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VOL. XIII.

THE HERMIT OF THE ROCK.

A TALE OF CASHEL.

BY MRS. J. SADLIER.

CHAPTER XII .- A WAKE AND WHAT BEFEL THEREAT.

The weeks and months rolled by, the snows of February and the winds of March and the soft dewy showers of . April had all passed away, and still Jerry Pierce was a wanderer on the earth, with the brand of Cam on his brow, eludiog the rigilance of the police, in what way no one could tell, notwithstanding that a tempting re-ward had been offered for his apprehension, and to all appearance the popular feeling was as strong against him as it ever had been. It was the last day of April, the charmed May eve, and the little boys and girls were abroad in the dewy meadows gathering the golden May-flowers to strew before the house-doors for the welcoming of the summer.

In the gray light of the closing evening sat Cauth by the door with her stocking on her arm, listening to the pleasant sounds from the fields and meadows, and ever as she plied her needles. muttering drearily to herself as was her custom when alone --

* Wisha, but it's merry ye all are now,' she said half aloud, 'as merry as crickets-that's right; go on with your galivantin'-make the best of it while ye can -1'll go bail ye'll not be so merry this night twel'month-some o' ye, anyhow. Ah, the poor foolish cratures, isn't badly off they are to know what's before them -most o' them 'ill know it time enough.'

'That's the truest word you ever spoke,' said a man who just then stood on the threshold before her; 'it's little pleasure they'd expect in this world if they knew it as well as you and me,

Cauth., Well, I declare you have the odds o' me, bonest man,' said Cauth, startled a little by his

sudden appearance. . That may be ' said the man gruffly, ' but it's askin' your help I am, for God's sake, and it matters little whether you know me or not. 1 know you, at any rate.

"Wisha, God help your wit, poor man, said Cauth in a softened tone, 'it's little I have to give any one. It's a sigo that you don't know | Mulquin's cottage, and raising the latch, glided me, though you say you do, when you ask me for in. Celia was alone spinning by the fire, her

you must, too, for I have a sick child at bomeat home, he repeated with something like a chackling laugh-'a motherless child, too, without a bit or a sup to give her, and she cryin' for somethm' to ate-they tell me," he added with hysterical wildness, . they tell me it's the hunger o' death that's on the darlin'-woman, woman! give me something for her, if it's only a mouthful!!

"Oh vo. vo?" sant Cauth rising quickly, "sure I'd keep it out o' my own mouth and give it, if that's the way it is with you. And going to the little alcove she took out a piece of oaten cake, then poured some buttermilk into a porriager figure, but instantly recognizing Mabel she drew (z.c. tin cup) and gave it to the man who had stepped inside the door, and stood shivering in his tattered garments waiting to receive the precious aliments, miserable though they were.

'There's the best I have for you,' continued Cauth, as the man put the bread in the wallet that hung empty over his shoulder; 'il it was a little while agone I could give you something better, but, ochone, since the black sorrow came on the poor mistress at the Hall above, there's many a thing we miss that we used to have. It's the good lady she was, all out, till that curse-o'-God villain murdhered the darlin' young master, but, sure, sure we couldn't have the face to go next or nigh her now. Go your ways, honest man! and as I gave you that charity in the honor o' God, I lay it on you to say a Pather and Ave for Mr. Esmond's sowl.'

' Don't be layin' anything on me,' said the man fiercely, 'I'll say no Pather an' Aves for the bit that's to save my child's life. That's the laste I may have.' And he was rushing out of the hut when Cauth caught him by the arm.

'You're a bad man,' said she, ' or you wouldo't

say the likes o' that."

Wisha, thank you kindly,' said the man in a tone of bitter mockery, 'and sure it's a good woman fourself is, ---, he named a name in a low guttural whisper and then darted off, leaving Cauth like one spell-bound. Long she stood looking vacantly down on the floor, her features fixed and rigid, and her long skinny arms hanging, as it were, powerless by either side. At last she staggered to her seat near the door, and beaving a deep-drawn sigh, leaned her head against the wall.

merry month of May-the Spring with Pebruary and Candlemas Day, as the Feast of the Purification buted amongst the people.

'Och, then,' she murmured sadly, 'them that | 'But don't you want to see Jerry's name on fresh seeds from time to time with a primitive inever be done talking that way?' come to this with me. Sure nobody knows what's before them; but I thought-I thought I could face with her hands, murmuring, 'Mabel: Ma- the ends. Beyond her, next the wall, were two that's what you are. But there's no use talking hide myself here, and I see I can't. I believe

She was roused from her dreary cogitations by the sound of Mabel's wild sweet voice singing a-purpose to pull it for you?"

there's no rest for me above ground.'

Och ! beware of meeting Rinardine All on the mountain high."

· Wisha, what's come of all the snail's? and the ne'er a bit o' yarra can I find, at all, and they tell me it's May-eve, and what'll I do for

Lord save us! mottered Cauth, 'there's that poor cracked Mabel. I hope it isn't in here she'd be comin'. The lonesome crature! it's lookin' for the yarra she is, and the snail. Oyeh, oyeh! see how she gropes along on the ground -she's for all the world like a ghost-an' worse than a ghost she is to me.' And she shuddered as she watched the spectral looking figure gliding in a stooping posture through the deepening shades in her search for the charmed plant.

'The sight of her makes me shiver all over,' said Cauth, and when she gets a talkin' about things it makes me most as mad as herself to hear her. She'll not get in here the night, that's for sartin. And it's a hard thing, too, to shut her out bekase she's afflicted. But sure, I can't help it-I wouldn't do it if I could.'

And so saying she softly closed the door whilst Mabel went on with her fruitess search singing

He says, my party fair maid, I like your offer well, But I'm sugaged already, the truth to you to tell, Unto another damsel who is to be my bride, A wealthy grazier's daughter down by the Shan-non side.

The next moment, as usual with her, the strain

was changed to that most doleful ditty Och, it's on the banks o' Cla-dy I'm teld he does

perhaps more in accordance with her own wild and gloomy faccies.

Later in the evening, when the full moon was shining down in silvery splendor on the old Rock and the ivied rains and the rickly varied plain stretching far and away beneath, Mad Mabel stale with a creeping pace to the door of Larry father and brothers being gone respectively 'on "Much or little, you can give somethin" and their coalle." There was a troubled took on Ceha's face, and the rich bloom had faded from her cheek; ever as her fast turned the wheel, and the delicate flaxen thread passed lightly thre? her fingers, a deeper shade fell on her shaunken features, and the tremulous motion of her hys denoted the workings of her heart within. So rapt was she in her own sad thoughts that she heeded not the raising of the latch, and the first intimation she had of Mabel's presence was her squatting on the floor beside her, looking silently up in her face through the disherelled trasses of her long hair. A low scream escaped Celia at a long breath and forced a smile that was ghastly on her face as sculight on a new-made-

Wisha, Mabel, is it you that's in it? the

ne'er a bit out you took a start out o' me.' 'Husht !' waspered Mabel, raising her finger, don't say a word for your life-the peelers are out, you know, this purty mounlight night lookin' for Jerry Pierce and every one; then forgetting her own injunction she began singing-

> Och, it's my delight of a shining night In the season of the year.'

Celia shook like an aspen leaf at the mention of Pierce's name, and she cast a shrinking look around.

' Take care now, Mabel, what you say,' she whispered, but, remembering now useless it was warn the poor creature of anything, she adopted the wiser course of turning her attention from

the dangerous subject. What did you come here for, Mabel ?' said she very gently; 'did you want to spead to me ?"

'Look here,' said Mabel, ' see what I brought

And opening a dock-leaf she held in her hand she showed its contents to Celib, looking eagerly up in her face the while as if to note her satisfaction.

· lt's May-eve, you know.'

'Ah, poor Mabel!' sighed Celia, and she sadly shook her head, I want no snails now, nor yarra ueither. No, nor the May-dew All that's past and gone."

• In Ireland the Summer commences with the May dew to bathe their faces. For that purpose they go out before sunrise on 'May-morning' (as the first morning of the fair month is distinctively is there called from the blessed candles then distri- styled) and gather the dew from the leaves and fluwers.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1863.

'td tell me of a May-eve long ago that it 'id ever the plate? jist for onst before they hang him.' | sort of tongs formed of a piece of from hoop | 'I wouldn't talk that way, Tim, only you take bel! for God's sake hold your tongue!'

'so you'll not take the yarra, afther me goin' out bodies and their pinched faces conveying a pic- | down about the town tryin' to get mouthful for

from her, in hopes of getting rid of her the the inner chamber, where a still more pitiable | mal in his coffin ! There's Nora yit, and Patsey

and you'll see the beautiful line drame you'll served for the fairy-woman's couch lay the dead the neats, ho, ho, ho !' and the man laughed with have about the bangin'-they wouldn't let me form of a young child, the face only visible over horrtble glee. see Patrick bangin' you know,' she added confi- the weetched covering of the poor bed. And a - ' Tim! Said the other, ' what's coming dentially, but may be they'd let you go and see face of touching beauty it was, in its sweet re-lever you, at all? Jerry when it comes his turn—if they do, be pose, though saily purched and stamped with O the sorra thing's coming over me-I'm in sure and bring me with you, for I think it's the that premature oldness so often seen in the chil- my parlit senses, and suce you can't say I'm greatest thing in the whole world to see any one dren of the very poor. But the pale golden hair taken' rasidy when I tell you I'll wait till the a-hangin'-och, och! she added with a piteous that shaded the small fair forchead, and the de-children's all dead wid hunger and want-hefore moan, I wish they'd hang me at onst, and be licate outlines of the marble like features made I settle with them that killed mother and childone with it, for I'm fired walkin'-walkin' ever, a picture fair though and to look upon. Death other both. Sure if I waited till I'd be dead and never gettin' to my journey's end.'

asked, moving with her towards the door.

'Pm goin' to the graveyard to see if Jerry be there, and if he is, I'll tell him you wont him.'

what 'id bring him there?' Celia asked affrighted, |

Mobel's wi'd ravings.

Well, I wasn't speakin' to him that night I seen him at the van't lookin' at the letters on the front of it. You mind that night, Celia; it was a purty bright night for all the world-sich another as this. The sperits were all out that night, in the purty moonlight, an' Patrick an' myself walked round an' round the ould walls, and the graves, on the Rock above, and then we went down to flore Abbey, and we sat discoorsin' there awhile about one thing and another, and watchin' the fairies divartin' themselves, and chasm one another man' out through the ould a steel to the hedside, and muttering 'Thank Nobody doubts you,' said Tim with scornful windows and arches and things, and then, may-rone, off we went to Holy Cross, but just as we chasin' one another in an' out through the ould got there the cock crew, and poor Patrick had gone and gone since then. A resin-dip was of the way altogether, like a man, and not be to go - but, listen hither, Celia! he said Jerry Pierce was goin' to be hung some o' these days, provised for the purpose, rising some three feet till tray cotch you at last, and then your life and then you and me, and Jerry and him, and all from a wooden block that rested on the floor.— the room a pin. But I know what you're up the rest of the sperits id have the finest times Bare and unsightly were the clay walls of the to F you ever seen—och, well, I must be goin'—it's little room, unrulieved by even one article of Volume! Volume! tired I am—tired—fired—and the heart athin furniture, save and except the straw pallet and the least at I was standing within in me is as heavy as lead -- it's a load to earry, so the round three-legged stool on which sat the some it is I wish Jerry Pierce hadn't shot the purty desolate father. All was poverty, sheer, unniyoung gentleman and made that ugly hole in his white forebead -och, what made him do it, at

So saying, poor Mabel glided away noiselessly as she came, leaving Ceha well pleased to get rid of her (to her) terturing prattle, which had somehow renewed all her troubles in her mind, and left her a prey to the most excruciating misery.

Still the silent moon shone down on the slumbering earth as calmly as though no stormy pas- stoop soon vanished when once the door was fiery look at Tim, and the man shrank back sion, no grawing grief, was at work amongst the closed, and the children uttered an exclamation aftighted. His momentary terror brought children of men. But the world never sleeps, of pleasure that drew a sharp rebuke from the and the peaceful sheen of the cold pale moon- ancient erone. She turned her head, however, and inter smile. the sudden appearance of the ghostly face and beams as they rested on the earth and on the and nodded to the new-comer with a curt saludwellings of men, was but a mockery after all. Beneath the glittering guise which nature wore that night, the tide of human life was rushing on, and hearts were throbbing in the wildness of grief and burning with the fever of mighty pas- little Nelly dead! you're not in earnest, vanision.

Leaving the old borough behind with all its quaint and picturesque irregularity of outline, and its striking contrasts, and the shadows lurking amongst its silent avenues, we will take our way up the side of Gallows Hill to the mud cabin beneath the alder-bush where the fairy-woman dwelt in charmed solitude, her lonely hut fenced round, as it were, by popular superstition. On ordinary occasions neither bolt nor bar secured the door, a latch with a string being more than sufficient for the exclusion of all without and the protection of all within. Indeed there was little in the place to tempt cupidity .-The but was divided midway, by a partition of wattles covered with clay, which partition being only the height of the side wall left all the snace room beyond simply by cutting itself some three feet short, leaving the breadth of a doorway at sank again into his gloomy reverie. one end. The outer apartment was the kitchen, if kitchen it could be called. It had neither fire being a few large flat stones loosely laid on the clay floor, an opening in the roof above giving egress to the smoke, or at least as much of is good to us, after all.' it as chanced to take an upward direction. A of a species of fuel probably only known amongst | fathers heart is.' the peasantry of Ireland. A quantity of ' seeds,' heaped on the stones against the blackened wall; wouldn't be the man I am the night, an' I think | door - it's Ned Murtha that's in it.' the front of the heap was burning, emitting a you ought to know that.'

Celia with a groan and a shudder covered her bent in two and brought aimost close together at it out of me. You're a mighty quare man, now, little children, a boy and a girl, cowering over an' wrangling-when did Nelly die?' 'I will, avourneen-I will!' said Mabel rising, the poor substitute for a fire, their half-covered : There a little while after dusk when I was ture of the dreamest and most abject destitution. her to atc. She died of hunger, at last? His 'Yis, yis, I'll take it,' cried Celia snatching it A ghastly light was thrown on the group from look grew darker and fiercer. 'That's another sight was visible through the doorless aperture in |-Pil go half they'll both go like their mother And you'll put it under your head, achree? the partition. On a straw pallet which usually and Nelly -and when they do ace'll clinch all had there nothing repulsive, nothing stern; it inysett, there would be nobody then to do the Where are you going now, Mabel?' Celia was the image of rest, tranquil, happy rest, no husto see

by that hed of death-a man of spare proper- [Tun Murtha, the hand of God is heavy on us! tions, haggard features, wild and restess eyes, blood is blood, and the stam of it can never be To the graveyard, Mabel?—Lord save us, and shaggy brows knitted into an omnous frown, washed away, and the voice of it cries from the The garments of the man had been patched in grown tor vengeance on the murderer? what to bring into there: Communications, The garments of the man had been parened in a communication of the folly of heeding many places, but other rents here and there. A change came over the haggard face of Tun Mabel's wild ravings.

Slowly he turned on the specker, and showed either the want of a friendly hand to Muriae. Slowly he turned on the specker, and mend the tattered garments, perhaps the increas- the two stood looking into each other's eyes ing neglect that follows and accompanies increas- | with a strange and ghastly meaning. At last, ing misery-perhaps both. The man was the Ton Murtha spoke, and his voice was strangely same who had asked and received charity from hollow-Cauth, but the charity had come too late. His; Blood is blood, I know, but revenge is child was dead when he returned all panting and [sweet!] eager with his poor prize. One heavy groan God forgive you, Tun; you have a heart as was all that escaped him when his eye fell on the band as a stone! Now, Pd give all the money dead face; but handing the bread and milk to hever seen, and twice as much more, if that his remaining little girl to divide between herself | deed west't | done | yet, and you're only thinking and her brother, who was still younger, he drew of come and gone since then. A resin-dip was of the way altogether, like a man, and not be burning beside the bed in one of those stands in- banging about here like a moth round a candle, tigated poverty in its most cheerless aspect, yet a Mo. I won't-but mind I ted you, Jerry there was one reducining quality in the squalid [Facon ! I'd be even with you if you think to misery of the place, and that was its remarkable | fliv any of your tricks on me? cleanliness, truly remarkable under the circum-

made his appearance, stooped as if beneath the weight of years, yet of stout proportions withat, toros had and burned like molten lead; his huge judging from the faint light in the cabin. The frame shock like an aspen leaf; he darted one

tation in Irish. 'Is Tim within?'

'Athen, why wouldn't he-Nelly's dead.' Dead! cried the man with a sudden start,

· Maybe I'm not-go in there and see !' pointing to the inner room.

The couldren began to cry but were speedily silenced by a threatening gesture from the bag. The man passed on into the room.

'1'll slip out now, childher,' whispered the old woman to her young companions, 'I didn't care to go and leave him by himself with the corpse, but I'll go now and I'll see if I can't get somethin' to lay her out in. Mind you don't let the fire out till I come back; and wrapping her old | 'Never you mind that,' Pierce replied. 'I'll red cloak about her she left the cottage.

A tall and sinewy form was that of the man who now stood beside the wretched pallet, looking down on the little wax-like image so ineffato the roof open, and gave access to the little bly calm and serene. The father had only noticed his entrance by a listless nod, and then

away the fast falling tears wit the sleeve of his jamb-wall nor hob, the only provision for making old frize coat, 'poor girleen, is that the way with you?' After a moment's silence he spoke again: 'Well, Tim, maybe its best as it is. God

Good to us!' cried the other fiercely,small pile of dry brambles lay in one corner, but where's the goodness, I'd wish to know. It's much excited, would have pushed Jerry back the fire on the hearth at this time was composed aisy for you to talk that doesn't know what a into the room, but the old woman told him

'Maybe I do as well as you. If I hadn't a * Another beautiful and highly poetical custom of that is to say, the outer husks of the oats, was father's heart myself for these poor childher, I proud consciousness of power, 'go and open the

> posed from the nature of the fuel, and close by pale, flushed crimson red. There it is again, posed the supernatural knowledge of the venisat the hag who owned the cabin, stirring in the now ! he said in thick guttural tones, will you thee. It never occurred to either that she had

No. 43.

"I'm Murtha!" said his companion fixing his Not such was the face of the solitary watcher eyes on him with a wild and troubled look,

it was Jerry Pierce bouself who stood there listering, with a thunder-cloud on his brow, and All at once the door opened, and another man a hard lightening in his eye. A storm of passion vas raging to his heart, and his very brain Piecee back to recollection, and he smiled a grim

No wonder you'd be afraid,' said he, 'of Jerry Pierce the murderer! but don't fear,' be added in a softer tone, 'I wouldn't touch a hair of your head for all the goold in the Queen's mini - and all on 'count of the weeme cratures that she left behind her. Poor Nelly! and stooping down he kissed the little dead face, while his tears fell over it like rain, ' poor little darling, you that I loved best among them is gone now, but I wouldn't hurt your father Nelly, or the man that owned your poor mother!

"Crive us the hand, Jerry !" said Tun in a choking voice, 'I know the truth's in you, after all, but why, why don't you get out of the way? Sure you can't expect to escape for ever, and you keeping under their very nose?"

live till my time comes, in spite of them all .-But why isn't the poor darlin' laid out?'

"For the best o' raisons," said Tim with hig ghastly smale, ' because there was nothing to lay her out in.?

' It's not so now,' made answer the vanithee from behind; she had entered unperceived by Poor Nelly, said the tall man, as he wiped either of the men. Get out of the way, now. till I do what's fit to be done."

" What are you going to do?" . What's that to you, Tim Murtha? Do what I bid you, an' that's all."

Just as the men went into the kitchen a low ton was heard at the door, and Tim Murtha, shortly to . let him be-do you think any one is comm' here afther him?' shepadded with the

Sure enough it was Ned Murtha, and Tim much more cheerful blaze than might be sup- The other started to his feet, his face, late so and Jerry exchanged looks at what they supende de Maria. 1750 - Anglas al-amerikan di Santon Bergin, di Anglado Bergin, di Anglado Bergin, di Santon Bergin, di Santon 1750 - Anglas al-amerikan di Santon Bergin, di Santon Bergin, di Santon Bergin, di Santon Bergin, di Santon Be

herself apprised him of what had happened and therefore expected him to come. As Ned turned after closing the door, his eyes fell on Jerry Pierce, and the color instantly forsook his

"The Lord in heaven save us, Jerry! he said in a low cautious whisper, 'is it here I have you? Why, it's out o' your mind you are to be going about this way.'

'Never mind, Ned, never mind,' said Pierce with bitter emphasis, 'they can but hang me, afther all, and they can't do that, aither, till my time has come. But what brought you here? Did you hear of poor Nelly's death?'

Before Ned could answer, the vanithee came out and told them all to go in and see the corpse. At the same time she threw some brambles on the fire and put over it the only cooking utensil she possessed, a small iron pot, full of water, saying that she must make some 'tay.'

'Tay,' repeated Tim Murtha, ' where did you get tay?' but the rare luxury was quickly forgotten, in the surprise of seeing his little girl laid out in a white shroud, a neat cap on her head, and a snowy sheet covering the bed, whilst two mould candles were burning in brass candlesticks on the stool hard by.

The father was evidently pleased; his pale emaciated cheek was flushed with joy, and a light seldom seen there, shown in his sunken

What do you think of that? said the fairy woman, looking up in his face with very natural exultation.

Well, I declare that's great,' said Tim; where in the world did you get all the things ?

· It's no matter to you where I got them---Where would she get them, why,' said Ned Murtha, doubtless with a good intention, barrm' from Mrs. Esmond-the ould lady.

Both Pierce and the vanithee tried to stop Ned's tongue by signs, but all in vain, Ned would have his say. The effect on Tim was terrible. His face was livid in a moment, and his whole frame trembled with passion.

' Is it true what he says?' said he, turning to the old woman with forced calmness; 'did you get these things out of that house ?'

' Why, then, I did, God reward her that gave 'An' you went to his wife to beg a shroud for

my child, that he was the manes of starvin' to death, and her mother, too?

'Well, I did, why, an' who else 'id I go to, barrin' young Mrs. Esmond, an' she's too far away ?'

' Take them every stitch off of her.'

' The Lord save us, Tim, are you out of your $\min d\,P$ 'Take them off, I say ?

'I wouldn't do it for all Mr. Esmond's worth. It it to go strip the dead you'd have me?

'l'll do it, then !' and he dashed away with maniac strength, even the nowerful arm of Jerry Pierce extended to prevent him, he tore the sheet off the bed, and what was still more awful the shroud of the body, and even the little cap off the poor dead child. The candlesticks he hurled to the floor, regardless of the mischief that might possibly follow, then told the old woman to stop her screeching and light the resin-· An' only for fear of settin' the place on fire I'd make a bonfire of them things,' said he, · but mind the first thing you do in the morning is to take them back where you got them, an' tell what you seen me doing now !?

"Oh! you unnatural man, you!" cried the vanither, that was worse than all! you're a have a day's luck as long as you live! The Ball, held in this city, it becomes my duty to direct heavy for that black deed. See there-you and no wondber !"

It was true enough, when the men saw that he was not to be prevented from carrying out his fell design, they both rushed from the room, and from the cabin, fearing to look on such a sight of horror. But Tim Mortha only smiled a ghastly smile, and said-flet them go -do as I bid you!' And the vanithee was fain to obey him without further parley.

(To be continued.)

THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN ON THE IRISH CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT.

The Archbishop of Dublin has addressed a letter to his elergy on the now-abandoned project of taxing the charitable institutions of the country. The archbishop concludes with the following remarks on the Irish Church Establishment :-

Before I conclude I am tempted to make a suggestion to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to which hope our representatives will call Whilst, in my humble opinion, he will gain very little by taxing our poor charities, I think we have here in Ireland an institution with whose revenues he could enrich the coffers of the State without doing nn injury to anyone-1 refer to the Church Establishment. The revenues of this Establishment formerly belonged to Catholics, and were transferred by parliament to their present holders. But the inhabitants of the country, though subjected to penal laws and the confiscation of property did not aban don the ancient faith, and hence arose a most anomalous state of things-a Protestant Church established by law or by force in a Catholic country, and Catholics compelled to support an establishment against which their convictions and conscience protested. Protestantism has not flourished in this unnatural position. The property of the country was given to Protestants-all the patronage-all the offices of the State were placed in their hands. This system has continued for nearly three hundred years, and it is carried out to a great extent, even at present. In the high offices of the State Protestants hold everything; the same is to be said of the lower demetments of government-of the Post Office, the Poor Law Commission, the army, &c. Hence, if temporal advantages could make a religious denomination flourish, Protestantism would have cast its roots deeply into the Irish soil. But what has been Though every earthly means was adopted to exterminate Catholicity and to spread Protestantism, Catholicity showed its vitality and innate strength, by cutliving the storm and overcoming persecution, whereas the favored form of religion has declined and fallen away. In the beginning of the last century Outholics were not much more numerous than Protestants, and probably did not exceed a million, but in the year 1834 they numbered about 6,000,000. During the last century Protest- I tion is still larger.

ants do not appear to have increased, but, notwithstanding all the advantages they enjoyed, they have dwindled since 1834 from 853,160, the number they then reached, to 691,872 in the year 1861, so that in twenty-seven years they have lost 161,288 individuals from their ranks. This falling off cannot be explained by poverty or oppression, or the want of encouragement. They had on their side everything necessary to encourage the growth of population, except that Protestentism is not congenial to the soil. The income set aside for the support of a declining Church, counting little more than half a-million of Protestants, reaches the large sum of £580,418 annually, an amount probably ten times as large in proportion as what is allowed at presence for the maintenance of the clery in any country on the continent of Earope. Let us give some illustrations of this matter, taken from the late returns obtained by Mr. Dillwyn. In Meath there are only 15,321 Protestants, while the income of the Establishment amounts to £34,. 828; in Ferns there are 14,383 Protestants, with an ecclesiastical income of £24,493; in Ossory, there are only 8,256 Protestant, but the income of the Protestant clergy amounts to £21,251; in Cashel, the spiritual wants of 4,721 Protestants are provided for by the large sum of £21,934. Several other such instances could be quoted, but I shall merely add that there are many parishes not only in remote localities of Ireland, but in the neighbourhood of Dublin, in which parsons receive large salaries for feeding flocks that have no existence. Such is the state of the parishes of Ardcath, Garristown, Rolestown, and Balscadden, quite close to this city, in which either there is no Protestant, or scarcely half a score. Does any country in the world present an anomaly like to this? How can it be expected that the people will respect the law when they see that it sanctions and supports such an abuse? And are we to be surprised that Lord Macaulay, Lord Russell, Lord Carlisle, our present Lord Lieutenant, and other distinguished statesmen, have denounced the existence of the Establishment in Ireland as totally indefensible and as a standing insult to reason and From what has been said it results that the Pro-

testant Establishment in Ireland has not been able to uproot Gatholicity and prevent its growth, nor to plant its own doctrines in the land. Having failed in obtaining the ends for which the State called it iuto existence, the State, whose creature and slave it is, has a full right to withdraw from it the large sums which are put at its disposal. Besides, the existence of an Establishment is not easily reconciled 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 and acting as he wishes in religious matters. Moreover, as Protestants are rich, and enjoy nearly all the high and low offices - military and civil-of this country, they are able to support their own clergy, and make ample provision for their own religious wants. Catholics, who are so often reproached with their poverty, and who have been the victims of spoliamon and oppression, freely support their Church and clergy and charitable institutions, and have done so for many long years. Living under the vo-luntary system, they have increased at home, and at the same time have contributed, by the colonies they have sent out, to spread Catholicity in England, Scotland, the United States, Australia, and other countries. Would it not be well that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, taking these matters into consideration, should relieve the Protestant Church in Ireland from its anomalous state, and apply its revenues to the support and education of the poor, and to other charitable purposes for which they were originally intended? Would it not be well that he should give Protestantism a fair opportunity of testing whether it totally depends for its existence on the arm of the flesh, by relieving it from the heavy burden of temporalities under which it has sickened and declined? At all events, an experiment on the Church Establishment can do no great barm to this country, whilst any attempt to interfere with our charities would be most injurious to the interests of the poor and destitute.

I remain, with best wishes, your obedient servant, † PAUL CULLEN. Dublin, 5th May, 1863.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE CHURCH AND THE FREEMASONS .- The following circular has been addressed by his Grace the Archbishop of Dablin, to the Very Rev. and Rev Confessors, Secular and Regular, of the Diocese of Dublin-

My Dear and very Rev. Sir-In consequence of the barthen, so you are, and a Turk, an' you'll never attendance of some Catholics at the late Masonic curse o' God 'ill come down on you hat and your attention to the Pourifical Constitutions and Decrees - in particular those of Clement XII., Benedict XIV., Plus VII., Leo XII, and of the reigning have frightened Ned and Jerry out of the house, Pontiff Pius IX, by which not only the institution of Freemasonry, and all such secret societies, are most severely condemned, but all participation, favons, and countenance, and attendance at their assemblages, as well as any aid or encouragement afforded is most strictly forbidden. The violation of these Constitutions or Precepts of the Church is grievous sin, and is punished by the Church with the severest censure-that of excommunication, the absolution from which is reserved except in danger of death, to the Sovereign Pontiff, or one delegated by his authority. It is also, in this Diocese, one of the Diocesan reserved cases. You will be careful not to use the power which has been committed to the Contessors of this diocese during the month of May, of absolving from this sin, without having previously admonished penitents of the great guilt they have incurred by disobeying the Commandment of tie Church and giving bad example to their brethren, especially the poor, who are easily induced to enrol themselves in secret societies, when they see such societies patronised and encouraged by their superiors in station and wealth. You must, also, exact edistinct promise from the penitents that they will not repeat a similar transgression in future. The members of Rabbon indges, and dangerous and condemaed brotherhoods and those who encourage and promote them, incur a reservation in this diocese, nd are to be treated in the same way as Freemesons. Let us, rev. biethren, do everything in our power to prevent the evils that arise from secret and dangerous societies, and especially that indifference to all religion which is pointed out by Benedict XIV, as a necessary consequence of their meetings. The constitution of this country allows full publicity to be given to the proceedings of any man or any body of men, if there be nothing bad or illegal in them Why, then, any society should bind its memb rs by outh to concent its doctrines and practices, it is diffi cult to conceive, unless its deeds be those of dark ness. The Scripture says - 'Every one that doeth evil bateth the light, and cometh not to the light that his works may not be reproved; but he that doth truth, cometh to the light that his works may be made manifest, because they are done in God '-John, iii 20. The special power of absolving from the above, and some other diocesan reserved cases, expires with the month of May. You will have the goodness to communicate these instructions to the confessors in your church or parish, or otherwise acting under your directions.

I remain, my dear, and reverend sir, your obedient

† PAUL CULLEN, Archbishop of Dublin. 55 Eccles street, 1st May, 1863.

At a mission recently in St. Xavier's Church, St. Louis, by Rev. Messrs. Damon and Smarius, the church was so crowded that it was found necessary Church, and the number of those yet under instruc- mental lacke and artifice into unreturning exile. -

THE COADJUTOR BISHOP OF KILMORE. - The Bulls for the consecration of Dr. Conaty, Castlerahan, as Coadjutor Bishop of Kilmore, have been received by the Right Rev. Dr. Browne.

The distinguished Order of Preachers, the learned Dominicans, have opened a mission in Rochfort-bridge on Sunday last, which will continue for a month. Large crowds are daily in attendance at the religious exercises, and the brilliant and telling sermons of the good Fathers Meathe, Murphy, Lynch and Fitzgibbon, whose great zeal and indefatigable labors in the confessional is the theme of universal praise and admiration.

WEST CONNAUGHT CHURCH ENDOWMENT IMPOSTURE -A CHALLENGE. - The Priests and people of Connemars have been so accustomed to have their attention called to the outpourings of itinerant biblical tourists and writers of pamphlets. that the statements made at the recent April meetings in Dublin had no novelty, save the unblushing tradition, " that the inhabitunts of Connemara were all Protestants formerly; but that they had lapsed into Catholicism for want of Protestant ministers." It is almost incredible that the astute traffickers in the Bible would resort to the dreaming dotage of a Warden of Galway to screen from derision and disgust their fresh schemes of filling their coffers by appealing to their lupes for funds to endow new churches in West Connaught. Now to save our time and to spare the valuable space of the Liberal press, we challenge the proselytisers, the Protestant Primate of Armagh, the Protestant Bishop of Tuam, Mr. Dallas, Mr. William Plunkett, Mr. Garret, Mr. Whiteside, and all the abbettors and supporters of the soup system, to an honest searching inquiry into the past and present Protestant statistics of West Connaught. During the last eleven years we have often thrown down the gauntlet. Again we repeat the challenge. Does any sane man think that we would risk our reputation on the issue of an impartial inqury if we were not sure that the statements so frequently made at meetings and paraded in pamphlets about the abandonment of the faith of their fathers by the Catholic population of Connemara are a tissue of falsehood and accumulation of fraud? To sharpen the eagerness of the enemies of the Catholic faith, to come at once to an inquiry which will test the truth and expose falsehood, we besitate not to affirm that the evangelising movement, yelept the "mission to Roman Catholics," is a system of shameless falsehood; that the originators of reports of the successful progress of the Mission to Roman Catholics are fabricators of false testimony : - that they are in our opinion animated solely by motives of filthy lucre. We dismiss this detestable scheme by merely saying that the only condition we ask is, to have two honorable men-a Catholic and a Protestant-chosen for the inquiry to which we challenge these fanatics. If the Protestant press desires to ascertain the result of all the efforts continually made to convert the Irish Catholics, and to bring before the public the fruit of all the thousands of pounds devoted to that purpose surely it cannot refuse to publish this document.

Patrick Macmanus, P. P. William Scully, P. P. Joseph M'Ginnis, P. P. James Flanelly, C. A. P. Flatly, C. O. Thomas M'Walters, C.C. Thomas Ronayne, C.C. Patrick Loftus, C.C.

THE "REPORMATION" IN CONNAUGHT. - A few weeks ago there was a meeting in Dublin of persons who interest themselves very much about the dissemination of Protestant theories of religion among the poor Catholic peasantry in the West of Ireland. The great room of the Rotunda, where the meeting took place, was crowded by the Evangelical propagandists of both sexes, and the assemblage was garnished by the presence of sundry Protestant Prelates Peers, and Privy Councillors, including the new Primate—"the heart's blood of a Beresford," upon whom Lord Carlisle conferred the pseudo mitre and the real broad lands of the See of Armagh. Many speeches were delivered on the occasion, in which the silly people of this country who give libera subscriptions for the coversion of the benighted Irish from the errors of Popery, were positively assured that the new Reformation was flourishing west of the Shannon; and there were not waiting statisbecoming Processants, especially in the districts particularly in the barony of Moyarta, where the over which Bishop and Lord Plunket exercises episcopal authority. Indeed, so wonderful has been the may, to the other side of the Atlantic. Shopkeepers success of the "soupers" in making proselytes to the are suffering fearfully in several towns, and failures Established Church, according to the speeches and resolutions of the meeting to which we allude, that it has become necessary to draw still largely up in the credulity and the purses of the English evangelisers for the purpose of supplying churches enough for the neophytes to worship in conformity with the Anglican Lithurgy. The Protestant harvest was, it was declared, not only ripe for the sickle, but actually cut, and what was wanting were granaries wherein to store the wheat. Nothing short of forty new churches would, it was proclaimed meet the wants of the "converts"-and accordingly it was resolved that forty churches should be built in West Connaught-if John Bull would continue a detard and give the money. On turning to the recent return to the House of Commons upon Mr. Dillwyn's motion, we find that in the united Dioceses of Tuam. Killala, and Achonry over which Lord Plunket presides, the Protestant population, which in 1834 amounted to 22,765, amounted in 1861 to only 17,-156, being a falling off of 5,609, or about 25 per cent. Some of this must, no doubt, be attributed to destitution and emigration, which have also considerably diminished the Catholic population; but how does the incontestable fact that the Anglicans in Tuam, Killala, and Achonry are one-fourth fewer now than they were twenty-seven years ago gamare with the bold assertions of the late meeting at the Rotunda, that the in-roads of the Reformation Societies upon the Catholic population are so enormous that forty new churches are required to accommodate the proselytes from the Catholic Church? If the churches extant in 1834 were large enough for the Protestant population of that period-and no one ver had the hardihood to say that they were not,surely they must amply suffice for the Auglicans of he present day, who are one-fourth less. Even the one and bacon and other savoury morsels which croselytisers employ as bait to catch loose Papists. on hardly have made the converts to the Thirtyame Articles so plethoric as to render necessary so great an augmentation of church-room as the Rotunta orators demanded. The whole movement is manifearly a pious fraud, or, to speak more accurately in audacious swindle, got up to dupe well-meaning, weak minded English Protestants out of their money. - Weekly Register.

THE EMIGRATION .- At least forty young men, and a few young women, have left the district of Herbertstown, in this county, for America. Every other country, from the friends of emigrants, conveying them to the different railway stations, and lamenting their departure with the affection which is cultivated between family connexions and friends of the agricultural classes. It is melancholy to hear this mournful lament before day break, in the silent country; and sleepers, disturbed from their rest, awake with the impression that some disaster has suddenly occurred. The emigration is a calamity. Token and thing, it discloses the distress and hopelessness of the people. The moving expression of sorrow, and the procession of people have been described to us, by a significant paradox, "as living funerals," and indeed death itself could scarcely sunder relatives and associates more effectively than, in many instances, those are separated who, in the

Munster News.

There is a falling off for the present in the num-bers emigrating from this port each week but still the living tide continues to flow outward, slowly it is true, but it is the heart's blood of the country that flows. The emigrants who leave now-a-days are not the heterogenous mass of the aged, the middle-aged and the young, but nine-tenths of them young men women from eighteen to twenty-six years of age, intelligent-looking, well-clad, and with a physique su-perior to that of the emigrants of the famine years. The mania has not seized on this locality as yet .-Most of the emigrants that pass though this place come from a distance. Yesterday morning we conversed (though an interpreter) with a family of emigrants from the upper end of the county, consisting of mother, three daughters, and a son, not one of whom was able to converse in English. They are going out to join the father, who, as the mother said sent them lots of money, and since he went to America his family never wanted a pound, a crown, or shilling."- Waterford Citizen.

Exonus. - Will there be nothing done by the Executive to stay the frightful emigration that is now going on? From every district the people are flying away. In Kerry they are going to America in hundreds; and the small land-holders on the estate of the Marquis of Lansdowne are giving up their holdings, on the promise of being sent to America by Mr. French, his lordship's agent. Such a state of despondency our people suffer from; causes them to overlook the horrors of the cruel war that now wastes and devastates America; and it will be shocking if our people do not obtain employment in America, and be forced of necessity to join the army. On last Wednesday, at the railway station of Kil-mallock and Knocklong, a painful scene was wit nessed in the leave-taking of parents from their children, whom, in all probability, they never more may The emigrants were all of the farming class and proceeded to Queenstown, and embarked in the City of Washington, which sailed yesterday, and were sent forward by Mr. Walliss, Bruff agent to the Inman line of steamers .- Limerick Reporter.

WEXFORD. - Notwithstanding the unsettled state of affairs in America, the tide of emigration is still flowing to that country from Ireland. We noticed on the 14th April that during the previous mouth sixty-four persons left this port for America, and twelve for Australia. We have now to state that during the past fortnight forty-eight emigrants crossed to Eugland in the Troubadour, to take shipping for America .- Wexford People.

KERRY.-The stream of emigration is increasing rather than diminishing from all parts of this county. There were four departures from Tralee last week, one by steamer to Liverpool, and three by train to Cork, all en route to America - that on Wednesday morning to Cork to meet the Inman steamer, consisted very nearly of three hundred persons, picked up at the Tralee, Farranfore, Killarney, and Headfort stations. The majority consist of young persons of both sexes from the country districts. - Kerry Evening Post?

Every boat that leaves Dundalk carries away from our shores numbers of persons to America. A crowd of men, women, and children arrived from the county Monaghan by the 3.30 train yesterday afternoon for the purpose of taking shipping to Liverpool. They presented a most wretched appearance, and attracted a good deal of notice on their way from the railway terminus to the Steampacket-quay. It may be readily conceded that any change they make must turn out for the better; it is hard to believe that they could be worse off than they appeared .- Newry Examiner.

The weather, which had been harsh and ungenial has become mild and balmy, and great progress is made in vegetation. We have to notice, however, that the wheat crop is by no means promising - in fact, in some parts of the country where wheat had been sown it has been ploughed up, and other crops have replaced it Oats are very generally sown, and an immense breadth of land is placed under the potato, in which the people have not lost confidence - Limerick Reporter.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY - The state of the country is lamentable in the extreme. Our accounts from all parts are deplorable. The poorer farmers are ground to the dust by unrelenting landlords, some of whom must have the last farthing; large are not unfrequent in lowns which were prospero a few years ago. The crisis is extremely trying, and severe on every interest. All hope for "good time coming." - Limerick Reporter.

PAUPERS IN IRELAND. - Yesterday was issued a return of the names and ages of all paupers in the workhouses in Ireland, on the 25th of last March, who were born in England, Wales, or Scotland. The number was 570, of whom 451 were born in England and Wales, and 119 in Scotland .- London Times.

Let us suppose a man, moderately desirous to ad-

vance himself in the world, to improve his position, to acquire rank or fortune, or prominence or influence, and who prefers a political or parliamentary career to the army or navy, to diplomacy or literature, to art or science, to medicine or law, to commerce or to gambling, he will probably try to get into Parliament, and before he succeeds in doing so he will probably have spent from one thousand pounds upwards He connects himself with a party. He tries to make his way; he brings into use whatver talents he may possess, - social powers, oratorical powers, or business habits, - or perhaps he contents himself with the position he has attained by his election and enjoys the excitement of party conflicts, and the membership of the House of Commons. which has been called the best club in Europe. It is clear that to such a man nothing can be more fatal, than persons who, by pressure of whatever kind, seek to put it in a different groove from that which he has chosen, and who try to make him adapt his course to some ends quite different from those which he is aiming at, and quite incompatible with them. What can be more horrible for such a man than to be told that he will be judged by his services to some cause, whether the Catholic cause, or the Irish cause, or the Tenant cause, for none of which he cares : straw; and that for the promotion of certain measures, or the furtherance of certain objects to which he is profoundly indifferent, he will be expected, if not to sacrifice, at any rate to postpone, objects which are personal to himself, and interests which he prefers to any other. Yet this is just the case of a good many of our Irish Catholic members of Parliament, and we understand their position so fully. that we cannot withhold our sympathy from them. It must and does sound like disgusting mockery to such men to hear discussions whether by supporting such a Minister, voting for such a measure, sitting on such a side of the House, they are helping to rob night a wailing cry passes over the roads of the the Pope, to depopulate Ireland, to deprive Catholics of their chance of getting their grievances redressed. What they would say if it were safe to speak out, would be, "Villain! what right have you to suppose from our looks, or names, or character, or acts, that we care two pence, for such things as you want us to interest ourselves about? Do we look as if we cared for the question of mixed education, or the Pope's Temporal Power, or the rights of Sovereigns, or the persecution of the Church, or the spread of Revolution, or the sufferings of the Irish poor, or the rights of the Irish tenant, or the religious grievances of soldiers, or sailors, or prisoners, or paupers? Did any man ever name us as caring for such things? Is it likely that such men as we should care about such things? Have we ever done anything to show that we cared about such things? for the rev. gentlemen to divide, and hold separate fulness of health and strength, in which they should We did not come to Parliament or spend our money Be this as it may, we mention the rumor as an inservices. Thirty Protestants were received into the
be able to thrive at home, are driven by governor elections for the sake of such things as those and dication that the Government is of opinion that is for pressing such matters upon us and calling the dark cloud is in motion from the West .- Sligo Chamattention of the Irish people and of our Constituen- pion.

cles to them we look upon you as a robber, who is trying to deprive us of our hard carned seats in Parliament." We do feel and we have long felt that there is much force in these reproaches, and that there is a certain amount of unfairness in taking men's money and sending them to Parliament to pursue their own interests and their own pleasures, if they are to be made uncomfortable when they get there by being pressed to discharge functions for which no one ever deemed them at all qualified. They take the right course for the attainment of the ends which they desire. Why are they to be blamed for not making sacrifices for things about which they care nothing, and about which nobody supposes them to care anything? Are they to be blamed for accepting the suffrages of their constituents, and enjoying the good things which others are willing to offer them? This is their case, and we must say we think there is a good deal in it. We cannot consent to join in the blame often cast upon the majority of the Irish Catholic members. Why are they sent to Parliament, and who send them? That is the most curious and the most unaccountable part of the business. - Tablet.

CONSECRATION OF A WORKHOUSE CEMETERY AT FERMOY .- A cemetery attached to the Fermoy Workhouse was consecrated on Thursday by his Lordship the Right Rev Dr Kenne. The Fermoy Workhouse has been always remarkable for the admirable mode in which it is conducted, and the numerous flattering entries in the visitor's book, accasionally quoted in our columns, prove this. Such a ceremony as occurred at Fermoy on Thursday is extremely rare, very few having occurred in Ireland since the Re formation. It excited, in consequence, considerable interest in the town and neighborhood, and considerable numbers of persons attended to witness it. As a mere ceremony it was exceedingly fine. His Lordship had cope and mitre on; and the college and parish Clergy attended in southnes and surplices. The college boys also were present, and the paupers were drawn up round the ground which is in future to act as graveyard. The consecration was witnessed with the greatest interest by all present .-Cork Examiner.

THE LATE LORD MASSAREENE .- The funeral of this lamented nubleman, whose remains were interred in the family vanit in the Protestant parish church at Antrim, a few days ago, was attended by the Catholic and Protestant Bishops of Down and Connor, and the Moderator of the Presbyterian communityas well as by a great number of persons of all religious denominations in Ulster, many of whom travelled a great distance to show their respect for the deceased Peer's high public and private character. The funeral service was performed by the Protestant Bishop of Down.

RECRUITS FOR THE FEDERALS .- We have been occasionally visited by intelligent but "hard up" young men who were burning to strike a blow for the Southern Confederacy, but most of the would-be recruits who come here under the mistaken notion that we are high in the confidence of President Lincoln, were candidates for the Federal army. Several young fellows called on us this week, asking how they could get ever to New York as recruits, and they were very much disappointed, for some of them walked to town from a great distance, on being told we knew nothing about it .- Waterford Cilizen.

FEDERAL ENLISTING IN IRELAND .- Some correspon-

dence has been lain before Parliament in reference to the large emigration of young men from Ireland, many of whom do not deny that they are intended for the Federal army. The explanation given by Mr. Adams, the American Minister, is as follows: it is contained in a letter addressed to Earl Russell on the 18th of April:- The fact rhat a great many people, especially in Ireland, have been anxious for some time past to find their way to the U. States has been made known to me by the frequent applications to this Legation for free passage. A considerable proportion of these contain offers to enlist in the service of the Government. No doubt, they are more or less influenced by the high bounties offered in America, accounts of which have been from time to time published in the newspapers here. To all such solicitations the answer given from here has been uniformly to the effect that no authority has been given by the Government to listen to any proposals of the kind or to make any engagement whatever. Instructions have been likewise sent to the respective Consuls who have reported similar proposals to me to make the same answer. I have no reason to believe that any American citizen in England, clothed with authority, has ventured to act in any other way. It or me to add gration that is taking place, that a gentleman of influence in America, now in London, who is in a situation to know, has lately informed me that some of the great corporations for the extension of railways in the western part of the United States, having experienced inconvenience from the liability of the labourers in their employ to be draughted for the war, and apprehending more, are making efforts to procure large supplies from other countries of aliens, who are from that circumstance exempted from the risk of being called into service. It may be that some of those who desire to get across the ocean, for the purpose of enlisting, expect to take advantage of the opportunity thus placed before them. In addition to this, there is no doubt of the fact of a scarcity of labourers in the United States | I learn from private sources that the rate of wages this season is very much advanced. I am led to believe that these causes, in addition the alleged distress of the population of Ireland, may explain the phenomena of emigration to which your lordship has been pleased to draw my attention.' In a letter of the 20th of April, Earl Russell writing to Mr Adams, takes occasion to say : ' With regard to the complaints which you made from time to time of British sailors who have entered the Confederate service, I have to remark, that no steps have been taken by the United States authorities to prevent British subjects from entering the military or naval service of the United States. Mr. Seward has, on the contrary, justified the means used, provided they were not bribery or intimidation to induce British sailors to enter the Federal service. You will readily perceive the justice of the request i am about to make -- namely, that before you repeat your complaints that British sailors have entered the service of the so-called Confederate State, you will furnish me proofs that all British subjects serving in the Federal army or navy have been discharged, and that orders have been given not to enlist or engage such persons to serve in arms contrary to the tenor of Her Majesty's proclamation.' - Times.

LANDLORDISM.-We understand that the March rents on more than one estate in this neighborhood are called for, whilst the tenantry have little convertible property to meet the urgent imperative demand of the agent. - Linerick Reporter.

A countryman, for being drunk in William-street, on Friday morning, was taken into custody by one of the police. Un being searched the sum of £1,600 was found in his possession, and were it not for his having fallen into 'such good hands,' he would very likely have gone home minus his cash, as he was in company with a character of ill fame at the time.-

A LUCKY TAKE .- The first sun-fish, this season, was caught yesterday off the coast of Connemara, by a Claddagh fisherman, named Jones. The oil of this fish, it is estimated, will be worth £50. Those valuable "monsters of the deep" abound on our coast, but, unhappily, our poor fishermen are not well furnished with fishing tackle for capturing them .- Galway Vindicator.

We have heard that there is a likelihood of troops being sent to Sligo during the summer, but we are at a loss to imagine where they are to be quartered.

The several mines in the county Wicklow are progressing most satisfactorily, and some of the mines in the county of Oork are also looking promising, and each one, where a considerable depth has been and each by shafts or addits, proves that there was no year. Although an humble farmer, he united in his gound foundation for the learned arguments by which our theoretical miners condemned this county

as a mining district.

Information Wanted of James and Owen Traynor. who emigrated from Slatmore, near Clogher, Co. Tyrone; the former about 20 years ago, the latter about 16, who was accompanied by his aged father, who died on his passage out. When last heard of they were in the Canadas. Any information, through the Irishman newspaper, will be thankfully received by E. Olifford.

We understand that a gentleman connected by property with this county, is named as a candidate for the borough of Athlone at the next election. It is supposed that he will be supported by the Boman Catholic hishop and priests of the diocese. Captain Goff and R. P. Bayley, Esq , Rockwood, are thought to be disposed to contest the borough for the opposition .- Roscommon Gazette.

A FORTUNATE DISAPPOINTMENT. - There were a number of passengers booked by the agent at Omagh for the ill-feted Anglo Saxon. It so happened, however, that on their arrival at Detry the steamer had already got her full complement of passengers, and they had to wait for the next vessel. Some of them complained bitterly of the disappointment, but on their country's history. The ancestor of the Earl hearing of the recent catastrophe they will have a

very different feeling .- Derry Sentinel . It is Mr. Maguire's intention to abandon his original idea of introducing another " Tenant Right?" bill, and to bring the subject before the house by and forgetful of their humbler and less fortunate kicsway of motion either for a committee of inquiry or a commission. Any attempt at immediate legislation, stranger; while the ancestor of the humble and trodespecially by an independent member, would give rise only to useless and acrimonious discussion. sides there may be a chance of getting all to unite in a motion for enquiry, and while vindicating the conduct of all who have ever pointed to the land system, combined with an alien Established Church, as the source of all Irish misery, would likewise prepare the ground for subsequent improvement,-Carl Examiner.

RELIEF WORKS IN GALWAY - Our readers are aware that the Grand Jury of the county of the town of Galway came nobly to the assistance of the Galway Relief Committee at the last assizes, and passed presentments for useful roads in the neighborhood of this city to the amount of £2,000, for the purpose of affording employment to the working classes in this season of deep distress. An application has been some time pending to the Treasury to lend this sum on the security of the county cess of the county of the town, and to be repaid by ten instalments with interest. We are happy to aunouace that the negociations for this purpose, which were conducted by U. S. Roberts, Esq., have been successful, and that the loan has been granted. Of course this will have the effect of continuing the employment so happily commenced by the relief committee, and of thereby affording great relief to our distressed laboring classes .- Galway Vindicator.

THE "ESTABLISHED" CHURCH .- An interesting and important parliamentary paper has been issued. It is a return, showing the number of members, and the amount of the revenues of the Established Church in each diocese in Ireland in the years 1834 and 1861 respectively, including the sums paid on its account during the year 1861, out of the funds administered by the Irish Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The return has been obtained at the instance of Mr. Dillwyn, and will be a very ugly weapon in the not distant assault on the Church as by law established in Ireland. How much it stands in need of such support the return eminently shows; for, despite the hundreds of thousands (I am sure I do proselytise the people, it will be seen that even in the ultra-Protestant dioceses the Church has been steadily declining. Tuam, notwithstanding the zeal with which the vineyard is cultivated, barely holds its own, which is strange, considering what has been proclaimed from pulpit and platform as to the spread of Protestiontism in the west, and the desire of the people to embrace it But happiest of all must they be in Kilfenora, where the premium is £7 a-headnot had in these years of wet harvests and low prices. Mr. Whalley's great aission is the repeal of the Maynooth grant. Long may he live to labor in days of the Irish Church Establishment are number-More statesmen than Lord Stanley look forward to the time when the rickety fabric can no longer be suspined Meanwhile, it is pleasant to observe how the props are being kicked from it by its own scalots :

Return showing the number of members of the Established Church in each Diocese in Ireland, to the

years 1834 and 1861.

(Arrange	d accor	ding to	Ecclesiast	ical Pro	(vinces.)	
	Numbe Membe the Esta Church	rs of blicked	Number of Members of the Estalished Church in			
Dioceses	1834	1861	Dioceses. A	1834	1861	
Province			Province			
of Armag	gh.		of Dublin Diocese of			
Armigh.	103012	85220	Dublin.	106599	100267	
Clogher	104359	651GG	Kildare .	13907	12398	
Meath	25626	16321	Ossory .	12361	8250	
Derry	50350	43449	Ferns	24672	14383	
Raphoe .	33507	22154	Leighlin,	20391	13024	
Down	28025	28810	Cashel	6790	4721	
Connor .	66888	79464	Emly	1246	1414	
Dromore	41737	44448	Waterford		5943	
Kilmore,	46879	31646	Lismore.	5970	4770	
Elphin .	16465	10507	Cork	35229	26730	
Ardagh.	17702	11012	Cloyne.	13866	11740	
Tuam	9619	5041	Ross	1909	4760	
Killala .	7729	4724	Killaloe.	19149	12700 251	
Achonry	5417	3391	Kilfenora	235	252	
			Clonfert.	4761	434	
			Kilm'dun		\$679	
			Limerick	11122	0010	
			Ardfert & Aghadoe.	7529	6424	
			!		02C 51C	

Total. 557,315 455,353 | Total. 295,845 236,519 Return of the present amount of the Revenues of the · Established Church in each Diocese in Ireland, including the sums paid on its account during the year 1861, out of the Funds administered by the

Diocese. Revenue. £ s. D Armagh 59,079 4 7 Clogher 23,851 0 11 Ferns 24,493 2 1 Leighlin 16,503 7 6 Baphoe 18,166 6 7 Connor 18,166 6 7 Con	Total Monte	estantiant Con	missioners :-	_		clear-headedness, the large intelligence, and the of-	for their benefit. Such is the res
Armagh 59,079 4 7 Kildare 10,869 12 5 it would stand, he had been even urged by pressing tion. Such an extraordinary co could never have been foreseen. He did, therefore, and to rely upon the first Lord's well-known condants party of the Romanist party of the Roma					ε.	ficial protecting generosity of the Premier. To put	this hour. We exhibit the extr
Armagh 23,851 0 11 Ferns 24,493 2 1 Leighlin 16,503 7 6 Leighlin 16,503 7 6 Leighlin 16,503 7 6 Leighlin 16,503 7 6 Cashel 21,934 12 2 Cashel 21,934 12 2 Empt. 6,652 16 11 Empt. 6,652 16 11 Connor 16,227 18 1 Waterford, 3,164 5 6 Connor 10,390 19 1 Lismore 11,341 1 0 Cork 24,639 5 0 Co	_	£ s. D	Kildare			it would stand, he had been even urged by pressing	tion. Such an extraordinary con
Derry 42,327 6 4 Ossory 21,251 15 11 tempt for all cant and clap-trap. He did, therefore, tender his resignation; and by accepting it Lord the Romanist party to tender his resignation; and by accepting it Lord the Romanist party to tender his resignation; and by accepting it Lord the Romanist party to tender his resignation; and by accepting it Lord the Romanist party to tender his resignation; and by accepting it Lord the Romanist party to tender his resignation; and by accepting it Lord the Romanist party to tender his resignation; and by accepting it Lord the Romanist party to tender his resignation; and by accepting it Lord the Romanist party to tender his resignation; and by accepting it Lord the Romanist party to the House. Sible that the Romanist party to the House and till he majority in the House, asked, with a most triumphant he was deemed subjected him to many other privations and much private unhappiness. He had recourse to the law in vindication of his wrongs, and failed, to his still a house of six hundred? The recourse is a utterly blighted, and himself as of his prospects as utterly blighted, and himself as of his prospects as utterly blighted, and himself as of his prospects as utterly blighted, and himself as of his prospects as utterly desolate, we confess that we had no death and the Romanist party to the House, and the Romanist party to the House. Sible that the Romanist party to the House is and till he majority in the House is and till he majority in the House is and till he majority in the House. Scholar He Homanist party to the House is and till he majority in the House. Scholar He Homanist party to the House is and till he majority in the House is a	Ologher .	23,851 0 11	Ferns	24,493	1	hints from the Treasury to send in his resignation,	could never have been foreseen. Emagemention Act was passed it
Raphoe . 13,825 5 9 Gashel . 21,934 12 2 Down . 18,166 6 7 Emly . 6,652 16 11 Palmerstop affixed the seal to his doom. That blow the majority, it was deemed should ever control the house. S		03,020 0 0	Ossory	21,251 15	5 11	tempt for all cant and clap-trap. He did, therefore,	sible that the Romanist party col
Connor. 16,227 18 1 Waterford, 3,164 5 6 Compelled him to part with his valuable library, and subjected him to many other privations and much private unhappiness. He had recourse to the law in valuable library, and saked, with a most triumphant leaves unhappiness. He had recourse to the law in valuable library, and saked, with a most triumphant leaves unhappiness. He had recourse to the law in valuable library, and saked, with a most triumphant leaves unhappiness. He had recourse to the law in valuable library, and saked, with a most triumphant leaves unhappiness. He had recourse to the law in valuable library, and saked, with a most triumphant leaves unhappiness. He had recourse to the law in valuable library, and saked, with a most triumphant leaves unhappiness. Could arise from a score or two vindication of his wrongs, and failed, to his still greater pecuniary loss. But though we then spoke are not yet the majority; never of his prospects as utterly blighted, and himself as comparatively desolate, we confess that we had no idea that any temporary reverse of fortune, resulting from the hostility of men influenced by religious and liberty, however which from the hostile wate unhappiness. The calamity we ridiculed has of the great Ruler to from the hostility of men influenced by religious and liberty, however which from the hostility of men influenced by religious and liberty, however sectories and liberty, however which from the hostility of men influenced by religious and liberty however which from the hostility of men influenced by religious and liberty however when the most of the ment of the	Raphoe	10,010				Palmerston affixed the seal to his doom. That blow	the majority, it was deemed
Kilmore . 27,277 18 9 Ardagh . 11,986 11 1 Ross 7,159 15 1 Ross	Connor	16,227 18 1	Waterford,	3,164	5 G	subjected him to many other privations and much pri-	asked, with a most triumphant lo
Ardagh . 11,986 11 1 Ross	Kilmore .	27,277 18 9	Cork	24.639	0	rate unhappiness. He had recourse to the law in	in a house of six hundred? To
Killada 4,704 17 2 Little tick. 19,397 9 8 Comparatively desolate, we confess that we had no Actionry. 3,683 1 9 Ardfert 12,119 4 8 Comparatively desolate, we confess that we had no Comparat			Cloyne .	33,624 1		greater pecuniary loss. But though we then spoke	are not yet the majority; nevert
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Kilm'duagh 1.976 17 6 Dublin . 44,233 3 10 sectarian bigotry, could permanently repress, still tice and liberty, however sectors and liberty and	Elphin	8,145 12 0	Kilaloe	20,731	4	from the hostility of men influenced by religious and	portance of adhering to the grea
cros 419 39 3 corous in mind and body; he expressed himself Willi Traction, - Lathourga Williams.			Dablia	44,233	3 10	sectarian bigotry, could permanently repress, still	tice and liberty, nowever seculithemselves as regards the consec
	•	Total,	: £	580,418 12	3	gorous in mind and body; he expressed himself with	fraction Edinburgh Wilness.

16th ult., at his residence, Anaghmore, near Toome, ciples for which he had suffered so much, that it in the County of Antrim, on the borders of Lough never once occurred to us that such a man could be Neagh, departed this life, Mr Henry O'Neil, in his 85th overcome in such a conflict. The news of his death person the blood of the two great lines of the royal others, with all the force of painful surpise. And house of O'Neil. His father Bernard was those who best knew Mr. Turnbull living, will most Parka, Mac Bryan O'Neil, 'gentleman'. Hill mourn bim dead. The void which his death has left Head, Ballygrooby, Randalstown, w. : 12 best blood of Clanaboy, while his mother M. Mary O'- testant Alliance has, therefore, abundant cause for Neill, alias O'Neill, only daughter of Mr John O'Neill rejoicing. But now the purposes of party and of of Muinter-Devlin, old Arboe, was of the princely line of Tyrone. An uncle, Capt James O'Neill, and two first cousins, Capt Louis Gordon O'Neill, and Lieut, and Adjutant St John O'Neill, wers gallant officers in the British service; while his younger brother, De James O'Neill married Anne, the only sister of the late Lieutenant-Colonel John MacHay, of the 82nd Regiment. It was a remarkable circustance the same hour with his kinsman, the late Charles Henry, Earl O'Neill, the 22nd Jan., 1799. Although the same blood was in their veins (they were descended from two brothers), the lot in life of the proud English-made Earl and the humble farmer was different. The former had a princely mansion and park of 2,000 acres, and four lordships and manors, with 4,000 tenants, while the latter lived on a small farm on the same estate, and led a life of toil, struggling to maintainh imself and pay a high rent to hi, more fortunate relative. They were each a type of their class, and of turned Protestant, to save his estates from confiscation, and his descendants forgetful of the maniories of their fathers became 'more English than the English themselves,' more bigotted in their new faith, men whose claims were passed over in favor of the den-down farmer upheld the honour of his house on the battlefield, and lost all by confiscation, clinging with fidelity to the after stone at which his fathers worshipped since St. Patrick ruised the first stone cross in Ireland, left his descendants to struggle on in adversity, but with hope in the purer faith of Catholicity. Unhappy, indeed, has been the lot of lands, or dying, like Mr. O'Neill, in poverty at home.

The suspension of the railway works on the Westpart extension is a Cause of much distress among the unemployed, many of whom, from distant places, are continuing in the neighborhood in the daily expectation of a resumption of the works.

The election for Antrim county has been decided without a contest. On Wednesday, Mr. Edward O'Neill, of Shane's Castle, was returned, being the only candidate proposed. The new member is a Conservative .-- Express.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MISSION AT EAGLESHAM, WESTERN DISTRICT, REN-FREWSHIRE .-- An Italian Priest, the Rev. Father Vilhas, at present Superior of the Catholic Reformatory of Cork, has just concluded a most successful mission at the Catholic Chapel, Eaglesham. The mission continued for lifteen days, and during that period this indefetigable Clergyman heard the confessions of no fewer than 1,500 positions, in addition to preaching a sermon every day, and two each Sunday. This important intelligence must be gratifying to our renders, as it not only testifies to the increasing devotion of the Catholics of Eaglesham, out proves but a few years ago it was almost unknown .- Glas-

the rapid extension of the Church in a district where gow Free Press. THE LATE MR. TURNBULL - The members of the Protestant Alliance can now point to the grave of not exaggerate the sum) spont in the vain effort to Mr Turnbull in triumphant evidence of the signal victory which they obtained over that very learned gentleman when they compelled him by force of base-less charges, impugning his personal honour, good faith, and veracity to resign the Editorship of the Calendars of State Papers in the Public record office. If there were those who regarded them as the venemous but puny assailants of a medieval scholar withont a competitor in the peculiar line in which there remains so much to be done for European Historical Literature, the melancholy and premature death of poor Turnbull, who sunk overwhelmed by the num her, implacability, and social and political influence the cause, one of the first fruits of which is the pro- of his pious assailants, will painfully convince them duction of the return which I subjoin. The time may of their mistake. And truly it required the combined be ripe for successful agitation in the mat- efforts of a bost of such foes to crush a man of Mr. ter, but it may safely be said nevertheless, that the Tarabah's vast energy and immense literary ability. Originally an Advocate of the Scotch bar, and editor of several of the publications of the Roxburghe Club, he became noted among literary men for the extraordinary extent and exactness of his acquaintance with the early literature of Western Europe, including the period of the Crosade, and down to the middle of the 17th century. He was a fine linguist, forcible and animated is conversation, and in person as splendid a specimen of a sturdy manly, towering Scotchman as a traveller might expect to encounter in a walk from the northern bank of the Tweed to the Clyde, by way of Edinburgh and Glasgow. No one could hear him speak and mistake his strong nationality, as evidenced not only in his Mid Lothian dialect, but in that warmth and geniality of manner which makes social intercourse with the gentry and learned men of Scotland so very delightful. There was no formal reserve, stiffness, nor mystery about him. Most honourable himself, he felt the imputations upon his integrity and honour as if they were so many mortal wounds. He was a man of Herculcan frame, great industry, and most rure attainments and had his spirit not been crusbed by the Protestant Alliance, there can be little doubt but that he would have conferred invaluable services upon his country and upon Europe by his excavation amid the rains which still conceal the literary treasures of the middle ages. In a conversation, which the writer of these remarks had with him, long subsequent to his compulsory retirement from the Calendarship of the Rolls, he spoke in the highest terms of Sir John Romilly, the Master the Rolls, and of all his colleagues in the State Papers' Office. We ventured to attribute the blame of weakness to Sir John Romilly for accepting his resignation, upon which he became quite animated in his defence - protested that nothing could be more kind or more paternal than Sir John's conduct towards him both in public and in private and that he should ever retain for the Master the Rolls, and for his personal friends in the Rolls office, the most affectionate remembrance. But very different indeed to this was his view of the conduct of the Premier, who, by weekly and bigottedly takng part with his traducers, had most effectually destroyed him. He had calculated from the first whisper of the efforts which the Protestant Alliance were preparing to make to effect his removal, that, let the worst come to the worst, he could depend upon the clear-headedness, the large intelligence, and the official protecting generosity of the Premier. To put the Premier's generosity to a test which he felt sure it would stand, he had been even urged by pressing hints from the Treasury to send in his resignation, and to rely upon the first Lord's well-known con-tempt for all cant and clap-trap. He did, therefore, tender his resignation; and by accepting it Lord Palmerston affixed the seal to his doom. That blow compelled him to part with his valuable library, and subjected him to many other privations and much private unhappiness. He had recourse to the law in vindication of his wrongs, and failed, to his still greater pecuniary loss. But though we then spoke of his prospects as utterly blighted, and himself as comparatively desolate, we confess that we had no iden that any temporary reverse of fortune, resulting

DEATH OF ONE OF THE OLD RACE. - On Thursday the such confidence in the ultimate triumph of the prinhas, therefore, come upon us as upon hundreds of in literature will not be filled in our day. The Profaction are served - now that the littlenes of such triumphs can be calmly surveyed, we wonder in what light Lords Palmerston and Shaftesbury will contemplate their several parts in this martyrdom? Neither of these noble lords are strangers to generous emotions; and to them the death of a mon so gifted and so innocent as the late Mr. Turnbuil, under circomstances morally implicating them so deeply, canthat Mr O'Neill was born on the same night and in not be a matter of other than serious concern in moments of calm reflection. The Premier will not have forgotten that it rested with him generously to refuse the acceptance of a resignation which he well knew Mr Turnbull was secretely compelled to make and which he made in the fullness of his confidence that he would find in the first Lord of the Treasury not an abettor of mawworms, but a most able defeuder. But upon Lord Shaftesburg's conscience rest the heavier load of having given the sanction of his name, and the weight of his personal testimony to charges which the whole world knows to have been utterly unfounded and which, but for his Lordship's adoption, would have dropped like so much sativafrom the mouths of their weak concoctors, They little know the wrongs and the cruelties for which they make themselves responsible who become members of such societies as the one which hurried poor Mr. Turnbull into his grave; and could Lord Shaftesbury only be brought to reflect upon this subject as a Christian nobleman should do, with such a ca-tastrophe to impart such a solemuity to his reflections, he would soon take care to have his name no longer mentioned in connection with the existence or proceedings of such societies. Nor would his Lordship be singular in his defection if other members of such societies were to weigh their individual outdinity. Charles, but are drifting fast away to other ed in Scotland, and Mr. Bird's office in Serjeant's Innustried. The detention of which £0,080 is the amount still lands, or dying, like Mr. O'Neill, in poverty at home. would be a sincense if men professing the forms of unsettled. The detention of ex-Commissioner Yell goddiness would only be guided in their conduct by is set down as an item in the expenses; the amount the Divine Rule of Life. *Do nato others as ye was £1,150,--1b. would they should do unto you. - Hull Advertiser.

DREADECL GROWTH OF POPERY .-- Again we must

call the attention to the Ministers Prison Bill. We

do so rather from a sense of what is becoming in ourselves than from any hope of being able to persuade the nation to such an attitude as would be becoming in it. This bill, like the Trojan horse, carries, not one, but a host of evils, in its bowels; yet the nation witnesses in comparative silence its introduction within the lines of the Constitution. Why this silence? Is it indifference, or is it despair? It is, we suspect, partly both. We have protested, say they; but who has beeded our protest? We have piled petition upon petition on the table of the House of Commons; but what attention has been paid to these petitions? They have been unceremoniously and contemptuously tossed overboard. We have gone to Parliament and supplicated that, for the sake of liberty, regard should be had to the great principles of the Constitution; instead of being listened to, we have been termed bigots. Why should we maintain an opposition which is as likely to be bootless in the future as it has been in the past? Our statesmen tell us plainty that their policy they will not change. They feel, indeed, that they cannot. They are in the hands of a power which is much their superior in craft and subtlety, and not less in logic; Romanists are using them; and so the course on which they have entered they are compelled to pursue. We do not write in the hope of arresting the final passage of the Ministers' Prison Bill through the liquide of Commons, but of indicating some of the phases which the Legislature of the country has andergone, or is rapidly undergoing, as brought out in the debate on the measure. The first thing that strikes us is, that the dominating political influence in the British Parliament at this moment is a Popish | did. one. This may appear at first sight a conclusion somewhat hastily drawn, at least considerably overstated; but second thoughts will satisfy any one who does not close his mind against palpable facts, that this inference is both pound and sober. Both parties of statesmen are united in support of the bill: Lord Palmerston on the one side, with nearly all who profess Liberal view; and the Chief of the Conservative party on the other; though we are glad to see that several of the independent members of that party refused to follow Disraeli in his support of the bill. The reason of this combination lies upon the surface, and is dictated by political expediency which is the ruling principle with almost all our public men. A general election is approaching, and both parties must stand well with the Romanists, if they would triumph at the hustings, or hold power in the country. The two political parties are so equally poised, that the votes of the Romanista suffice, and more than suffice, to turn the scale. If they are given against the Whigs, Lord Palmerston must quit office, if they are cast in the Conservative scale, Lord Derby assumes the reins of power. They can make or unmake a Government. This power the Romanists, despite their comparative fewness, and solely in virtue of their position betwixt two bodies established a kind of day orphanage, for taking care whose power is neutralised by the political equipoise, they have wielded for years past; this power they wield at this moment in larger measure, perhaps. than ever before; nor is there the least appearance of their losing it. But a power that can make or unmake a Government is nucessarily greater than the Government. That power is, in fact, the Government of the country. Such a power has the Roman party become. The Ministers of the Crown are, in sooth; only their servants. They hold office at their pleasure. The Romanists have only to cast their votes into the Opposition scale, and Ministers must cross the floor of the house, and take their seats upon the Opposition benches. And they hold office so long as the Romish party are pleased to permit, so they can pass only such measures as that party choose to sanction On all indifferent measures Ministers no doubt will be allowed their own way; but on every measure that bears upon the interests of general liberty, or that touches, however remotely, their Church, the Romish party will interpose their negative, and compel to such legislation as may suit their views. They stand, in point of real effective power, above the Ministry, and even above the Le- don from this neglect, that first drew the attention gislature. They have creeted themselves into a distinct branch in the Constitution. They exercise a have, as we have said, for some time past established veto over the legislation of the country something a day orphanage in Westminster, where, in some cases like that which the Crown possesses; and while they have large negative powers, and can arrest or stifle measures obnoxious to them, they have also large initiative powers, and can originate, as the present bill shows, measures which are intended exclusively for their benefit. Such is the real state of matters at this hour. We exhibit the extraordinary spectacle of a Protestant country ruled by a Popish combination. Such an extraordinary concurrence of events could never have been foreseen. When the Catholic Emancipation Act was passed it was deemed impossible that the Romanist party could ever become the majority in the House; and till they should become the majority, it was deemed visionary that they should ever control the house. What danger, it was asked, with a most triumphant logic, as was believed, could arise from a score or two of Popish members in a house of six hundred? The Popish members are not yet the majority; nevertheless, they wield a power which few majorities have ever possessed.— The calamity we ridiculed has overtaken us; and in this way does the Great Ruler teach nations the importance of adhering to the great principles of jessectarian bigotry, could permanently repress, still tice and liberty, however secure they may deem less speedily destroy such a man. He looked so vi-themselves as regards the consequences of their in-

foundation for the report which has appeared in some foreign journals, and has been copied into the English papers, of an intended visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to the Emperor of the French at Fontainebleau.

GAOL CHAPLAINS' BILL .- To the Editor of the Hull Advertiser - Sir - If there is one thing more than another an impartial mind should reflect upon, with reference to the propriety of allowing Catholic Priests to visit Catholic prisoners in our gaols, it is the enclosed slip, which I cut out of a newspaper some short time since. We all admit that extreme poverty is sometimes unfortunately an incentive to crime :yet, although the poor Irish are paid less money for their labor in Ireland than in this country, they manage to keep the law and abstain from crime much better than in England; and I think a great deal of the credit of this is due to the care and instruction they receive from their Priests. The people of this country are being continually misted by the micropresentation of No-Popery agents, who, amongst other truthless things, tell us that when the poor deluded Irish leave home, they become free men, by throwing off the shackles of Popery. And what is the result, so far as those who do so are concerned? Do they become good Protestants! Or rather do they not become inmates of gaols, and candidates for penal settlements. I verily believe these No-Popery agents would rather see the poor Irish become bad they have got any) and to their God .- I am, sir, your obedieut servant,

A WORKING MAN. STRAMERS FOR THE CONFEDERATES, -- We learn that another batch of the swift Clyde steamers, has been purchased during the past week on account of the

Confederate government .- Liverpool Post. The CHINA WAR. - A return has been issued which shows that the total amount issued from the Excheover in 1859, 1869, 1861, and 1862, on account of the China war, was £4,680,006, and the expenditure was £4,652,003, leaving a balance of £21,097 in the hands of the Paymaster-General. The claims by the la-

The Appeal of Major Yelverton from the decision of the Scotch courts, which found that Theresa Longworth was his legal wife, is not likely to be heard befor the House of Lords this session it seems that the appellant was not ready with his case and petition for farther time, which he is the more likely to obtain as there are already a good many appeals be-fore the house, and therefore this case will probably be ordered to stand over till next session. - Stand-

INSULT TO TWO NUNS. -- MARLBOROUGH-STREET, --Jeanne Alegrier, otherwise Sister Chardine, and Maria Coriflia, otherwise Sister Gabrielle Therese, were charged by the officers of the Mendicity Society with begging.

Thomas Turner, one of the constables of the Mendicity Society, said - From information sent to our office that two women, dressed like the prisoners as Sisters of Charity, were going about getting alms, I watched their proceedings. To-day I saw the prisoners enter several shops in Bond-street, and heard them ask alms for the poor. They did not get anything at first, but when they went into shops in Grosvenor street they received in one instance a shilling. They went into live shops in all, and received money only once. There had been many complaints to the Society respecting these women, who go about asking for money for an institution at Norland-square, Nottingbill, which does not exist .--He believed the dress was assumed.

Mr. Albert, the interpreter, having explained the

and had the permission of the Pope for whit they

Mr. Tyrwhitt said, while in this country they must obey its laws. They had no right to go about the streets begging in such a dress, which might be assumed without any authority

Turner produced a book with a portion of one of

the leaves torn out, which had the word " contribu-

Mr. Tyrwhitt said the prisoners must be told t was a great dislike to humbug in this country. Whatever might be their object in going about as they did, they must not beg in this way. If brought before him again, he should commit them for a

month. They were then discharged. The same number of the Times which contained the above obviously garbled report, contained the

following: SISTERS OF CHARITY. - The good impression which he Sisters of Charity created in England by their usefulness and zealous care in the hospitals in the East, during the Crimean war, they seem determined to maintain by fresh claims of a like kind upon our friendly notice, at least, if not our gratitude. In the lowest and poorest part of Westminster they have of the children of poor people whose daily wants and labors compel them to be absent from morning :iil night. In this idea there is, of course, nothing new, the whole method of managing the home and children being precisely the same as that adopted in similar benevoleut institutions in Paris, where this admirable method of aiding the poor has long been practised, though, strange to say, the plan is new to the hard-worked poor of this metropolis. To the widowed mother obliged to work hard to keep herself and children, or to the working man deprived of his wife by death, only two courses present themselves when they leave their children at six in the morning -either to turn them into the street at once or lock them up in the little room in which they all live till the parent returns. It will be strange to those who know how children sprawl over the pavement and fill the gutters of poor neighborhoods, to hear that the alternative of locking up 18 generally preferred by poor people; though whether locked in or out the result is the same as far as the children are concerned-utter neglect. It was the number of infants who from both these causes perished yearly in Lonof the Sisters of Charity to the subject, and they for nothing, and always for a payment of about half the amount for which an infant can be taken ordinary care of, they receive these little creatures, keeping them clean and teaching them throughut the day. The result of their efforts has been that they have no more applicants for admission than they can find room for and are consequently trying to raise funds to build a larger house. In aid of this charitable purpose the officers of the 2nd Life Guards have most kindly placed their riding school at the disposal of a numher of ladies who vesterday opened there a fancy fair and bazaar. The mere fair is most beautifully arranged, and is alone worth a visit. Among the stall keepers are the Countess of Fife, Viscountess Castlerosse, Lady Camoys, Lady Dormer, Lady Acton, Lady Chichester, Lady Clifford, the Baroness Marochetti, and a number of other ladies of rank and fashion. The contributions to the bazaar have been very numerous and beautiful, and in some cases also exceedingly valuable, such as the Severes vases sent by Queen Maria Amelia and the set of old Wedgewood contributed anonymously. Even Sir Edwin Landseer was made a contributor yesterday being on

We (Post) have reason to believe that there is no bazaar was crowded, and to judge by the rapidity with which the articles sold, and not less so by the prices they realised, the charity must have been a considerable gainer by the indefatigable activity of its lady supporters. It remains open to-day also, and will, no doubt, again receive the support its good ooject merits.

UNITED STATES.

General Burnside has notified sundry weekly papers in Ohio to send him proofs of the matter they design publishing, before it appears in their issues; the reason assigned being the publication of articles against the administration.

The neonle of Phillipsburg, Me, have voted to pay every man who may be drafted under the conscription act the sum of \$390 to enable him to procure an exemption. A vigorous prosecution of the war does not appear to be a part of the creed of these people.

Miss Hull, Madame Locquet and Miss Picot, principals of private seminaries in New Orleans, were recently arrested in that city on the charge of instilling into the minds of their pupils the treasonable doctrines of secession and other heresics. The Provost Court imposed a fine of \$100 upon Mi-s Hall, \$250 upon Madame Locquet, and \$150 upon Miss Picut.

Bermuda advices give a rumor that Semmes has Protestants, or bad anything, than become good Car resigned the command of the Alabama to his first tholics. But I leave them to their consciences (if officer, and is taking command of a "fine Confederate ship mounting 22 gans " THE LAST OF THE ISISH BRIGADE. - This brave and

fearless body of our citizen soldiery has ceased to exist as a brigade, and the various regiments of which it is composed have been consolidated in compliance with the request of their officers. These men vere seduced from their homes by a false hearted Administration, under the impression that they were going forth to fight the battles for the Union. With the usual trustfulness of their race, they believed the mendacions conspirators at Washington, and withcut fully and thoroughly examining the merits of the controversy, but misled by the machinations of designing knaves and political tileksters, they vofunteered to fight under the star-spangled banner of the Republic. We remember with what high hopes, with what confiding faith in the justice of the cause, they left the great city of New York amid the cheers of he multitude and the sad wailings of their friends and relatives. But what a contrast is afforded by the past and the present of the Brigade. The remmants of that gallant band of heroes are now aware of the gress and infamous deception of which they have been made the victims. Their lives have been recklessly squandered upon every battle-field from that of Bull Run to the last sangoinary conflict en the banks of the Rappabannock. Citizen soldiers of trish birth, you have been mussacred that the negro may be emancipated you have been slaughtered for he cashavement of the whites. While you have been shedding your blood, the tyranny at Washington has been engaged in a war against the freedom of the prilss, against the liberty of speech, and against citizen rights. It has been their aim to convert the South into another Ireland, and to render the Union of the North and the South as accurated as that by which your native land - the band of our birth as well as yours -- is bound to the British Crown. Sure y, you have no sympathy with such a desnotis as prevails at Washington; surely, you can have no belings in common with an Administration that smady sanctions the hellish outrages committed by · Paritanical soldiery in the sanctuaries of our most body Religion. No, tellow-citizens of Irish birth, you at least have no cause for haired to the South, whose consure lighting for the sovereignty of the States, and to save their property from plunder by a set of men who are acting in defiance of all law and of every right that is sacred to freemen. Remember that the sacking of the Catholic churches at Winnature of the charge,
The prisoners replied they had 95 persons dependent on their charitable exertions for support. They
but if y the authorities at Washington Remember, what your wives and children have been sufferber, whate your wives and children have been sufferber, whate your wives and children have been sufferber, whate your wives and children have been suffercheater, at Jacksonville, and the desceration of your ing descitation for want of that pay which was withheld from you for mouths and months, the negroes have been taken under the paternal care and patronage of our abolition rulers. Why should you allow yantzelves to be made the tools of the men in power? What queezel have you with the men in the South! Have you not been taught a lesson under British rule that you should never torget? Is it not time tions" printed on it. The book was entitled, "Hisfor the von thould refuse to be made the instruments
for the Volume of the Little Sisters of the Poor." that you should refuse to be made the in-traments chivaleous people? Let there be no more less herires formed to aid in the subjugation of the South But if you are to fight, devote your brave hearts and your strong arms, under the guidance and direction of our regularly constituted State authorisics, to the preservation of our citizen rights in these Northern Bores were those authorities shall call for your services -- Mitropolitan Record.

> The Muscaline (lowa) Courier of the 22nd instant ensounces, in indiguent and burning words, the arbiracy arrest of Mr Henery Clay Dean, a citizen of that State, by a squad of solliers, who had before distinguished themselves by the destruction of a printing office. This desperate game of the Administration must soon come to an end, and we believe that ead is near at band. The following paragraph is full of terrible portent:

> " If Henry Clay Dean has violated any of the laws of the land, in God's name let him be arrested as though he was a human being, and not be pounced upon by an irresponsible mob clad in the Federal unibits, and his life or death depending upon the delibegations of a council of a convalencent mob. We believe this one-sided game has already gone about far enough. It will not require but one more very light feather to break the camel's back. Let that feather be applied, and God have mercy on our coun-

> WILL THE CONSCRIPTION BE CARRIED OUT ?- We bink that the conscription will hardly be put in force, unless, perhaps, in those States which are already bard and fast in the grip of military law. From all parts of the country we hear of the dearth of laborers. Shall the harvests of the land be allowed to rot and waste while the hands that should gather them are forced into the service of tyranny. Already the women of the West tre reduced to do masculine labor, and it is said that the Government is pouring contrabands into the States to relieve the necessity. This, however, will be ineffectual, for the growing dislike to the blacks, evinced lately in so many colissons between them and the citizens, will not pernit them to remain. It is stated that we are to have no draft in New York for the reason that the quota of the State is completed. A better reason would be the fear of a failure which the Government anticipates if the unpalatable measure were put in force nere. It is said that drafting lists are being made out for another time under the direction of Colonel Nugent, whose position is, to say, the least, a rather unenviable one. This work of preparing lists would appear, under the circumstances, to be an unprofitable undertaking .- Metropolitan Record.

THE MUMMIES OF THERES. - Messrs. Ager & Co. have received from Alexandria a cargo of rags to pay for their medicines, which are largely sold in Egypt. They are evidently gathered from all classes and quarters of the Pacha's dominions - the cast-off garments of Hadjis and Howadjis- white linen turbans, loose breeches and flowing robes. Not the least part of their bulk is cloth in which bodies were embalmed and wound for preservation three thousand years ago. They are now to be made into paper for Ayer's Almanacs, and thus, after having wrapped the dead for thirty centuries, are used to warn the living from 'the narrow house which they have so his first appearance inveigled by some of the fair long inhabited, and to which in spite of all our stall-keepers to draw a noble sketch of a dog, which afterwards sold for upwards of £20. Yesterday the Evening Journal.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—JUNE 5, 1863

The True Mitness.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1863.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

There is nothing worth reporting amongst the items of European intellence brought to us by last steamer. From the United States, we learn that Vicksburg still gallantly holds out, and that several assaults have been repulsed with great loss to the Federals. The journals in the Northern interest still speak confidently of their ability to reduce the stronghold; but the vigorous resistance of the garrison, and the efforts that will be made by the Southerners for its protection, warrant us in hoping that at Vicksburg, as at Charleston and at Chancellorsville, the cause of the Confederates shall triumph. It is stated that the wife of Mr. Vallandigham has become insane, on account of the brutal treatment of her husband by the Yankee soldiers.

PASTORAL VISIT OF HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL.—On Friday next the Bishop of this Diocess, whose health is greatly improved, will commence his pastoral visits, and continue them according to the annexed programme: -

On Friday His Lordship will proceed to St. Regis, from whence, after having administered Confirmation, he will continue his route to St. Anicet, where also he will Confirm such candidates as may be ready for that sacrament. His other visits are arranged as follows:-

Huntingdon	June	12 and 13
Hinchinbrooke	"	14
St. Antoine	"	15
St. Jean-Chrysostome	66	16
St. Urbain	11	17
Ste. Martine	**	18
		19
Ormstown		20
St. Louis de Gonzague	"	21
St. Stanislaus	11	22
St. Timothee	£ -	. 23
Beauharnois	11	24
	tt.	25
Chuteauguay		26
Ste. Philomene	16	26 27
	14	28
St. Remi	41	29 29
St. Michel	**	29 30
St Edonard		-
Sherrington	July	1
Hemmingford	16 .	2 3
LaColle		
St Cyprien	.,	4 5
St Valentin		
St Jean		G 7
St Luc		
L'Acadie	"	8
St Jacques	66	3
St Philippe		10
St Constant	"	11
LaPrairie	41	12
Longueuil	**	13
St Hubert	6	14
Chambly		15
St Bruno		16
S. Julie	1:	17
Boncherville	44	18
Varennes	41	19
Vercheres	1.5	20

YANKEE DEVIL WORSHIP. - We read in Holy Writ how Saul the King was afraid because of the host of the Philistmes, how his heart was troubled, and how, neither by prophets nor yet by Urms, did the Lord answer him when he enquired of God. Saul in his sore distress, and abandoned by heaven, then turned to the pythoness, or woman with a familiar spirit for counsel

Contreceur

To compare Abe Lincholn, the Yankee Sanmay to some appear almost profane, and yet betwixt the two there are some striking points of resemblance which it is well to develop. Like the host of the Confederates; like Saul he is abandoned by God, and left to the devices of cabinet - don't you think so, Mr. Welles?" his own smutty heart; neither from his Cabinet Ministers, nor from the depths of his moral consciousness can be educe any certain rules whereby to frame his policy; and thus disconsolate, woe-begone, and the obscene jests wherein he took delight, all forgotten, he turns him in his despair to the modern necromanoers, to the wizards of the nineteenth century, whom men call " mediums," for advice and assistance in his trouble. We hope that the parallel may prove itself complete; and that, as shortly after his interview with the witch at Endor, the kingdom of Abe Lincoln and his Ministerial advisers at

in the Book of Samuel, otherwise called the First Book of Kings, c. 28. The particulars of that of Abe Lincoln are given in the Boston Gazette by an eye witness. From the cave of Endor, to the White House at Washington, the transition seems abrupt; but making allowance for difference of scenery, dresses, local customs. decorations, and the general intelligence of the spirits evoked, there is a striking resemblance betwixt the two. In the White House the grotesque element predominated, whilst at Endor all was grave and solemn. The ghost of Samuel, of "the old man covered with a mantle" struck awe into the souls of Saul and his servants; but the spirits of Franklin, and Washington, and General Knox, whom Mr. Shockle the medium brought up for the special benefit of Mr. Abe Lincholn, seem to have been more provocative of mirth, and of covert insinuations against the intelligence of his Cabinet, than of awe or reverence in the bosom of the modern Sancho Panza. The vision of the wach of Endor was as of "gods ascending out of the earth;" that of Mr. Shockle must have been a vision of fools, given to twaddling, and the composition of fustian State papers, such as those in which the soul of Mr. Seward delights.

Thus preparing our readers for the comic element, which if it does not predominate in, certainly qualifies the diableries of the the White House, we lay before them an account of the scance as given by the correspondent of the Boston Gazette:-

A few evenings since Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, was induced to give a spiritual soirce in the crimson room at the White House, to test the wonderful alleged supernatural powers of Mr. Charles E. Shockle. It was my good fortune, as a friend of the medium, to be present, the party oconsisting of the President, Mrs. Lincoln, Mr. Welles, Mr. Stanton, Mr. L., of New York, and Mr. F., of Philadelphia. We took our seats in the circle about 8 o'clock, but the President was called away shortly after the manifestations commenced and the spirits, which had apparently assembled to convince him of the power, gave visible tokens of their displeasure at the President's absence, by pinching Mr. Stanton's ears and twitching Mr. Welles' beard. He soon returned, but it was some time before harmony was restored, for the mishaps to the secretaries caused such bursts of laughter that the influence was very unpropitious. For some half hour the demonstrawere of a physical character-tables were moved and the picture of Henry Clay, which hangs or the wall was swayed more than a foot, and two candlebras, presented by the Dey of Aigiers to President Adams were twice raised nearly to the

It was nearly nine o'clock before Shockle was fully under spiritual influence, and so powerful were the subsequent manifestations that twice during the evening restoratives were applied, for he was much weakened, and though I took no notes, I shall endeavor to give you as faithful an account as possible of what took place.

Loud rappings about 9 o'clock were heard directly beneath the President's feet, and Mr. Shockle stated that an Indian desired to communicate.

'Well, sir,' said the President, 'I should be happy to hear what his Indian majesty has to say. have recently had a visitation from our red brethren, and it was the only delegation, black, white, or blue, which did not volunteer some advice about the conduct of the war,'

The medium then called for pencil and paper, and they were laid upon the table in sight of all. A handkerchief was then taken from Mr. Stanton, and the materials were carefully concealed from sight. less space of time than it has required me to write this, knocks were heard, and the paper was uncovered. To the surprise of all present it read as fol-

"Haste makes waste, but delays cause vexations. Give vitality by energy. Use every means to sub-duc. Proclamations are useless; make a bold front and fight the enemy; leave traitors at home to the care of loyal men. Less note of preparation, less parade and policy-talk, and more action.

HENRY KNOX. 'That is not Indian talk, Mr. Shockle,' said the

President. Who is Henry Knox? I suggested to the medium to ask who Gen. Knox was, and before the words were from my lips the medium spoke in a strange voice: 'The first Secretary of War.

'Ob, yes, General Knox,' said the President, who, turning to the secretary, said: 'Stanton, that mes-Mr. Stanton made no reply.

I should like to ask ' General Knoz,' said the President, if it is in the scope of his ability to tell us when this rebellion will be put down. In the same manner as before his message was re-

Washington, Lafayette, Franklin, Wilbertorce, Napoleon, and myself have held frequent consultations upon this point. There is comething which our spiritual eyes cannot detect which appear well formed. Evil has come at times by removal of men from high positions, and there are those in retirement whose abilities should be made useful to basten the end. Napoleon says concentrate your forces upon one point; Lafayette thinks that the rebellion will die of exhaustion; Franklin sees the end apcho Panza, with the anointed King of Israel, proaching, as the South must give up for the want of mechanical ability to compete against Northern mechanics. Wilberforce sees hope only in a negro

army. - Knoz. Well, exclulmed the President, 'opinions differ among the saints as well as among the sinners. Saul, poor jesting Abe is sore afraid because of They don't seem to understand running the machine among the celestials much better than we do. Their talk and advice sound very much like the talk of my

Well, I don't know .. I will think the matter over and see what conclusion to arrive at.' Heavy raps were heard and the alphabet was called for, when 'That's what's the matter' was spelt

out. There was a shoat of laughter, and Mr. Wolles stroked his beared.

That means, Mr. Wells, said the President, 'that you are apt to be long-winded and think that the nearest way home is the longest way round Short cuts in war times. I wish the spirits could tell us how to catch the Alabama.'

The lights, which had been partially lowered, almost instantaneously became so dim that I could not see sufficiently to distinguish the features of any one in the room, and on the large mirror over the maniel-piece there appeared the most beautiful though supernatural picture ever beheld. It reprewas taken from Saul, so also the devil-worship sented a sea view, the Alabama with all steam up, against Almighty God. flying from the pursuit of another large steamer. I'wo merchantmen in the distance were seen pur-Washington, may shortly be followed by their tially destroyed by fire. The picture changed and ignominious expulsion from power, and the final the Alabama was seen at anchor under the shadow of an English fort-from which an English flag was triumply of the cause of right in the persons of waving. The Alabama was floating idly, not a soul degraded, the government of a mighty nation it only be admitted that God has entrusted the guarthe Containers of the cause of right in the persons of waving. The Alabama was floating idly, not a soul degraded, the government of a mighty nation it only be admitted that God has entrusted the guarthe Containers of the cause of right in the persons of waving. The Alabama was floating idly, not a soul degraded, the government of a mighty nation it only be admitted that God has entrusted the guarthe Containers of the cause of right in the persons of waving. The Alabama was floating idly, not a soul degraded, the government of a mighty nation it only be admitted that God has entrusted the guarthe Containers of the cause of right in the persons of the cause of the ca picture vanished, and in letters of purple appeared, Saul's interview with the medium is narrated. The English people demanded this of England's of its coming degradation. And we cannot but tion are inevitable. But in modern society, we hap-

'So England is to seize the Alabama finally?' said the President. 'It may be possible; but, Mr. Welles don't let one gunboat or monitor less be

The spirits called for the alphabet, and again

'That's what's the matter,' was spelt out. I see, I see, said the President 'Mother England thinks that what is sauce for the goose may be sauce for the gander. It may be tit, tat, too, hereafter. But it is not very complimentary to our navy,

anybow.' We've done our best, Mr. President,' said Mr. Welles. 'I'm maturing a plan which, when perfected I think, if it works well, will be a perfect trap for

the Alabama.' Well, Mr. Shockle, remarked the President, have seen strange things and heard rather odd remarks, but nothing which convinces me, except the pictures, that there is anything very heavenly about all this. I should like, if possible, to hear what Judge Douglas says about this war.'

I'll try to get his spirit, said Mr. Shockle, but it sometimes happens, as it did to-night in the case of the Indian, that though first impressed by one spirit I yield to another more powerful. If perfect silence s maintained I will see if we cannot induce General Knox to send for Mr. Douglas.

Three raps were given, signifying assent to the proposition. Perfect silence was maintained, and after an interval of perhaps three minutes Mr. Shockle rose quickly from his chair and stood up behind it, resting his left arm on the back, his right thrust into his bosom. In a voice such as no one could mistake who had ever heard Mr. Douglas, he spoke. I shall not pretend to quote the language. It was eloquent and choice. He urged the President to throw aside all advisors who hesitate about the policy to be pursued, and to listen to the wishes of the people, who would sustain him at all points if his aim was for the restoration of the Union. He said there were Burrs and Blennerhassetts living, but that they would wither before the popular approval which would follow one or two victories. such as he thought must take place ere long. The turning point in this war will be the proper use of these victories-if wicked men in the first hours of success think it time to devote their attention to party, the war will be prolonged, but if victory is followed up by energetic action all will be well. I believe that, said the President, whether it comes

rom spirit or human. Mr. Shockle was much prostrated after this, and

at Mrs. Lincoln's request it was thought proper to adjourn the dance, which, if resumed, I shall give

The reader of the above will we think agree that the comic element is very prominent in modern devil-worship; but it would not be logical thence to leap to the conclusion that there is nothing but humbug and imposture in the manifestations of the mediums or modern necromancers. The tendency of the age is to ignore or discredit the supernatural in religion, to refer everything to simply natural causes, and to eliminate both God and the devil from its theology and its philosophy. And yet this tendency is not one whit more intellectual than that which in our conceit we term the folly and superstition of our ancestors. They believed in God, in a personal God, and they believed also in the existence of a personal devil. They moreover believed that as by religion, by faith, by the use of the Sacraments, and holiness of living they could bring themselves into rapport with the one, so also it was possible for them by the abuse of sacred things, by formal renunciation of God and their baptism, to establish a relationship with the other party. Shall we conclude that they who so argued were fools, and mere credulous simpletons?

modern times. Certain it is, if the Old Testament be historically credible, that supernaturalmay we not say unfra-natural?-communications with evil spirits have actually occurred; the same conclusion may apparently be drawn from Acts xix, thirteenth and following verses, and from the language in which the casting out of the spirit of divination, or pythonical spirit, by St. Paul is mentioned in the sixteenth chapter of the same work; and therefore if we admit the historical credibility of the New Testament, we must also admit that diablerie has existed since, as well as before the Christian era. But from esse to posse the conclusion is legitimate; and we see not therefore how, without impugning the credibility of the Bible, the possibility of diabolical intercourse, necromancy, witcheraft-call it by what name you will-at the present day can be denied.

Whether, however, the spiritual manifestations recorded by the writer in the Boston Gazette be genuine or spurious; whether they are attributable to legerdemain, or to diablerie, to Mr. Shockle, or to the spirits-the moral value of Mr. Abe Lincoln's act in seeking counsel by such means remains the same. If he who looketh upon a woman to lust after her, has already committed adultery with her in his heart, so he who desires even to hold communication with the spirits of the departed, and cmplays means to effect that end, is a necromancer at heart, and comes under the ban of the divine law. If the phenomena of Spiritualism be, as some pretend, an imposture, the poor wretch none the less a sinner, because he is a tool also, and the victim of a degrading superstition; and if they be real, if they be what by others they are asserted to be, i.c., communications from the them is devil-worship, and deliberate treason

In either case, and under either hypothesis, poor Abe Lincoln cuts but 2 sorry figure.— That to such a man, so morally and intellectually

their chief ruler, an obscene jester, whose proper sphere of action would have been found in the Circus, and whom nature in sportive mood Mr. Merryman; and who commit their destinies, their honor, and their fortunes to the keeping of an open practiser of flagitious arts, which reason teaches us to hold in abhorrence, and which revelation most emphatically and explicitly condemns. When we contrast the daily lives of such men as Jackson, and Lee with that of Abe Lincoln and his advisers, we cease to wonder at constant humiliations of the Yankees.

We copy the annexed paragraph from the Witness of the 28th ult., who in his turn credits it to another evangelical slanderer known as the Canada Observer:-

Superstition in Canada .- In Ste. Luce, C. E., near Metis, there is a man who has been derauged for seven years. During that period his wife has paid the priest £100, to remove the awful disease under which he is Inboring. Hitherto, His Reverence has been unsuccessful. The poor woman is, however, still firmly convinced that he is able to cure her husband, but she supposes, he must himself, first do severe penance. But out of pity for him, as he is far advanced in years, she intends to trouble him no more, but to send her husband to the Asylum at Beauport. As M. le Cure, it appears, could restore his afflicted parisbioner to his right mind, if only a little more time were granted him ,we suppose he will not act on the principle "no cure, no pay."

The name of the reverend gentleman attacked in this cowardly manner by our evangelical contemporaries, is the Rev. G. Nadeau, to whom we send a copy of our paper in order that he may deal with the slander, and his slanderers, as he shall deem fit. From long and melancholy experience, we know how vain it is to expect honorable treatment for a Romish priest from evangelical Protestants. To lie, to slander, to "stab men in the dark" is the ordinary practice of these gentry, approved of, and ratified by the conventicle; and, as in the case of the late Mr. Turnbull, done to Jeath by the lying tongues of the "Protestant Alliance" -- and round whose grave even the Times, the Saturday Review and other Protestant but non-evangelical journals meet to denounce the sneaking tactics, and cowardly malignity of Exeter Hall and the evangelical world-we are aware that it would be the height of folly on the part of a Catholic to expect from the self-dubbed saints anything baving the faintest resemblance to fair play, or one spark of honorable feeling. The moment a man adopts the shibboleth of the evangelical sects, and experiences religion, that moment he lays aside the manners, and habits of a gentleman; and acts as if he had full warrant to libel his fellow-citizens who do not adopt his religious views, attend his particular meeting house, and swear by his favorite Boanerges Spurgeon. But as some of our readers may not be acquained with the sad story of Mr. Turnbull, and as it affords a perfect illustration of the peculiar morality of evangelical Protestantism.

all our statements. Mr. Turnbull was a Scotch Catholic gentleman Papers. Immediately a howl of indignation arose documents. The charge was shown to be false, and without even a shadow of foundation .-What matter? The more clearly Mr. Turnbull's innocence was established, the more malignant became the charges brought against him, the louder the clamours for his dismissal. Mr. tendered his resignation; an investigation into the condition of the Records triumphantly established his reputation-but even in his retirethese incessant onslaughts upon his honor; and the finale is thus given by the Saturday Review (Protestant) in an editorial headed-

EXETER HALL, AND A BROKEN HEART.

It may be a question how far, in all that relates to the solid substantials of persecution-we have improved upon the practice of our forefathers. Cynics and critics will say that is of the essence of religion that it should persecute. The sword, in some form or other, was announced to be the result of even the Gospel. It is true that its Founder personally rewho seeks therein knowledge of the future is the same authority declared, as a matter of fact, that He came not to bring peace upon the earth. This contrast between what ought to be and what was to be, is just as marked now as it has ever been in the history of the Church and the world. And, in some respects, we are even worse than our fathers. There world beyond the grave—the attempt to elicit city which used to burn men for their faith, or their lack of faith. If the State had the right of inflicting temporal punishment for the transgression of human law, much more ought it to vindicate Divine law. An offence against man is nothing to an offence against God. If one who murders the body deserves death, he who corrupts, and poisons, and murders the souls of his fellow men, deserves death still more. There is something in such a vindication, if degraded, the government of a mighty nation it only be admitted that God has entrusted the guara certain premiss, and the right and duty of persecu-

augur ill for the future of a people who select as pen to have surrendered the major proposition. We draw the line between human law and religious truth. We proclaim a man's right to all civil privileges, irrespective of his religious convictions. We leave certain things, as we say, between man and his Maker: and we drink the toast of civil and relievidently moulded for the part of Clown or of gious liberty all over the world. This is what makes us so much worse than the men who burned Cranmer and Servetus. And it is not only because we add the Corinthian capital of hypocrisy in these days to the strong column of persecution—it is not only because we persecute just as Bishop Bonner or Calvin did-but because the manner of our persecution is worse than the rough old practice. This is, at least, a national vice which increases in wickedness as it loses in grossness. In the mere amount of suffering inflicted upon a victim, the extant British persecutor beats his predecessors in the art of ingeniously tor-menting. The Protestant Association has learned the success of the former in the field, and the something from the practice of the Inquisition itself. First, in the way of inflicting a prolonged agony it has taken more than two years to kill Mr. Turnbull outright. In the case of Servetus, the process was a much shorter and a much less painful one. . Damian, it is said, lasted a good many hours, but it was reserved for Mr. Turnbull to protract his sufferings for more than two years. At length, the Protestant Association has some-

thing substantial wherewith to gratify its subscribers,

It has at least hunted its last victim to death, and

has got him safe dead and buried. Gorged with

blood, the foul demon of religious hatred may now go and sleep. The grateful scent of the sacrifice has penetrated the upper halls of Exeter, on which 'love of the brethren ' is written over the portal, and wrath is appeased. The victim, we hope has done his work of propitiation. . . . According to the Protestant Association, Mr. Turnbull, having material for history within his power, must, from the nature of his religion and the necessity of the case, tern his opportunities to good account by falsifying or destroying all documents that tell, or might be supposed to tell, against his co-religionists who lived three centuries ago. With somewhat over-auxious importunity, they have made an inquiry as to the facts. Have any of the papers in the Record Office been mutilated or stolen? Mr. Lemon and Mr. Duffus Hardy answer the question by showing that the State papers have suffered by no more serious tampering than what is due to time, negleet, and bad management. So much for the fact whether Mr. Turnbull did or did not mutilate the national annals. But it is the principle announced by the Protestant Association in their original demand for the dismissal of Mr. Turnbull from the Record Office, which suggests serious thought. That prin ciple is, that strong religious convictions must needs issue in a breach of one of the Commandments. In the case of Romanists, forgery and stealing papers is the compensative form which religious zeal takes. This amounts to saying that some sin againt your neighbor is the necessary condition of extraordinary religious zeal We should like to know what form of sin the strong convictions of the Protestant Association take. If Mr. Turnbull cannot, from the necessity of his faith, leave his neighbor's papers alone, is the Secretary of the Society in Exeter Hall impelby a similar necessity to appropriate his neighbor's wife, his or or his ass, his spoons or his pocket-handkerchief? If you must break the eighth Command. ment because you believe in the Papal supremacy, must you sin against the sixth or seventh precept of the Decalogue because you have sworn to the Thirty. nine Articles or listen to the Stiggins in Rehoboth? However, the whole thing is far too serious a mat-

ter to be merely laughed at. It is now a little more

than two years ago that certain Protestant Societies

asked the Master of the Rolls to dismiss Mr. Turnbull

from an office which was scandalously ill-paid, simply because, being a Romanist, he must of course be in the habit of destroying the papers of the Record Office committed to his charge to catalogue and epitomize. Sir John Romilly did not accede to this infamous demand, and he backed his subordinate, if not with zeal, still with loyalty. While, however, be most certainly did not ask Mr. Turnbull to resign, he had not sufficient influence with his subordinate to compel him to remain in office. Mr. Turnbull resigned his miserable appointment. Lord Palmerston announced that he was not prepared to back the Master of the Rolls had he refused to receive Mr. Turnbull's resignation; and he went on to say that the principle of the Protestant Association was sub-Certain it is that the belief in the possibility peculiar morality of evangelical Professantism, of witchcraft, necromancy and devil-worship has obtained amongst all nations in ancient and For a Liberal Minister, this was a rather strong proscription of a large class of Her Majesty's subjects. It amounted to the announcement that, as between of high literary attainments, whom the Govern- man and man, the Roman Catholics are not to be trusted-they are born rogues, and thieves, and pilment appointed to an office in the Record Office ferers. Mr. Turnbull, who seems to have been a connected with the arranging of ancient State sensitive and thin-skinned person not only resigned his office which was his first blunder, but brought an action against his slanderers. Here was his second from Exeter Hall, and the Protestant Alliance clamored for his dismissal upon the grounds that he had stolen or destroyed important State ment. He should have thrown on Lord Palmerston the responsibility of dismissing him if he dared, or at any rate, he should not have played into the hands of the Protestant Association. But this blun-der of his resignation was nothing to the simplicity which urged him to bring an action for libel against Mr Bird and his persecutors. This was just what the Protestant Association wanted. The appeal to a Protestant jury at Guildbell was an indiscretion which only Mr Purnbull could have been guilty of. Turnbull, who was a gentleman of delicate and That the judicia decision in Turnbull versus nervous organisation, and of a most acute sense dicision in Campbell versus Spottiswoode, was only of honor, writhed under these cruel slanders, and | natural, reasonable, and right; because, in either case, the popular sentiment was deferred to. In Mr. Turnbull's case, a Chief Justice seemed to invit down as law that a man may libel another, but, if the libel is not malicious, he is not liable for damages. in the other and parallel case, it is held by ment the obscene slanders of the Protestant another Chief Justice to be law that if a man libely Alliance, headed by a fellow of the name of another, even though the libel is not malicious, he is liable for damages. Mr Turnbull, not being being Bird, pursued him. The innocent but cruelly Dr. Campbell, or a Protestant preacher of any sort, maligned gentleman's proud spirit yielded to of course did not get a verdier, and so he secured a double triumph to the Potestant Association. By his weakness and sensitiveness, he encouraged Lord Palmerston to lay down the principle that a Roman Catholic, though he be the most honourable of men, is not to be trusted alone in a room with manuscript papers; and, under the influence of the same temper he invited a court of justice to declare that a person of strong religious convictions may not improperly be charged with dishonesty in any case where dishonesty may help his doctrinal opinions, or bring discredit on those of the opposite party. The Protestant Alliance gained in Mr. Turnbull's case, on bohalf of their doctrine and practise of persecution, the nuthority both of the Prime Minister and of the Court of Common Pleas. And, at last, they have completed their work. They have killed Mr. Turnbull. Those two long years of low, wasting agony have done their work. Mr. Turnbull has died only of a broken heart. His persecutors knew their man. They knew his weak sensitive, wincing nature. They knew how to protract his long agony. It took two years to finish him. To deprive him of his bread, to close to him the only avenue to usefulness which the studies of his life had left open to brand him as a possible and probable forger, and as most likely a thief, by virtue of his conscientous belief-this was all the Protestant Alliance did. Of course, they did not intend to kill the poor man. Members of the Protestant Alliance may be pachydormatous. Insinuations and charges of such little matters as forgery and robbery hardly graze the cuticle of Mr Bird's friends. Mr. Turnbull's misfortune was that he felt the iron enter into his soul. He showed that he did not like

the melting lead poured into his wounds; and he was actually weak enough to die, after being libelled as a rogue. Requiescut in puce. There are prayers for the dead; and most likely Exeter Hall will be down upon as for the unorthodox orison. But it is botter to be as poor Mr Turnbull, than to be as those other scholars and gentlemen who serve the country and literature for £218 per annum at the Record Office. Mr. Duffus Hardy, and Mr. Brewer, and Mr. Bruce, and their brethren, may well moralize as they follow the broken-hearted Turnbull to his peaceful home. Better to be with him than to hold office at the tender mercies of the Protestant Association .-Saturday Review.

Charles II. used to say that the Catholic religion was the only religion for a gentleman: and whatever we may think of the judgment in other respects of the "merry monarch" it must be admittled that the profession of evangelical princi- thing in the world, for it flows inevitably and unples is destructive of every sentiment of honor in | mediately from Protestant premises. This, howthe human breast. Thus it is that in England you never hear, even, of gentlemen attending the opinion be inclined to contest: but the fact that conventicle; whose frequenters are recruited entirely from a lower and morally inferior class to the Protestant Church in Holland are infidels, he that which forms the strength of the Establishment, and the non-evangelical and unorthodox

A lively discussion is raging in the scientific world respecting the genuineness of the fossil human jaw-bone, said to have been found in the drift, or gravel beds of the Somme, near Abbeville on the 28th of March last by M. Boucher de Perthes. Our readers may remember how we gave an account in our issue of the 22nd ult. which Messrs. Falconer and Prestwitch had arrived from careful examination of the tooth atthey both pronounced to be "quite recent."by the hand of man, and with the view of claiming the reward which the above named gentleman has promised to the diggers, or workers in the gravel pits.

And yet this hypothesis seems very startling; for it is not easy to conceive how a gentleman of such experience as M. Boucher de Perthes could have failed to detect the unposture, from the disturbed appearance of the matrix in which the pretended fossil was imbedded-for it must be remembered that the jaw-bone was not disturbed or removed from the spot where it was found until after the arrival of M. de Perthes, who examined it in situ. If then we discard the hypothesis of a trick played by the workmen; and since such experienced osteologists as Messrs Falconer, Prestwitch and Evans, assure us that the tooth taken from the jaw-bone was "quite recent"-we must perforce admit, in spite of the arguments of the geologists, that the drift, or gravel deposit in which it, the jaw-bone, was found is also "quite recent;" and that therefore the speculations of the geologists upon the ages of the several fossiliferous strata are altogether unreliable-many to which they attribute a high antiquity, being also perhaps "quite recent." At all events, whilst so many and great discrepancies of opinion obtain amongst geologists themselves, as this discussion on the authenticity of the fossil jaw-bone has shown to exist, it would be foolish for Christians to allow their faith in the divine records to be shaken by discoveries, upon whose merits and signification the most learned of Europe are not only unable to agree, but arrive at most contradictory conclusions .-Thus in the case before us, whilst a large number of English gentlemen of the highest attainments in physical science pronounce the Abbeville fossil to be an imposture, we learn from Galignani that another class of savans, equally competent to form an opinion, and headed by M. de Quatrefages, have asserted its authenticity .-A great meeting also on the same subject has been held at Paris, the result of which is, thus summed up by Galignam:-

" We may also add that some interesting ucctings have since then taken place at the Garden of Plants between four distinguished Fellows of the Royal Society, representatives of English geological and palzontological knowledge-M.M. Prestwich, Falconor, Burk, and Oarpenter, and M. Quatrefages, Desnoyers, Gandry, Lartel, and other well known men of science, under the presidency of Dr. Milne Edwards, of the Institute, to discuss, and, if possible, to decide on the authenticity and antiquity of the flint batchets, and human jaw in question. Sir John Bowring being in Paris was invited to the conference. The results of the examination, though by no means of a positive character, have, on the whole, served to confirm the doubts expressed by the British geologists as to the trus:-worthiness of these particular specimens of ancient civilisation."

The whole subject is, however, we further learn, to be submitted to more thorough investigation, and " the final opinion of the learned inquirers is awaited with much solicitude." Until these shall have made up their minds, and unanimonsly settled the data, or facts, upon which the whole argument against the Mosaic records is based-we think that the more philosophical, as well as the more Christian course to pursue, is that of general scepticism in the deductions of a science whose professors and most learned mem- and if the Church condemns them because of bers are notoriously at variance with one another. their irreligious tendencies, the State should We have proof, as positive as the nature of the case admits or requires-of the truth of revelation; against that truth, all that modern science can urge is a series of isolated facts or phenomena, upon whose significance and mutual correlation the philosophers are unable to agree. This consideration should confirm the most timid, that the citadel of Christianity is not very seriously menaced by the physical discoveries of the nineteenth century.

ing of the actual condition of the Protestant and Yankee. Individual exceptions amongst the capt one and the same rule or principle for Ca-Churches of Holland, the Witness in an editorial members of these Lodges there may very likely | tholics and Protestants, and to imply it imparon Saturday last tells us that:-

Church of this country, and many of other churches, are rationalists of the lowest class. They have not so much respect for the Bible as they have for the histories of Herodotus or Thucydides."—Witness 30th

The Witness mentions this fact, as if there were something therein extraordinary, or mexplicable by the ordinary laws of progress. It is on the contrary in our eyes the most natural ever, our contemporary might as a matter of the overwhelming majority of the ministers of can not gainsay.

This being the case, should it not prompt him -if he really be sincere in his profession of Christianity—to mitigate somewhat of his ardor for the conversion of the Catholics of Lower Canada to a religious system which has borne such fruit amongst the Protestant Churches of Holland? No intelligent man can now-a-days tarry long at that inconvenient, ill-kept, half-way house betwixt Catholicity and Infidelity commonly known as Protestantism; and the Protestant of this important discovery; and of the results at Bible will be lucky indeed if, when exposed to the full action of the dissolvent criticism brought to hear it upon a Bishop of Natal, by the Essayists tached to the pretended fossil, and which tooth and Reviewers, in England, and by the " Tubingen School" on the Continent of Europe-it still The opinion of the English geologists was evi- continue to hold as high a place in popular estidently that a hoax had been perpetrated, and matton, as do the works of the Father of History, that the jaw-bone had been placed in the position and of the annalists of ancient Greece and Rome. in which M. de Perthes subsequently found it, It is easy to pull down, and but a light matter to shake faith and to generate disbehef; but when once the disintegrating process shall have commenced in good earnest, who shall arrest it?or, applying to the miracles recorded in the Bible the same line of argument as that commonly applied by Protestants to Popish miracles-how is it to be expected that the latter shall long retain their place amongst the credenda of religion?

> Protestant proselytisers of the present day have no excuse, for they sin against Christianity with their eyes open. They themselves see, and they themselves have told us, what is the actual condition of the existing Protestant Churches in the most favored lands of triumphant Protestantism; there, where, as in Holland, Protestantism has been the longest and the most firmly established; where it has ruled without a rival, and has had the least to dread from the admixture of Romish elements. Under such conditions Protestantism has had fair play, and ample scope to develop itself according to its natural tendencies: and the result is, in the words of the Witness-" rationalists of the lowest class;" for these the ministers of its churches, have less respect for the Boble than for the histories of Herodotus and Thucy-

> -We see by the Prince Edward's Island Vindicator that the Catholics of that colony are taking vigorous action against the incorporation and legal recognition of Orangeism. A meeting at which his Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown assisted, has been held, and a Petition to Her Majesty has been adopted, praying that the Bill for incorporating the Orange Lodges may

In a matter so deeply interesting to all Catholics, subjects of Queen Victoria, it is to be expected that the Catholic press at home will take rigorous action. If Secret Societies be officially recognised in one portion of the Empire, no reason can be assigned why they should not be officially recognised in all; and thus in self-defence the Catholics thoughout the Empire are bound to oppose the dangerous precedent of Prince Edward's Island.

Protestants also, as well as Catholics, perceive that the legal recognition of Secret Societies by means of an act of Incorporation, affords a most permeious precedent; and it is therefore without surprise that we learn from the Prince Edward's Island Vindicator that the petition to the Queen against the Orange Incorporation Bill is receiving the signatures not only of the "Protestant Conservatives," but of those who style themselves "Liberal Protestants."-The former are, if they deserve the name "Conservative," especially interested in discountenancing all Secret Societies. By means of these organisations it is that the Revolution in Europe has made such alarming progress in modern times, that the Crown has been jeopardized, and the very basis of social order undermined. In this respect all Secret Societies are alike hateful to the true Christian, and to the true loyalist; hold them in abhorrence, as a standing menace to all legitimate authority. In Canada, and throughout British North America ramifications of Orangeism are to be met with; and without making any pretensions to the gift of prophecy, law or principle, that "all Catholic school taxes we may fearlessly assert that if ever these Pro- wherever collected in Upper Canada, whether vinces be wrested from the British Crown, the from residents or non-residents, with or

PROTESTANTISM AND INFIDELITY .- Speak- | Orange Lodges, which are essential traitorous | Catholic education?" If you are willing to acbe; but it is no less true that, as a whole, the | tially to both, we shall be happy to hear from "Nine tenths of the Ministers of the Established Orangemen of Upper Canada are imbued with you to that effect, and shall then be most ready thorough Yankee principles, and are the most to do you justice. We lancy however that the dangerous enemies with whom the truly loyal old story "my ox and your cow" gives the corsobjects of Queen Victoria would have to contend in case of a war betwixt Great Britain and the Northern or Federal States.

> A CASE FOR THE SABBATARIANS .- It is a fact, a melancholy fact, and a proof of the depravity of the age-to which we argently call the attention of the editor of the Montreal Witness, and of all the godly, that the Saobath is openly and scandalously desecrated in this city, by, and with the authority and connivance of the Corporation. The facts we have seen with our eyes, and we have heard with our ears, and we invoke the co-operation of the Witness to put a top to the atrocity.

The fact is, that on the Sabbath days, the fountains or jets d'eau in the public gardens are allowed to play! yes actually to play; and this, though the public gardens themselves are carefully closed, and every means of innocent and healthy, recreation are scrupulously and piously prohibited on those days. We saw it ourselves on Sabbath last; we actually saw some wretched profligates regardless of the sanctity of the day, taking pleasure, a profane pleasure, in looking at the flowers through the envious rails, inhaling their scent, and listening to the soothing ripple of the falling waters-in-tead of sitting under the ministry of that chosen ressel the Reverend Mr. Chadband, and taking part in the psalmody of our Zion. We demand therefore, that the playing of the fountains be henceforward put a stop to-as a desecration of the Sabbath: and that, since the gardens themselves are closed on that day-the principle of exclusion be further carried out; and that boards or palings be arranged around the fences so as to prevent the profane from geta glimpse even of flowers and green leaves on that blessed day. When so much has been done to make the Sabbath a day of gloom, and by depriving the labouring classes of all innocent pleasures and amusements, to drive them as it were into vice, and filthy dehauchery—why should not the precaution by us suggested he carried out ?-It would only be in strict keeping with all our Sabbatarian legislation, and Sabbatarian observances of the nineteenth century.

NOT AT ALL SINGULAR .- The Montreal Witness finds it "singular" that the Conservative papers throughout Canada " are bitter in their opposition towards the United States Government:" whilst on the other hand, the Clear Grit press warmly espouses its cause. To us it seems not at all singular, but quite natural, that it should be so.

The Clear Grit press, and the Protestant Reformers of Upper Canada, are Yankee annex-ORANGEISM IN PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, ationists; and they know, as of course every body knows, that the success of Federal arms against the Confederates would be immediately followed by a declaration of war against Great Britain, and that the conquest of the South would Tingwick and vicinity. be but the prelude to an attempt, at all events, to nanex Canada. The Clear Grits therefore naturally, or as the consequence of their democratic and disloyal principles, pray for the success of the Federals.

The Conservatives of Canada, on the contrary, are loyal, not by sentiment only, but from conviction; and because they know that the Imperial connection is the best guarantee for our civil and religious liberties. They know that the Yankees are, without exception, inspired by a morbid or fauntical batred of Great Britain: and they naturally look upon the latter as their enemies, just as the Clear Grats, who are traitors and annexationists at heart, look upon them as their friends and " natural allies."

Besides, the Conservatives in politics are the least anti-Catholic in religion: and the Clear Gritz instructively apprehend that the triumph of Yankee principles in the field, and the extension of those principles to Canada, will operate most oppressively upon the Catholic Church. Here then we have another and sufficient reason why the latter, or Clear Grits, should be more zealous for the Federals than their political opponents. The sympathy of the Globe and of the Witness with the Federals is but one, and a very legitimate mode of expression for their anti-British, anti-Popery, and pro-Yankee proclivities.

My Ox AND Your Cow .- In a recent article upon the School Question, the Montreal Witness made the following confession of

"All Protestant school taxes wherever collected in Lower Canada, whether from residents or nonresidents, with or without written declarations, should be applied to Protestant education."- Wit-

All very well, good Master Witness, but are you prepared to accept the converse of your proposition ?- are you prepared to lay down as a chief agents in the treasonable work will be the without written declarations, shall be applied to

rect view of the Witness policy on the School

ORDINATIONS .- On Saturday last, in the Cathedral of this City, the following Orders were conferred by His Lordship Mgr. Tache, Bishop of St. Bouilage:-

Priesthood-MM. Piche, of Montreal. Me-Kenna, of New York, and J. O'Brien, of Hart-

Diaconate - Mr. J. J. O'Leary, of Chatham,

Sub-Diaconate-MM. N. J. Lussier, J. C. Maillet und J. F. R. Renawl, of Montreal; and W. J. Hussey, of New York.

Minor Orders-MM. J. Chisholm of Arielat and M. M'Kawley of Sandwich.

The following, on the same occasion, received the Tonsure :-

MM. J Allard, P Bedard, J P Belanger, A A Laudry, J B Laporte, M Mainville, for the Diocese of Montreal; B Gratian, of Albaoy; W H Fitzpatrick, D B Kennedy, C M'Ginnis and M J Supple, of Boston, M W A Kelly, of Brookly; T Dowling, of Hamilton; J Hughes, P M'Manus, W J M Nab, J J Moriarly, F Newton and A Ponner, of New York; J A Gravel, F X Jeannotte and N E Malhoit, of St. Hya-

On Sunday next, being within the Octave of the Feast of Corpus Christi, the usual Procession of the B. Sacrament will (weather permitting) take place. The several charitable religious and national societies will occupy their usual positions.

MONTREAL CITY ELECTION .- The nomination of candidates for the Legislative Assembly took place at noon on Monday last, in the following order :-

East Division - M. Cartier, proposed by Councillor F. David, and seconded by Mr. Jas.

M. Dorion, proposed by M. S. Valois, seconded by Mr. John Pratt. Centre Division - Mr. Rose, proposed by Mr.

Routh, and seconded by M. Victor Hudon. Mr. Holton, proposed by Mr. Torrance, se-

conded by M. Adolphe Roy. West Division-Mr. M'Gee, proposed by Mr. Macfarlane, seconded by Mr. P. Brennan.

Mr. Young, proposed by Mr. B. Holmes, seconded by Mr. James MacDongall. The several candidates addressed the crowds

assembled in front of the hustings; and, with the exception of a free fight that occurred in the Eastern Division, everything passed off quietly. The polling commences on Monday next, and it is to hoped for the credit of the City, that the election may not be disgraced by any acts of violence or outrage.

We take this opportunity of returning thanks to Mr. John Ford, our late Prescott agent, for his kind offices in behalf of the TRUE WITNESS for 63 years. His end was peace. many years. Mr. Ford is about to remove to Ottawa City, where we trust that he may meet with that success in business which his talents and his integrity well deserve. Mr. Francis Ford has kindly consented to act as Agent for this namer in his brother's place.

Mr. P. J. Sheridan has also kindly consented \$5,15; Bag Flour, \$2,35 to \$2,40. to act as Agent for the True Witness in

WESTMINSTER REVIEW-April 1863. Dawson Brothers, Montreal ; Leonard, Scott, New

The contents of this number are as under :-1. Austrian Constitutionalism. II. The Reformation Arrested. 111. The Resources of India. IV. The Jews of Western Europe. V. Lady Morgan. VI. Truth ver Edification. VII. The Antiquity of Man. VIII. Contemporary Literature.

If the North British and London Quarterly may be looked upon as the organs of particular sections of the Protestant world, the Westminster Review must be accepted as the mouthpiece of Protestantism in general, and as embodying the religious opinions and conclusions of the most intelligent and profound thinkers of the non-Catholic community. The Westminster, more than any other periodical in the English language, carries out Protestantism to its logical or necessary consequences; and in the article on the " Reformation Arrested," the writer shows that the attempt of the early Reformers, and their immediate disciples, to impose creeds, articles of religion, and tests, was a sin against the principle of "private judgment" which they proclaimed, and an outrage upon consistency. The transcendent ability of the writers in the Westminster Review, and their steady adherence to Protesting principles which render them invulnerable as against their brother Protestants, have procured for the periodical the intense hatred of the evangelical world, whose members make up by the bitterness of their language, for the insipidity of their arguments.

HARPER'S PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION. - Dawson, Bros., Great St. James' Street .- We have received Nos. 3 and 4 of this certainly very interesting compilation, and can heartily recommend it as a most valuable and very ornamental work. Its details are too prolix for history properly so called, but its illustrations which are numerous are alone worth the entire price of the subscription.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTH DAY IN BUCKINGHAM. (Communicated.)

This new and picturesque village was the scene of some splendid displays, on the occasion of the anniversary of our Most Gracious Sovereign. Early in the day, Captain McNaughton's Volun-

teers, under the guidance of Mr. Davis-Drill Secgent,-(to whom much merit is due for his unremitting exertions) assembled in a conspicuous place in presence of many hundreds of spectators, of both sexes, where they distinguished thomselves by their proficiency in the several movements of drill, and customary firing at noon, alternated by G W Steaces Esq, discharging several rounds of cannon. In the afternoon they partook of a sumptuous dinner given by the Captain, after which they joined in dancing Irish Jigs and Scotch Reels with the ladies present on the occasion

Later in the day, the members of No. 3 Company of Volunteers, assembled for the purpose of electing officers for their new corps -

Wm. Jackson Esq , of No. 1 company presiding. The following officers were duly elected viz :-Patrick Kelly, Esq., J.P., Captain; Mr. Thomas U. Cormick, Lieutenant; and Mr. Patrick Smyth, Ensign. The Companies, Nos. 2, and 3, under the Captains E. W. Murray and P. Kelly, Esqrs., are newly got up, and will be ready for recognition when it pleases the authorities to do so. Being an exile from "Green Erin" I was forcibly struck by the contrast visible in the English administration of justice as regards Canada and Ireland-no volunteers being allowed in the latter country-

My thoughts on home oft pond'rd in paying the tribute ror'l

Could I for one enjoy it, from Tipperary's fertile

Oh Canada! land of freedom-different is thy

Revered you would be like Erin, with homes made desolate : Many and cruel injustices are done without a

In Erin's land, by tyrants backed up by English

laws.

Can Peels, Adairs, and Plunkets bring but grief to ' Erin Green,

Kept still in her royal favor, by our Most Cracious Queen?

At the regular monthly meeting of the St. Patrick's Society, held on Monday evening, st inst, in the Society's rooms, Place d'Armes, the following resolutions were proposed and onsnimously adopted

by the Society:
1st. That the best thanks of this society are justly due and hereby most cheerfully tendered to the Hon. Thos. D'Arcy McGee, for his exertions and services in procuring so speedily and without any cost whatever from the Provincial Parliament of Canada, an act of Incorporation for this Society

2nd. That a deputation consisting of members. John McElroy and Edward McKeown, together with the Recording Secretary and the President of this Society, be appointed to wait at their partiest convenience upon the Hon, Mr. McGee and present him on behalf of this Society with the foregoing vote of

THOMAS MCKENNA, President P. O'MRABA, Kee, See

AWFUL TO KICK. - A mule will bottom by his hoofs. One box of Bryan's Pulneter Will requires a sore throat, hoarseness, cough and to it most, poedily. 25 cents a box.

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.

Birth.

In this city, on the 21st ult., the wife of G. E. Clerk, Esq., of a soc.

In this city, on the 27th ult, Authory Walsh, a

native of County Westmeath, Ireland, aged 56 Killed at Fredericksburg, on the 3rd May, Mr. Jos. N. Moreau, printer, son of Mr. Michael Moreau, of

this city, aged 28 years. He leaves a wife and three children to mourn his loss. At Hadfield Cottage, on the 1st instant, after a

long and painful illness, Capt. J. H. Maitland, aged

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Montreal, June 2, 1863. Flour -- Pollards, \$2,30 to \$2,35; Middlings, \$2,50

to \$2,80; Fine, \$3,00 to \$3,25; Super., No. 2 \$3,75 to \$3,90; Superfine \$4,05 to \$4,15; Fancy \$4,32h to \$4,40 ; Extra,\$4,60 to \$5,00 ; Superior Extra, \$5,00 to Ostmenl scarce and in demand; per lat of 200 16s,

L C, about \$5,25.

Wheat - U Canada Spring, 88c Ashes per 112 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at \$5,90,

to \$5,92h; Inferior Pots,\$6,00; Pearls \$6,25 to \$6,30 Butter per lb., medium, 135c to 14c; fine, 124; 13le; choice, 14c to 15c. Eggs per doz, 8hc to 9c.

Lard per lb, fair demand at 74c to 3c Tallow per lb, 71c to 8c.

Cut-Meuts per lb, Smoked Hams, de to Se; Canvassed do, 7e to 9c; Bacon, 3he to 5c; Shoulders, Pork per brl, Old Mess \$11,00 to \$12; Thin Mess,

\$0,50 to \$10; Prime Mess,\$9,00 to \$10,000 to \$12,50. Prime, \$9 to \$10. New Mess, \$11,00 to \$12,50. Beef: Prime Mess, \$9,50 to \$10; Prime, unsaleable.



A SPECIAL MEETING of the above Society will take place in the Society's New Hall, TOUPIN'S BUILDINGS, Place D'Armes, on FRIDAY EVEN-ING, 12th instant.

Members are particularly requested to attend this meeting, in order to sign the Constitution and take such other steps as may be deemed necessary to meet the Act of Incorporation under which the Society

P. O'MEARA, Recording-Secretary.

Montreal, June 4, 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 1st August next. Engagements from 1st August next.

JOS. CANTILLON,

Sec.-Tressurer. St. Columba of Sillery, Quebec, ?

30th May, 1863.

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books, Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stampfor sale at DALTON S News De pot, Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal

Jan. 17, 1863.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris, May 6 .- The minds of all men seem occupied with two things-Poland and the coming elections. The London papers will have given you the answer of the Czar to the remonstrances of the three great Powers. It is plain enough that he desires peace, and is willing to obtain it by any means in his power. He replies to France that he will do for Poland all that can be done; to England, that the treaties of 1815 have not been broken; to all of the Powers that the real difficulty is the revolution, which has long been the plague of modern Europe. No doubt it has. But such a remark, even if it were as new as it is true, by no means meets the present question. All these answers mean clearly enough that Russia can do nothing else till the Poles have submitted or have been reduced. No reasonable man can expect the Czar to make any other answer. And yet that is the very answer which must wholly fail to satisfy any man, wherever he may be, who desires to see Poland tree. It will certainly not satisfy the general feeling in France. And therefore we may safely say that it will do nothing towards dissuading the French Emperor from war. Things remain therefore as they were. In fact the Czar's answer might have aggravated matters if it had been angry and threatening, but it was not in the nature of things that it should have been anything towards securing peace.

As to the elections, you will have seen the decided way in which the Government is putting down any attempt on the part of the public press to influence them one way or another. The Debats received a warning for an article which merely recommended the different parties opposed to the Government to combine in their action. Then came the prohibition of the less independent candidates. Now it is plain enough that the voters by universal suffrage cannot but be influenced by some one. A whole population can never be entirely independent of all mfluences. The influence is to be that of the Prefects. I have heard many accounts, on which I can rely, and which are very curious to any Englishman, as to the strong way in which this influence is exerted. From what I hear, the most active interference of the Government is against the re-election of those members, ninetyone in number, who, although in general decided supporters of Government, felt themselves compelled to vote against it, about two years ago, on the Roman question. This was, in fact, the only serious and earnest opposition which it has met, and it is clear that all that can be done is to be done against them.

A public notice reminding all persons that no unions of more than twenty persons are allowed, even if they should meet not at the same time and place, but in different parties, is another step is excommunicated. This is as it a garotter evidently intended to prevent any co-operation among the electors with a view to the elec-

One person against whom the whole weight of

Government influence is thrown is the Count of

Montalembert. He is a candidate for the Deways been great. By that Department he was twife elected after the revolution of 1848 had measure with a speech wherein he objects to deprived him of his seat among the peers, by Count Cavour's formula "A free Church in a nawise course of absenting himself from political would mind the State by Pathementory exact, who firmly maintains his resignation." life in consequence of a revolution which he dis-bled. What the result will be this year I hear humself by an coate " out It appear directly or foundation of Rome was celebrated by the learned different people predict in very different tones, indirectly the matepeades, many of Italy." not elected it will be because the influence of head of Piedmont, we sunounced the arrest of Brothe Monde has succeeded in depriving him of the thers' Schools in that city, by the Taria authorities, cidedly identified with every struggle of the Ca-tholic Church. Unhappily French Catholics number of students amounts to about 359. We presince 1850 have been divided among themselves. some that this success was hisphrasing to the officials I need not say how strongly the marks of that of Taring and they could but on no less base an exdivision are seen, for example in the recently published letters of Father Lacordaire. That great man was perhaps the chief strength of those who sympathise with Montalembert, and sired effect. Of the 350 people only four were withhe has been taken away. The Bishop of Orleans is another name universally known on the same side. Another is the Count de Falloux, who was Minister of Public Instruction under the Republic of 1848, and in that capacity introduced the measure for the freedom of education, which, although it has not done all that we should think desirable, has made an immense accession to the religious liberty of France. M. Cochin, well known by his writings and his exertions in every charitable work, is another .-Opposed to these unfortunately is the justly venerated Bishop of Poitiers, Mgr. Pie, M. Veuillot, and the writers of the Monde, and although no newspaper can interfere in any very direct manner in the coming elections, it is easy of course for those who direct the only daily paper in France which is of a religious cast to influence by degrees the minds of its readers .-I am therefore by no means sure of the Count de Montalembert's success, and I deeply regret

PARIS, May 9 .- Count de Persigny has addressed a circular to the prefects, dated 8th May, explaining the principles which should guide the prefects in the approaching elections.

that it should be so .- Cor. Weekly Register.

The Minister says:-

The prefects will not forget that the empire is the expression of the wants, feelings, and interests of the masses, as it has united all the forces and wishes of the nation. It was in the cottages of the people that the empire was brought forth.

M. de Persigny then recalls the degree of wealth and prosperity which the nation has acquired since the origin of the empire, and con- done. It appears that one great object of the Revo-

The Emperor therefore confidently asks of other care than the welfare of the empire.

because in our country there are parties who yet evidence for this. remain political fractions seeking to attack the very heart of our institutions in order to vitiate their principles, and who invoke liberty in order to turn it against the State.

marked out. Penetrated with the democratic stirring nor numerous The Fausti proces continues to and liberal spirit of our institutions, they will allow ail candidates to present themselves freely, and publish and distribute their political programmes and voting tickets according to the prescriptions of the law.

In conclusion M. de Persigny urges the prefects to proclaim as publicly as possible the candidates possessing the confidence of the Govern-

May 11 .- La France of this evening asserts that Russia accepts, in principle, the project of a Conference for the settlement of the affairs of

Swedish fleet is expected to arrive at Cherbourg behalf of his lord and master. "A fair day's wage at the end of the present month.

Paris, May 7 .- The Pays of this evening, in an article signed by the secretary of the paper, ic ming, as it is much to be hoped the halter may in maintains the necessity of a conference being speedily summoned to regulate the Polish ques-

It is rumoured that 30 batteries are to be added to the artillery of the French army, and this principles, carrying on a system or hypocrisy that the horses lent out some time since by the almost incredible, save to those who know that a War Department to farmers are coming back stendily and quietly.

Pierre Bonaparte, who sat as a montagnard in the National Assembly, but had long with- in church, an enthusiastic declaimer in favor of the drawn from public life, reappears as an aspirant for the representation of Corsica, and few doubt' of his success at the hustings It is said that he the Madonna di Santo Agostino, the Basilica of St. was offered a seat in the Senate. - Guardian. ITALY.

PIEDMONT.-The intellectual pride, whose gratification brought the Abbe Passaglia to the very brink of the perdition of his immortal soul; has treacherously led min on to such an exhibithought enough to have humbled his pride of human reason for over. Professing to believe in the Catholic dogmas, he assumes for himself, and as matter of course, for every individual similarly situated, the right of deciding whether or not he the magistrate of a free State. He has brought in a Bill, the provisions of which would place partment of Doubs, where his family have long the education of Clergy in the hands of the pletely to the State; and be introduces the ful of traitors, as she has a great many worse equalls

Montalembert as we do, as the one layman in all the Jesuits from Piedmout, and e the drothers of pedient than that of saying to the charge of the Director of the College a crime the mere accusation of which it was evidently calculated would be enough to descroy the institution. It did not have the dedrawn; and the father of one of those has announced that he withdrew him only to save him from the filthy interrogations to which he would have been subject by the Turin authorities The Monde of Tuesday announces that the charge of immorality against Brother Theoger has been already abandoned. What a giorious faith, how giorious a religion it must be which drives its enemies to such shamefu! expedients to injure and defame it!

Our renders will be glad to learn that Father Gincomo de l'airino who received Count Carour's last confession, has resigned his decoration and pension, and professed his intention of living benceforth a true son of St Francis, faithful to the Church and the Holy Father. The same journal announces an-other confession equally interesting. M. Ruggero Settimo, who was the President of the Senate of the Kingdom, after the revolution of Sicily in 1848, and who had contributed 1,000f. to the national subscription for the suppression of brigandage, has signed a declaration, "that in that subscription he had no intention whatever of invading the sacred rights of the Sovereign Pontiff, nor of his Holy Mother the Church as he desires by the grace of God to continue to love and to die a good Catholie." - Weekly Register. The police have intercepted a letter to Signor Fausti

from Mastricoli, the Governor of Rieti, authorising him to pay 1,000 scudi to the incendiaries of the Alibert Theatre; where these are the acts of the officials of Piedmont there is not much room for Joubt into a Polish citadel, and permit armed bands to go that the Cabinet itself was a party to this most iniquitous conspiracy. The means employed by Piedmont for a furtherance of its ends are no longer even donbtful, but one scarcely could have conceived such barefaced participation in the acts which are a disgrace to all civilisation. The copies in the hands of Government of the stolen papers are all authenticated and legalised copies, perfectly valid according to every code for all purposes of justice, and it is to be hoped will be used for once "a main forte." An example was never more needed than now, but the R man Government errs always on the side of mercy, and justice as practised by other Powers is rarely

lutionists in the theft was to know who hadde | not to hit one. They pursued them, however, and nounced them, and numbers of persons left Rome as tooks eight prisoners, who passed me as they were soon as the their was made public, in fear of the being escorted to the railway station, with their The Emperor therefore confidently asks of soon as the their was made public, in fear of the being escorted to the railway station, with their the country a Legislative Assembly as devoted was geance of the Sect. The discontent in the Marches hands in their pockets and cigars in their mouths. to him as preceding Assemblies, and having no and Umbria is greater every day it the Liberals, are, Only two were not smoking. The others seemed to other care than the welfare of the empire. If in France as in England, parties differed are his Neapolitan subjects, and the prisons of Peruupon the conduct of public affairs, but were all bad a state as are those of Southern Italy. As Genoa attached to the fundamental institutions of the especially they swarm with political prisoners, Reaccountry, the Government might confine itself to tionary and Garibaldian, but principally the latter, watching the struggle. But in France this who are treated as it is the universal habit of regemanœuvring of parties would be of a nature to negative to treat political prisoners, that is, many degrees worse than criminals. The speeches of Ricprolong the revolution by compromising liberty, chard, Bixio, and others, in the late debate, are ample

Signor Farmi is still alive, and that is all. There is no hope of his recovery and return to public life.

- Guardian Roug, May 9 .- Having been out of Rome for some little time, I have to go back in the record The duties of the prefects are therefore plainly of Roman events, which, however, have been neither be among the most prominent subjects of discussion and every day adds new revelations of the edifying designs of Lord Russell's pets-the National Italian Committee. No doubt nationality is a most glorious institution, but it scarcely comes within the legitimate requirements of patriotism to burn, rob, and murder for the attainment of its objects. t may help to enlighten a few of those who deceive themselves as to the true nature of the present movement if I recapitulate a few of the projects of the Committee, premising that I hold them on indubitable authority; the assassination of almost every one of mark in the Papai and Bourbonist parties, including the poor Queen of Naples, for whose murder all preliminaries were actually arranged, and the assassin bired. The incendiary of the Alibert was, all are The Pays of this evening announces that the aware, accomplished, and the 4,000 ducats duly disfor a fair day's work is a good maxim; and it is consolatory to know the pieces of silver were forthdue time, as in the parallel case of him who betrayed his master. Signor Fausti was, it appears, affiliated to the secret sect in 1830, since which time, he has affected to be a model of Christian piety, and contrived to deceive even his most intimate friends as to simulated piety is one of the most powerful and dangerous arms of the sect. Who could suspect the " gentilluomo d'onore" of the Cardinal Minister, an so almost daily communicant, and ever to be found rights of the Holy Church, or dream that at the very moment he was plotting to light the triumphal entry of Victor Emmanuel into Rome by the burning of Panl, which, as a great public work, giving bread and contentment to the people, was marked for destruction by the apostles of progress, as well as the palaces at the Aitieri, Patrizi, Massimo, and other adherents of the Government, and a dozen of the public officers. A new Nero, with not even the fiddle to enliven the proceedings. Indeed, the resolve of the sect to burn the two Operas offers a fresh and tion of intellectual folly as one would have pointed illustration of the doctrine of "Williams the divine," as Dumas beautifully calls him --

The man who hath not music in his soul, And is not moved with concord of sweet sound,

Is fit for reasons, stratagems, and spoils. Victor Emmanuel may really be proud of his agents, and one grieves in the midst of one's indignation that the house of Victor Amadeus, of Prince Eugene, condemned to solitary confinement should decide and other great Catholic soldiers should have fallen that his sentence was not valid inasmuch as the rearries in Rome bangs the burden of his iniquities. Lord Cinef Justice, by interfering with his in the meanwhile His Hotioess takes matters very liberty of act on, had taken from his mission as quietly, and carries on the internal work of God's the manistrate of a free State. He has brought Church as if the times were of the ensiest and least eventful, and goes on miking new appointments and arranging the household of faith with the confidence of one who knows a strong hand is on the heim, and held property, and where his influence has al- State, and subject the Courch wholly and com- that the old ship will cide out this storm is a teacup-

THE RESIGNATION OF CARDINAL ANTONELLI.-A let ter from Rome of the Erd just, in the Debats, contains the following :-"I do not think I am hexardsweening away the Chamber, which had been the free State" -as not implying freedom enough, or ling the much in anomalicing to you that Cardinal scene of his manly stand on behalf of the Church as perhaps, not Catholic enough for the Church, Lucen, included in the last promotion, and who was one of those who took what I must consider the rior importance to the engines of salvation, and give way before the persistence of Cardinal Anto-

Anniversary of the Foundation of Rome. - Oz I society of the Quirites. Amongst other commemo-But of one thing there seems no doubt. If he is In our foreign intelligence last week, under the rative discourses, an cloquent one was delivered by n recently semmeted member, Monsignore Manning. After confessing his embarrassment in having to praise Roma in the presence of Romans, he being support of the Clergy. This would seem most on the foulest charge that could be possibly brought bour inter toto divisos orbe Brillamos, Monsignore strange to us in England, venerating the name of against a man. In consequence of the expulsion of human reminded his auditors that every Catholic has a right to call bimself a Roman citizen, Europe who for so many years has been most de-Turin, these devoted men set up a salege of their since the mouth of the most august person on the earth has declared that Rome belongs to all the faithful. In confirmation of this sentiment the orator exclaimed—"I protest, in the name of all the foreigners present at this meeting, that I am not a foreigner here! The discourse was long and erudite, particularly on historical points, and its principal bent was to demonstrate the greater importance of Rome as the centre of Catholicism than as the capital of the ancient empire of the world .- Post.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES .- From Naples the same news arrives till one is sick of the chronicle -fusillations at the rate of four, five, and six a day. The first three months of the year give a total of 189, and the average number is rising instead of falling. Pilone has again taken his post on the centre, flanking Ve-In spite of this, at Parma, they are clamouring for surius and Cipriani. La Gala, whose wound pre-the suppression of the College of the Brothers there. | vented his leaving his mountain refuge during the vented his leaving his mountain refuge during the winter, has joined his band near Avellino.

The process for reaction at Castiglione was decided on the ninth. Nine of the accused are condemued to death, ten to thirty years in the galleys, ten to twenty years, and five to minor punishment The trial took a whole month, and was curiously enough ended on. Holy Saturday, the over acts having taken place the same day in 1861.

AUSTRIA.

Strangely enough, the favorable attitude of Austria. as compared with that of Prussia, towards the insurrection is in some respects a disadvantage. A Polish insurgent knows that there is no hope for him if he falls into the hands of the Prussians, who, if they do not deliver him up to Russia, will at least treat him as a criminal on their own account. The Austrians, however, do not make any extraordinary exertions to catch insurgents who take refuge in Gallicia, and when they are almost obliged to take them treat them as a general rule, with as little severity as possible. Some of the Poles seem to think that Austria ought to allow Cracow to be turned backwards and forwards between Gallicia and the Kingdom without taking any notice of their proceedings. This would be all very well if Austria had declared war against Russia, but under existing circumstances it seems to me that the military authorities at Cracow have behaved with remarkable fairness and moderation to the insurgents, and that their conduct ought not to be confounded for a moment with that of the police, who commit vexations, arbitrary, and grossly illegal acts every day. A few weeks ago I was at a village near the frontier where the Austrians had just fired upon a body of insurgents in marching order, and with such good aim Mirski's, and M. Urban Benislawski's. The authothat though they were close to them they contrived rities make no attempt to prevent the outrages,

simple, unavoidable fact that they were not free To-day, again, a detachment of Hungarian husears who were conducting a soldier belonging to their own regiment to the castle fired upon a crowd which had, endeavored to liberate the prisoner and had pelted them with stones. No one was hurt, unless, indeed, some of the stones took effect, and no one was arrested. Gertainly the crowd would not have got off so easily in Russia, Prussia, or France.-

The Ministerial General Correspondenz, of Vienna, contains the following explanation of the circumstances attending the strict supervision to which the ex-Dictator Langiewicz is now subjected :--

"When Tischnowi z was assigned as the residence of Marian Langiewicz, he pledged his word of honor to the Government not to leave this place without its consent. After scarcely a week's residence he declared that he did not consider himself bound by his word of honor any longer, whereupon the Government very much increased the severity of the measures necessary to watch him, but nevertheless did not interfere with his free movements, his communications with his numerous visitors, or his mode of life. On the 26th April Langiewicz made preparations for taking to flight secretly during the following night, of which preparations each of the authorities was informed in time to take the measures deemed necessary by them to frustrate the attempt to escape of one who had been assigned a certain place as a residence. It was therefore only right that Langiewicz should now be strictly watched." A letter from Tischnowitz, of the 27th ult., sup-

plies the following information respecting the measures of security alinded to:-"On Sunday last, about seven in the evening, many measures of precaution were suddenly taken against General Marian Langiewicz, who is staying here He was separated from several Polish gentlemen, who previously had unrestricted intercourse with him, and all farther communication between them and him was strictly forbidden. At the same time a gendarme was placed before General Langie-

wick's door; and the imperial district superintendent who officiates here, M. Mothkugel, member of the Governor's counci', spent the whole of the preceding night at a place near the general's residence, in order the better to superintend the measures of security. Further, numerous guards were placed at all the places leading out of the town, and these guards had received orders to search every coach, so as to prevent the intended flight of the former Dictator. It is believed that these steps were taken

by desire of the Russian Government. From an official source I learn that few of the German Governments approve the policy of the Western Powers and Austria in regard to Poland. In his last will Peter the Great said that Russia must endeavor to increase her influence in Germany "by means of marriages, dowries, and annuities," and a Vienca paper to-day shows that the value of the advice has been properly appreciated by his successors. - Vienna Cor. of Times.

POLAND.

Charley, May 14 -An insurrection has broken out m the Russian province of the Ukraine, especially near the town of Balocerdient.

The 13th of May, the term fixed for the expiration of the amnesty jussed without any noticeable event

taking place in Warsaw. BRESLAU, May 13. - Travellers coming from Ostrowo state that a very sanguinary engagement took place on yesterday, near Colisch, in which the Russians are said to have been victorious, although they suffered very great loss. Several carts filled with wounded had entered Kalisch.

A letter from Wilna of the 27th of April states that the number of wounded soldiers brought there is so great that Gen. Nazinoff, the governor, has sent to St. Petersburg for 2,000 beds, 20 surgeons and instruments of surgery. It is said the insurrection has spread so completely throughout Lithuania that if the insurgents had sufficient arms they would very soon clear the province of Russian troops. The insurrection is likewise both general and popular throughout Samogitia. It is said that the peasants of that province, as well as those of Lithuania, are and of liberty for five-and-twenty years. At and proposes to sub-titute for it "A free Church the last election the influence of the Government and a free State." Professing veneration for The Pope is said to have wished to conciliate all waiting for arms to rise on mans. The Invalide Russian joining the insurgents in great numbers, and are only portant to remember that the Count never was treats the independent unity of Italy as of supersons who surround him, but he has been obliged to ed soldier and active chief among the Lithuanian insurgents, was killed on the 4th of May in an engagement with a Russian column, commanded by Colonel Tmoffiesen.

Chacow, May 9. - A private letter from an excellent source gives details of the atrocities committed by the Russian raskolniki, or sectarians, in Livonia. The first most striking thing in this horrible affair is that here we have a number of Russian colonists whose ancestors were expelled from Russia for their religious opinions, and found refuge in Poland, turning against the descendants of the very men who protected them, and without a shadow of reason assassinating them and burning their houses down. The great majority of the raskolniki have only existed as such since the time of Peter and the reform of the Russian Church by the Patriarch Nikon. These are the old believers, who believe in old and hideous cikons; in an old mode of making the sign of the cross with two fingers, and without the index, which, being the great snuff-taking finger, is held impure; in the old fashion of not shaving (for man was made in the image of God); and of not smoking (for " not that which goeth into the mouth, but that which cometh out of the mouth defileth a man"). Some of the Russian sectarians have great faith in "purification by fire," or incendiarism as we should call it, and take a religious pleasure in tearing up passports, which they regard (with some reason) as 'marks of the beast.' Others mutilate themselves; others perform rites which may be traced to l'aganism, and are as fanatical as the greatest fanatics of the Mabometan East. No one has yet told us to what particular form of the Russian ruskol these murderous tribes settled in Livonia belong; but, whatever their favourite superstition, it may be safely assumed that they have been led to believe it in danger from the Polish movement, and the Government has excited their fanaticiem as it rouses for similar purposes the fear, envy, and cupidity of the Polish peasantry. It is not difficult to get up massacres in Turkey by whispering to the Turkish old believers that their religion is threatened by the Christians, and it will doubtless turn out that the same kind of means has been resorted to in Livonia to awaken the rage of the ruskolniki against the Poles, with whom they had previously lived in peace and amity ever since the first establishment of the colony in Poland. One can easily imagine the plausible, perfidious way in which the alarm may have been given to them: - The Poles are burning the Russian churches in Lithuania. All Russian churches are the same to them; they will burn yours next.'

It appears that the ruskolniki went about like madmen, bearing hammers and axes, with which they beat out the brains of all the Poles they found in their way. They broke into country houses, and after plundering them set them on fire. Fourteen mansions were robbed "so completely that not a lock was left on the doors, nor a piece of tapestry on the walls," and several were burned to the ground.

These religious banditti were led by regular commanders, and as they plundered and murdered called out, "This we do in the name of the Emperoz." The proprietors were in many places defended by their peasants, as at Count Moll's Prince Mirski's, and M. Urban Benislawski's. The autho-

which are still being committed, and they keep 67 Livonian gentlemen in prison at Dunaburg simply because, the enraged raikolniki thought fit to seize them, tie their arms, and forward them to that town under escort. - Times.

SWEDEN.

A private-letter from Stockholm of the 8th contains some remarks on the Polish question, which, considering the part Sweden would be likely to take in the event of war, are not without interest. It states that the presence of Prince Czartorysk in that capital has given the Swedish people more than one occasion of expressing their warmest sympathies for the cause of Poland; but that it is by no means certain that any serious person ever harbored the design of forcing on the Government a declaration of war against Russia. The Sweder are proud of being a free people, who do not need the permission of any one to declare openly to the oppressor of Poland their reprobation of a policy which is a permanent outrage on humanity and a disgrace to the civilization of the 19th century. If it be made a reproach to the Swedish Government that its last note to Russia was too insignificant, it must not be forgotten that it was at least as strong, relatively speaking, as that of a greater Power, which would have, in case of need, 600,000 men at its back. In truth, the Swedish Government has hitherto added nothing to its armaments, and is by no means well prepared should circumstances oblige it at this moment to take part in hostilities. Yet he Swedes would be found on the field of battle the worthy sons of the soldiers of Narva and Pultowa; and the young King would show that the grandson of Bernadotte has not degenerated. They await with much impatience the rosult of the pending negotiations with Russia; and above all, they are convinced that France will not abandon Poland. They form their judgment of the policy of the Emperor Napoleon from his acts, and not from the language of his official journal, and still less from that of the Government press; and they are persuaded that within a very short time a sudden change in their tone will be observed. One of two things will then come to pass-either Russia will yield, or the question will be decided on the coast of the Baltic. With her army disorganized, her finances exhausted, and her credit limited, Russia is not in a condition to offer much serious resistunce to an army, not even very considerable, that might be suddenly thrown on any undetermined point of the Baltic coast, or to prevent it from giving the hand to the Polish insurgents. As for the Russian fleet, it will probably remain as quietly at Cronstadt as that of the Black Sen did in the waters, of Sebastopol. - Times Cor.

RUSSIA.

The following appears in Reuter's Express, dated St. Petersburg, May 2:- The chances of a naval war are now the topic of warm discussion. The Gevernor General of Finland, in his report, spenks of the growing restlessness of the people, and of their Scandinavian tendencies, and urges the Government to increase the Russian forces in the Grand Duchy. In the meantime twelve vessels of war, mostly steamers, are being armed; three vessels are already cruising and six more will shortly leave Cronstadt. In a note to the Governor General of Moscow the Emperor thanks the capital, which he calls the dearly beloved city of his birth, for the address conveying the expression of their loyal sentiments. In his reply to the deputation by whom the address was presented, the Emperor said, 'I still have hope that we may avoid a general war. If, however, war should be our destiny, I am convinced we shall know how to defend the boundaries of the empire and the countries which are inseparably connected with it.

GREECE.

Athens, May 11.-The English, French, and Augtrian ministers have addressed notes to the Provisional Government relative to excesses committed by the military, and calling upon the Government to take energetic measures to prevent the recurrence of similar acts.

MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. - From the early days of Spanish Discovery, Florida has been celebrated for the spicy odor of its flowers and shrubs. Here we have the floating incense of its wild gardens and aromatic groves concentrated and placed under seal. This floral water derives its fragrance from the fresh leaves of tropical blossoms and plants. The perfume will lose nothing by comparison with that of the choicest Rhenish Cologne, nd is infinitely experier to that made in Paris, w it is scarcely more than half the price of either. It is of importance to look for the trade mark, 'Murray & Lanman's Florida Water on the label, as there are inferior Florida Waters in the market.

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

FROM A LADY - West Milton, Saratoga Co., N. Y., July 6th, 1861 - Du. Hostetten-Sir: I have long delayed writing to you my sincere thanks for the good you have done my daughter. I can truly say that nothing but the kind hand of Providence and your Bitters have saved her from an early grave. For years I have been doctoring her with syrups and all kinds of Bitters that have been recommended to me for her, besides having two first-rate physicians; but all seemed to do her no good, while I was searching the Almanacs and all the newspapers that I could get hold of, in hopes of finding something that would suit her case. Accidentally there came part of a newspaper around some goods that I bought at the Spa. In looking it over I saw at a glance that your Bitters was just what she needed. I sent the next day to Ballston Spa, and got a bottle of your Bittere. She commenced taking them, and such a change in one week with her appetite, and the distress that victuals occasioned, and that burning in the stomach. I never saw in my life, as there was in her. She has taken three bottles, and is now able to work all the time. I think there is a little derangement of the liver. Please send me three bottles more, which I think will cure her entirely. We and others thought she had a disease of the heart, but that beating and fluttering that would almost stop her from breathing at times, is all gone.

Yours, with respect,
Mrs. Amanda McPherson.
Prepared and sold by Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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

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

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 Bris-tol's Sarsaparilla, and found from the first bottle considerable relief, and before I had finished the sixth found my maladies completely removed, my appetite 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 satisfac-

> Yours, gratefully, ALFRED TUCK. Soap & Candle makers, Craig Street,

Montreal.

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 272 Post Uffice. Montreal, May 117.

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, Municipality of Tingwick, Co. of Arthabaska, and Land Agent, &c.
Danville Post Office, Eastern Townships, }
25th May, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE appointed by the ST. THE SPECIAL COMMETTEE appointed by the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, to aid, protect, and give information to IRISH IMMIGRANTS, will MEET for that purpose at the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, TOUPIN'S BUILDINGS, PLACE D'ARMES, on every TUESDAY EVENING, 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.

ROYAL

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling, . AND LARGE RESERVE FUNDS.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

THIS COMPANY continues to INSURE Buildings 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

All just losses promptly settled, without deduction or discount, and without reference to England. The large Capital and judicious management of this Company insures the most perfect safety to the assured.

No charge for Policies or Transfers.

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ments to Policy-holders.

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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 premiums, and no forfeiture of Policy from uninten-

tional mistake. Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums may be renewed within three months, by paying the premium, 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.

H. L. ROUTH, Agent. Montreal, May 28, 1863.

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH ACADEMY OF

MADEMOISELLE LACOMBRE AND MISS CLARKE WILL be REMOVED, on the FIRST of MAY, from No. 8 VITRE STREET, to No. 12 SANGUINET STREET, near Craig Street. __April 6, 1863.

NOTICE PARTIES ABOUT TO FURNISH.

THE SUESCRIBER, thankful for the very liberal patronage afforded to him during the last twelve years in business, wishes to inform them that notwithstanding his determination to give up the retail Furniture business this Spring, partly for want of being able to procure premises large enough to carry on the Wholesale and Retail Business; but having surmounted that difficulty by the purchase of that large lot of ground at the entrance of St. Joseph Street, second street from McGill Street, on which he is about to erect extensive premises, in every way adapted to his largely increasing trade, and attached to which he will have large Workshops, where be will be enabled to attend to the largest orders with which he may be favored. The new Store will be similar in construction and style to the one he has occupied for the past eight years, but double the size, being 60 ft. front, by 97 feet deep, and is to be finished by the 1st of S-ptember. He has now released his old stand for another season, where will be found one of the Largest and best assorted Stocks of FURNITURE ever on view in Montreal, and which will be at finished and completed by the 1st of April, part of which has been purchased for gold in Buston 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 FURNI-TURE, manufactured expressly to his order in Upper Canada; and from the large quantity ordered and by taking advantage of Cash Trade at this dull season of the year, can be sold below anything yet offered. He intends to mark his Goods this year at a much less percentage of profit and by so doing to double his already very large sales. In order to make room for the new Stock, the Felance of his old Stock will be clearep out at Cost up to the 10th of April; and to avoid selling at auction, he will offer the above inducements to parties in want of Goods in his line. A great quantity of goods, commonly called old shop-keepers', but nothing the worse, will be sold regardless of prices. All warranted to be as represented, and delivered free of charge.

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

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

Ayer's SARSAPARILLA JUE MONTO, 8 GHEVL LEMEDA

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS DISEASES.

From Enery Edes, a well-known merchant of Oxford, Maine.

"I have sold large quantities of your Sarbaranilla, but never yet one bottle which failed of the desired effect and full satisfaction to those who took it. As fact as our people try it, they agree there has been no medicine like it before in our community." Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Ulcers, Sores, and all Diseases of the Skin.

From Rev. Robt. Stratton, Bristol, England.

"I only do my duty to you and the public, when I add my testimony to that you publish of the medicinal virtues of your SARSATARILLA. My daughter, aged ten, had an afflicting humor in her ears, eyes, and hair for years, which we were unable to cure until we tried your SARSATARILLA. She has been well for some months."

From Mrs. Jane E. Rice, a well-known and much-esteemed lady of Dennisville, Cape May Co., N. J.

"My daughter has suffered for a year past with a scrofulous eruption, which was very troublesome. Nothing alforded any relief until we tried your SAR-BAPARILLA, which soon completely cured her."

From Charles P. Gage, Esq., of the widely-known jirm of Gage, Murray & Co., incaufacturers of enamelled papers in Nashua, N. H.

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

Erysipelas — General Debility — Purify the Erysipelas - General Debility - Parify the Blood.

Blood.

From Dr. Robt. Savin, Houston St., N. V.
Dr. Ayer: I seldomini to remove Eruptions and Scrofulous Sorcs by the persevering use of your Sarsaparalla, and I have just now cared an attack of Malignant Erusipelas with it. No alterative we possess equals the Sarsaparalla you have supplied to the profession as well as to the people."

Even L. E. Leitster, Erus Weigengra, Chic.

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

From J. E. Johnston, Esq., Wakeman, Ohio.

For twelve years 1 had the yellow Erysipelas on my right arm, during which time 1 tried all the celebrated physicians I could reach, and took hundreds of dollars worth of medicines. The wheer were so had that the cords became visible, and the doctors decided that my arm must be amputated. I began taking your Sansapanilla. Took two bottles, and some of your Pills. Together they have cured me. I am now as well and sound as anybody. Being in a public place, my case is known to everybody in this community, and excites the wonder of all."

From How, Herry Monro, M. P. P., of Neccastle, C.

From Hon. Henry Monro, M. P. P., of Naccastle, C. W., a leading member of the Canadian Parliament.

"I have used your Sansararillain in my family, for general debility, and for purifying the blood, with very beneficial results, and feel confidence in commending it to the afflicted."

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, Salt Rhoum, Scald Head, Sore Eyes.

Scald Hend, Sore Eyes.

From Harvey Sickler. Esq., the able cilitor of the Tunckhannock Democrat. Fennsylvania.

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

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

Yours, with great respect and gratitude, JACOB II HAIN. The above certificate is known by us to be true, and any statement from Mr. Hain en-

tirely reliable.

HARVEY BIRCH & BRO., Druggists, Reading, Pa.

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

melled papers in Nashua, N. H , writes to D.

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

Buston, Jan. 8, 1861. J. O Ayer, M.D., Lowell-Dear Sir-For a long time I have been affected with a humor which broke out in blotches on my face and over m. balv It was attended with intolerable itching at times, and was always very uncomfertable. Nothing I could take gave me any retief until I tried your Sars sparilli, which has completely cared me-

EMLY CORMACK Rheumstism. Gout. Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia Heart Disease, Neuraigia, when can be Scrofula in the system, are rapidly cured by time EXT SANSAPARILLA.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS

Avantages over the other pur-DOSSUSS and their superior virtues gative known, that we need not do the public their quality is more . the nest it ever has been, e depended on to do all maine and that !! 1 nie.

AYER, M. D., & Co., Pre. old by Lowel:

& Co., Montreal.

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JUST READY,

THE METHOD of MEDITATION. By the Very Rev. John Roothan, General of the Society of Jesus. 18mo, cloth, 38 cents.

SONGS for CATHOLIC SCHOOLS, with Aids to

Memory, set to Music. Words by Rev. Dr. Cummings. Music by Signor Sperenza and Mr. John M. Loretz, jun. 18mo, half-bound, 38 cents; cloth, 50 cents.

We have made arrangements with the author to publish this book in future. This Edition is very much enlarged from the first, and being now complete, will supply a want long felt in our Catholic

.. This is the only Catholic work of the kind published in the United States.

A NEW ILLUSTRATED LARGE PRINT PRAYER BOOK.

DAILY PRAYERS: A MANUAL OF CATHOLIC DEVOTION.

Compiled from the most approved sources, and adapted to all states and conditions in life, ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED.

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

The Features which distinguish it from all other Prayer Books are as follows:

1. It contains the principal public and private Devotions used by Catholies, in very large type.
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thirty-seven new plates, designed and engraved expressly for this book. III. It contains the Epistles, Gospels, and Collects for all the Sandays and Festivals of the Year, toge-

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

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

which will save the purchase of a special book for III. It contains the Vespers for Sundays and Holydays, which is not to be found in any Missal pub-

IV. The type is three sizes larger than any Missal published, and the price is less than one-balf, V. It is purposely printed on thin paper, so that it

can be conveniently carried in the pocket. 18mo., cloth, \$0 38

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SERMONS by the PAULIST FATHERS, for 1861. cloth, 75c.

The TALISMAN: An Original Drama for Young Ladies. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 19 cents. Now Ready,

A POPULAR LIFE of ST. PATRICK. By an Irish Priest. 16mo cloth 75c., cloth gilt, Si.
This, it is believed, will supply a great want—a
correct and readable Life of St. Patrick. It is written by a Priest who has devoted much time to the study of Irish History and Antiquities, and, judging from his Life of our National Saint, he has turned his studies to some account.

About 1st April,

A POPULAR HISTORY of IRELAND, from the Earliest Period to the Emuncipation of the Catholics By Hon. T. D. M'Gee. 12mo., 2 vols., cloth, \$2; half calf or morocco, \$3.

TRUE SPIRITUAL CONFERENCES. By Saint Francis of Sales, with an Introduction by Cardinal Wiseman 12mo., cloth, \$1. NEW INDIAN SKETCHES. By Father De Smet. 18mo., cloth, 50 cents.

In May, FATHER SHEEHY: A Tale of Tipperary Ninety Years Ago. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 18mo., cloth, 38 cents; cloth, gilt, 50 cents; paper, 21 cents.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO., 31 Barclay Street, N. Y. And Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets. Montreal.

Montrea 1 Jan. 22, 1863.

A MALE COOK. He must produce testimonials as to character. Apply at this office. Montreal, April 23.

MACKAY'S MONTREAL DIRECTORY.

THE Subscriber, having effected an arrangement with MRS. MAOKAY, will undertake the printing and publishing of her Directory. No effort will be spared to make it as correct and as useful as possible. Agents will begin to take the Names, &c., of the Citizens on the 4th of May, and the Directory will be issued early in June.

JOHN LOYELL. Montreal, 16th April, 1863.

HAMS.

EXTRA SUGAR-CURED CANVASSED CINCIN NATI HAMS,

FOR SALE BY

GILMOUR & CO., 43 St. Peter Street. Montreal, 18 March, 1863.

EXTRA HEAVY MESS AND RUMP

PORK,

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Montreal, 18 March, 1963.

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GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF FIRST CLASS SEWING MACRINES.

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BETTER MACHINES for Dress-making and family use have never been made. They are simple, durasomest Prayer Book published. ble, reliable and warranted, and kept in repair one year without charge. First-class city references given if required. Office and Salesroom No. 29 Great St. James Street.

A. FULLER, General Agent for Canada.

Sub-Agents wanted. Moutreal, April 1, 1863 RICHELIEU COMPANY'S

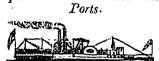
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FROM MONDAY, the FOURTH instant, and until further notice, the RICHELIEU COMPANY'S STEAMERS will LEAVE their respective Wharves as follows: --

STEAMER EUROP.1, Capt. P. E. Cotte,

Will leave the Quebec Steambont Easin for Quebec every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5 o'clock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at the Ports of Sorel, Three Rivers and Batistan Parties desirons of taking Passage on board the Ocean Steamers from Quebec may depend upon having a regular connection by taking their Passage on board the Steamer EUROPA, as a Tender will come alongside to convey Passengers without any extra charge.

STEAMER COLUMBIA.

Capt. J. B. LAUELLE, Will leave for Quebec every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 o'clock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at the Ports of Sorel, Three Rivers and

STEAMER NAPOLEON,

Capt. Jos. Duval, Will leave the Jacques Cartier What' for Three Rivers every Tuesday and Friday at 3 o'clock P.M.,

stopping, going and returning, at Sorel, Maskinonge, Riviere du Loup (en haut,) Yamachiche and Port St Francis, and leaving Three Rivers for Montreal every Sunday and Wednesday at 3 o'clock P.M.

STEAMER VICTORIA Capt. Cas. Daveluy,

Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf or Sorel every Tuesday and Friday at 3 octock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at St. Sulpice, Lavaltric, Lanoraie, and Berthier; returning, leaves Sorel every Monday and Thursday at 5 o'clock.

STEAMER CHAMBLY. Capt. FRS. LAMOUREUN, Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Chambly every Tuesday and Friday at 3 o'clock P.M., stop ping, going and retunning, at Vercheres, Contracour, Sorel, St. Ours, St. Denis, St. Antoine, St

Charles, St. Marc, Beloil, St. Hilaire, and St. Mathias; returning, leaves Chambly every Sunday at 5 o'clock and Wednesday at 12 A.M. STEAMER TERREBONNE,

Capt. L. H. Roy,

Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for L'Assomption every Monday, Tuesday, and Friday, at 3 o'clock P.M., and Saturday at 4 o'clock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at Boucherville, Varennes, St. Paul l'Ermite, and leaving L'Assomption every Monday and Thursday at 7 o'clock A.M.; Tuesday at 5 o'clock A.M., and on Saturdays at 6 o'clock A.M.

STEAMER LETOILE, Capt. P. E. MALHIOT,

Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Terrebonne on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Fridays, at 3 P M.; Saturday at 4 o'clock P M.; stopping, going and returning, at Bout-de-l'Isle, Riviere des Prairies et Lachenaie, leaving Terrebonne every Monday and Thursday at 7 o'clock A:M.; on Tuesdays at 5 o'clock A.M., and Saturday at 6 o'clock A M.
For further information, apply at the Richelieu

Company's Office, No. 29 Commissioners Street. J. B. LAMERE, General Manager Richelieu Company's Office, Montreal, May 7, 1863.

NOTICE.

A YOUNG person, capable of Teaching ENGLISH in all its Branches, desires to obtain a Situation in some private Family. Apply at this Office April 30.

M. BERGIN,

TAILOR, No. 79, M'Gill Street, (opposite Dr. Bowman's).

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Le would specially invite Gentlemen, thinking of Heating their Houses by Steam, to call and see his system in working order, at his Premises,

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"GOLDS," or any other sytem fitted up, if re-

PLUMBING and GASFITTING done by good

THOMAS M'KENNA, 36 and 38 Henry Street.

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May 1.

AT prices within the reach of every Church, School-House, Factory, Cemetery, or Farm in the land. Their use all over the United States for the past 3 years has proven them to combine more valuable qualities than any other, among which tone, strength durability, vibrations and sonorous qualities are unequaled by any other manufacturer. Sizes 50 to 5000 lbs., costing less than half other metal, or 124 cents per pound, at which price we warrant them 12 months. Send for Circular.

PRATT, ROBINSON & Co.,
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ACADEMY or the

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

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

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Besides the above, young ladies will be taught plain and fancy needlework, embroidery, all kinds of crotchet work, actting, artificial flowers, &c., &c.

The French and English languages are taught with equal care. COSTUME. For Summer .- Dark blue dress, with cape of the

same material; a straw hat, trimmed who dark blue ribbon; a white dress, with large cape. For Winter .- A black or Jack orue mantilla; a black bonnet, trimmed the same as in summer.

TERMS FOR BOARDERS. 1st. The scholastic year is ten months and a half.
2nd. The terms for Board are, per month, \$5,50.
The House furnishes a bedstead, and also takes
charge of the shoes, provided there be at least two

charge of the snoes, provided there of at least two pairs for each pupil.

3rd. The price of the washing, when taken charge of by the House, is 80 cents per month.

4th. By paying \$1,50 per month, the House will furnish the complete bed and bedding, and also ake charge of the washing. 5th. The terms for half-board are \$2.00 per month

6th. Doctor's fees and medicines are, of course, extra charges. 7th Lessons in any of the Fine Arts are also extra charges. Instrumental Music, \$1,50 per month; use of Piano, \$1,50 per annum. Drawing lessons, 60

cents per month. Flowers, per lesson, 20 cents. Sth. Parents who wish to have clothes provided for their children will deposit in the hands of the Lady Superior a sum proportionate to what clothing is required.

9th. The parentsshall receive every quarter, with

10th. Every month that is commenced must be paid entire, without any deduction. 11th. Each quarter must be paid in advance. 12th Parents can see their children on Sunday.

and Thursdays, except during the offices of the Church. 13th Each pupil will require to bring, beside their wardrobe, a stand, basin and ower, a tumble a knife, fork and spoon, table mapkins. By paying 50 cents nor annum, the House will furnish a stand.

Aug 28.

DAY SCHOOL, Corner of McCord and William Streets.

MISS LALOR

WOULD take this opportunity of respectfully in forming her friends and the public generally the she will continue her School at the above mentioned place. From her assiduity and care, she hopes to deserve a continuance of that patronage which she has hitherto enjoyed. Her course of interaction comprises Rending, Writing, Arithmetic struction comprises Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography and History, together with Lessons on the Pano Forte. Montreal, May 7, 1863.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

CHANGE OF TRAINS.

ON and AFTER MONDAY, the 18th of MAY TRAINS will run us follows: FROM BONAVENTURE STREET STATION.

EASTERN TRAINS. Mail Train for Quebec, at..... Mail Train for Portland and Boston, (stopping over Night at Island Poud)

Intermediate Station, at WESTERN TRAINS. Day Express for Ottawa, Kingston,)
Toronto, London, Detroit and the

9.50 A.S

6.00 P.M. TRAINS will ARRIVE at BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows :-From Portland, Island Pond and Way 7.30 A.M.
From Toronto and Way Stations. 9.00 A.M.

From Toronto and way Stations. 9.00 A.M.
From Acton and Way Stations. 930 A.M.
From Island Poud do. 200 P.M.
From Kingston do do. 7.45 P.M.
From Quebec and Richmond to. 10.00 P.M.
From Toronto; the West, and Ottawa
City

C. J. BRYDGES
Managing Director
Montreal, May 18, 1863.

8.30 A.M

AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. Adjala—G. P. Hughes. Alexandria—Rev. J. J. Chisholm Allumette Island—Patrick Lynch. Aulner-J. Doyle.
Antigonish-Rev. J. Cameron Erichat-Rev. Mr. Girroir. Arisaig, N. S.—Rev. K. J. M'Donald.
Arthurly—M. Moran.
Burrie—B. Hinds. Brockville-C. F. Fraser. Belleville-P. P. Lynch. Brantford - James Feeny: Buckingham - H. Gorman: Burford and W. Riding, Co. Brant-Thee. Maginu: Chambly-J. Hackett. Chatham - A. B. M'intosh. Cobourg-P. Magaire. Cornwall—Rev. J. S. O'Connor. Carleton, N. B.—Rev. E. Dunphy-Danville—Edward M'Govern. Dalhousic Mills-Wm. Ohisholm Descittville-J. M'Iver. Dundas - J. B. Looney Egansville - J. Bonneld Bust Hawesbury—Rev. J. J. Collins Eastern Townships—P. Hacket. Erinsville-P. Gafney Frampton-Rev. Mr. Paradis. Farmersville-J. Flood. Gananoque-Rev. J. Rossiter. Guelph -J. Harris. Goderich -Dr. M'Dougall. Humilion-J M'Carthy. Humingdon-J. Neary. Ingersoil -W. Featherston. Kemptville-M. Heaphy. Kingston-P. Purceil. Lindsay-J Kennedy. Lansdown -M. O'Connor. London-B. Henry. Lucolle-W. Harty. Maidstone -- Rev. R. Keleher. Merrickville-M. Kelly. Newmarket-F. Boland. Ottawn City-J. J. Murphy. Oshawa - E. Dunne. Pakenham - Francis O Neill. Prescott-J. Ford. Pembroke-James Heenso. Pertk-J. Doran. Peterboro—E. M'Cormick. Picton—Rev. Mr. Lalor. Port Hope—J. Birmingham. Port-Dulhousic-O. M'Mahon. Port Mulgrave, N. S. - Rev. T. Sears. Quebec-M. O'Leary. Rawdon-James Carroll. Renfrew - P. Kelly Russelltown-J. Campion. lichmonthill-M. Teefy. Sarnia -P. M'Dermott. Sherbrooke - T. Griffith. Sherrington-Rev. J. Graton. South Gloucester-J. Daley. Summerstown-D. M'Donald. St. Anirews—Rev. G. A. Hay.
St. Manese—T. Dann.
St. An de la Pocafiere—Rev. Mr. Bourrett St. Aan de la Pochitere—Rev. Mr. Bourn St. Columban—Rev. Mr. Falvay. St. Catherines, C. E.—J. Caughlin. St. John Chrysostom—J M'Gill St. Raphael's—A. D. M'Donald. St. Romueld P. Etchemin—Rev. Mr. Sax. St. Mary's -H. O'C Trainor. Star deshore - C. M'Gill. Sylenham - M Hayden Trenton -Rev. Mr. Brettargh Thurnld -John Steeman . Thorpoille -J. Greene Tingwick P. J. Sheridan. Toronto - P. F. J. Mullen, 23 Shuter Street.

L. DEVANY, AUGTONRER,

Templeton-J. Hagan.

Whiteby - J J Murphy

West Port -James Kehoe.

Williamstoma - Rev. Mr. M'Garthy. Wallaceburg - Phomas Jarmy.

nat large and commodique three-story out-stone building sure-grant roof, plate-glass fron, with three fasts and collar, made 100 feet - No. 150 Notre Dame Street, Carthedrai Block, and in the most central and fashionable part of the city, purposes to carry on the GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSI-NESS

Having meet an Auctioneer fo, the last twelve raving mad at Automore to, the fast tweever rears, and faving sold in every city and town in sower and Upper Canada, of any importance, he attors himself that he knows how to treat consignees and purchasers, and, therefore, respectfully solicits a mares of public patronage.

1 will hold THREE SALES weekly.

On Tuesday and Saturday Mornings,

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

AND THURSDAYS

FOR DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES,

GLASSWARE, CROCKERY,

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

L. DEVANY, Auctioneer.

March 27, 1862.

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,

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

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

It invariably cures Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, General and Nervous Debitty, the Liver Complaint, Inlammation in the Kidneys, and all those obstructions b which Females are liable. This Extract s extenively used by the first Physicians n the country, ind is confidently recommended as being the best uticle now in use.

bole Agent for Montreal : J. A. HARTE, GLASGOW DRUG HALL No. 268, Notre Dame Street, Montreal. November 7, 1862.

FIRE INSURANCE.

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY ESTABLISHED 30 YEARS.

GEO. PERCIVAL RIDOUT, Esq, GOVERNOR. T. W. BIRCHALL Esq., MANAGING DIRECTOR.

FIREINSURANCES offected at LOWEST RATES for this well-known Company.

W. H. GAULT. April 30.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY. [Established in 1826.]



THE Subscribers manufacture and the Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other mproved Mountings, and warranted in every parti-

cular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circular. Address

E. A. & G. R. MENEELY, West Troy, N. Y.

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BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

* No. 1. Victoria Bur'dings, Victoria * Sqvare.MONTREAL

 RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES!

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
THE ORIGINAL MEDICINE ESTABLISHED IN
1737, and first article of the kind over introduced under the name of 'PULMONIC WAFERS,' in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name BRYAN being stamped on each WAFER. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Thront, Hourseness. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Reliev: Asthma, Bronchius, Difficult Breathing, BRYANS PULMONIC WAFERS Relic to Spitting of Bio 4, Pages in the Chest, BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Relieve Incipient Constraintion, Lung Diseases.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions. BRYANS PULMONIC WAFERS

Are adapted for Vocalists and P one Stockless BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Are in a simple form and gordsard of the order BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFFIRS Not only relieve, but effect most and verying Cares. H. J. CLARKS.

Are warranted to give enter the second No Parally should be woment a Box of BRYANS PULMÓNIC WAFERS

in the house. No Traveler should be without a supply of BRYANS PULMONIC WAFERS

in his modest ers and erect of estate rice for BRYAVS FULMONIC WAFERS A LOS Pros Const.

Late of Hamilton. Canada West.)

THE subscribes, naving measure for a term of years not large with commoditions three-story cut-stone not large with commoditions three-story cut-stone with three-story cut-stone

NORTHREST & ANDRESS ADDRESS W. General Against e

BRIE OF SHIKKSAPARELLA

IN LARGE OWART SOUTER.



The Great Purifier of the Blood,

And the only genoise and original propagation for THE PERMANENT CURE OF THE

MOST DAKGELOUS AND CONFIRMED CASES 11.37

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

And every kind of Scrobilous and Scablous eruptions. It is also a some and remable cemedy for

SALT RHEUM, RING WORW, TETTER, SUALD HEAD, SCURVY, White Swellings and Neuralgic Affections, Kervous

and General Debitty of the system, Loss of Appetite, Languer, Dizziness and all Affections of the Liver, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fevers, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague and Janudice.

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

. The afflicted may rest assured that there is not the least particle of MINERAL, MERCURIAL, or any other poisonous substance in this medicine. It is peefectly harmless and may be administered to persons in the very weakest stages of sickness, or to the most helpless infants without doing the least lojury. Full directions how to take this most valuable me dicins will be found around each buttle; and to guard against counterfeits, see that the written aignature of LANMAN & KEMP is upon the blue label.

Sole Manufacturers,
LANMAN & KEMP, Nus. 69, 71, and 73, Water Street, New York, U.S.

We have appointed Devine & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, J Gardner, K. Campbell & Co., A. G. Davidson, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray, as the Agents for Montreal. Peb. 36, 1863.

M. KEARNEY & BROTHERS, Practical Plumbers, Gasfitters,

TIN-SMITHS, ZING, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS HAVE REMOVED

LITTLE WILLIAM STREET, One Door from Notic Dame Street, Opposite the · Recuttet Church)

WHERE they have much pleasure in offering their sincere thanks to their friends and the public for the very liberal patronage they have received since they have commenced business. They hope by strict attention and moderate charges, to merit a continuance of the same.

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

Jobbing punctually attended to. (1)

WILLIAM H. HODSON. ARCHITECT,

No. 43, St. Bonaventure Street.

Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges. Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to. Montreal, May 28, 1863.

> O. J. DEVLIN. NOTARY PUBLIC. OFFICE:

32 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

B. DEVLIN,

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

> THOMAS J. WALSH, E.C.L., ADVOČATE,

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

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

No. 35, Little St. James Street. Montreel, June 12.

> CLARKE & DRISCOLL, ADVOCATES, &C.,

Office - No. 126 Notre Dame Street.

(Opposite the Court House,) MONTREAL.

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

ADVOCATE. Office - No. 40 Little St. James Street.

THE PERFUME

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FRESH FROM LIVING FLOWERS. constant of the



MURRAY & LANMAN'S

FLORIDA WATER.

TAIS rare Perfume is prevared 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 inexhaustrble, 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 carnestly recommend it to the inhabitants of this country as an article which for softness and delicacy of flavor has no equal. During the warm summer months it is peculiarly appreciated for its refreshing influence on the skin and used in the bath it gives buoyancy and strength to the exhausted body, which at those periods is particularly desirable.

HEADACHE AND FAINTNESS

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

from the skin. COUNTERFEITS.

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

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

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

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER! 50,000 ROLLS, At 5 cents, 7 cents, 10 cents, 12; cents, and up to 50 cents per Roll.

WINDOW SHADES IN GREAT VARIETY.

ROBERT MILLER, (Late R. & A. Miller) 60 St. François Xavier Street,

Montreal. April 30.

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

BOATBUILDER.

SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON.

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

SHIP'S BOA'TS' 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; invi-gorates the organs of digestion and the bowels; steadies the nerves, and tends to PROLONG LIFE.

REMEDIAL PROPERTIES:

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Sick and Nervous Headache, General Debility, Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, Constipation, Colic, Intermittent Fevers, Sea-Sickness, Cramps and Spasms, and all Complaints of either Sex, arising from Bodily Weakness, whether inherent in the system or produced by apecial causes.

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

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

In districts infested with Fever and Ague, it has been found infallible as 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 cared by a very brief course of this marveilous medicine. Fever and Agne patients, after being plied with quinine for months in vain, until fairly saturated with that dangerous alkaloid, are not unfrequently restored to health within a few days by the use of HOSTET-TER'S BITTERS.

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

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

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

For Sea-Sickness it is a positive specific - either removing the contents of the stomach, and with them the terrible nausea, or relieving the internal irritation by which the disposition to vomit is occasioned.

As a General Tonic, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS produce effects which must be experienced or witnessed before they can be fully appreciated. In cases of Constitutional Weakness, Premature Decay, and Debility and Decrepitude arising from OLD AGE, it exercisos the electric iuliuence. In the convalescent stages of all diseases it operates as a delightful invigorant. When the powers of nature are relaxed, it operates to re-enforce and re-establish them.

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

The fact is well known to physicians that the basis of all the medicinal stimulants of the pharmacopolia is fiery and unpurified alcohol, an article which no medication can deprive of its pernicious properties. The liquors of commerce are still worse. They are all 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 iaxative. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are therefore held in high estimation by our most eminent practitioners, and bid tair to supercede all other invigorants, both in public hospitals and in private practice No family medicine has been so universally, and it may truly added, descreedly popular with the intelligent portion of the community, as COSTET-TER'S BUTTERS.

Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pitt burgh, Pa., U. S., and Sold by all Druggists. Agents for Montreal-Devins & Bolton, Lamn-

lough & Campbell, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Hurte, A. G. Davidson, Picault & Son, and II.

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-

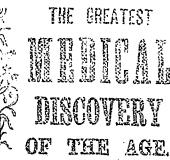
It will not be found to satisfy the lovers of heavy foreign Wines, which, even when genuine, are highly fortified with Alcohol, to prepare them for exportation, and in the majority of cases are only skilful imitations, made from neutral spirits, water and drugs; but those who have drank the pure light German 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 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. October 2.



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 Prage,

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder htmor.) He has now in his possession over two huldred certificates of its value, all within twenty mile? of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore One to three bottles will care 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 ha-

mor in the eyes. Two bottles are warranted to cure junning or the ears and blotches among the hair, Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt

and running alcors. One bottle will cure scaly erruption of the skin. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the mos, desperate case of rheumatism, Three or four bottles are warranted to cure sale

chodie. Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of

scrofula. Directions for Use .- Adult, one table spoonful per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. as no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day, Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases

of Scrofula. KENKEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT,

TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

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

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

For Sall 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 Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the surface; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some

are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will 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 Cintment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to. Price, 28 6d per Box.

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

For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces. Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the readers of the Tron Witness with the testimony of

ton:--

the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylumn, Boe-ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM, Boston, May 26, 1856.

Mr. Kennedy-Dear Sir-Pormit me to return 703 my most sincers 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 provalent among children, of that class so neglected before entering the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your discovery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by

scrofula and other humors.

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

Dear Sir-We have much pleasure in informing you of the benefits received by the little orphans in our charge, from your valuable discovery One: 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 100 that he is now perfectly well.

> SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH, . Hamilton, C W.