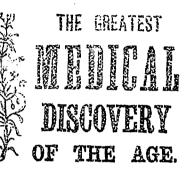
It will not be found to satisfy the lovers of heavy foreign Wines, which, even when genuine, are highly fortified with Alcohol, to prepare them for exportafortified with Alcohol, to prepare them for exporta-tion, and in the majority of cases are only skilful imitations, made from neutral spirits, water and drugs; but those who have drank the pure light Ger-man Wines, or the Chablis Wine of France, and have a taste for them, will appreciate such as is offered by the subscriber. Invalids who require a mild, safe estimulant, good livers who like a palarable dinger stimulant; good livers who like a palatable dinner wine; and officers of Churches, who desire to procure a well authenticated and surely genuine article for Communion purposes, are respectfully solicited to purchase it. Any person desiring to do so will be at liberty to apply Chemical tests to samples of any of the stock on hand. GEO. E. WHITE,

55 Cliff Street, New York.

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

316 ST. PAUL STREET.

CONTINUE to SELL PRODUCE and Manufactures at the Lowest Rates of Commission.



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

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

From the worst Scrofula down to the common Pimpi, 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 hurdred 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 can-ker 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 cumor 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 correct nd running ulcers. One bottle will cure scaly erruption of the skin. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the

vorst case of ringworm. I'wo or three bottles are warranted to cure the nos desperate case of rheumatism. Three or four bottles are warranted to cure sale

rheam. Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula. DIRECTIONS FOR USE .- Adult, one table spoonful per day. Ohildren over eight years, a dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years tea spoonful.

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

As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions,

take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day.

TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

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

For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected part, apply the Cintment freely, and you will see the improvement in a few days.

For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as conveni-For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in

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

the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it n. For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more 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 War-

ren Street, Roxbury Mass.
For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces. Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the

readers of the TRUE WITNESS with the testimony of

the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylumn, Bos-

ton :-

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

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

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

Dear 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